Emergency Preparedness Grants

• CDC Public Health Emergency Preparedness Grant (PHEP)
  – All 15 counties in Arizona
  – All-Hazards Preparedness Planning

• CDC Cities Readiness Initiative (CRI)
  – Metropolitan Statistical Areas
  – Maricopa County and Pinal County
  – Strategic National Stockpile Planning
Public Health Emergencies

The Emergency Preparedness and Response Division prepares for the response to various public health emergencies—natural, accidental, intentional:

– Natural Disasters
– Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear Incidents
Emergency Preparedness Planning

- Continuity of Operations
- Pandemic Influenza
- Crisis Emergency Risk Communications
- Fatality Management
- Radiological/Nuclear
- Outbreak Response
- Disease Surveillance
- Exposure/Patient Registry
Training and Exercise

• Training
  – To understand the plans, policies, and protocols

• Exercise
  – To test staff comprehension
  – To test and validate the processes contained in the plans, policies, and protocols
  – To prepare for a real-world incident
  – To collaborate with and strengthen relationships with response partners
Strategic National Stockpile

The Strategic National Stockpile (SNS) is a national repository of medical countermeasures used to augment federal, state, and local public health agencies in the event of a terrorist attack or other public health emergency.
Strategic National Stockpile

• The SNS Program is managed by the Division of Strategic National Stockpile – a part of the CDC

• The SNS contains enough medical resources, pharmaceuticals and equipment (medical countermeasures) to meet the needs of people in several large cities at the same time.

• The medicine is free to everyone.

• SNS assets may be considered supplemental resources
Strategic National Stockpile

• The SNS is stocked and maintained in strategic locations throughout the United States for rapid deployment with the goal of arriving within 12 hours of federal approval to supply SNS resources to the requesting community.

• Public health department personnel play an important role in the planning efforts needed to request and receive SNS assets.
Reasons for SNS Deployment

- Category A Threat Agents
  - Smallpox
  - Anthrax
  - Botulism
  - Viral hemorrhagic fevers
  - Plaque
  - Tularemia
- Nerve agents
- Pandemic influenza
- Radiological threats

* Changes to list of countermeasures are directed by Biomedical Advanced Research and Development Authority (BARDA)
SNS Supplied Countermeasures

- Medical Supplies
  - IV Administration
  - Airway Management
  - Wound Care
  - Burn & Blast Care

- Pharmaceuticals
  - Radiation Countermeasures
  - Antibiotics (Oral and IV)
  - Nerve Agent Antidotes
  - Vaccines and Antitoxins
  - Antivirals
SNS Asset Request Flow

- Need for Supplies Exceeds Local & State Resources
- Discussion with key officials (HHS, DHS, CDC, State, etc)
- SNS Augments Local & State Resources
- State Requests Federal Assistance
- Federal Officials Deploy SNS Assets
SNS Delivery Sequence

Federal Storage & Transport → State RSS Site → County RSS Site → Local POD
SNS Delivery Sequence

• Certain situations may alter the delivery sequence
  – Infectious disease
  – Patient location
  – Amount of individuals affected
SNS in Action

• April 2009 H1N1 Influenza Outbreak
  – Antivirals (Tamiflu and Relenza)
  – PPE items (gowns, masks, gloves)
H1N1 Strategic National Stockpile

April 2009
SNS in Action

- September – December 2009 H1N1 Response
  - Pediatric antivirals (Tamiflu in suspension)
  - N-95 respirators
  - Additional PPE shipments

- *H1N1 Vaccine
SNS in Action

- August 2012 – Botulism Outbreak (Prison Brew)
  - Botulinum Antitoxin
Public Health Emergency Preparedness in Correctional Facilities
Public Health Emergency Preparedness Planning in Correctional Facilities
Assessing Preparedness Capabilities in Correctional Facilities

• **Strengths**
  – Emergency Response Plans
  – Risk assessment prior to developing response plans
  – Continuity of Operations
  – Incident Command Structure
  – Standardized plans in multiple facilities
  – Frequent Drills
  – Use of Emergency Response Teams
Assessing Preparedness Capabilities in Correctional Facilities

• Areas for Improvement
  – Counterterrorism
  – CISM
  – Self-Preparedness
  – Training (new recruits and refresher)
  – NIMS Compliance
  – Drills/Exercises
    • Outside of normal business hours/weekdays
  – Lessons Learned
    • Corrective Action
    • Improvement Plan
Principles of Emergency Preparedness

• Align with existing emergency preparedness structures and activities
  – Local, State, and Federal Partners
  – Planning Collaboration (roles and responsibilities)
  – Meetings (communication and information sharing)
  – Training/Education
  – Exercises
  – AND WORKGROUPS
Resources

• Today’s Workshop
• Binder
• Websites
• Next Steps (Evaluation Form)
THANK YOU!

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