HOSPITAL PANDEMIC INFLUENZA PLANNING CHECKLIST

Planning for pandemic influenza is critical for ensuring a sustainable healthcare response. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), with input from other Federal partners, have developed this checklist to help hospitals assess and improve their preparedness for responding to pandemic influenza. Because of differences among hospitals (e.g., characteristics of the patient population, size of the hospital/community, scope of services), each hospital will need to adapt this checklist to meet its unique needs and circumstances. This checklist should be used as one of several tools for evaluating current plans or in developing a comprehensive pandemic influenza plan. Additional information can be found at www.pandemicflu.gov.

An effective plan will incorporate information from state, regional, tribal and local health departments, emergency management agencies/authorities, hospital associations and suppliers of resources. In addition, hospitals should ensure that their pandemic influenza plans comply with applicable state and federal regulations and with standards set by accreditation organizations, such as the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Healthcare Organizations (JCAHO). Comprehensive pandemic influenza planning can also help facilities plan for other emergency situations.

1. Structure for planning and decision making.

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Completed	In Progress	Not Started				
			Pandemic inf	fluenza has been incorpora	ited into disaster planning a	nd exercises for the hospital. ²
				plinary planning committe paredness planning and pr	e has been identified to spec reparedness testing. ³	cifically address pandemic
				backup responsibility has s, titles and contact inform	_	ting preparedness planning.
			Primary:			
				(Name)	(Title)	(Contact info)
			Backun:			
			<u></u>	(Name)	(Title)	(Contact info)
			categories be contact information of the contact information of the contact information of the contact infection of the contact intensive of the contact information of the contact inform	elow that apply and develor mation for each personnel al administration counsel/risk management on control/hospital epidem or coordinator relations coordinator/publical staff (e.g., internal medical gradministration a resources (personnel, incompersonnel representative attional health	p a list of committee memb category checked below, an iology	infectious disease) Opportunities)



¹ Checklists applicable to other healthcare settings (e.g., residential and long-term care facilities, emergency medical services, physician offices and clinics, and home health care) are available. See www.pandemicflu.gov/plan/healthcare/index.html.

² Hospitals using the Hospital Incident Command System (HICS) may wish to modify the terminology and planning structure in this checklist to be consistent with that model.

³ An existing emergency or disaster preparedness committee may be assigned this responsibility.

1. Structure for planning and decision making. (continued)

Completed	In Progress	Not Started		
			Diagnostic imaging (radiology)	
			Discharge planning	
			Staff development/education	
			Engineering and maintenance	
			Environmental (housekeeping) ser	vices
			Central (sterile) services	
			Security	
			Dietary (food) services	
			Pharmacy services	
			Information technology	
			Purchasing agent /materials manag	ement
			Laboratory services	
			Expert consultants (e.g., ethicist, n	nental/behavioral health professionals)
			Other member(s) as appropriate (e local coroner, medical examiner, n	g., volunteer services, community representative, clergy, norticians)
				demic influenza planning resources have been identified tments and the state hospital association (insert names,
			Local health department:	
			Local neutil department.	
			(Name) (Title)	(Contact info)
			State health department:	
			(Name) (Title)	(Contact info)
			State hospital association:	
			(Name) (Title)	(Contact info)
			Tribal health association:	
			(Name) (Title)	(Contact info)
ш	ш	ш		aredness groups ⁴ , including bioterrorism/communicable ave been identified. (Insert name, title and contact
			City:	
			(Name) (Title)	(Contact info)
			County:	
			(Name) (Title)	(Contact info)
			Other regional (and/or tribal):	
			(Name) (Title)	(Contact info)
			Local or regional pandemic influenza placoordinating the facility's plan with other	anning groups have been contacted for information on
			coordinating the facility's plan with other	i pandenne inituenza pians.

⁴ State health departments should be contacted for information on pandemic influenza preparedness planning.

