

The Office of Public Health Preparedness...

Your Best Resource when Every Second Counts



*Michigan Department
of Community Health*



www.michigan.gov/mdch



Office of Public Health Preparedness
www.michigan.gov/ophp

Overview...

The Michigan Department of Community Health's (MDCH) Office of Public Health Preparedness (OPHP) was established in 2002 to coordinate the development and implementation of public health and healthcare preparedness and response. The mission of the office has expanded to encompass all-hazards preparedness and response that may include acts of bioterrorism, infectious disease outbreaks, or other public health emergencies. Funding for the office is provided exclusively through two federal cooperative agreements: the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's (CDC) Public Health Emergency Preparedness Program and the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Preparedness and Response's (ASPR) Hospital Preparedness Program.

Community Health Emergency Coordination Center (CHECC)...

The State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC) is the primary point of command for coordinating state emergency response and recovery activities. The primary function of the CHECC is to support the SEOC by providing real-time public health information, subject matter expertise, and strategic countermeasure distribution. The OPHP coordinates the maintenance and staffing of the CHECC, primarily with MDCH personnel. When activated, the CHECC conforms to the National Incident Management System. Additional responsibilities of the CHECC include (but are not limited to):

- coordinating the public health and healthcare response to an incident with regional and local partners
- providing updated information from all sources (e.g. local health departments, healthcare agencies, regional partners, MDCH bureaus and divisions) to the MDCH Executive Group
- providing technical assistance and consultation to local public health agencies, medical professionals, and other healthcare partners during a public health emergency
- coordinating federal support and assistance with the CDC's Emergency Operations Center and other federal agencies
- disseminating public health and healthcare information to partners, as appropriate



Michigan Strategic National Stockpile (MISNS)

The Strategic National Stockpile is a cache of federally purchased medical countermeasures that are available by request from the governor during a public health emergency, when local supplies are deemed insufficient for protecting the health of American citizens. Since 2009, the CDC has awarded the MISNS Plan with a score of 100%, proving that the state remains a leader in public health preparedness. A key component of Michigan's plan to receive and redistribute medical countermeasures is a strong public-private partnership. The state has partnered with the Michigan Pharmacists' Association, the Michigan Wing of the Civil Air Patrol, the Michigan Volunteer Defense Force, the Michigan Public Health Institute, and commercial warehousing partners to efficiently receive, store, ship, track, and dispense medical countermeasures. The state and local healthcare partners have partnered with community pharmacies, tribal partners, media, and agencies who serve special populations in an effort to ensure that these life-saving assets can reach every Michigan citizen during an emergency. In addition to the MISNS Plan, all 45 local health departments and approximately 180 treatment centers (hospitals) have developed SNS plans that describe local capabilities, protocols, and partnerships that will enable them to dispense these assets quickly and efficiently. The MISNS Team, located at the OPHP, continually reviews all local health department and treatment center plans, provides feedback, and also offers on-site technical assistance in an effort to strengthen statewide preparedness.



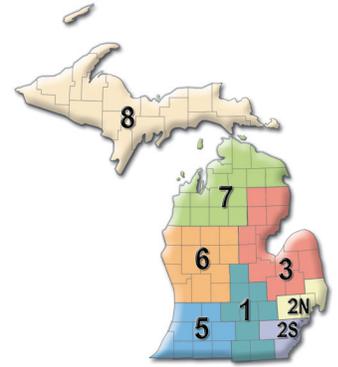
K-12 School Preparedness and Response Curriculum: Michigan Model for Health

The National Health Security Strategy outlines activities necessary to achieve community resiliency, creating a culture of healthy individuals, families, and communities. In 2007, Michigan embarked on a multi-agency project to build resiliency in our children by developing a K-12 School Preparedness and Response Curriculum. The purpose of the curriculum is to support citizen engagement and participation in preparedness through student learning activities. Michigan's educators will be provided with the tools to teach children how to prevent, protect, respond and recover from natural and manmade disasters. This includes empowering children with the knowledge and skills to make smart decisions before, during, and after an emergency. By including the School Preparedness and Response Curriculum in the Michigan Model for Health, these lessons will be taught in over 95% of Michigan's public schools, 200 private schools, and 32 other states.



