# Planning for Health Emergencies

a toolkit for families of children with special health needs

February 2020

Any trip to the emergency room is stressful. For parents whose children have special health needs, it can be especially complicated. The right information needs to get to the right people, and quickly. Planning ahead for emergencies can help everyone involved and give you peace of mind.

This toolkit was developed by parents of children with special health needs in collaboration with emergency medical professionals. The tools will help you be ready if your child must go to the emergency room.





Questions? Contact us. We're here to help. 1-855-323-6744 www.oregonfamilytofamily.org





Someone who can provide financial support until emergency is over  Name	Someone who can provide a ride for me or my children  Name	Someone to cook a meal, make kids' lunches or arrange a Meal Train  Name	Someone to help my kids with homework if I cannot be there	Phone #Someone to communicate with the	School for us, get homework, etc.  Name Phone #
Someone to go with me to the emergency room  Name		Family's Emergency Support Team		Someone to keep in touch with my employer	Phone #
Someone who will be responsible for keeping my family and friends up to date on our situation  Name	Someone to be with me at the hospital  Name	Someone for spiritual support or prayer  Name  Phone #	Someone to run errands Name	Someone to take care of pets  Name Phone #	Someone to help with laundry or housework  Name  Phone #

## Before an Emergency

## a checklist to help you prepare

	Schedule an appointment with your child's doctor(s) to talk about:
•	What is an emergency, and what to do when one happens Transportation to the Emergency Room
	If your child has complicated conditions, ask your child's doctor(s) for an <b>Emergency Protocol Letter</b> (see next page) including:
•	Major medical issue/diagnosis High-risk situations and simple key phrases to deal with them, such as "ER staff should (physician's advice here) and contact (names)." Critical information such as "difficult airway due to (condition)" or "has responded well to (medication/treatment) in the past." Medication dosage Special equipment needs such as tracheostomy size, g-tube, VNS Date created, physician contact information, and signature Have several copies of the letter on-hand and easy to find.
	Fill out the ACEP/AAP Emergency Form (in this toolkit and fillable form available at <a href="www.oregonemsc.org">www.oregonemsc.org</a> )
	Give copies to caregivers, school, church, grandparents, childcare, etc. Have them immediately available at home, in the car, and other easy-to-access locations.
	Decide who is on your Family's Emergency Support Team (see facing page). Fill out the worksheet and put it with your other emergency documents.
	Set up a visit to the local fire department

- Ask if child can look at the emergency vehicles
- Explain to the staff the reasons the child might need them
- Show the staff the child's specialized equipment
- Ask the staff how you should be prepared when you call 911

## **Emergency Protocol Letters**

### for children with complicated conditions or histories

An emergency protocol letter from your child's doctor may help emergency health care providers. The letter should be current, personalized to the specific patient, and signed by the physician/specialist most familiar with the child's medical needs.

#### Suggestions for information to include in the letter:

- An introduction to the child's medical history and specific condition(s)
- A description of the pathophysiology
- Presentation of symptoms
- Assessments needed for correct diagnosis
- Detailed therapeutic strategies and potential side effects
- Description of the patient in recovery

#### **EXAMPLE #1**

TO: Emergency Department Personnel FROM: Provider's name and contact information

RE: Name of patient
DOB: Patient's date of birth

CC: Parents' or guardians' name(s)

(Child's name) is followed by (provider office name) at (address) for (condition and related important information about the condition).

Because of (specific issue), (child's name) may (describe consequence that requires an ER visit).

We have instructed (child's name) parents to bring them to the Emergency Room when (describe).

In the Emergency Room, (name initial steps to take and other key information. This may include unique vital sign or physical exam features to watch for, key steps to diagnosing and managing emergency conditions, managing certain procedures, awareness of past medical trauma, working with family, etc.).

For questions, (process for reaching this provider or another provider with knowledge of the patient).

#### **EXAMPLE #2**

Primary diagnoses	Seizure disorder	
Key home	Phenobarbital	
medications	Keppra	
Emergency	1. Watch for respiratory depression with seizures	
management	2. Lorazepam 0.1mg/kg IV for seizures longer than 5 minutes, repeat once	
	3. Phenobarbital 10mg/kg IV load if seizures do not stop with 2 doses of	
	lorazepam	
Key contacts	OHSU Pediatric Neurology fellow (503-494-xxxx)	



