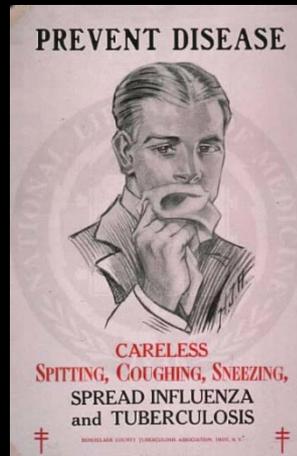
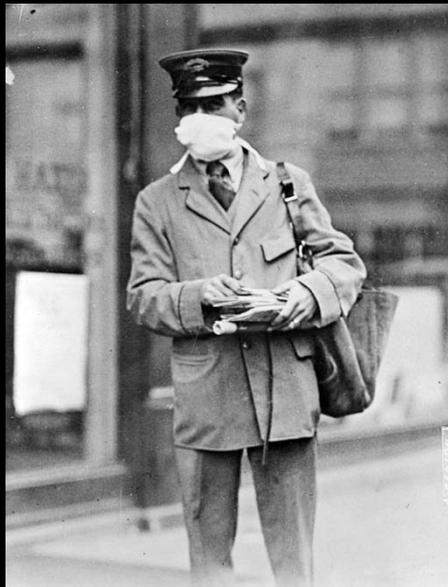
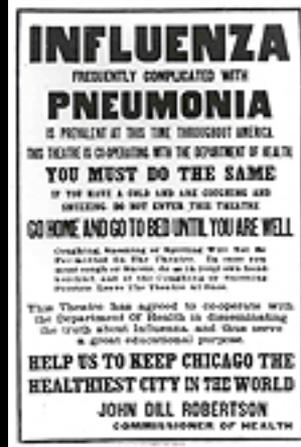
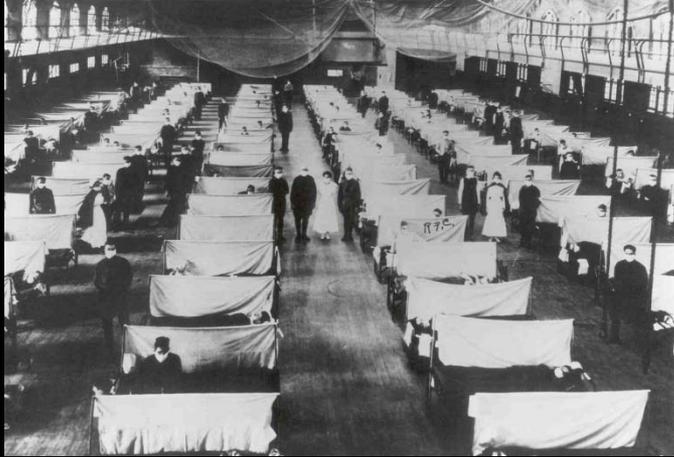


COOP Pan Flu Considerations



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“We shall never be found in a similar predicament, for from the devastation of this epidemic will follow preparations against its repetition which will rival in thoroughness the most efficient planning of a great Military offensive.”

A.W. Hedrich, Editor, American Journal of Public Health, November, 1918 8: 860-861

“The concern we have of course is that the H5N1 virus and its various strains, various clones that are emerging, have genetic and clinical similarities to the virus of 1918.

I believe that we are at a greater risk of a pandemic than we have been in decades, and that we must prepare. ***We are overdue and unprepared.....***We are all in this one together. There is no question that ***if it exists anywhere, there is danger everywhere.***”

