## **ESCALATION PLAN**

## **TRIGGERS & IMPACTS**

	Disproportionate Impact For Māori & Pacific					Describe specific current impact	FORECAST: describe where we might be heading
COMMUNITY PREVALENCE	Community prevalence and transmission of COVID.     Disproportionate impacts for Māori and Pacific.	cases that at the time of	• Low — In the previous week  <35 new cases without an already established known contact	• Medium – In the previous week confirmed community transmission beyond known contacts, ≥ 35 new cases per week without known source	High – In the previous week widespread confirmed community transmission – inability to contact trace		
VOLUME OR COMPLEXITY OF POSSIBLE / ACTUAL PATIENTS WITH COVID-19	Māori & Pacific overrepresented in patient numbers.     Acuity of Māori/Pacific patients is disproportionate.	presenting to DHB services  • Presentations of ILL / viral illness	Small numbers of patients with suspected/confirmed COVID-19 presenting to DHB services. No impact on ability to deliver BAU services. Presentations of ILI / viral illness mild.	Moderate number of COVID-19 suspected/confirmed patients across DHB or focally.     Moderate impact on BAU, and clinical work.     Increasing numbers of patients with co-morbidities and COVID-19.     Moderate presentations of ILI & Viral illness.	Large numbers of COVID-19 suspected/confirmed patients, mainly presenting acutely.     Major impact on ability to do BAU either in focal areas and/or across DHB.		
WELLBEING OF OUR PEOPLE	Disproportionate increase in sick leave and EAP uptake for Māori & Pacific staff.     Some increase in feedback/comments expressing anxiety or uncertainty to organisational platforms from Māori & Pacific staff.	Usual number of staff on sick leave, usual rates of staff turnover and usual EAP uptake.  Usual volume of comments/feedback to organisational platforms.  Usual uptake of annual leave.	Some increase in sick leave (outside anticipated seasonal increase). Some increase in EAP uptake. Some increase in feedback/comments to organisational platforms.	Moderate increase in sick leave - especially 1 day leave.     Moderate increase in EAP uptake     Moderate risk of transmission to staff/some failures in protective measures.  By Mary 1997  By	Significant impact from sick leave High volumes of sick leave. Significant risk of transmission to / significant failures in protective measures.		
WORKFORCE CAPACITY	Disproportionate staff sickness/isolation related leave in areas related to delivery of care or support to Māori and Pasifika communities or patients.     Increased pressure on Maori and Pacific workforce.	No deployment of staff to COVID- 19 related roles or activity.      No mandatory government controls or restrictions impacting on normal childrage etc.	Low level government alert levels/mandatory restrictions in place.     Mild impact of sick leave on overall or focal workforce capacity     Small number of staff deployed to COVID-19 related roles or activities either delivering care or planning / response.	Sickness/stand down leave critical workforce shortages able to be covered by deployment but restricting delivery of BAU Increasing demand on workforce creating capacity challenges. ARPHS / MIFQ requests	Sickness/stand down leave critical workforce shortages not able to be covered by deployment.     Critical demand overall or in focal areas overwhelms workforce capacity.		
eg. vaccine, new faster testing, new lab opens, harbour crossing, natural disaster, supply chain disruptions	Disproportionate impact of external factor(s) on Māori or Pasifika communities and/or ADHB staff	# 0	Mild impact of external factor(s) on ADHB	Moderate impact of external factor(s) on ADHB	Significant impact of external factor(s) on ADHB		
VOLUME OR COMPLEXITY OF NON COVID-19 WORK	Māori & Pacific overrepresented in patient numbers.     Acuity of Māori/Pacific patients is disproportionate.		• Mild increase in patient presentation volumes and complexity. Mild increase in normal (within range) volume or complexity of work	Moderate increase in patient presentation volumes or complexity challenging ability to deliver safe COVID-19 patient pathways.  Moderate increase in normal (within range) volume or complexity of work	High increase in patient presentation volumes and complexity. High increase in normal (within range) volume or complexity of work		

## **ESCALATION PLAN**

## **CONTROLS & SETTINGS**

**Environmental Settings and** Access to Hospital & Community Services Which we **Currently Provide** 

Maintain whanau as partners in care for as long as is safe.

