



# **DEDER GENERAL HOSPITAL EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS TABLE PROTOCOL**

***PREPARED BY: HSQU***

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***DEDER, EASTERN ETHIOPIA***



## **PROTOCOL APPROVAL SHEET**

**NAME OF PROTOCOL: EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS TABLE PROTOCOL**

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## Purpose:

The purpose of this protocol is to ensure that healthcare providers are prepared for emergencies by maintaining a well-stocked, functional, and easily accessible emergency table (or cart), and by training staff to follow standardized procedures during emergency situations. This protocol aims to improve response times, patient outcomes, and adherence to life-saving procedures.

### 1.1. Medication Labeling and Storage

- Ensure all medications are clearly labeled with expiration dates visible.
- Stock medications according to emergency type (e.g., cardiac arrest, anaphylaxis, trauma).

### 1.2. Routine Checks

- Perform daily inventory checks to ensure the emergency table is fully stocked and all equipment is functional.
- Replace expired medications and supplies immediately after every use.

## 2. Designated Emergency Response Roles

### 2.1. Role Assignment

- **Assign emergency roles in advance:**
  - **Team Leader:** Coordinates and directs the emergency response.
  - **Airway Manager:** Handles intubation, oxygenation, and airway management.
  - **Medication Administrator:** Prepares and administers emergency medications.
  - **CPR Performer:** Provides chest compressions if required.
  - **IV Access Specialist:** Establishes IV lines and manages fluid administration.
  - **Documentation Nurse:** Records interventions in real-time.

### 2.2. Clear Communication

- Use closed-loop communication to avoid errors. The team leader repeats back orders to confirm accuracy.

## 3. Training and Simulation Drills



### **3.1.CPR and Emergency Response Training**

- All staff must be trained and certified in Basic Life Support (BLS) and Advanced Cardiac Life Support (ACLS).

- Conduct mandatory refresher training sessions quarterly to maintain skills.

### 3.2.Simulation Drills

- Conduct mock emergency drills, simulating real-life situations such as cardiac arrest, respiratory failure, or trauma.
- Evaluate response times, teamwork, and protocol adherence during drills.
- After-action reviews must be conducted to identify areas of improvement and reinforce successful actions.

## 4. Emergency Protocols and Algorithms

### 4.1.Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs)

- SOPs for emergency situations (e.g., cardiac arrest, anaphylaxis, shock) should be visible near the emergency table.
- Include step-by-step processes, drug dosages, and intervention timelines.

### 4.2.Cardiac Arrest Algorithm

- Ensure that all staff are familiar with the ACLS algorithms for cardiac arrest, including drug administration, defibrillation, and advanced airway management.
- Post simplified algorithm charts at key locations near the emergency table for quick reference.

### 4.3.Time-Tracking System

- Use a designated timer or person responsible for tracking intervention times, such as CPR cycles, defibrillation intervals, and medication administration.

## 5. Equipment Functionality Checks

### 5.1.Daily Checks of Critical Equipment

- **Defibrillator:** Ensure it is fully charged and operational, with pads attached and ready for use.
- **Oxygen Tanks:** Check oxygen levels daily and replace any tanks below acceptable levels.
- **Suction Devices:** Ensure suction machines are functional and perform daily tests.

- **IV Lines and Fluids:** Ensure IV fluids, tubing, and catheters are ready and within expiration.

### 5.2. Battery-Powered Devices

- Check battery-powered equipment (e.g., monitors, glucometers) for full charge and ensure backup batteries are available.

## 6. Medication Protocol and Management

### 6.1. Medication Dosage Guidelines

- Post dosage charts near the emergency table, including weight-based dosages for pediatric patients.
- Use pre-mixed emergency drug solutions to avoid delays in preparation.

### 6.2. Medication Expiration and Restocking

- Conduct weekly checks of medication expiration dates.
- Immediately replace used or expired medications following emergency events.

## 7. Documentation and Reporting

### 7.1. Real-Time Documentation

- Assign a designated staff member to document all actions during emergencies, including time-stamped interventions such as medication administration, defibrillation, and vitals.

### 7.2. Post-Emergency Review

- Conduct a post-event debrief with all team members to review performance, identify successes, and pinpoint areas for improvement.

### 7.3. Audit and Review

- Conduct regular audits of emergency responses, documenting adherence to protocols and outcomes for continuous quality improvement.

## **8. Environmental Considerations**

### **8.1. Emergency Table Positioning**

- The emergency table/cart must be located in a central, easily accessible area with clear pathways for swift access.
- Ensure that there is enough space around the table for team members to move freely during emergencies.

### **8.2. Adequate Lighting**

- Ensure emergency areas are well-lit to facilitate swift, accurate care delivery.