## **Emergency Information Form for Children With Special Needs**

American	College of	
American Emergency	y Physician	s®

American Academy of Pediatrics



Date form
completed
By Whom

Revised Revised

Initials Initials

Name:	Birth date: Nickname:	
Home Address:	Home/Work Phone:	
Parent/Guardian:	Emergency Contact Names & Relationship:	
Signature/Consent*:		
Primary Language:	Phone Number(s):	
Physicians:		
Primary care physician:	Emergency Phone:	
	Fax:	
Current Specialty physician:	Emergency Phone:	
Specialty:	Fax:	
Current Specialty physician:	Emergency Phone:	
Specialty:	Fax:	
Anticipated Primary ED:	Pharmacy:	
Anticipated Tertiary Care Center:		
Diagnoses/Past Procedures/Physical Ex	kam:	
1.	Baseline physical findings:	
2.		
3.	Baseline vital signs:	
0.		
A		
4.		
Synopsis:		
	Baseline neurological status:	

Diagnoses/Past Procedure	es/Physical Exa	m continued:							
Medications:			_	Significant baselin	ie ancillar	y findings (	lab, x-ray, E(	CG):	
1.									
2.			_						
3.									
4.			_	Prostheses/Applia	nces/Adv	anced Techr	nology Devic	es.	
5.			_	Troutinous, Applia	11000/1101	411004 100111	lology Dovic		
			_						
6.									
Management Data:									
Allergies: Medications/Foods	to be avoided			and why:					
1.									
2.									
3.									
Procedures to be avoided				and why:					
1.									
2.									
3.									
Immunizations			_						
Dates				Dates					
DPT			-	Hep B Varicella					
OPV MMR		<del>                                     </del>	+	TB status		<u> </u>			
HIB			$\dashv$	Other					
Antibiotic prophylaxis:	l	Indication:		<u> </u>	Med	L dication and	dose:		
Common Presenting F	Problems/Find	lings With Speci	ific	Suggested M	anagei	nents			
Problem		ested Diagnostic Studie				atment Cons	siderations		
110010111	- Jugge	Joseph Diagnostic Gradic			1100	atmont oone	nacrations		
Comments on child, family, o	or other specific n	nedical issues:							
Physician/Provider Signature				Print Name:					

## Before the Hospital (EMS/Ambulance)

When Emergency Medical Services (EMS/paramedics) arrive, give them the completed ACEP/AAP Emergency Form, and the Emergency Protocol Letter if you have one. Tell them:

- How the child is presenting differently today. Say what was out of the ordinary that
  made you call 911. For example: "He can usually make eye contact and smile, but he
  isn't doing that now."
- Medications given recently (with dosages), especially if they are different from what the child usually takes.
- Preferred position for the child or the child's position of comfort.
- Specialized equipment or supplies such as g-tubes, suction, etc. Offer specialized equipment to the EMS team. Bring what the child needs to the hospital.
- What is most important right now. For example, do you want the EMS provider to treat the child at your home, transport the child to the nearest hospital, or something else?
- Who will ride in the ambulance? Tell EMS team who you want to ride with the child in the ambulance if possible.
- Medical Power of Attorney. Have your forms handy if your child is over 18 or if there
  are complex custody issues.
- Hospital Preference. If the child is having a medical emergency, EMS will often take
  the child to the nearest facility. If it is not a medical emergency, tell EMS your
  hospital preference.

## At the Emergency Room

☐ Before leaving the emergency room:

the Emergency Room
Give the <u>ACEP/AAP Emergency Form</u> to the attending physician and other key providers, along with the <b>Emergency Protocol Letter</b> if you have one.
<ul> <li>Help the emergency room staff by giving them information such as:</li> <li>Medical fears or triggers such as white coats, certain smells, etc.</li> <li>Child's preferred position, name, etc.</li> <li>Medical power of attorney form if needed</li> </ul>

- Connect with a case manager or social worker to see what support is available.
  - Gather your child's personal equipment or supplies brought from home.

# Tips from Parents of Children with Special Health Needs

#### Taking care of YOURSELF during an emergency

In an emergency, or when traveling to the emergency room, try to:

- Take a moment for yourself
- BREATHE!
- Have your supplies/meds/vitamins in one place in case you have to go quickly
- Plan for an emergency trip and think about a back-up plan
- Stay in the moment
- If you can't be calm, let another responsible person take over for you until you are
- Remember that your child's safety is what matters most
- BREATHE!
- Drink water
- Eat nutritious food
- Wash your hands
- Ask all the questions you need
- If something doesn't sit right with you, say so; follow your instincts
- Be nice to yourself; this is hard
- Be ready for a long wait
- Download a funny book to escape worry
- Get up and move around
- Talk to other families in the waiting room
- Keep your heart and mind open so you can be receptive to incoming advice
- Be nice to nurses and others while advocating
- BREATHE!
- Tell people what you need

These tips are offered with love from the Parent Partners of the Oregon Family to Family Health Information Center.

This project is supported by the Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA) of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) (Grant # H84MC21658/Family Professional Partnership). This content should not be construed as the official position or policy of, nor should any endorsements be inferred by OHSU, HRSA, HHS, or the U.S. Government.