Delivery of Usual Care and Services (eg planned care): modality & volume including ethical prioritisation

Deployment of our People & Resources

Supportive Measures for our People's Safety & Wellbeing

Patient Streaming Pathways

Training & Education

- Deliver as much planned care as possible prioritising Maori and Pacific
- Deploy staff resources to where they are needed most to maintain safe delivery of care

Escalate concern and activate support systems identified by Māori and Pasifika in planning stages.

- Recognise that staff are members of whânau and community.
   Build system resilience to support staff
   Holistic view of wellbeing.

OFF

Maintain training and education to support pipeline of healthcare workers
 Utilise alternative modes as required.

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hysical distancing signage and physical nanges to spaces

note the use of COVID-19 tracer app odalities of care where hospital-based are is not essential.

OFF estrictions that exist when there is OVID-19 in the community.

nform and deploy vulnerable staff to affe work arrangements. OFF

Plan for and test scenarios of major or significant staff impact.

OFF

Routine staff surveillance testing in line with national programme support staff in COVID-19 specific areas whose role intensity will increase ignificantly with an escalating COVID ituation. OFF nderstand contingency plans and leir roles in those plans.

aff to take lead roles in establishing ommunity links.

can change and adapt in response to the COVID situation. Plan for and test alternate ways of working/delivering care in response to possible restrictions and risks associated with COVID-19.

Frain or practise ways of working which

Prioritise staff training and professional levelopment related to COVID-19.

Indertake additional training and pskilling of surge capacity staff - onsider unforeseen consequences of eploying staff. OFF

ndertake training and education in nanaging whānau distress and conflict elating to quarantine. Engage with aumatua and community groups.

OFF OFF estict public spaces to visitors. OFF Work with regional DHBs and private sector to identify alternative facilties or patient flows if required.

ploy staff to priority clinical areas and OFF Support identified vulnerable staff with OFF returning to usual place of work. Undertake routine surveillance testing for staff in high risk areas Rest and refresh staff - actively promote the use of annual leave.

OFF eview and agree ARC flows with regiona ARC steering group (in and out of OFF hosptial.)

High prevalance	Reduce visitor access with exceptions for young and vulnerable patients and on compassionate grounds only.	Restrict treatment or provision of service to acute, critical and/or time sensitive as required in affected areas.	OFF	Deploy all suitable staff to clinical and non-clinical support roles.	OFF	Focus supports on immediate staff safety, OFF wellbeing and welfare.	Open the AED tent.	OFF	Limit training and education to real-time clinical training related to COVID  OFF management	
	Prioritise Māori and Pasifika access where safe.	Apply COVID-19 ethical framework to support decision-making.	OFF	Rest and rotate key clinical staff to maintain essential services.	OFF	Provide simple, immediate messaging at point of care for staff.	Stream COVID-19 patients to Ward 68 when two or fewer beds are available in 7A.	OFF		
	Actively promote and increase non- contact access	Exclude non-resident work.	ON	Restrict annual leave to essential only	OFF	Prioritise engagement with Māori health leadership and staff.	Implement facilities changes to allow patient screening (ie haem/onc tent).	OFF		
	Introduce patient and visitor screening at points of entry for all ADHB sites						Activate critical care esclation plan - stage 3	OFF		
							Consider restriciting access and flow through AED/CED as needed	OFF		

**Environmental Settings** and Access to Hospital & **Community Services** Which we Currently Provide

Risk screen all patients prior to attending on site appointments or mmunity care

Review and update screening protocols and processes as necessary

**Delivery of Usual Care and** Services (eg planned care): modality & volume including ethical prioritisation

plement community based models fo Inerable populations where

OFF

Deployment of our People & Resources

ntralise, monitor and distribute OFF ources - people, space and PPE.

oritise PPE to essential services. OFF **Supportive Measures for** our People's Safety & Wellbeing

nwell and to isolate as required.

the required people.

**Patient Streaming Pathways** 

**Training & Education** 

Fit-test all staff for face masks

ngoing training of staff to

able effective and consiste

OFF

ioritise high risk areas

Put plans in place for staff with work review by Jse standard patient management restrictions that exist when there is Occ COVID-19 in the community. dentifying side room availabltiy by CHIPS, nd regular eview of side room allocation. upport staff to stay home if they are

romote digital documentation of n-invasive ventilation pathway activate COVID response and planning works or possible, probably or confirmed COVID OFF hat can be accessed appropriately by

Review PPE stock usage and test scenarios to maintain critical stock

Promote hand hygiene and other harm reduction policies related to OFF

ctivate critical care esclation plan - stage : OFF

OFF

To check this is