Regional Medical Surge Planning...

Michigan hospitals continue to identify mechanisms to ensure their medical surge capacity to 20% above the average daily census. OPHP actively forms public-private partnerships with Michigan's hospitals, medical response coalitions, long-term care facilities, federally qualified health clinics, dialysis centers, home health agencies, and other to ensure that emergency preparedness initiatives reach our most vulnerable and at-risk citizens.



Michigan Transportable Emergency Surge Assistance (MITESA) Medical Unit

Michigan has two interoperable mobile medical facilities. A 100-bed mobile facility is housed in Southeast Michigan, where a large majority of the state's population resides, and a 40-bed facility is stored in Southwest Michigan. Both units are stored on rapidly deployable trailers and can join together to become a statewide 140-bed mobile facility. A Concept of Operations has been developed, as training and exercising of the resource continues throughout the state with Mobile Field Medical Teams.



Michigan Mortuary Response Team (MI-MORT)

The Michigan Mortuary Response Team (MI-MORT) was established to provide the State of Michigan a mass fatality resource that could be readily deployed to any location in the State in response to an incident in which the number of fatalities has exceeded local or regional resources. This team consists of various professionals to support the local medical examiner and can provide technical assistance and personnel to recover, process and identify deceased victims in a dignified manner. This team is comprised of forensic professionals, funeral directors, search and recovery personnel and many others willing to assist in a mass fatality situation.

Disaster Portable Morgue Unit (DPMU)

The DPMU contains equipment and supplies necessary to initiate operations for a fully functional morgue. All materials are inventoried into kits by section of use and are housed in trailers for mobilization by truck. The DPMU is designed to be erected, as needed, inside of usable facilities and has its own DPMU team for set-up and inventory of equipment and supplies. This resource can be mobilized during a mass fatality event when local resources are exhausted. The DPMU is a joint effort between the OPHP, the Michigan Funeral Directors' Association, the Michigan Dental Association, and the Disaster Assistance Recovery Team.

MI-Volunteer Registry

The OPHP encourages all individuals willing to volunteer their time during an emergency to register with the MI Volunteer Registry (www.MIVolunteerRegistry.org). The Registry allows individuals to pre-register, undergo a background check, and have their medical credentials verified prior to deployment. This pre-registration and vetting significantly reduces the time necessary to deploy volunteers during an emergency. The Registry is intended as the "one stop shop" for Michigan volunteers, and it has grown to include the Citizen Corps Programs including Medical Reserve Corps, State Animal Response Teams, MI Mortuary Response Team, Unlicensed and General Support Volunteers. Physicians, nurses, administrators, social workers, medical examiners, veterinarians, electricians, dentists, security personnel, paramedics, and all others are encouraged to pre-register today.



Great Lakes Healthcare Partnership (GLHP)

The GLHP is comprised of healthcare preparedness programs within FEMA Region V (City of Chicago, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio, and Wisconsin). Its projects focus on interstate coordination for significant health/medical/trauma-related incidents. The GLHP has developed plans related to communications, burn surge, regional medical resource inventory and typing, and an overarching interstate coordination plan. These interstate initiatives can significantly affect the states' ability to mitigate and respond to an emergency event. The OPHP has taken the lead in this process by volunteering to act as host to the GLHP Project Manager as well as providing supervision for the position. The GLHP is considered to be a "promising practice" by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services' Assistant Secretary for Preparedness and Response and the program has been represented at national public health and preparedness meetings.