2. Deve	lopment (of a writte	en pandemic influenza plan.
Completed	In Progress	Not Started	
			Copies of relevant sections of the HHS Pandemic Influenza Plan (available at www.hhs.gov/pandemicflu/plan/) and policy documents that may be forthcoming (available at www.pandemicflugov) have been obtained and reviewed for incorporation into the facility's plan.
			Copies of relevant sections of other available plans (i.e., state, tribal, regional, or local) have been obtained and reviewed for incorporation into the facility's plan.
			Regional Local Tribal A copy of the facility plan and other relevant materials are available in Administration and Infection Control. (List other locations where information is available, including facility intranet sites.) (Location)
_			(Other locations)
Ш			The plan includes strategies for collaborating with local and regional planning and response groups and hospitals and other healthcare facilities in order to coordinate response efforts at the community level (e.g., staffing, material and other resources, triage algorithms, etc.).
			The facility plan includes the elements listed in #3 below.
			The plan identifies the person(s) authorized to implement the plan and the organizational structure that will be used, including the delegation of authority to carry out the plan 24/7.
			The plan stratifies implementation of specific actions on the basis of the WHO Pandemic Phases, US Government Pandemic Stages, and the pandemic severity index level worldwide, in the United States and at the local level. (See section IV and Appendix 3 of the "Community Strategy for Pandemic Influenza Mitigation" at www.pandemicflu.gov/plan/community/commitigation.html)
			Responsibilities of key personnel and departments within the facility related to executing the plan have been described.
			Personnel who will serve as back-up (e.g., B team) for key personnel roles have been identified.
$\overline{}$			A tabletop simulation exercise or other exercises have been developed to test the plan.
_	_	_	Date performed ()
			Date performed ()
			A full scale drill/exercise has been developed to test the plan.
_	_	_	Date performed ()
			The plan is updated regularly and includes current contact information and lessons learned from exercises and drills.
3. Elemen	nts of an i	nfluenza	pandemic plan.
Completed	In Progress	Not Started	
			A plan is in place for surveillance and detection of pandemic influenza in hospital patients and staff.
			A method for performing and reporting syndromic surveillance for persons with influenza-like illness has been tested and evaluated during the regular influenza season in preparation for using the system for pandemic influenza surveillance. Hospital sites for syndromic surveillance should include the emergency department, hospital clinics, and occupational health. Surveillance reports are sent to hospital epidemiology/infection control personnel and to the local health authority. (The frequency of reporting should be determined by the local health authority and reflect the pandemic severity level, as well as any applicable federal or state recommendations.)

Completed	In Progress	Not Started	and for updating the pand	demic response coordinate	ublic health advisories (federal and state) or and members of the pandemic influenza
					been reported in the United States and is n see www.cdc.gov/flu/weekly/fluactivity.
			Primary:		
			(Name)	(Title)	(Contact info)
			Backup:	(Title)	(Contact info)
			(Name)		(Contact info)
			illness among hospitalize patients and staff with inf during seasonal influenza operating capacity, include	ed patients, volunteers, and fluenza-like illness). (Have a will ensure that the hosp ding staffing and supply n	ring and reporting seasonal influenza-like d staff (e.g., weekly or daily number of ring a system for tracking illness trends ital can detect stressors that may affect leeds, during a pandemic.) Information on ilable at www.cdc.gov/flu/professionals/
			and/or staff with symptor	ms of pandemic influenza	and diagnosis of hospitalized patients . Information on the clinical signs and //flu/professionals/diagnosis/.
			influenza who are seen in from another facility or reincludes criteria for detection	n the emergency department eferred for hospitalization etting a possible case, the cases to be implemented, meaning the case of the case o	nt of persons with possible pandemic ent, hospital clinics, or are transferred in by an admitting physician. The protocol diagnostic work-up to be performed, dical treatment, and directions for
				s for different levels of ac v.pandemicflu.gov or www	tion that are based on the Pandemic w.cdc.gov/flu.)
			of seasonal influenza amo monitoring system is used	ong patients and staff in the d to implement prevention	review healthcare-associated transmission he facility. Information used from this n interventions (e.g., isolation, cohorting). emic influenza transmission.)
			A facility communication pla authority. For more informat		nd is coordinated with the local health andemicflu/plan/sup10.html.
				of contact for communication, title and contact info	ation ^s during an influenza pandemic have rmation for each.)
			Local health department	communication contact:	
			(Name)	(Title)	(Contact info)
			State health department c	communication contact:	
			(Name)	(Title)	(Contact info)
			Tribal health department	communication contact:	
			(Name)	(Title)	(Contact info)
			reporting, status updates) primary and backup perso	during a pandemic. (Inseons.)	ons with public health authorities (i.e., case ert names, titles and contact information of
			Primary:(Name)	(Title)	(Contact info)
			(1,11110)	(11110)	(

⁵ Public health points of contact for communicating or reporting during a pandemic may be different from those who are involved in pre-pandemic planning.

