



EMERGENCY VEHICLE DEPLOYMENT PLAN

Assessment Tool

Background

What is the most common method used for transporting emergency patients to a health care facility at present?

Existing Plans

- Are there any formal plans/agreements for emergency transport that exist (whether or not they are being used)?
 - Municipal plans
 - Hospital and clinic plans
 - Evacuation routes and temporary shelters
- What informal agreements exist between health care facilities and other stakeholders (e.g., inter-facility transfers, referral agreements)

Emergency Telecommunications

- List all public emergency telephone numbers (whether or not they are in service) – e.g., Police, Red Cross, Protection Civile, Hospitals and Clinics

Geography

Catchment Area

- What is the proposed area where coverage will be extended?
 - Geographic area (in km²):
- What are the political borders, geographic landmarks and communities that define the outer limits of the catchment area?

Health Care Services

- What health care facilities and health care providers are available in the catchment area?
 - What services are provided by those facilities?
- How many doctors and nurses live in the catchment area?
- What prehospital agencies exist in the catchment area?
 - Red Cross? Protection Civile?

Roads

- What are the major roads in the catchment area?
 - What roads are health care facilities located on?
 - What major roads connect communities?
 - What is the quality of the roads? (See “Mapping: Roads”)
 - Are there alternative routes to major?
- What are the major intersections in the catchment area?



Landmarks

- What major landmarks are in the catchment area? (Landmarks that are widely recognizable by the general public)
 - Municipal landmarks – Police/fire departments, town, churches, schools, parks
 - Commercial landmarks – Gas stations, markets, hotels, etc.
 - Transportation – Bus stations, taxi depots, boat launches, etc.

Mapping

Populations

- Locate all communities within the catchment area
- Identify population size and borders for each communities
- Identify populations that are most isolated/inaccessible
- List travel distances and times between communities and health care facilities
 - (Travel times should be listed at 45km/hour)
- Delineate population densities throughout catchment area

Roads - Categorize all roads according to a 4-point accessibility scale:

1. **Full Accessibility:** Open to all vehicle types and sizes
 - Recommended maximum speed is 45mph (70km)
2. **Moderate Accessibility:** Open to most vehicle sizes and types
 - Recommended maximum speed is 25mph (40km)
 - Patient comfort is moderate
 - Not recommended for Type I or III ambulances
3. **Poor Accessibility:** Open only to 4WD and off-road vehicles
 - Maximum allowable speed is 15mph (21km)
 - Patient comfort is poor
4. **Inaccessible:** Only open to foot and animal traffic
 - Patient comfort is poor

Public Health Risks

Identify the following public health risks:

- Roads – identify all road dangers and other potential access barriers (e.g., “black spots”, blind intersections, corners, declines, bridges, areas of falling debris, storm sewers and runoff etc.)
 - Rank according to incident frequency and casualties
- Industry – Identify all places of employment where occupational injuries can be reasonably expected (e.g., mills, mines, construction sites, farms and livestock, train tracks and stations, dams, power plants, etc.)
- Natural Hazards – Identify all past and potential sites for natural risks: e.g., rivers, floodwaters and flood lands, cliffs, landslides (mud, rock), exposed beaches etc.
 - What part of the year do these natural hazards have higher probability of occurring?



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- At-Risk Behaviors – Bars, clubs, other night life locales, high-risk groups, high-crime zones, and other locales/groups where illicit behaviors can be reasonably expected
 - Pregnant Women – is there are a registry for pregnant women? Who provides/where is antenatal care available in the community?
 - Vulnerable populations – Schools, elderly homes, special needs, TB, HIV/AIDS, etc.
 - Public Events – festivals, holidays, etc.