Emergency Preparedness Webinar: Disability Inclusion Training Tips

June, 20, 2017
Adriane K. Griffen, DrPH, MPH, MCHES, serves as the Senior Director, Public Health and Leadership, at the Association of University Centers on Disabilities. With 20 years of experience, she specializes in disability and health, social marketing, qualitative research, and health education. Her activities focus on capacity building, systems change, and health promotion for people with disabilities across the life span. Dr. Griffen integrates action learning principles and action research in her current work as she develops partnerships, collaborates on program planning including proposal development, supervises support staff, and serves as the programmatic operations contact for funders. Dr. Griffen integrates action learning principles and action research in her current work as she develops partnerships, collaborates on program planning including proposal development, supervises support staff, and serves as the programmatic operations contact for funders.

Chandni Parikh, Ph.D. is a recent graduate from the Family and Consumer Sciences Department at the University of Arizona. Her doctorate work focused on understanding neurodevelopmental disorders in very young children with an emphasis on early identification. Her research utilized eye-tracking paradigms to understand eye gaze behaviors in infant siblings of children with autism. She has been both an AZLEND and a UCEDD trainee where she worked on different clinical trials and conducted projects related to emergency preparedness. Chandni was also part of a team that conducted educational trainings across the state of Arizona on a Centers for Disease Control and Prevention-implemented curriculum of Learn the Signs. Act Early regarding the developmental milestones and early signs of autism. She will be a post-doc at the UC Davis Mind Institute starting in August where she will continue work on screening and early identification among infant siblings of children with autism.

Howard E. Zlamal is a special education teacher in Tucson, AZ, along with working as a habilitation/respite provider and part-time faculty for the AZLEND program at the University of Arizona. He also gives presentations nationwide on autism spectrum disorders as well as emergency preparedness for people with disabilities. He hopes to present at the international level as well.
**Calls to Action**

1. Include people with disabilities in public health program planning.
2. Share your resources.
3: Partner with AUCD Network.
Call to Action #1:
Include people with disabilities in public health program planning

Including People with Disabilities:
Public Health Workforce Competencies
www.disabilityinpublichealth.org
Competency 1: Discuss disability models across the lifespan
Competency 2: Discuss methods used to assess health issues for people with disabilities
Competency 3: Identify how public health programs impact health outcomes for people with disabilities
Competency 4: Implement and evaluate strategies to include people with disabilities in public health programs that promote health, prevent disease, and manage chronic and other health conditions

www.disabilityinpublichealth.org
Public Health is for Everyone:
An inclusive planning toolkit for public health professionals

www.phetoolkit.org
Public Health is for Everyone:  
www.phetoolkit.org

Call to Action #2:  
Share Your Resources!
Public Health is for Everyone
An inclusive planning toolkit for public health professionals

1 in 5 American adults has a DISABILITY

Introducing Public Health Is for Everyone, a one-stop living collection of resources and best practices on health and disability to ensure public health efforts reach people living with a disability.

Share Your Resources

OFFICIAL PARTNERS

NACCHO
National Association of County and City Health Officials (NACCHO)
http://www.naccho.org

APHA
American Public Health Association (APHA)
http://www.apha.org/

SEARCH

Keyword(s) (ex. accessibility)

Issue (ex. obesity)

Resources can be searched by keyword(s) and issues or view all.

RESOURCES PROVIDED BY:

Read About:
Iowa Disability and Health Program

TOP SEARCHES

1. Disability in Practice
   Webinar on Work with Tribes/Native Americans

2. Checklist for Readily Achievable Barrier Removal

3. BHIF: A Behavioral-Health Information Program for Children and Adults with Disabilities, ABUSE, NEGLECT, &

NEW RESOURCES


2. Developmental Milestones - Learn the Signs Act Early (Spanish Version)

3. Milestone Moments - Learn the Signs Act Early
Call to Action #3: 
Partner with AUCD Network

Find an AUCD Network member in your state/territory:

Go to: www.aucd.org

Click on: National Information Reporting System (on left nav bar)

Direct Link: http://www.aucd.org/nirs/search/search.cfm
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Adriane K. Griffen, DrPH, MPH, MCHES
Senior Director of Public Health and Leadership
Emergency Preparedness

Howard Zlamal
Chandni Parikh

June 20, 2017
What you will learn: Part 1

• Understanding the different types of emergencies faced by individuals with disabilities
• Information for people interacting with individuals with disabilities
• Open up discussions surrounding emergency preparedness
What you will learn: Part 2

- Simulated exercises prepared by Howard Zlamal
Types of Emergencies

• What is an emergency?

• Emergencies can occur in multiple ways:
  • Natural Disasters
  • Home Invasion
  • Medical Emergencies
  • Bioterrorism
  • Chemical Emergencies
  • Mass Casualties
  • Wandering/Bolting behaviors
Why Prepare?

• In 2017...
  • 41 disasters were reported (FEMA, 2017)
• Disasters have occurred with increasing frequency and severity
  • Hurricanes Katrina & Rita: over 30% were individuals with a disability (Rutkow, Taylor, & Gable, 2015)
  • September 11 terror attacks involved fatal experiences for individuals with disabilities
• Women & children are at an even higher risk

(Krahn, Walker, & Correa-De-Araujo, 2015)
Why Prepare?

- People with disabilities are highly vulnerable in emergencies
  - More likely to suffer from a lack of emergency prevention & relief services
  - Violent victimization rate for persons with disabilities was almost 2x the rate than those w/o disabilities
- Individuals with ID/DD have been traditionally excluded at all levels of emergency preparedness

Why Prepare?

• Implications of emergencies for those with disabilities:
  • Lack of sense of danger
  • Possible tendency to wander or bolt
  • Lack of ability to escape quickly
  • Inability to communicate
  • Inability to ask for assistance with medical, fire, or other first responders
  • More vulnerable to predatory strangers
Why Prepare?