			ı	1	. (,				
Completed	In Progress	Not Started								
					bility has been formation of p				e public. (Insert name, t	title and
					pokesperson:					
					(Name)		(Title)		(Contact info)	
				,	(Name)		(Title)		(Contact info)	
					ations spokes					
					(Name)		(Title)		(Contact info)	
					21)				(C + + : C)	
			_		(Name)		(Title)		(Contact info)	
			ш						ice announcements (PS ve been discussed.	As),
				private m		ve been de			aff, volunteers, and yee fear/anxiety and pl	an
				Plans and been deve		es for com	munication w	ith patients ar	nd their family member	s have
				status and	bility has been I impact of par on of primary	ndemic inf	luenza in the l	ommunication hospital. (Inse	s with staff regarding the ert names, titles and cor	he ıtact
					(Name)		(Title)		(Contact info)	
					(Name)		(Title)		(Contact info)	
				The types	s of communic cation (e.g., in the for individu	ntranet, PS	ls (e.g., staff a As, and news	paper reports)	y updates) and methods have been identified a bilities, or limited Engl	nd are
				the region emergence those invo communi	n (e.g., other heavy medical servolved with discation in real- uring a pander	ospitals, lovices, clinicater preparent time and b	ong-term care ics, relevant co aredness]) with he able to repo	and residentian community org h which it wil rt information	their points of contact, al facilities, local hospinanizations [including I be necessary to maint in a timely and accurates and attach a copy to	tal's tain ate
				(location	of list)					
				The facili	ty has been re				ospitals regarding local	plans for
			patie	n is in pla	isitors to ensu	e educatio ire that th	n and trainin e implication	g for personi s of and basi	nel and information fo c prevention and cont formation and resour	trol
					<u>lu/profession</u>			`		
				pandemic	influenza (e.g	g., identifie	es and facilitat	es access to a	ating education and train vailable programs, main ct information.)	
				(Name)		(Title)		(Contac	et info)	

ased) and local (e.g., health ave been identified.
ng or other disabilities)
al personnel have been ams (e.g., materials ough professional
n on differences in necessary and are ith visual, hearing or cation and training plet Precautions; use of ough etiquette.
demic influenza plan, t will occur once the plan
edentialing and training ion to provide patient care
uenza and relevant hospital ients and their families. with visual, hearing or ace to disseminate these
and admission of
uation areas, (utilizing the ble pandemic influenza.
verseeing the triage process.
nic influenza on the triage n visual, hearing or other
nedical evaluation (i.e., ns necessitate being seen
cal need.
rvices for transport of
nts with pandemic influenza
opulations that may services normally not ed to extend services to

Completed	In Progress	Not Started	
			Issues to consider
			Clinical expertise available
			Need for specialized equipment, medical devices, and medications
			Transportation
			Mental health concerns
			Need for social services
			Translation services/medical interpreters
			Cultural issues affecting behavioral response
			A plan has been developed for facility access during a pandemic that includes the following:
			Criteria and protocols for modifying admission criteria on the basis of current bed capacity.
			Criteria and protocols for closing the facility to new admissions and referrals to other facilities.
			Criteria and protocols for limiting or restricting visitors to the hospital, including specific plans for communicating with patients' families about hospital rules for visiting hospitalized family members.
			A contingency plan has been developed in the event of hospital quarantine in conjunction with local jurisdictions to ensure quarantine is enforced and necessary supplies, equipment, and basic necessities can be delivered and maintained.
			A plan has been developed for facility security during a pandemic that includes the following:
			Hospital security personnel input into procedures for enforcing facility access controls.
			Plans for facilitating identification (e.g., special badges) of non-facility healthcare personnel and volunteers by security staff and facilitating their access to the facility when deployed.
			The identity of key and essential personnel who would have access to the facility during a pandemic.
			Recruitment and training of additional security personnel (e.g., local police, national guard) that is coordinated by the local health authority.
			Plans for establishing a controlled, orderly, flow of patients within the facility.
			An infection control plan that includes the following is in place for managing hospital patients with pandemic influenza: (For the most recent information on pandemic influenza infection control recommendations for staff in a healthcare setting, see www.pandemicflu.gov/plan/healthcare/maskguidancehc.html .)
			An infection control policy ⁶ that requires healthcare personnel to use at a minimum Standard Precautions (www.cdc.gov/ncidod/dhqp/gl_isolation_standard.html and Droplet Precautions (i.e., mask for close contact) (www.cdc.gov/ncidod/dhqp/gl_isolation_droplet.html) with symptomatic patients.
			A communication plan is developed to inform all hospital staff and employees about appropriate need for and use of infection control measures, social distancing practices, and personal protective equipment.
			Use of respiratory protection (i.e., N-95 or higher-rated respirator as feasible) by personnel who are performing aerosol-generating procedures (e.g., bronchosocopy, endotrachael intubation, open suctioning of the respiratory tract). Use of N-95 respirators for other direct care activities involving patients with confirmed or suspected pandemic influenza is also prudent. If supplies of N-95 or higher-rated respirators are not available, surgical masks can provide benefits against large droplet exposures. (Additional guidance available at www.pandemicflu.gov/plan/healthcare/maskguidancehc.html .)
			A strategy for implementing Respiratory Hygiene/Cough Etiquette throughout the hospital. (For information, see www.cdc.gov/flu/professionals/infectioncontrol/resphygiene.htm .)
			A plan for cohorting patients with known or suspected pandemic influenza in designated units or areas of the facility.

