

Paediatric Major Incident Preparedness: The Royal London Hospital

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Personnel/Auxiliary Area /Nurse/ Colour Band to sign

Personnel	Working Area	Relief/Officer	Band to sign
Coverstaff	Emergency Dept	Relief	High/Whiteboard
Other Medical Staff	Emergency Dept	Relief/Officer	Blue
Paediatric Staff	Paediatric Resuscitation	Relief/Officer	High/Whiteboard
Paediatric Staff	Paediatric Resuscitation	Relief/Officer	Blue
Paediatric Staff	Paediatric Resuscitation	Relief/Officer	High/Whiteboard
Paediatric Staff	Paediatric Resuscitation	Relief/Officer	Blue

Sign-in Location

- Bring hospital ID and sign in at Stepney Way entrance
- Secondary Areas people should sign in at (appendix IV)

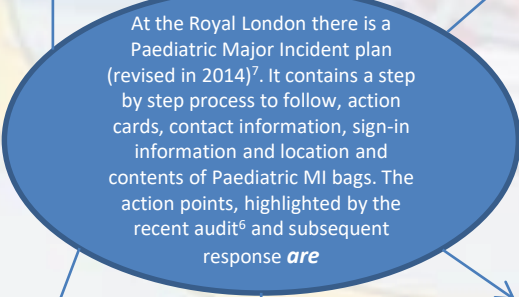
Information distributed by:

- Writing and distributing of Paediatric Major Incident Bulletin
- Access to Information Document
- Paediatric Audit Day
- Paediatric Trauma day
- Departmental teaching
- Essential element of Induction Training
- Concurrent development of
 - Paediatric Major Haemorrhage Protocol
 - Paediatric 'Code Black' (Head Injury) Protocol
- Development of Trauma Anaesthesia Group (TAG)
 - During weekday daylight hours consultant anaesthetist attends all trauma calls, supporting and educating whole trauma team
 - Fortnightly trauma educational meetings
 - Fortnightly TAG newsletters



Future actions:

- Live exercise
- Simulation
- Repeat the Survey to see if there is actual improvement in staff awareness
- Run survey Pan-London Trauma Network
- Place Paediatric MI policy on intranet alongside adult MI



Location and access to policy:

- Online at:** Local policies, Surgery, Anaesthesia, Paediatric Major Incident Plan Final 2015
- Hard Copy:** Paediatric recovery area, Paediatric theatre reception, all Paediatric wards and Adult Theatre reception on 4th Floor



Location of Paediatric Major Incidence bags — Paediatric recovery area on 6th Floor

- Safe location
- Looked after by Paediatric recovery staff and checked routinely daily
- Easy to stock up if out of date/used as close to paediatric theatre stores
- Copies adult protocol of MI Boxes located on 4th Floor
- Bag would accompany a patient with their team throughout care

Paediatric Aide Memoire⁸

- Each Bag contains an aide memoire for paediatric anaesthesia
- Each bag contains a pen and blank laminated sheet for calculations

APPENDIX I: Contents of Paediatric Major Incident Resuscitation Bags

Resuscitation Bags	Location/Stock
Children's Life Support	Paediatric area 7
Resuscitation Kit	Paediatric area 7
Paediatric Airway	Paediatric area 7
Paediatric Resuscitation	Paediatric area 7
Paediatric Resuscitation	Paediatric area 7
Paediatric Resuscitation	Paediatric area 7
Paediatric Resuscitation	Paediatric area 7
Paediatric Resuscitation	Paediatric area 7
Paediatric Resuscitation	Paediatric area 7

Paediatric Resus Equipment

- Dedicated 2 bays in resus with appropriate paediatric equipment
- The 6 Paediatric MI bags can be relocated to the remaining 6 'adult' bays in resus to adequately equip these bays for paediatric resuscitation



A major incident (MI) is an event or situation, with a range of serious consequences, which requires special arrangements to be implemented by one or more emergency responder agencies.

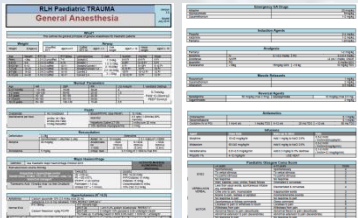
Triggered by the recent events in Paris, the London Bombings, 9/11, Ball and the plots that are successfully foiled, the terrorism threat level in United Kingdom currently stands at 'severe', stating an attack is highly likely. This, alongside such incidents as the Shoreham air show and natural events such as those associated with extreme weather, it is becoming ever more pertinent that we are prepared to respond and manage a MI.

A health-related MI is described as any occurrence presenting a serious threat to health of the community. It is likely to involve disruption of services and require the implementation of special arrangements by hospitals, ambulance and Primary Care Trust (PCT). It can be adult, paediatric or mixed. With children being common victims and the recent failed bombing of a nursery in Paris, the existence and provision for paediatric MI is also essential.

The Civil Contingencies Act (2004)² places a legal obligation upon hospitals to ensure adequate planning for a MI event. Carley and Mackway-Jones³ showed in 1996 that only 31% of hospitals had specific plan for care of children involved in MI. Following the 2005 London Bombings, Wong *et al.*⁴ demonstrated that whilst there was some improvement in training, many middle grade staff were deficient in knowledge.

London's Major Trauma System, formed in 2010 and is made up of 4 Major Trauma Networks⁵. The Royal London Hospital serves as one of the Major Trauma Centres (MTC) within London. It receives in excess of 3000 traumas per annum, via ambulance and helicopter emergency medical service (HEMS). It has been involved in management of various major incidents, including the London bombings in 2005, the nail-bombing attack in Soho in 1959, and the terrorist bombings in Bishop's gate in 1993.

A recent audit⁶ carried out this year by a medical student on special study module at the Royal London Hospital, addressed level of preparedness for paediatric major incident. Its aim was to identify the Paediatric MI policy at 3 Major Trauma centres, evaluate the response at each centre and compare them. Here at the Royal London Hospital (MTC) on survey we reviewed the issues and deficiencies highlighted by this survey and have taken subsequent action.



References
1. NHS emergency planning
2. Civil Contingencies Act 2004 : Chapter 36. 2004. London : Stationery Office.
3. Magway-Jones K, Carley SD, Robson J. Planning for major incidents involving children by implementing a Delphi study. Archives of Disease in Childhood. 1999;80(5):410-3.
4. Wong K, Turner PS, Bopanna A, Nugent Z, Coltman T, Cosker TDA, et al. Preparation for the next major incident: are we ready? Emergency Medicine Journal. 2006;23(9):709-1212

5. London Major Trauma System. Pan London Major Trauma Networks: Response to Mass Casualty Incident 2016:
6. Cheema, R 2016 Paediatric Major Incident Preparedness: a cross sectional study of London's Major Trauma Centres
7. Local Response to Paediatric Major Incident. RLH, October 2014. O'Neill et al
8. Paediatric Aide Memoire: B, Bayatung and B. O'Neill. RLH, 2016