6th Collaborative Arrangement for the Prevention and Management of Public Health Events in Civil Aviation (CAPSCA) Meeting

Protea Hotel Midrand, Johannesburg South Africa

12 - 16 October 2015

PREPARATION FOR CASEVAC OF EBOLA PATIENTS JAMES CRAWFORD-NUTT



Scenario

WFP Requirement (Liberia) June 2014

- Medium lift helicopter operation
- Support ongoing food-aid
- Transport of WFP personnel to rural area's
- CASEVAC of WFP and allied workers suspected, possible or confirmed cases to regional clinics
- Transportation of medical specimens to laboratories



Preparation

confusion
bemusement
bewilderment tangle

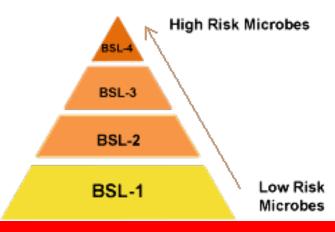
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- Legal challenges
 - No guidelines.
 - No regulating central authority.
 - NDOH unprepared and taken by surprise.
 - Local CAA has authority overs ZS registered aircraft but SA NDOH has no authority in foreign territories.

Curve ball

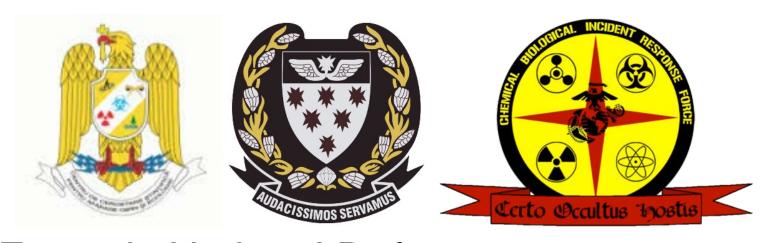
- Initially NDOH refuses to allow South African citizens to assist
- UN requests South African govt to take EBOV+ patients NDOH refuses

Risk Group (RG)	Agent Risk Description	Examples
RG-1	Agents that are not associated with disease in healthy adult humans	Bacillus subtilis, Escherichia coli K12, adeno-associated virus (AAV)
RG-2	Agents that are associated with human disease which is rarely serious and for which preventive or therapeutic interventions are often available	Staphylococcus aureus, Salmonella sp, Herpes simplex viruses, Adenovirus
RG-3	Agents that are associated with serious or lethal human disease for which preventive or therapeutic interventions may be available	Mycobacterium tuberculosis, Bacillus anthracis, HIV
RG-4	Agents that are likely to cause serious or lethal human disease for which preventive or therapeutic interventions are not usually available	Ebola virus, Marburg virus, Lassa virus



Who knows what to do?

 Military CBRN (Chemical Biological Radiological Nuclear) Units



 Focus is National Defence not international assistance

Who else?

- WHO
- CDC
- MSF
- http://www.cdc.gov/vhf/ebola/healthcareus/ppe/guidance.html
- http://www.capsca.org/EbolaRefs.html

Risk mitigation

- Develop tropical disease risk mitigation strategy:
 - Crew inoculations (everything)
 - Malaria prevention (not negotiable)
 - Line station security:
 - Hand washing stations
 - Routine cleaning of common living area's
 - Food security
 - Man management (human behaviour adaption)
 - Crew monitoring measures

Risk mitigation (SA)

- Crew keep fever diaries on and off rotation.
- All crew kept on National Health register of persons working in affected area's.
- NDOH daily check-in with crew after rotation.
- Port of exit and entry screening.
- Supporting documentation and medical questionnaires

Ohlid's Name	Date	lime	Medication	Bossge	Administered by
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	7.7	: KM/PM			
	7.7	1 104794			
	7.7	1 (88.794)			
	0.7	1 880.00			
	1.7	: KM7PM			
	0.7	1 680,000			
	1.7	: KM/PM			
	7.7	1 1007 PM			
	7.7	: KMUPM			
	0.0	1 100 190			
	7.7	: KM/PM			
	0.7	1 880 990			
	7.7	: KM/PM			
	0.00	1 8867 890			
	7.7	: KM/PM			
	7.9	1 KM / PM			
	7.7	: KM/PM			
	7.7	: 68799			
	7.7	1.000 PM			
	1.7	: 68/79			

Patient movement

- Exposure within 72 hours?
- Asymptomatic easier to move (and safer).
- Crew training and special PPE.
- Specialised equipment required.
- Emphasis on decontamination and PPE Don / Doff skills.







Contain the patient









Compartmentalise the cabin

- Separate entry / exit for aircrew vs medical crew.
- Patient compartment requires a buffer between medical deck and flight deck.
- Body fluid disposal (isolated toilet for patient.)
- Spill kits at the ready.
- One person dedicated to close contact protocol.
- Rehearsed rolls and responsibilities.

Equipment risk

- Oxygen rich bubble made of plastic.
- Crew wearing plastic / nylon PPE.
- Flammable items used for screening.
- Alcohol cleaning agent is highly flammable.
- Chlorine cleaning agent is highly corrosive.

Decontaminate

- Alcohol is the only aircraft friendly cleaning agent.
- Safe disposal of consumables and proper terminal cleaning protocols must be enforced.
- Highest exposure risk during the PPE doff and decon cleaning.
- Minimise the persons at risk.
- Ebola PPE is not exactly Africa temperature friendly (Associated risks of dehydration, heat-stress and related lapses in judgment)

Document

- All normal patient management documents.
- All contacts and contact tracing information (crew and patient).
- All equipment exposed / decontaminated / disposed.
- Any protocol breaches no matter how small.
- Debrief all crew and document all aspects of the mission.

Special precautions

- Sufficient support during all phases of the mission.
- Develop local policies for self rescue if aircraft experiences technical issues during the mission.
- Ensure all authorities are in the loop.
 Communication is essential.
- Only dispatch once all agencies are ready for the mission.

End