## **9. Integration with Code Response System**

### **9.1. Code Blue Activation**

- Establish a clear protocol for activating the emergency response (e.g., Code Blue) including notifying key personnel and the emergency response team.
- Ensure staff members know how to activate the code and notify the appropriate team.

### **9.2. Rapid Response Team (RRT)**

- The Rapid Response Team (RRT) must be activated during critical emergencies to provide additional support for managing life-threatening situations.

## **10. Maintenance and Continuous Improvement**

### **10.1. Monthly Preparedness Reviews**

- Conduct monthly reviews to ensure the emergency table is fully stocked and all equipment is functioning.
- Assign responsibility to a designated staff member for ensuring the table is always ready.

### **10.2. Continuous Feedback**

- Collect feedback from staff involved in emergency responses to improve protocols and processes continuously.



### 10.3. Incident Reporting

- Encourage the reporting of any issues with emergency preparedness, including missing supplies, equipment malfunctions, or communication failures during emergencies.

## 11. Legal and Regulatory Compliance

### 11.1. Regulatory Standards

- Ensure that the emergency table and response protocols comply with local and national standards for emergency care, including those from accrediting organizations like EPHI.

### 11.2. Ethical Oversight

- Reinforce the ethical responsibility of all healthcare providers to maintain emergency preparedness and to follow established protocols to ensure patient safety.

## APPENDIX

### Preparation and Stocking of the Emergency Table/Cart

#### Equipment and Supply Categorization

- **Airway Management Supplies:**
  1. Endotracheal tubes (various sizes)
  2. Laryngoscope and blades (checked for functionality)
  3. Bag-valve-mask (BVM) with different-sized masks (adult, pediatric)
  4. Oxygen masks and nasal cannulas
  5. Suction catheter and suction machine (checked daily)
- **Breathing Equipment:**
  1. Nasal prong,
  2. catheter and facemask at least 20 each
  3. BVM at least 5
  4. NIPPV (CPAP/BIPAP) at least

### **Emergency Medications:**

1. Adenosine Injection,3mg/ml (2 ampule)
2. Amiodarone Injection,50mg/ml (2 ampule)
3. Digoxin Injection,0,1mg/ml, 0,25mg/ml (2 ampule)
4. Metoprolol Injection,1mg/ml ,5mg/ml (2 ampule)
5. Magnesium sulfate Injection,2%,5%,10%,20%,50% in 20ml (2 ampule)
6. Sodium Chloride 0.9% (Normal Saline),500ml,1000ml (3 bags)
7. Atropine sulfate injection,1mg/ml in 1 ml ampoule (2 ampule)
8. Hydralazine Injection,20mg/ml in 1 ml ampoule (2 ampule)
9. Labetalol injection,5mg/ml, 1000mg/20ml ml (2 ampule)
10. Nitroglycerin sublingual powder ,0.4 mg /SL (1 strip)
11. Nimodipine (2)
12. Sodium Nitroprusside powder Injection,50mg in ampoule (2)
13. Adrenaline injection,0.1mg/ml (2)
14. Dopamine injection, 40mg/ml (2)
15. Nor-Adrenaline injection,1mg/ml (2)
16. Furosemide injection10mg/ml (4)
17. Acetylsalicylic acid (ASA) Tablet, 71mg ,75mg & 81mg (2 strip)
18. Diclofenac Injection,25mg/ml in 3 ml ampoule,75mg/ml (1)
19. Tramadol Injection,50mg/ml in 2 ml ampoule,100mg/ml (1)
20. Pethidine Injection,50mg/ml in 3 ml ampoule,100mg/ml (1)
21. Morphine injection 1mg/ml (1)
22. Diazepam Injection,10mg/2ml (2)
23. Phenytoin Injection, (2) 50mg, po 100mg (2)
24. Haloperidol injection,5mg/ml in 1 ml ampoule (1)
25. Promethazine injection,25mg/ml ,25mg/2ml in 1ml&2m (2)
26. CIMETIDINE Injection,200mg/ml (2)
27. OMEPRAZOLE injection ,2mg/ml suspension (2)
28. Dexamethasone Injection,4mg/ml ,25mg/ml,50mg/ml (2)
29. Hydrocortisone Injection,50mg/ml (2)
30. Calcium Gluconate injection ,10mg in 10ml ampoule (2)
31. Potassium chloride Injection,150mg/ml in 10ml, ampoule (2)
32. Ringer's Lactate (Hartmann's Normal) Injectable solution,1000ml (3)
33. Dextrose injection, 5% in 1000ml, 40% in 20ml (2)
34. Oral rehydration salt powder (ORS) (5 sachet)
35. Aminophylline Injection ,250mg/10ml in 10ml & 20ml (2)
36. Salbutamol puff (2)
37. Ketamine (1)
38. Succinylcholine (1)
39. Thiopental (1)
40. Metoclopramide Drops,0.2mg/drop Injection,5mg/  
41. ,50mg/2ml ampoule (2)

