Michigan’s Plan for Burn Mass Casualty Incidents
Lessons Learned, Teams Built, and Resources Created Over a Decade

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Key Points

- Burn disasters will occur.
- Local burn center resources and personnel will be overwhelmed.
- Immediate transport of all casualties to definitive burn care will be impossible.
- Resuscitation, the most pressing need, can be rendered by non-burn facilities.
- Tremendous needs exist for practical burn care training to support preparedness efforts.

Plan developed and implemented starting in 2009
- Living document; currently on version #24
- Designed to supplement (not replace) other efforts
- Training to support preparedness efforts.

Burn Surge Facilities (BSFs)
- Trauma Centers in all 8 Healthcare Coalitions across the State of Michigan have been designated as BSFs
- 14 BSFs currently in the State of Michigan
- BSFs will help to collect, triage, resuscitate, stabilize and organize burn casualties prior to transport to definitive burn care
- BSFs provide initial resuscitation and stabilization, but no operative management

Michigan’s Burn Mass Casualty Plan
- Plan provides guidance for:
  - MDHHS, CHECC
  - Nurses, Burn surgeons and nurses, EMS, MCCs, Designated Burn Surge Facilities (BSFs)
  - Designed to supplement (not replace) other preparedness efforts (ABA)
  - Engages participants across disciplines: ED physicians and nurses, Burn surgeons and nurses, EMS, MCCs, community hospitals, administrators, State EOC, MDHHS, CHECC
- Plan provides guidance for:
  - Uniform triage of burn patients
  - Categorization of hospital resources
  - Caches of critical burn surge supplies based on regional population and surge capacity needs
  - A multi-modal communication plan for the management of a burn mass casualty incident
  - Staff and training readiness for patient care
  - Coordinated care during transfer to burn centers

State Burn Coordinating Center (SBCC)
- Clinically-based multidisciplinary burn teams with strong technical, education and coordination capabilities

Support Preparedness
- Maintain website www.michiganburn.org
- Support hands-on training of personnel
- Development of protocols
- Rotation and updating of burn supply caches
- Patient tracking and resuscitation database
- Exercise development and execution

Coordinate Clinical Care during MCI
- Activate burn surge capacity at BSFs and BCs
- Provide real-time consultation to BSFs
- Triage and coordinate transfer from BSFs to BCs
- Provide medical situational awareness and expertise to state agencies

Burn Surge Facilities (BSFs) & Michigan Burn Centers (BCs)
- Sparrow Hospital
- Henry Ford Allegiance
- McLaren Oakland
- William Beaumont-Royal Oak
- Henry Ford Hospital
- St. Joseph Mercy-Ann Arbor
- St. Mary's of Michigan
- Borgess Medical Center
- St. Mary’s Health Care
- Munson Medical Center
- McLaren Northern Michigan
- Mid Michigan Alpena
- UP Health Systems-Marquette
- UP Health Systems-Portage

- University of Michigan*
- Children’s Hospital of Michigan*
- Detroit Receiving Hospital*
- Hurley Medical Center
- Bronson Methodist
- Spectrum Health
- *ABA Verified

Burn Supply Caches at Each BSF
- Acticoat (long-lasting dressing)
- Silvadene
- Training DVDs Manual

Pediatric Go Bags (at flight services)
- Oxygen masks
- Endotracheal tubes
- GlideScopes/blades
- IOs and Pediatric IVs
- Pediatric Foleys

Results
- 14 BSFs activated with trained personnel
- 884 people trained in ABLS and the plan (2015-2017)
- (long use time)

Lessons Learned
- Strong leadership and funding from a statewide agency is essential.
- It is important to overcome natural competition to bring together diverse stakeholders.
- Successful adoption requires free and centralized practical training and resources.
- Development and frequent updating of digital resources is necessary to sustain plan.
- The plan must balance the needs of diverse regions (e.g., rural vs. urban) and populations.

Key Resources
- The Michigan Burn Casualty Incident Plan, training materials, downloadable worksheets, and more are available at:
  - www.MichiganBurn.org