Modular Emergency Medical System (MEMS)

Currently each Michigan region has identified, equipped, and implemented a regional Medical Coordination Center (MCC) and has the ability to standup Neighborhood Emergency Help Centers and Alternate Care Centers. The regional MCC is designed to be a NIMS-consistent Multi-Agency Coordination System that emphasizes coordination among local/regional medical health agencies and local emergency management. The regional MCC assists with the provision of a flexible, coordinated, uninterrupted health response and serves to support the healthcare system within Michigan.

Communications...

Michigan Health Alert Network (MIHAN)

The MIHAN is a web-based system for rapid alerting and notification. The MIHAN has over 4,000 users from public health, hospitals, life support agencies, health clinics, emergency management, state departments, federal agencies, and other partners. The MIHAN is able to send alerts through landline phones, cell phones, text pagers, 800 MHz radio systems, and email. Users may identify three levels of alerting preferences. This extensive network is the primary notification tool used during health-related emergency events.



Risk Communication

The OPHP has two public information goals: provide public education to build a culture of safety and resilience, and get accurate information to people quickly during an emergency. The OPHP has developed a Crisis and Emergency Risk Communication Plan, built strong partnerships with key community agencies, and established clear channels for disseminating public information. The OPHP maintains a Risk Communication Team, robust communication technology, contact databases, outreach tools, and a library of resources. Collaboration has been essential as OPHP expands its non-traditional methods for providing outreach to all Michigan's residents. The OPHP's Public Information Coalition has built partnerships with trusted community leaders who assist with disseminating culturally and linguistically sensitive information through their established communication channels such as newsletters, websites, email group lists, face-to-face community settings, and informal networks. Together we provide easily understandable information on disaster risks and protection options, especially to citizens at high-risk.

MI-TRAIN

Michigan's learning management system, called MI-TRAIN, contains a centralized, searchable database of courses relevant to public health, healthcare, and emergency preparedness. Through MI-TRAIN, users have access to courses from nationally recognized course providers. The system contains over 10,000 course listings from over 2600 training providers. A user can browse the course listing or perform a search based on keyword, subject area, course provider, or competency. Recently, the Michigan State Police became a MI-TRAIN partner and use this system to offer their trainings.

EMSYSTEMS EMRESOURCE

This internet-based system has been adopted within all of Michigan's healthcare agencies. It allows real-time status of hospital bed capacity, including the ability to meet the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services' requirement to provide hospital bed capacity within two hours of their request. Ventilator availability within hospitals is also collected via this system. Users on the system are tested at least monthly in all regions and the system has been successfully used in real Michigan events. This is an important tool used by each region's Medical Coordination Center (MCC).

Pharmaceutical Cache Development...

Michigan Emergency Preparedness Pharmaceutical Plan (MEPPP)

The MEPPP is a statewide plan that contains information on current local, regional, state, and federal pharmaceutical caches available. This plan is updated quarterly and available through the SEOC and CHECC. This plan provides critical information on the type of cache, target audience, content, deployment, and asset availability to ensure prompt identification and distribution of resources during an event.

Michigan Emergency Drug Delivery Resource Network (MEDDRUN)

This program, coordinated by OPHP, provides standardized caches of medications and supplies to treat approximately 100 casualties.



These caches are distributed between Michigan's rotary air and select ground Emergency Medical Services (EMS) agencies to minimize deployment time. MEDDRUN rapidly delivers these medications and supplies to hospitals and on-scene. This is critical as the need to provide nerve agent antidotes is extremely time sensitive. These resources can be deployed to 90% of the State of Michigan in less than one hour of request.

CHEMPACK

CHEMPACK is a CDC-supplied, state-managed, supplemental source of pre-positioned nerve agent (NA)/organophosphate antidotes and associated pharmaceuticals that will be readily available for use when local supplies become depleted. This large quantity resource is intended to have assets rapidly available to state and/or local emergency responders. This would be a second resource to the MEDDRUN assets (noted above) which is more quickly mobilized.

