

IANPHI Annual Meeting

NPHI Role in Disaster Preparedness and Response

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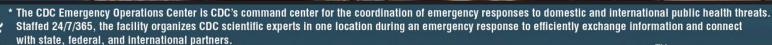
Are We Ready?

Agenda

- Rationale
- Core Competencies
- Create, Strengthen, Maintain

Public Health Responses Supported by the CDC Emergency Operations Center







Public Health Preparedness & Response Competency Map

(Draft 10/26/10)

Performance Goal: Proficiently perform assigned prevention, preparedness, response, and recovery role(s) in accordance with established national, state, and local health security and public health policies, laws, and systems.

Model Leadership

- 1. Solve problems under emergency conditions.
- 2. Manage behaviors associated with emotional responses in self and others.
- 3. Facilitate collaboration with internal and external emergency response partners.
- 4. Maintain situational awareness.
- 5. Demonstrate respect for all persons and cultures.
- 6. Act within the scope of one's legal authority.

Communicate and Manage Information

- 7. Manage information related to an emergency.
- 8. Use principles of crisis and risk communication.
- 9. Report information potentially relevant to the identification and control of an emergency through the chain of command.
- 10. Collect data according to protocol.
- 11. Manage the recording and/or transcription of data according to protocol.

Plan for and Improve Practice

- 12. Contribute expertise to a community hazard vulnerability analysis (HVA).
- 13. Contribute expertise to the development of emergency plans.
- 14. Participate in improving the organization's capacities (Including, but not be limited to programs, plans, policies, laws, and workforce training).
- 15. Refer matters outside of one's scope of legal authority through the chain of command.

Protect Worker Health and Safety

- 16. Maintain personal/family emergency preparedness plans.
- 17. Employ protective behaviors according to changing conditions, personal limitations, and threats.
- 18. Report unresolved threats to physical and mental health through the chain of command.

Core Competencies -- Light

- Robust information supply chain
- Facile mechanisms to move resources quickly
- Emergency risk communications
- Incident Command Structure
- After-action reviews and lessons learned

How does CDC do it?

- Provide service a platform for improved performance
- Practice build on meaningful experiences
- Do it BETTERthan everyone else
 - Emergency Operations
 - Scalable systems
 - Emergency Medical Countermeasures
- Spread the wealth
- Safety First

Thank You! Have a productive conference!!!

For more information please contact Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

1600 Clifton Road NE, Atlanta, GA 30333 Telephone, 1-800-CDC-INFO (232-4636)/TTY: 1-888-232-6348 E-mail: cdcinfo@cdc.gov Web: www.cdc.gov

The findings and conclusions in this report are those of the authors and do not necessarily represent the official position of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.



Backup Slides

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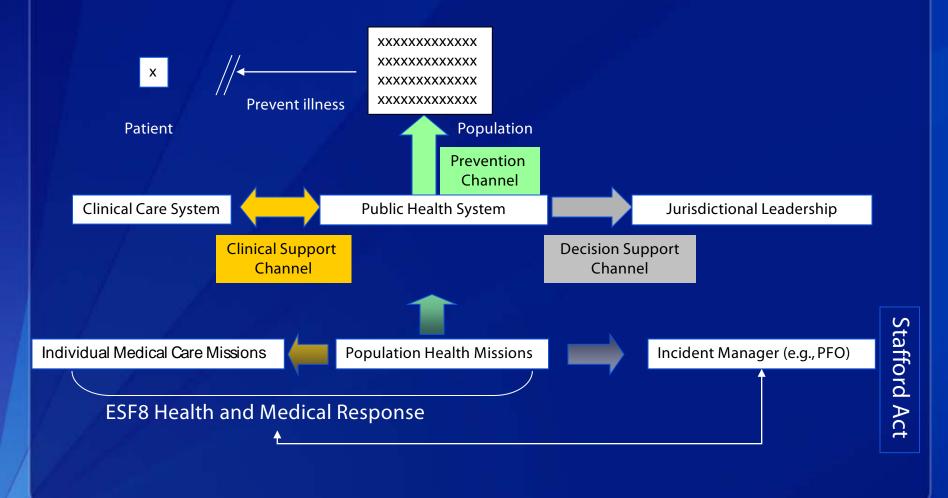
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How Public Health and Medical Emergency Response Systems Work Together

- Medical Care (Individual)
 - 1. Support on-site care
 - 2. Supplement medical care providers
 - 3. Optimize patient distribution
- Public Health (Population)
 - 1. Inform medical response
 - 2. Reduce medical surge requirement
 - 3. Inform emergency response decision making

The Relationship between Clinical and Public Health Response



Public Health Emergency Preparedness Cooperative Agreement

Managed by the OPHPR Division of State and Local Readiness

Provides guidance and funding (~\$688.9 M in FY09) to 62 state, local, and territorial public health departments to strengthen preparedness (including pandemic influenza)

Technical assistance and consultation provided through Project Officers and CDC subject matter experts

 Gathers performance data on exercises and real events through public health department reporting

Strategic National Stockpile

- Managed by the OPHPR Division of Strategic National Stockpile
 - Operates and maintains the national repository of critical medical assets including antibiotics, antiviral drugs, antitoxins, other life-support medications, and supplies
 - Procures, stores, and delivers these assets to the site of a public health emergency
 - Can deploy a Stockpile Service Advance Group (SSAG) team to assist state and local officials during a public health emergency
 - Technical assistance provided to state and local public health departments to move medical assets from warehouses to points of dispensing



CDC's Emergency Operations Center

- Managed by the OPHPR Division of Emergency Operations
 - Functions as CDC's command center for coordinating emergency responses to domestic and international public health threats
 - Staffed 24/7/365 to provide worldwide situational awareness
 - Coordinates CDC's preparedness, assessment, response, recovery, and evaluation for public health emergencies
 - Serves as the central point of contact for state agencies reporting potential public health threats to CDC



Select Agent Program

CDC · NIH

Biosafety in Microbiological and Biomedical Laboratories

4th Edition

- Managed by the OPHPR Division of Select Agents and Toxins
 - Regulates all entities that possess, use, or transfer biological agents or toxins that could pose a severe threat to public health and safety
 - Designed to ensure compliance with the select agent regulations by providing guidance to registered entities and conducting evaluations and inspections
 - Collaborates with U.S. Department of Agriculture and the Department of Justice to protect public health by ensuring laboratory biosafety and security among facilities working with select agents