



Pre-Hospital in MCS Preparedness & Lessons Learned

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Pre- Hospital in M.C.S.





PRE - HOSPITAL

Organization

Medicine



PRE - HOSPITAL

Who's the boss?





MCS - Mass Casualty Situation

Preparedness



- Protocols: for dispatch centers, operational and medical.
- **Equipment** in Ambulances and special MCS vehicles.
- Training: basic, refresher, simulations.
- Debriefing >>> Updating >>> Improving



Response to the call

- Verify the call
- Initiate the MCS Protocol
- by radio
 - -Send the nearest ambulance to the scene





Overlap area

- Automatic cover up system
- Activation of all regional potential with backup
 by neighboring regions
- Urban Metro
 Vs. Rural







EMS Immediate Action items

 Send the hospital representatives



 Report to the national center





Scene First Ambulance

- Stay Connected!!
 in the ambulance?
- Report to dispatch
 - -How many injured
 - -Route
 - -Team Hazards



Do Not Block Access



First EMS on Scene

• IS THE field commander until replaced

Divide the area into sectors

Find a place for the coming ambulances









First EMS on scene

 Direct the coming ambulances to the designated area

Hand over management to the chief paramedic

Report all the data he has



PRE - HOSPITAL

dentification





Primary survey

Division of area into sections

In each section:

- One ALS provider (Physician or Paramedic)

Several BLS providers (EMTs and Volunteers)



Initial period

- While EMS accumulation use what you have
- Transfer the most immediate injured to The nearest hospital
- Ambulances Quick round around



Following EMS Accumulation

- The MICUs & Other Ambulances
 - Hold in designated areas
 - Dispatcher command



BLS Working with and under ALS



Following EMS Accumulation

- The MICUs and other ambulances
 - Stay in a designated areaUnder command of dispatcher

 ALS - Physicians & Paramedics working in teams
 BLS EMS working with them.



Scene Control & Command

Incident Commander

Dispatch center
Police
Fire fighters
Army medical corps

Medical Commander - Paramedic

Triage
Life-saving procedures
Priority for evacuation

Evacuation Officer

Loading of ambulances (2/Amb)
Distribution of victims to various hospitals

Ambulance Officer Control of arriving ambulances



MEDICINE

Scoop & Run Vs. Stay & Play





MEDICINE

What not to do





MEDICINE

Triage





MCS - Scene Medical Care

Victims with no vital signs - Not treated

- Life-saving procedures on scene :
 - Airway control, Intubation, Needle Application, Tourniquet.
- Stabilizing procedures en route:
 - IV lines
 - Back boards
 - Cervical collars



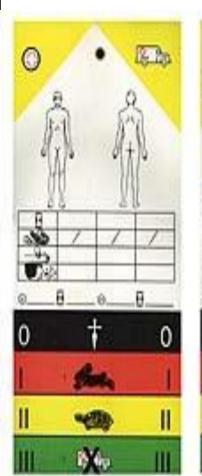


MCS - Scene Medical Care

Secondary triage – (Body tag)

- 1. Urgent unstable First priority evacuation.
- 2. Urgent stable Second priority evacuation.
- 3. Non-urgent Evacuation is delayed.
- 4. Exitus

In each ambulance – 2 injured are transported







MCS - Casualties distribution

The right injured to the right hospital

- Severe injured to the level 1 trauma center (if there is one)
- Moderate & mild to other hospitals
- Don't over-load the hospitals
- Don't under-load the hospitals
- Use the hospital representative









MDA activities day-to-day

- Dispatch centers (11)
- 190 ambulances MICU, ICA Daily shift
- 557 rescue vehicles total number MDA
- 172 settlement ambulances
- Manpower: Employees 1600, Volunteers 12000 (4000 youth, 8000 adults) - 30% on call



MCS - EMS Accumulation

- 40 ambulances in 20 min
- 12 MICU in the same time
- About 70 medics and paramedics







MCS - Manpower Av./incident

- Physicians
- Paramedics
- **EMTs and Volunteers** 68

■ Total





8



MCS - Israeli experience (min)

- Average time to scene
 - First Ambulance
 - Last Ambulance
- Organization and initial treatment
 - Call to evacuation of 1st victim
 13 min
- Total evacuation time
 - Call to evacuation of last victim 52 min





4.8 min

27 min



How was it done?

- Availability of paramedics and medics (On call system)
- Availability of ambulances
- Help from the army (helicopters)









How was it done?

- GPS Paging system
- Paramedics and EMTs on call
- Volunteers with pagers on call



- Ambulances on call
- Ambulances disperse







Hospital ↔ Pre-hospital

Field triage

Right patient to right hospital







Pre - Hospital

Collaboration With Other

Forces





HOSPITAL \leftrightarrow EMS

- MDA Representative in Hospital
 - –How many injured the hospital can treat
 - How many injured will be transferred
 - Condition of the injured





Pre - Hospital

Debriefing





Debriefing

- On the same day
 - -Operational
- After a day
 - -Medical



Hospital Representative in MDA debriefing



Debriefing

Study the results



Publish new recommendations





Pre - Hospital





MDA Supervisor





MDA - Command deploy



