

## **Objectives**

- To review the clinical and operational impact related to the crash of a commercial aircraft
- To identify key aspects of effective mass casualty incident management

## Disclaimer

No funding from Big Pharma

or Big Disasta



# Swissair 111: Peggy's Cove, 1998



# MK1602: Halifax, 2004











## **EHS Timeline on AC624**

Description	Time	Description	Duration
Time of crash	0:30:00	As per TSB report	
Phone Pickup	0:34:05	Initial call	
1st Key Stroke	0:34:05	Received to In Queue	0:02:02
In Waiting Queue	0:36:12	Call Taking	0:03:36
1st Unit Assigned	0:36:20	Call Received to 1st Assign	0:02:15
1st Unit Enroute	0:36:36	Assigned to 1st Enroute	0:00:16
Call Taking Complete	0:37:46	In Queue to 1st Assign	0:00:08
1st Unit Arrived	1:11:01	Enroute to 1st Arrived (	0:34:25
Closed	4:46:00	Incident Duration	4:11:55

## **EHS Triage and Transport**

Patient Triage acuities

- RED: 2

**YELLOW** : 21

- GREEN: 115

Transport destinations: total 26 patients

– QEII: 5– Windsor: 4

- DGH: 3 - IWK: 3

- Truro: 10 - Women's: 1

## Injuries on AC624

- Captain: minor head injury
- First Officer: head injury, serious injury to the right eye
- Flight attendant shoulder injury (hit by coffee brewer)
- Passengers
  - jackknifing at lap belt, flailing forward
  - striking back of the forward seat, another surface, or both
  - Injuries to hands and wrists
- Passenger with infant held infant with both arms
  - hit back of the seat in front

# The Disaster Cycle

## Mitigation







**Preparedness** 



Response



## Mitigation

What are we preparing for?

What can we put in place to minimise the impact when it does happen?

# Risk = Likelihood x Severity

		HAZARD SEVERITY						
23		Negligible (1)	Slight (2)	Moderate (3)	High (4)	Very high (5)		
Very Unlike	ly (A)	LOW	LOW	LOW	LOW	MEDIUM		
Unlikely	(B)	LOW	LOW	LOW	MEDIUM	MEDIUM		
Possible	(C)	Low	LOW	MEDIUM	MEDIUM	HIGH		
Likely	(D)	LOW	MEDIUM	MEDIUM	HIGH	HIGH		
Very Likely	(E)	LOW	MEDIUM	HIGH	HIGH	HIGH		

# Steps to developing policy and SOPs

Research applicable laws and standards



Needs assessment



Team composition (command, operations)



Develop SOP's



**Implement** 

#### <u>Goals</u>

- Scene Safety
- Notify Medical Comms Centre
- Organise EHS responders
- Effective MCI Triage with frequent reassessment

#### **Scene Safety**

- Consider hazmat, structural, and weapons-related risks. Use PPE.
- Communicate with Fire, Police.
- Choose staging area (upwind, uphill)

#### **Organisation**

- First arriving paramedic is Medical Incident Commander; most senior takes over on arrival
- Notify MCC re: type, number and severity of casualties (see ICS)

#### <u>Triage</u>

Use START tags

#### <u>Tips</u>

- Mass Casualty Incident called with >6 casualties, or <6 in unusual circumstances
- Activate Trauma Team, Lifeflight and Ground OLMOPs as required
- For additional MCI resources, ask for EPSO
- START triage:
  - RED= Immediate care
  - YELLOW = Delayed
  - **GREEN**= Minor
  - BLACK= Expectant



# What is your capacity for providing...?

Psychological First Aid

Family Information and Reunification

Disaster Morgue

## **Preparedness**

MCI plan

Education

Exercise

# What should plan cover? STD-3!

**Staff** phone lists, Red Alert, Facebook, social media **Stuff** blood products, SPD, beds, IR, ex-fixes **Space** PACU, ICU, Medicine  $\leftarrow \rightarrow$  Surgery Triage rapid, continuous **Treatment** minimum required **Transport** to next level of care ASAP **Decant** clear the decks **Defer** let it go

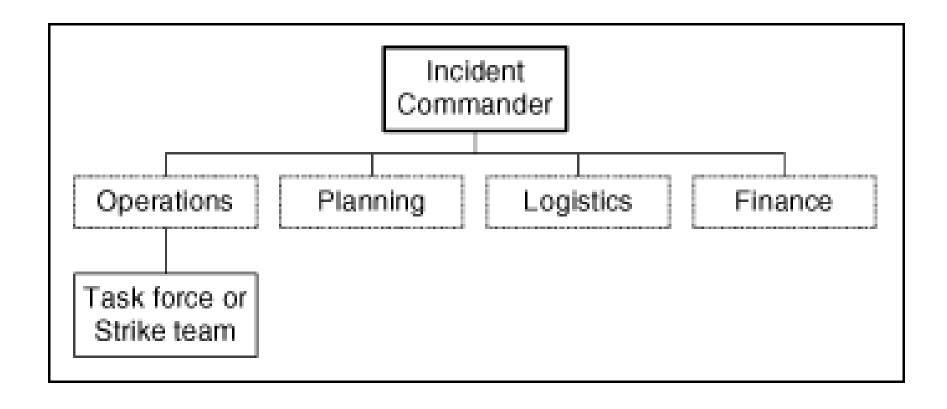
**Deflect** to other sites

## Response

Operations

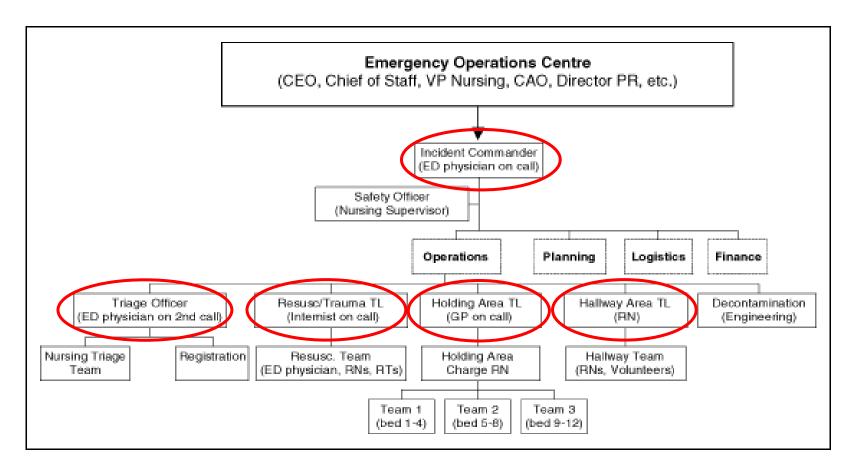
Command

### **Incident Command Structure**



Christian MD, Kollek D, and Schwartz B. Emergency preparedness: what every health care worker needs to know. *Can J Emerg Med* 2005;7(5):330-7

## Hospital Command Structure (initial)



# The Secret Weapon in EP: Practice!

BWH conducted or participated in 73 separate exercises, events, and disaster activations prior to April 2013

Going up and down in an elevator...



