

Facility Pediatric Surge Preparedness Checklist

Critically ill pediatric patients may present to ANY hospital, at any time. Transferring patients to specialized hospitals may not be feasible or an option, therefore **ALL** hospitals should plan for care of pediatric patients. Use this assessment tool to determine where your facility is in the planning process.

Check	Step	Notes
	Survey staff to identify in-house (and possibly community) pediatric expertise: Hospitals and networks should survey staff and admitting physicians to develop a database of personnel with pediatric experience, training and willingness to participate in a disaster response Identify key pediatric positions that staff will occupy in a disaster (see below) Include notification procedures for key staff and response team members in the plan	
	Create pediatric leadership positions for key personnel and qualified staff: Pediatric Preparedness Coordinator: May be a nurse, physician, or emergency manager with pediatric experience Has a planning role distinct from any response roles they may hold Will likely be the critical 'champion' that leads preparedness/advocacy efforts at the institution It is critical that the person chosen has the time and motivation to provide substantive assistance to the Emergency Preparedness team Pediatric Technical Specialist — usually a physician: Serves as regular member of the Hospital Emergency Preparedness Committee Coordinates medical aspects of pediatric disaster planning During a response determines overall priorities for pediatric patients and supporting logistical and policy needs. Also determines necessary surge capacity, and locations for care if multiple pediatric casualties (including priority for transportation to other facilities)	

Check	Step	Notes
	 Pediatric Services Supervisor: Participates in ongoing Hospital Disaster Committee work Plans and equips pediatric care and pediatric safe areas Assures that pediatric treatment and holding areas are properly assigned, equipped and staffed during an incident Assigns Pediatric Safe Area Unit Leader and provides supervision and support during an incident Ensures the safety of children awaiting disposition after evaluation Logistics Section: Plans for pediatric-specific supply needs in conjunction with other members of the planning team During a response, ensures that children's needs are addressed by Logistics, including transportation, materials, and nutrition 	
	Revise your facility's Emergency Operations Plan to include a Pediatric Surge Annex: Development of the plan will drive subsequent actions below Above experts should participate in plan development, along with the Emergency Preparedness committee and other stakeholders See template from MDH	
	 Incorporate pediatric exercises and drills into facility Training and Exercise Plan: Determine (or review) medical and nursing staff training requirements to assure that appropriate basic and advanced emergency care and trauma life support can be offered to children (including credentialing or prerequisite requirements to working in the ED, etc.) Assure access to courses such as Pediatric Advanced Life Support (PALS), Advanced Pediatric Life Support (APLS), and the Emergency Nursing Pediatric Course (ENPC) for hospital staff on an ongoing basis (these courses are examples, not a definitive list) Arrange updates and re-certifications as needed Develop and implement training on the pediatric surge annex at the facility Arrange brief, scenario-driven trainings in clinical areas 	

Check	Step	Notes
	Conduct drills and exercises and identify and correct	
	deficiencies	
	Include a pediatric equipment plan in the facility's Pediatric	
	Surge Annex:	
	Establish disaster pediatric equipment needs – obtain	
	and maintain stocks	
	 Consider creating and stocking pediatric disaster carts in designated areas, including a cart specifically for 	
	Pediatric Critical Care in the emergency department	
	(which should also be used for 'routine' critical cases, not	
	just mass casualty events) and designated supplies for	
	the Pediatric Safe Area	
	Include a pediatric pharmaceutical plan in the facility's	
	Pediatric Surge Annex:	
	Establish procedures for pediatric dosing (resuscitation	
	medications/kits/color-coded bags)	
	 Maintain and update an inventory of essential disaster 	
	drugs (consider 96-hour supply of key medications)	
	Include a pediatric nutrition plan in the facility's Pediatric	
	Surge Annex:	
	Be sure your plan is compliance with the Centers for	
	Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS) Emergency	
	Preparedness Rule ¹	
	Facilities have flexibility in identifying their individual subsistence peeds that would be required during an	
	subsistence needs that would be required during an emergency.	
	 A standard emergency preparedness measurement is to 	
	have supplies to maintain self-reliance for 72 hours.	
	 Consider Memoranda of Understanding (MOU) with area 	
	stores or vendors for delivery of additional supplies	
	Ensure special security needs of children is addressed in the	
	Pediatric Surge Annex:	
	 Plan a Pediatric Safe Area (PSA) to hold uninjured, 	
	displaced or released children who are awaiting arrival of	
	adult caregivers	
	Designate who will fill the role as Pediatric Safe Area Unit	
	Leader as part of this planning and identify staffing ratios	
	and supply issues	

¹ Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services. State Operations Manual. https://www.cms.gov/Medicare/Provider-Enrollment-and-Certification/SurveyCertEmergPrep/Downloads/Advanced-Copy-SOM-Appendix-Z-EP-IGs.pdf

Check	Step	Notes
	 Develop a system to track both accompanied and unaccompanied children Develop a protocol to rapidly identify and protect displaced children, including recording key identifying information for use in later tracking and reunification with caregivers 	
	 Consider Transfer and Transport issues: Consider signed transfer agreements (See EMS-C templates: http://www.emscmn.org/resources) Understand regional transport resources for pediatric transfers In case transfer is delayed, plan provide extended care to children during a disaster, including provision of equipment for age-appropriate internal transport (rolling cribs, laundry baskets, etc.) and bedding (pack-n-plays, etc.) Hospitals without pediatric intensivists or trauma surgeons should develop a plan with referral hospitals to provide support for inpatient / continued care if transfer cannot be accomplished (including telephone consultation and potentially telemedicine or other resource linkages) 	
	 Add pediatric considerations to the facility Decontamination Plan: Develop a system to keep children with their caregiver, unless medical issues take priority (or teen-aged children decline to shower with parents) Assure specifics of supplies and training are addressed 	

Minnesota Department of Health
Center for Emergency Preparedness and Response
PO Box 64975
St. Paul, MN 55164
651-201-5700
health.epr@state.mn.us
www.health.state.mn.us

11/01/2018

To obtain this information in a different format, call: 651-201-5700. Printed on recycled paper.