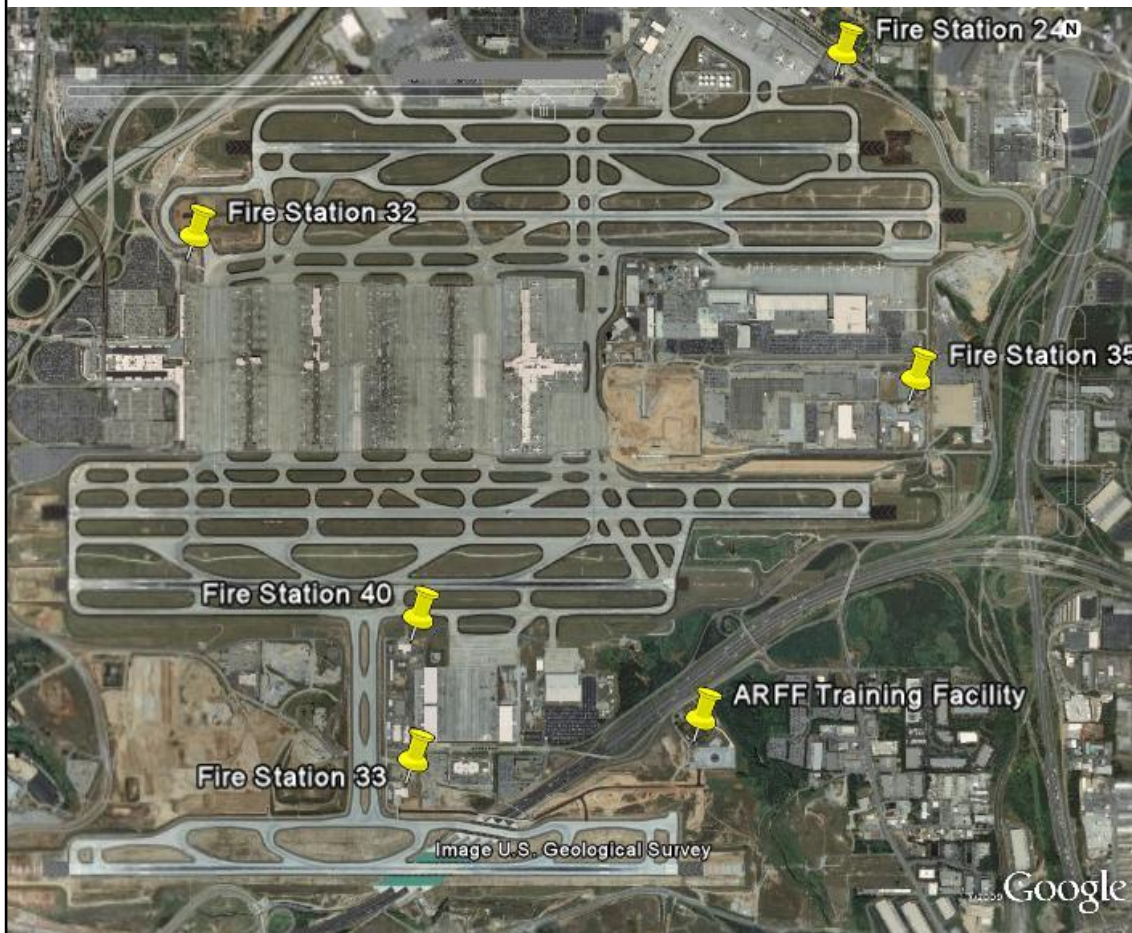


Terminal Illness

- EMS Operations at the World's Busiest Airport
- Airport EMS Interfaces Way Beyond the Runway Mishap
- James J Augustine, MD
- Eagles February 2016



What can we Learn from an EMS Operation at the Airport?



