Tales from Bales of Eagles E-Mails 2017
What Questions do Medical Directors Ask each Other?

» How can we Improve Care?
» How can we Make the Life of our Personnel Better?
» What are we doing to prepare for future?
» How to Provide Better Medical Direction
The Eagles sharing Process

» How many EMS Leaders share
» Quick Questions, Short Answers
» Attach a document if needed
» Email thread is consolidated and return to group
» Discussion follows on hot issues
» Some get assigned for Eagles presentation, or paper
» “Regional Eagles” for the Opioid programs
Eagles Web Exchanges
2016 to 2017

» How is Staff Working
  > Improving Fatigue Management
  > How are EMT’s using Cell Phones
  > What to do with Patients who have Weapons
  > How are we Protecting Clinical Staff from Assault – Detroit lead

80 Discussions

No Perfect Program or Prediction Method
Classes on Self Protection
Work with Law Enforcement
No Single Method Predominant
Products and Medications for Patients

» Pediatric SGA’s
» Adult SGA’s
» IO placement and removal
» Digital Thermometers
» EPI for EMT’s and replacing Epi-Pens
» Ketamine for Pain
» Higher dose Naloxone
» Carrying specialized meds - hemophilia, steroids - public pressures

Airways really important
iGels becoming more common
Bagging on Mask is awful

Ketamine in most systems, but most not adjunct for pain control yet
Transport, Nontransport, and Hospital Interface

» Destinations for Strokes, Sepsis, Cardiac Arrest
» MCI Bed Capability Systems
» Text Receiving at 911 Centers - Coming
» Sobering Centers and MH Receiving
» MIHC and “Street Calls”
The Application of Future-Looking Programs

» Pre-Arrival Instructions from Dispatch Center
» RLS Responses - Decreasing
» Applying End Tidal CO2 in Cardiac Arrest
» PulsePoint and other 911 - based Programs
» Drones

More Products
More Communication
More Patient Focus

Rise of the Machines
By Jesse Roman
Drones, robots, and the coming revolution in unmanned systems—and their potential for responders and emergency managers.
Major Incident Management

» How is Information Shared with EMS Providers
» Large Event EMS
» Active Shooter Programs

More Products
More Discussion about EMS Protection
More Providers at Risk
Much more Joint Training and Planning
Results of Wingspread VI
July 2016

Statements of National Significance to the United States Fire and Emergency Services
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Statements of National Significance to the United States Fire and Emergency Services (TUSFES)

1. **TUSFES** have an urgent need to be prepared for homeland security response and violent incidents in our communities. Critical factors for being prepared include gathering and using evidence and data to establish a preparedness plan and developing and improving relationships with all stakeholders and other related agencies.

2. As guardians of life safety, **TUSFES** must expect, embrace, and adapt to change by continuing to define and adopt current administrative and operational best practices. To be competitive and sustainable in a changing environment, agencies must become change agents rather than reactionaries.

3. **TUSFES** must recognize and address the impact occupational related disease and injury is having on the industry. The health of fire and emergency services personnel is of paramount importance to the community and to fire and emergency services. Every fire and rescue agency must focus on improving the overall health, wellness, and fitness levels of its members.

4. **TUSFES** must embrace and participate in the on-going development of sensors and other technologies to protect the health and safety of its members.

5. **TUSFES** must place importance on marketing and branding. Our ability to survive and thrive is dependent upon having the ability to communicate our value to the community.

6. **TUSFES** must encourage the development and use of realistic training simulations (similar to commercial aviation flight simulations) delivered in ways that are intrinsically safe. Crew resource management and current hazard management certification programs should be modeled as examples of best practices in the development of training simulations.

7. Leaders in **TUSFES** must develop positive human relation skills, knowledge, and abilities to manage in current times. These skills, knowledge, and abilities must be reflected in the organizations’ recruitment and hiring practices.

8. **TUSFES** must develop an efficient and effective process to collect and manage data.

9. Automatic fire sprinkler use has the ability to solve much of America’s fire problem in every class of occupancy. In addition to automatic fire sprinkler technology, **TUSFES** must embrace all forms of technology where it is efficient, effective, and provides information that adds to organizational and community safety.

10. **TUSFES** must have an awareness of and use the data from "smart" technology (e.g. smart building, smart city, smart vehicle, and homeland security-related), which can provide real-time access to pertinent information.

11. **TUSFES** must prioritize an all hazards mitigation and response model that connects our customers with the necessary community resources, agencies, and services to produce safe and effective incident outcomes.

12. The overall goodwill of the community toward **TUSFES** must be leveraged to maintain and increase funding. This can be accomplished through developing a better comprehension of local government operations, fostering positive relationships with members of the community, and collaborating with local businesses and civic organizations.

13. **TUSFES** must proactively drive the research agenda and equipment design to effectively provide services based on community needs.

14. **TUSFES** must adapt its emergency medical resources into a more robust, integrated mobile healthcare system.
What is in Door 6 in 2027?

JHAT = The Unit formerly known as the HazMat Unit, and the Bomb Squad
Sharing Best Practices is a Great Practice