



Dialysis & Disasters

The ESRD Network Program

Sherilyn Burris

Emergency Management Specialist

Kidney Community Emergency Response Coalition (KCER)



Objectives

- Educate emergency management on the special requirements of dialysis in disaster planning.
- Describe how to work with End Stage Renal Disease (ESRD) Networks to obtain data and technical assistance.
- Describe how to work with local dialysis providers and patients.
- Describe the activities of the KCER Coalition.



Outline

- What is dialysis?
- CMS and the ESRD Network Program
- Best practices for emergency management
- KCER resources and assistance



What is dialysis?



What is dialysis?

- ESRD, or end stage renal disease, is also known as kidney failure.
- Without dialysis or a kidney transplant, a person with ESRD will die.



What is dialysis?

- Patients can receive dialysis treatment at a chronic, outpatient dialysis facility or at home.
- Dialysis treatments in a facility require the individual receive a treatment (typically 3-4 hours) three times a week.
- Most people receive their dialysis treatments at a chronic, out-patient dialysis facility.



What is dialysis?

- There are more than 354,000 people in the U.S. on dialysis.
- There are more than 5,000 chronic, outpatient dialysis facilities.
- Dialysis facilities are regulated through the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS) under the regulations called *Conditions for Coverage*.



Special requirements of dialysis patients

- Missing just one treatment could result in death.
- Dialysis patients have strict dietary and fluid restrictions. Patients must follow a “three day disaster diet” if they are unable to get to treatment.
- Most patients do not have access to personal transportation and rely heavily on county transportation.



CMS and the ESRD Network Program

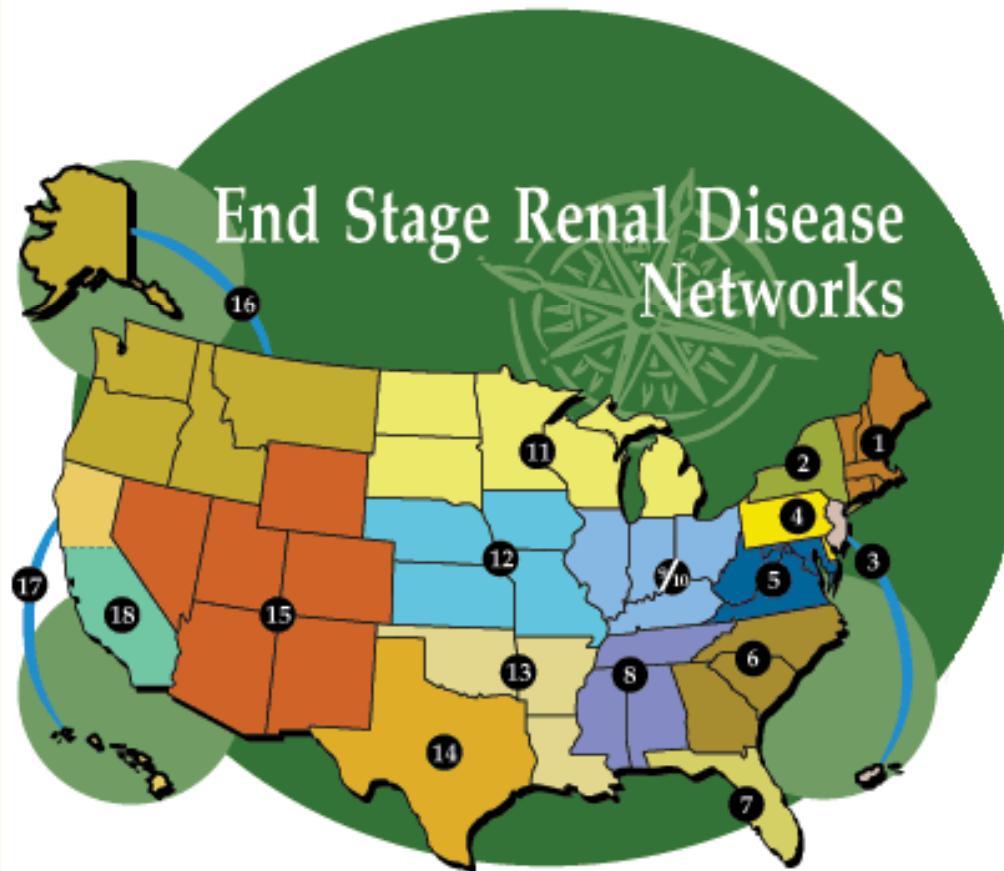


CMS and the ESRD Network Program

- CMS partners with ESRD Networks to ensure patients receive the right care at the right time.
- 18 ESRD Networks.
- Dialysis facilities report their data to the ESRD Network, including enrollment for Medicare benefits, where the patient is receiving treatments, and death notifications.



Location of ESRD Networks





CMS and the ESRD Network Program

- ESRD Network programs are contracted to provide support for disaster preparedness in their area (for both facilities and patients).
- ESRD Networks have a toll-free patient hotline.
- ESRD Networks can provide information on the location of facilities (including contact information) and the number of patients per zip code.



Your ESRD Network Program

- Find your local ESRD Network at www.esrdncc.org.
- Resources available on www.kcercoalition.com.
- KCER staff can also help you find the right contact person or resources.
 - Email us at kcer@nw7.esrd.net
 - Call us 813-383-1530 extension 8



Best Practices for Emergency Management



Save a Life

- Basic requirements to perform a dialysis treatment.
- Patient responsibilities.
- Facility responsibilities.

www.kcercoalition.com

Save a Life

What You Need to Know About
Emergency Preparedness
for Individuals with Kidney Disease

BASIC REQUIREMENTS FOR DIALYSIS...