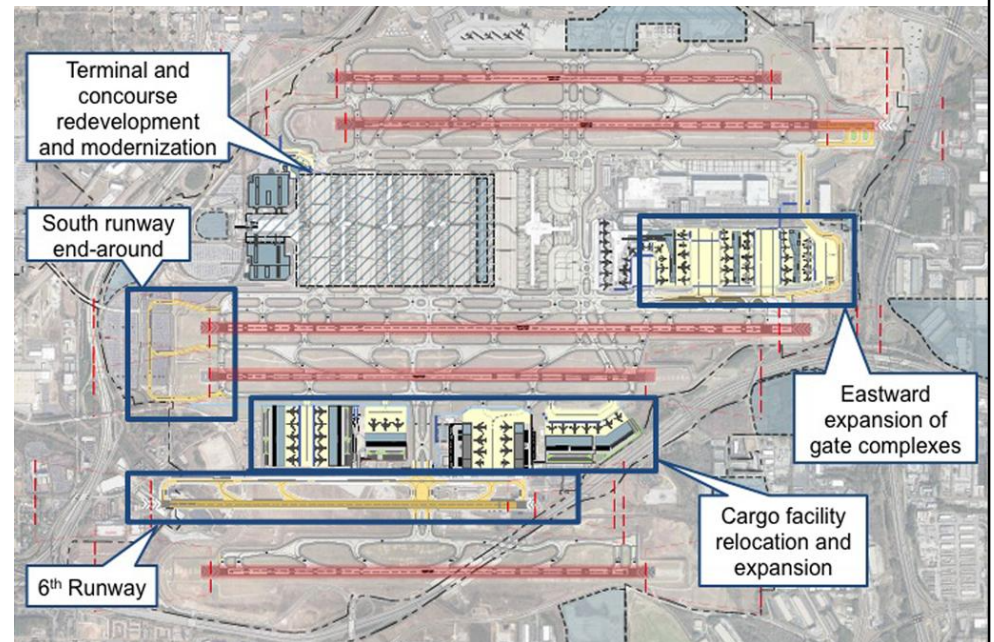
- Lessons from The Most Difficult Paramedic Assignment in the City

The Practice

- All Hazards Preparedness, ending with an airplane crash
- Delivering Great Emergency Medical Care
- Applying Best Hospital Resources
- Applying Regional Assets
- Doing Public Education
- Collaborating with the CDC

The Principles

- Extreme Culture of Safety
- Outstanding Customer Service
- Emergency Medical Care in front of an Audience
- "Quality Dispositions"

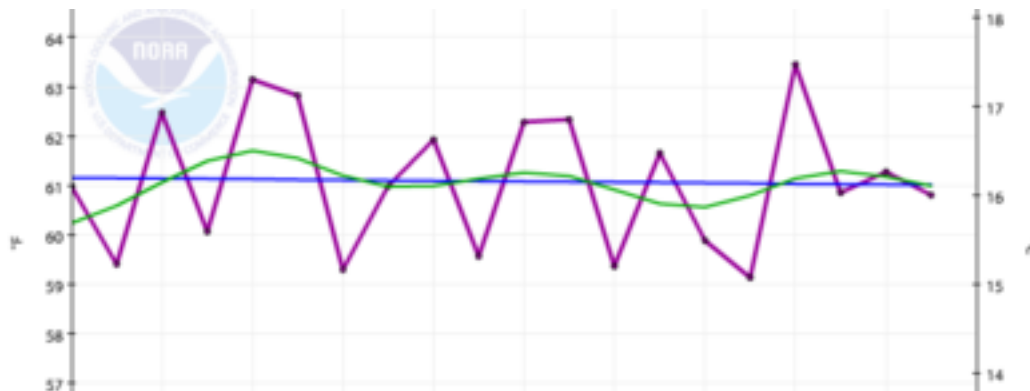


The Realities

- Everyone is Going to Sue
- Documentation needs are Very High
- Continuity of Operations is Extraordinary Driver of Scene Operations. Very Different than "Downtown"

The Data at the Airport is a Difficult Graph to read

- Service needs change each day
- How to serve during "pushes"
- When weather gets bad
- When seasons make for huge volume changes



The Patient

- Stressed
- AFRD Paramedics asked to do "Fitness for Flight" Evaluations
- CPR Success using AED's is VERY HIGH (Almost as high as Casinos)



AIRPORT FIRE RESCUE DIVISION





100 Million Pax
a year are here

The image is a satellite map of an airport, likely Denver International Airport, showing runways, taxiways, and terminal buildings. Five yellow pushpins are placed on the map to indicate the locations of fire stations: Fire Station 24N is at the top right; Fire Station 32 is on the left side; Fire Station 35 is on the right side; Fire Station 40 is in the lower left; and Fire Station 33 is at the bottom left. Other labels on the map include 'ARFF Training Facility' and 'Image U.S. Geological Survey'. The Google logo is visible in the bottom right corner.