Mike Leavitt, Secretary of U.S. Department of Health and Human Services

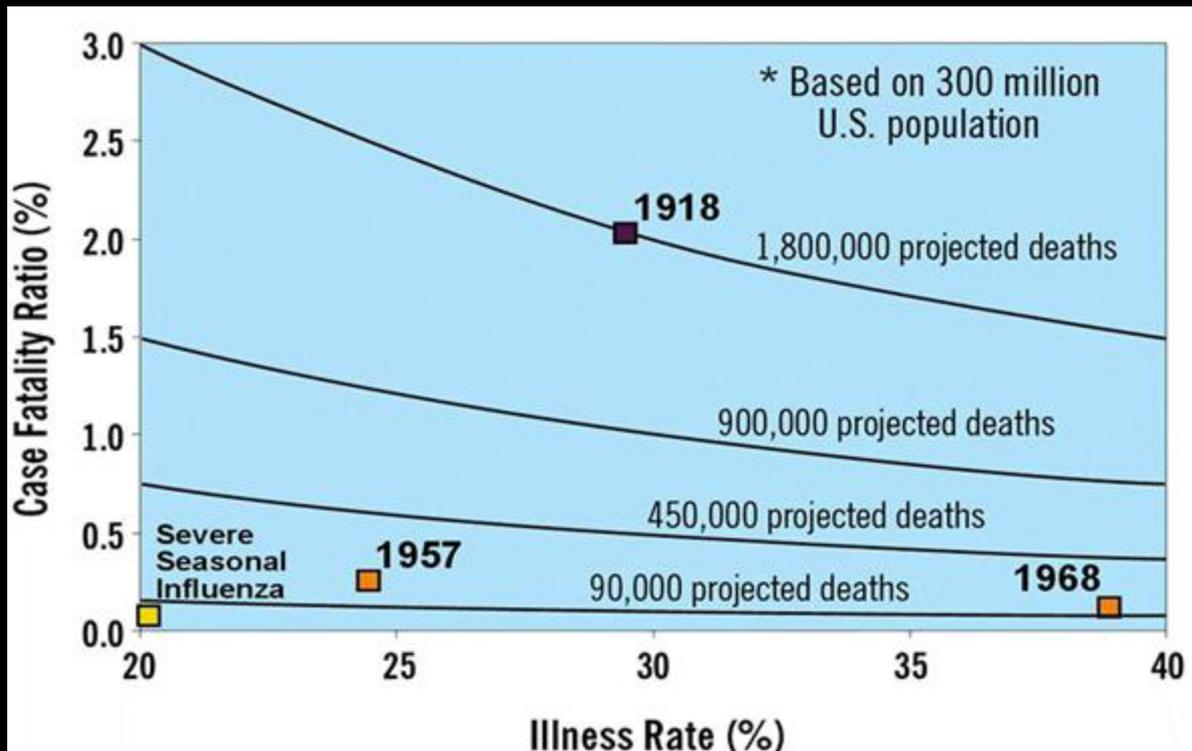


1918 – 2008
90th Anniversary of the
“Great Influenza Pandemic”

Changes since 1918:

- **Antivirals**
- **Vaccines (flu, pneumonia)**
- **Antibiotics**
- **PPE**





(www.PandemicFlu.gov)

Characteristics	Pandemic Severity Index				
	Category 1	Category 2	Category 3	Category 4	Category 5
Case Fatality Ratio (percentage)	<0.1	0.1 - <0.5	0.5 - <1.0	1.0 - <2.0	≥ 2.0
Excess Death Rate (per 100,000)	<30	30 - <150	150 - <300	300 - <600	≥600
Illness Rate (percentage of the population)	20 - 40	20 - 40	20 - 40	20 - 40	20 - 40
Potential Number of Deaths (based on 2006 U.S. population)	<90,000	90,000- <450,000	450,000- <900,000	900,000- <1.8 million	≥1.8 million
20 th Century U.S. Experience	Seasonal Influenza (Illness rate 5-20%)	1957, 1968 Pandemic	None	None	1918 Pandemic

www.PandemicFlu.gov

Interventions* by Setting	Pandemic Severity Index		
	1	2 and 3	4 and 5
Home			
Voluntary isolation of ill at home (adults and children), combine with use of antiviral treatment as available and indicated	Recommend †§	Recommend †§	Recommend †§
Voluntary quarantine of household members in homes with ill persons† (adults and children); consider combining with antiviral prophylaxis if effective, feasible, and quantities sufficient	Generally not recommended	Consider **	Recommend **
School			
Child social distancing			
-dismissal of students from schools and school based activities, and closure of child care programs	Generally not recommended	Consider: ≤4 weeks ††	Recommend: ≤12 weeks §§
-reduce out-of school social contacts and community mixing	Generally not recommended	Consider: ≤4 weeks ††	Recommend: ≤12 weeks §§
Workplace / Community			
Adult social distancing			
-decrease number of social contacts (e.g., encourage teleconferences, alternatives to face-to-face meetings)	Generally not recommended	Consider	Recommend
-increase distance between persons (e.g., reduce density in public transit, workplace)	Generally not recommended	Consider	Recommend
-modify, postpone, or cancel selected public gatherings to promote social distance (e.g., stadium events, theater performances)	Generally not recommended	Consider	Recommend
-modify work place schedules and practices (e.g., telework, staggered shifts)	Generally not recommended	Consider	Recommend

(www.PandemicFlu.gov)

At attack rate of 25% in Idaho and 1.5% fatality rate (“moderate” pandemic):

- Nearly 375,000 people infected
- More than 5,600 deaths

At attack rate of 30% and 2.5% case-fatality rate in Idaho (“severe” pandemic like 1918):

- 450,000 people infected
- More than 11,000 deaths
- \$2.6 billion gross domestic product loss
- \$1.1 billion loss for Idaho’s workforce

To estimate the # of infections and deaths in your agency where the # of employees in your agency = Y:

Moderate Pandemic

(Attack Rate = 25%, Case-Fatality = 1.5)

- # employees infected = $Y \times .25$
- # employee deaths = Infected $\times .015$

Severe Pandemic

(Attack Rate = 30%, Case-Fatality = 2.5)

- # employees infected = $Y \times .30$
- # employee deaths = Infected $\times .25$



What factors do you need to consider when developing state agency COOP plans for a pan flu that are different from COOP planning For other disasters?



Assumptions

- Recommend planning for 40% absenteeism rate for periods of about 2 weeks at the height of the pandemic wave
- Absent for 4-6 weeks
- 50% may never return
- Influenza comes in waves, each lasting 6-8 weeks with several months between waves

Plans and Procedures

To reduce the impacts of a pandemic threat on an organization, a portion of the COOP plan's objectives should be to minimize the health, social, and economic impact on the United States (Idaho).

Essential Functions

During a pandemic, or any other emergency, essential functions must be continued to facilitate emergency management and overall national (state) recovery. Particular attention must be given to Primary Mission Essential Functions of an organization.

Define essential functions according to agency mission.



Identify emergency employees to support essential functions.

The image shows a scene from the TV show 'The Office' where several employees are sitting around a conference table. In front of them are several yellow sticky notes with handwritten text. A sign in the foreground reads 'The Office' and features an accessibility icon of a person in a wheelchair. The scene is set in an office environment with whiteboards and blinds in the background.