42. Sodium bicarbonate Injection(concentrated),7.5%(40mEq/50ml)in
43. ;8.4%(50mEq/50ml) (2)
44. Dobutamine powder injection 250mg (2)
45. Haloperidol injection,5mg/ml in 1 ml ampoule (2)
46. Chlorpromazine hydrochloride Injection,25mg/ ,50mg/2ml
47. (1)
48. Hyoscine (scopolamine) butyl bromide Drops,5mg/5ml Injection,20mg/ml (1)
49. ER pharmacy Medications
50. Lidocaine hydrochloride Injection,5mg/ml,10mg/ml,20mg/ml
51. Procainamide hydrochloride Injection,100mg/ml vial
52. propranolol hydrochloride Injection,1mg/ml
53. Verapamil Injection,2.5mg/ml
54. Clopidogrel Tablet ,75mg
55. Enoxaparin Injection 20mg/0.2ml,40mg/0.4ml,60mg/0.6ml, 80mg/0.8ml ,100mg/ml
56. Heparin (UFH) Injection,1000U/ml,5000U/ml
57. Warfarin
58. Nitroglycerin powder ,0.4 mg/SL
59. Nitroglycerin sublingual, 0.4 mg/SL
60. Nitroglycerine injection 5mg/ml
61. Fosphenytoin
62. Phenobarbitone
63. Nimodipine injection,1mg/5ml
64. Esomeprazole
65. Hyoscine (scopolamine) hydro bromide Injection,0.45mg/ml,0.6mg/ml in 1ml
66. Sodium chloride Injection,0.9% (Normal Saline), 1000m;235mg/ml,3% in 500ml
67. Colloid
68. T3
69. T4
70. PTU
71. Iodine + Potassium Iodide
72. (Lugol's solution) solution ,5% + 10 %
73. Methylprednisolone
74. Injection (aqueous suspension),40mg/ml
75. Prednisolone Injection,10mg/ml
76. Insulin Regular, NPH
77. soluble/Neutral 9 Human, procaine& Bovine, Injection,
78. Glucagon
79. Ipratropium bromide Aerosol, 20mcg/meter inhalation
80. Etomidate
81. Propofol
82. Vancomycin injection, 1000mg/10ml
83. Azithromycin injection,500mg
84. Cefepime

- 85. Penicillin
- 86. Ciprofloxacin
- 87. Metronidazole
- 88. Acyclovir
- 89. Amoxicillin

**Medicine for Poisoning and Over Dose**

- 1. Activated Charcoal Tablet, 125mg, 250mg, powder for reconstitution 15mg/120ml, 25mg
- 2. Atropine Sulfate Injection, 1mg/ml in 1 ml ampoule
- 3. Calcium Chloride Injection, 10% (100mg/ml), 13.6mEq
- 4. Protamine sulfate Injection, 10mg/ml
- 5. Vitamin K Injection, 10mg/ml in 1 ml ampoule
- 6. TAT Injection, 1500IU/ml
- 7. Physostigmine Salicylate Injection, 1mg/ml in 1 ml and 2ml ampoule
- 8. Pralidoxime powder for injection, 1g/vial
- 9. Rabies Antiserum Equine Injection, 200units in 5 ml
- 10. Snake Venom Antiserum Polyvalent Injection, 10ml
- 11. Flumazenil

**Miscellaneous Supplies:**

1. Sterile gloves, antiseptic wipes, gauze, trauma shears, splints
2. CPR board, resuscitation masks, advanced airway devices
3. Wheelchair
4. Stretcher
5. Crash cart
6. Defibrillator
7. Nebulizer (3)
8. Sphygmomanometer (per each station)
9. Cardiac monitor (8)
10. Suction machine (5)
11. Oxygen cylinder (14)
12. Portable oxygen cylinder (4)
13. Flow meter (18)
14. IV stand (PER PATIENT BED)
15. Thermo-meter (per each station)
16. Stethoscope (per each station)
17. Traction kit (0)
18. Crash cart
19. Syringe with different sizes (10)
20. IV Cannula with different sizes (6)
21. Neck collar (2)
22. Lumbar brace (2)
23. Pelvic binder (2)
24. NS, RL & D5 (3 bags each)
25. NG tube and Urinary

- 26. catheter and urine bag (2 each)
- 27. Minor set
- 28. OPA, NPA (2 each)
- 29. Tongue depressor (1 pack)
- 30. Torch light
- 31. Minor wound care set
- 32. Suturing set
- 33. Dressing set
- 34. Minor surgical set
- 35. Instrument tray (Troly) (1 per each station)
- 36. Suction tip
- 37. Refrigerator
- 38. Siren
- 39. Safety box for sharp object disposal (12 or 2 per each
- 40. station
- 41. Glucometer
- 42. Pulse Oximeter