Airport
Fire
Station
Locations

EMS Customer Service

- Transport Options and the search for "Quality Dispositions"
- The Ambassador Service for Atlanta and the United States
- Persons sent from another country because they are "sick", and know they can get care in the US
- Death on the Airplane

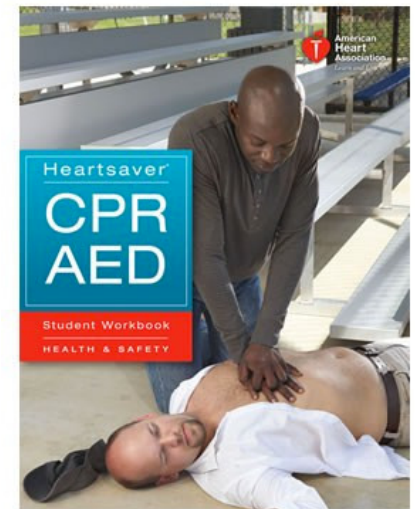


Great Emergency Medical Care

- Protocols Specific to the ED
- CPR - CARES Registry
- Disproportionate Treat and Go
- The "Quality Disposition" - when, where, who

Public Education

- Prevention Agenda
- Infection Control Programs
- AED program
- Wellness while traveling



Hospital Interface

- The ambassador service
- Managing family
- Returning passengers to the airport and their travel plans



Using Regional Resources

- Children
- Airlines
- Ebola



All Hazards Preparedness

- All forms of emergencies
- Active Shooter programs need to be in place, and consistent, for events like bombs and persons actively shooting in public places
- Using Regional Assets



Oh, and Airplane Incidents



Airport Crashes

- Two or Three Wounded Airplanes arrive Daily at ATL
- All Airport MCI plans are being updated, based on the Asiana experience (180 patients inside security fence)



- Ebola outbreak offered a new opportunity
- MERS, Zika, other illnesses
- Everyday illnesses
- Personnel Health

Collaboration with CDC

Think EBOLA
Early recognition is critical for infection control

INITIATE
Think Ebola when you approach a patient. Start the steps for basic infection control before assessing the patient for risks.

- Always use standard precautions
- If there are concerns that the patient could meet the criteria for Ebola, immediately separate the patient from others

IDENTIFY
Assess your patient for:

- International travel

OR

- Contact with someone with Ebola within the last 21 days

AND

- Had a fever at home, or has a current temperature $\geq 100.4^{\circ}\text{F}$ ($\geq 38^{\circ}\text{C}$)
- Other symptoms:
 - Severe headache
 - Muscle pain
 - Weakness
 - Fatigue
 - Diarrhea
 - Vomiting
 - Abdominal (stomach) pain
 - Unexplained hemorrhage (bleeding or bruising)
- If the patient has both exposure and symptoms, immediately isolate the patient and inform others (see INFORM)

ISOLATE
If assessment indicates possible Ebola virus infection, take action.

- Isolate the patient in a private room with a private bathroom or covered, bedside commode and close the door
- Wear appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE): <http://go.usa.gov/szgB>
- Limit the healthcare personnel who enter the room
- Keep a log of everyone who enters and leaves the patient's room
- Consider alternative diagnoses, and evaluate appropriately
- Only perform necessary tests and procedures
- Avoid aerosol-generating procedures
- Follow CDC guidelines for cleaning, disinfecting, and managing waste: <http://go.usa.gov/szYA>

INFORM
Alert others, including public health authorities.

- Notify your facility's infection control program and other appropriate staff
- Contact your state or local public health authorities
- Consult with state or local public health authorities about testing for Ebola
- For a list of state and local health department numbers, visit: <http://go.usa.gov/174V>

For more information, visit: www.cdc.gov/vhf/ebola/hcp

The Airport Gives You Opportunities!

- James Augustine, MD
- jaugustine@usacs.com
- Chief Scott Blackwell
- Atlanta Airport Fire Rescue