- ✓ Space to do the treatment
- ✓ Dialysis machines
- ✓ Electricity to run the equipment. If electricity is not available, one dialysis machine would require a 1.65KW size generator. An average facility has 16-20 dialysis machines and a water treatment system requiring at least a 50KW generator.
- ✓ Potable water for use in the treatment. Each treatment requires a minimum of ~100 gallons of treated, pressurized water.
- ✓ Water treatment equipment using carbon filtration and either reverse osmosis or deionization.
- ✓ Supplies (dialyzers, blood lines, saline, medications, etc.)
- ✓ Personnel qualified to perform dialysis
- ✓ A physician's prescription for dialysis and medical records to support the treatment
- ✓ A hospital or other similarly equipped system and a means to transport a patient if complications occur while providing dialysis.



Why is this important to Emergency Management?

- Dialysis facilities are required to:
 - Have a facility disaster plan in place
 - Emergency preparedness and training of staff
 - Emergency preparedness and education of patients
 - Make annual contact with their local emergency management agency
 - Conduct an annual evaluation of the effectiveness of these plans



Why is this important to Emergency Management?

- This annual contact between EM and facilities should:
 - Educate local emergency management on the presence of dialysis facilities and patients in their area
 - Exchange critical/emergency contact information between stakeholders
 - Ensure stakeholders (hospitals, transportation providers, etc.) have the opportunity to collaborate on planning issues



Best Practices for Emergency Management

- Building a relationship with your local facilities should not be time consuming nor burdensome.
- Call your local ESRD Network and ask for a list of the providers in your area and the number of patients by zip code. Sometimes this is on their website.



Best Practices for Emergency Management.

- Use ESF-8 to approach facilities in the same manner as hospitals and nursing homes by including the information on situation reports.
- Your special needs registry should allow dialysis patients.



Best Practices for Emergency Management.

- Your citizen hotline/emergency information line should know where to send callers needing dialysis:
 - Forward them to the facility’s hotline number or the local ESRD Network’s toll-free number.
 - Do not send them to a hospital unless absolutely necessary or the patient is having a medical emergency.



Best Practices for Emergency Management

- Hospitals do not have the special equipment, medicine, or certified staff to perform chronic, outpatient dialysis treatments in a disaster. There are simply too many patients.
- Patients should only be directed to the hospital if they are in distress or are having a medical emergency.



Best Practices for Emergency Management

- Facilities are solely responsible for their facility disaster plans, patient education, and staff preparedness.
- Emergency management is not responsible for reviewing the facility's plans or taking care of their patients.
- You will not be asked to provide dialysis in the shelter or special needs shelter.



I AM A DIALYSIS PATIENT.

VITAL INFORMATION

NAME
Network: _____ Toll-Free #: _____



KIDNEY COMMUNITY EMERGENCY RESPONSE (KCER) COALITION

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Best Practices for Emergency Management

- Lavender is used to identify dialysis patients.
- It is important to identify dialysis patients because:
 - They may not be able to identify themselves or provide much information about their condition.
 - They may evacuate to a shelter or special needs shelter.
 - They may need to cross roadblocks or break curfew to access the closest open dialysis facility.



Best Practices for Emergency Management

- Patients died during/after Hurricane Katrina and Hurricane Ike because they could not get to dialysis treatment.
 - No access to treatment/medication.
 - Unable/unwilling to evacuate.
 - Trauma/other distress.



KCER Coalition

Kidney Community Emergency Response



KCER Coalition

- Initiative started at the Florida ESRD Network after the 2004 hurricanes.
- The need for a national coalition was reinforced after Hurricane Katrina.
- Created at the National Disaster Summit, January 19, 2006 in Washington, D.C.
- CMS-funded special project.
- Volunteer-based (150 volunteers).



KCER Coalition

- Resources and information targeting patients, staff, government agencies, and emergency management.
- Assist CMS and ESRD Networks.
- Provide technical assistance to all stakeholders.
- Coordinate disaster response activities when asked by CMS or an ESRD Network.



www.kcercoalition.com

- Education
- Disaster information
- Free resources
- Follow us on Facebook & Twitter

The screenshot shows a web browser window titled "Kidney Community Emergency Response - KCER COALITION - Microsoft Internet Explorer". The address bar shows "http://www.kcercoalition.com/". The website features a blue sidebar with navigation links: KCER, ABOUT KCER, MEMBERSHIP, RESPONSE TEAMS, INFORMATION & RESOURCES, RESOURCES FOR ESRD NETWORKS, TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE, and CONTACT US. The main content area has a header with the text "KCER: KIDNEY COMMUNITY EMERGENCY RESPONSE COALITION" and a banner for "September is National Preparedness Month" with the slogan "Get a Kit, Make a Plan, Be Informed, Get Involved." Below this, the "CURRENT EMERGENCIES" section states: "The KCER Coalition is participating in emergency response for the status and any issues with recent and potential disasters from hurricanes and tropical storms - GUSTAV, HANNA, and IKE." It also mentions a "State of Emergency Notice" for Hurricane Gustav and provides a list of "PATIENT HOTLINES & INFORMATION:" including DaVita (800-400-8331) and Fresenius (800-626-1297).



Save the date!

Surviving the Storm: Disasters & Dialysis

May 4, 2009
Dallas, Texas

A collaborative meeting for emergency management and dialysis providers. Everything you need in order to include dialysis in your plan.



Questions?

www.kcercoalition.com

Sherilyn Burris

Emergency Management Specialist

Kidney Community Emergency Response Coalition (KCER)

sburris@nw7.esrd.net

813-865-3267