Surge Strategy Working Group Recommendations

Event Priority Actions

**SPACE**
- Maximize cohort care and minimize one-on-one care

**STAFFING**
- Request surgical and critical care liaison points in ED
- Engage non-clinical staff (e.g., medical students) as runners, scribes, and patient transporters.

**SUPPLIES & EQUIPMENT**
- Have a team member dedicated to restocking supplies in main cohort areas allowing staff in these areas to maintain clinical roles.

**SYSTEM OPERATIONS (Flow)**
- Delegate extensively. Your job is to make decisions, not gather data.
- Make frequent rounds to geographic areas of cohort care.
- Pursue an appropriate disposition even without a clear diagnosis.
- Consider the use of Focused Abdominal Sonogram in Trauma (FAST) to assist early disposition.
- Limit contrast studies. ED staff read films but insist on real-time reporting of studies as driven by patient instability or provider uncertainty.
- Minimize return of patients to the ED. A patient sent out of the ED for a special study goes with a provisional diagnosis and a disposition plan.

Pre-Event Priority Actions

**SPACE**
- Clear the ED of all admitted patients with cooperation of inpatient units as feasible and the hospital executive as needed.
- Send admitted patients without a bed to a pre-determined holding area (e.g., outpatients, short stay unit) to allow immediate decant and have inpatient units pick patients up rather than ED staff perform transfer.
- Identify intra-ED expansible areas—corridors, transit lounge, short stay, fast track—for care of stretcher and sitting patients who can be cohorted.
- Identify and set up an extra-ED diversion area for stable, ambulatory, non-emergency patients.
- Clear the waiting room of all patients fit for disposition to alternative providers.

**STAFFING**
- Allocate roles and distribute appropriate job action cards.
- Determine meeting points for new staff to arrive and staff updates to occur.
- Decide if/how the ED must modify its staffing model.

**SUPPLIES & EQUIPMENT**
- Distribute pre-made “disaster” IDs, chart packs, X-ray and lab slips.
- Distribute tools for redundant communications—cell (mobile) phones, 2-way radios, white boards, runners.
- Call for extra trolleys and chairs so every patient has a place to lie or sit.
- Call for extra portable suction, ventilators, monitors.
- Create at least one portable disaster trolley appropriate for each cohort area. Stock with items such as fluids, dressings, IVs, analgesia, antibiotics.

**SYstem OPERATIONS (Flow)**
- Notify EMS to arrange bypass of individual patients unrelated to the surge event.
- Co-locate triage and security staff to create triage-security surge team(s).
- Preposition a surge team to the waiting room entrance.
- Use rounds to force clinical decision-making.
- Announce surge induced goals of care with truncated investigation and treatment processes.
- Place security at all entry and exit points to ensure access exclusively to patients and properly badged staff.
- Announce intent to delegate extensively to free up the senior clinician(s) for decision-making purposes.
- Bring in early use of disaster patient tracking system and have a dedicated staff member keep this updated.
- If recognized by the local system, invoke pre-established methods of utilizing alternative sites for patient disposition.


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Baseline

ROAD → WAIT → TRIAGE → CARE

Surge/MCI

ROAD
Adv Triage
Bypass or Divert

WAIT
Adv Triage
Decant

TRIAGE
CARE

X-RAY

Admit or Discharge

Physical spaces/places are depicted with CAPITALS.
Recommended priorities for the ED supervising consultant and senior colleagues are depicted in lower case.
CARE = patient care area/treatment cubicles and resuscitation areas
ROAD = Roadside
SURGE = surge areas (e.g. Short stay unit, fast track area, corridor)
TRIAGE = triage area
Adv Triage = advance triage
WAIT = waiting room
X-RAY = radiology services

= Re-deployed senior ED staff member
*= Security personnel
= Extra trolleys/stretchers
= Medical supplies and equipment
= Usual patient flow
*Reconfigure = Re-organise staff and cohort patients