⁶ Refer to HHS recommendations for infection control for pandemic influenza for recent updates or changes in recommendations. (www.hhs.gov/pandemicflu/plan/sup4.html)

Completed	In Progress	Not Started				
			update change known recomi	s/revisions of infe es. Once a panden , HHS/CDC will	ection control recommend nic influenza virus is detect provide updated guidance	onitoring www.pandemicflu.gov for ations and implementing recommended eted and its transmission characteristics are on any need to modify infection control mendations will be published on
			Primar	y:		
				(Name)	(Title)	(Contact info)
			Backuj	p:		
			_	(Name)	(Title)	(Contact info)
					dherence to infection cont ction control plan.	rol procedures and for monitoring the
			eliminate la symptomati communica	nguage that may c with influenza- bility. An occupa	encourage staff to work like illness and especiall	should be reviewed to identify and a when ill or even when they are y when they are within the period of ldressing staff absences and other related to the following:
			person		affing needs during variou	esses the needs of ill and symptomatic as levels of a pandemic health crisis. The
			TI	ne handling of per	rsonnel who develop symp	otoms while at work.
			_			nome until no longer infectious.
			☐ W	hen personnel ma	ay return to work after hav	ving pandemic influenza.
				ersonnel who need are centers.	d to care for family memb	ers who become ill or affected by closed
			Pe	ersonnel who mus	st stay home to care for ch	ildren if schools and childcare centers close
			in			assess and report symptoms of pandemic a phone triage system similar to that used
					navioral health, communite counseling to personnel	y and faith-based resources that will be during a pandemic.
			to		cination will facilitate doc	on of personnel. (Having a system in place umentation and tracking of pandemic
			fo en	r influenza compl nployees 65 yrs o	lications ⁷ (e.g., pregnant w f age and over). A plan m	ne of a pandemic are at increased risk yomen, immunocompromised workers, ight include, for example, placing them on tion, or other appropriate alternative.
				_	_	. (For useful information on this subject www.hhs.gov/pandemicflu/plan/sup7.html.)
			current	t recommendation		een identified for obtaining the most e, availability, access, and distribution of emic.
						pital have agreed upon the hospital's role, if and antivirals to the general population.
			mainta		erations during an influenz	ther personnel who are essential for za pandemic who would be the first priority
					pediting administration of the health department.	influenza vaccine to patients as
					pediting provision of anti- te health department	viral prophylaxis/treatment to patients as

⁷ Persons at increased risk for influenza complications may not be known prior to a pandemic. The subject, however, should be considered as part of the planning process.