• Preparing is necessary for people with disabilities & others with access and functional needs
  • Access-based needs
  • Function-based needs
What You Need to Do

• Create a personal support network
  • Self-help team that consists of at least 3 people

• Completing a personal assessment
  • Understanding one’s capabilities and limitations
  • Questions related to:
    • *Daily living*: personal care, water service, personal care equipment, adaptive feeding devices, and electricity-dependent equipment
What You Need to Do

Questions related to:

• *Getting around*: disaster debris, transportation, & errands

• *Evacuating*: building evacuation plan, building exits, getting help, mobility aids/ramp access, & service animals/pets
How to Prepare?

• 4 steps:
  1. Get informed
  2. Make a plan
  3. Assemble a kit
  4. Maintain your kit
What You Need to Do

1) Getting Informed
   • Community hazards
   • Community disaster plans
   • Community warning systems
   • Assistance Programs
What You Need to Do

2) Make a Plan

- Meeting with family/personal care attendants or building manager
- Choosing an Out-of-Town contact
- Decide where to meet
- Complete a communications plan
- Escape routes and safe places
- Planning for pets
- Preparing for different hazards
  - Action checklist
Additional Items to Consider Adding to an Emergency Supply Kit:

- Prescription medications and glasses
- Infant formula and diapers
- Pet food and extra water for your pet
- Important family documents such as copies of insurance policies, identification and bank account records in a waterproof, portable container
- Cash or traveler’s checks and change
- Emergency reference material such as a first aid book or information from www.ready.gov
- Sleeping bag or warm blanket for each person. Consider additional bedding if you live in a cold-weather climate.
- Complete change of clothing including a long sleeved shirt, long pants and sturdy shoes. Consider additional clothing if you live in a cold-weather climate.
- Household chlorine bleach and medicine dropper – When diluted nine parts water to one part bleach, bleach can be used as a disinfectant. Or in an emergency, you can use it to treat water by using 16 drops of regular household liquid bleach per gallon of water. Do not use scented, color safe or bleaches with added cleaners.
- Fire Extinguisher
- Matches in a waterproof container
- Feminine supplies and personal hygiene items
- Mess kits, paper cups, plates and plastic utensils, paper to wels
- Paper and pencil
- Books, games, puzzles or other activities for children
What You Need to Do

3) Assembling a disaster supplies kit

• Kit with basic items that are needed during and after a disaster
• 3-day supply of nonperishable food & water
• Portable battery-powered radio
• Flashlight
• First aid kit and manual
• Whistle
What You Need to Do

4) Maintain Your Plan

- Reviewing the plan every 6 months
- Conducting drills
- Restocking
- Testing
Why is this important?

» American with Disabilities Act (ADA)
  » Title II: Prohibits discrimination by public entities
  » People with Disabilities must have equal access to emergency programs & services
  » Applicable across the different phases of an emergency
  » Services must be delivered in the most integrated setting.
Why is this important?

» Law enforcement & First Responders:
  » 35% of individuals with autism had been a victim of crime
  » 23% have had interactions with first responders

» Considerations for police & first responders:
  » Individuals with disabilities are often taught compliance
  » Heightened risk for victimization and abuse
  » First responders should have basic knowledge of how to meet individual’s needs and collaborate with a professional, if necessary
  » Knowledge of the individual’s method of communication is vital
Why is this important?

» Emergency room providers:
  » Rates of emergency department visits more than doubled from 2006 to 2011 (Vohra et al., 2016).
  » Children with ASD are 9x more likely to receive care in an ED (Kalb et al., 2012).

» Considerations for emergency room care providers:
  » Adjustments to meet the unique needs of individuals with disabilities
  » May not respond to Wong-Baker FACES Pain Rating scale
  » Individuals may also have:
    » Tactile hypersensitivity
    » Auditory sensitivity
    » Visual sensitivities (e.g. fluorescent lighting)
Why is this important?

» Inclusion of persons with disabilities when making strategic plans for emergency situations leads to better awareness.

» Emerging best practices for local emergency managers, professionals, Social and Rehabilitation services, & other health professionals.

» Analyze needs and form meaningful partnerships with the community members.

» Focus on family-centered approaches for individual plans
Partnerships with the Disability Community: Opportunities

» Identify...
  » Those in the community with special needs

» Customize...
  » Awareness and preparedness that leads to allocation of resources

» Educate...
  » About realistic expectations of service

» Develop...
  » Systems to monitor and evaluate the use and effectiveness of emergency care plans

» Learn...
  » About non-traditional resources & task forces

» Work...
  » Institutional & industry-specific groups that provide advocacy
Your role in emergency preparedness...

• Advocate! Advocate!
• Get involved with individuals, local, state, and federal partners!
• Share what you have learned...
Federal Resources

• Centers for Disease Control & Prevention: Emergency Preparedness:  
  http://www.cdc.gov/ncbddd/disabilityandhealth/emergencypreparedness.html

• Emergency & Disaster Planning for Children with Special Health Care Needs;  
  Children with Special Health Care Needs Services Program, Texas Department  
  of State Health Services, March 2008.

• Emergency Medical Services for Children, EMSC Program Manager’s Tool Kit:  
  http://www.emscnrc.org/

• Emergency Supply List:  

• FEMA: Make a Plan, Build a Kit

• FEMA:  http://www.fema.gov/

• US Department of Health & Human Services: http://www.hhs.gov/civil- 
  rights/for-individuals/special-topics/emergency-preparedness/resources-
  persons-disabilities/index.html
Part 2...

- Simulated exercises prepared by Howard Zlamal
Questions?

Get in touch!

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