			* '	<u>'</u>	
Completed	In Progress	Not Started			
			A plan is in place for e by the state health dep		nfluenza vaccine to staff as recommended
				expediting provision of antiviruate health department.	al prophylaxis/treatment to staff as
			The vaccine/antiviral p	plan considers the following:	
			How decisions or	allocation of limited vaccine	or antivirals will be made.
			How persons who events.	receive antiviral prophylaxis	/treatment will be followed for adverse
			Security issues have b plans.	een identified and addressed i	n the influenza vaccine and antivirals use
					ve been addressed and discussed with ndemic influenza planning partners.
			Healthcare services		
			for patients with chror	nic diseases (e.g., hemodialysi	's core missions and continuing to care s and infusion services), women giving ed care unrelated to influenza.
			Criteria have been dev surgeries.	reloped for determining when	to cancel elective admissions and
					hospital, e.g., to home care or pre- ussed with local, state, tribal, or regional
					de in the event healthcare services must a probability of survival) have been
			A procedure has been authorities and the pub		changes in hospital status to health
			Staffing		
					identifies the minimum staffing needs the basis of essential facility operations.
			The contingency staffi facility will be utilized		professions students assigned to the
			may be made available	e through a State Emergency Sessionals (ESAR-VHP) to pro	volunteer staff, such as those who System for Advanced Registration of vide patient care when the hospital
			(e.g., retired clinicians (consistent with the JC	, trainees) and includes a prod	r training of non-facility volunteers cedure for rapid credentialing/privileging ndard MS.4.110) and badging for easy when deployed.
				ng plan includes a strategy fo	r cross-training and reassignment of
				ng plan considers alternative nel to work longer hours with	strategies for scheduling work shifts in out becoming overtired.
					aily assessment of staffing status and itle and contact information of primary
			Primary:	(T) 1	(0)
			(Name)	(Title)	(Contact info)
			Backup:		(Carta 1: C.)
			(Name)	(Title)	(Contact info)
			Define criteria for staffing alternative		hat would enable the use of emergency

Completed	In Progress	Not Started	
	-		Strategies have been developed for supporting personnel whose family and/or personal responsibilities or other barriers prevent them from coming to work (e.g., strategies that take into account the principles of social distancing when schools are closed, care of elders, transportation, reasonable accommodation or state governmental mandate).
			The staffing plan includes strategies for collaborating with local and regional planning and response groups to address widespread healthcare staffing shortages during a crisis, including the development of memorandums of advanced agreement (MAAs) and memorandums of understanding (MOUs) with regional and tribal healthcare partners.
			Consumable and durable medical equipment and supplies
			Estimates have been made of the quantities of essential patient care materials and equipment (e.g., intravenous pumps and ventilators, pharmaceuticals, diagnostic testing materials) and personal protective equipment (e.g., masks, respirators, gowns, gloves, and hand hygiene products), that would be needed during an eight-week pandemic with subsequent eight-week pandemic waves.
			Estimates have been shared with local, regional, and tribal planning groups to better plan stockpiling agreements.
			A strategy has been developed for how priorities would be made in the event there is a need to allocate limited patient equipment (e.g., ventilators), pharmaceuticals (e.g., antiviral and antibacterial therapy), and other resources.
			A plan has been developed to address related shortages of supplies (e.g., intravenous fluids, personal protective equipment), including strategies for using normal and alternative channels for procuring needed resources.
			A list of alternative vendors for medical devices, pharmaceuticals, and contracted services (e.g., laundry, housekeeping, food services) has been developed.
			A plan has been developed for maintaining critical laboratory testing capability in-house and priorities for tests that require shipping; back-up plans are in place for testing services that will remain in-house.
			A process is in place to track and report to public health and other response partners, in real-time, information regarding the status of the hospital and resources available that would identify burden on the system.
			Bed capacity
			Surge capacity plans include strategies to help increase hospital bed capacity.
			Signed agreements have been established with area hospitals and long-term-care facilities to accept or receive appropriate non-influenza patients who need continued inpatient care to optimize utilization of acute care resources for seriously ill patients.
			Facility space has been identified that could be adapted for use as expanded inpatient beds and this information has been provided to local, regional, and tribal planning contacts.
			Plans are in place to increase physical bed capacity (staffed beds), including the equipment, personnel and pharmaceuticals needed to treat a patient with influenza (e.g., ventilators, oxygen, antivirals).
			Logistical support has been discussed with local, state, tribal and regional planning contacts to determine the hospital's role in the set-up, staffing, and provision of supplies and in the operation of pre-designated alternate care facilities.
			Postmortem care
			A contingency plan has been developed for managing an increased need for post mortem care and disposition of deceased patients.
			An area in the facility that could be used as a temporary morgue has been identified.
			Logistical support for the management of the deceased has been discussed with local, state, tribal, or regional planning contacts and local coroners/medical examiners.
			Local morticians have been involved in planning discussions.
			Mortality estimates have been used to anticipate and supply needed body bags and shroud packs.
			Plans for expanding morgue capacity have been discussed with local, State, tribal and regional planning contacts.

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