

## Long Term Care Facility Evacuation Resident Assessment Form for Transport and Destination

**Transport and Destination** Adapted from the *Shelter Medical Group Report: Evacuation, Care and Sheltering of the Medically Fragile.* Available at <u>www.emsa.ca.gov/dms2/toolkit.doc</u>.

## FACILITY NAME:\_\_\_\_\_

COMPLETED BY:

DATE: \_\_\_\_\_

TIME: \_\_\_\_\_

LEVEL OF CARE	FACILITY TYPE	TRANSPORT TYPE	NUMBER OF RESIDENTS
<b>LEVEL I</b> <b>Description:</b> Patients/residents are usually transferred from in- patient medical treatment facilities and require a level of care	Like Facility	ALS	
only available in hospital or Skilled Nursing or Subacute Care Facilities.	Hospital		
Examples:	SNF or		
<ul> <li>Bedridden, totally dependent, difficulty swallowing</li> <li>Requires dialysis</li> </ul>	Subacute		
<ul> <li>Ventilator-dependent</li> <li>Requires electrical equipment to sustain life</li> </ul>			
<ul> <li>Requires electrical equipment to sustain life</li> <li>Critical medications requiring daily or QOD lab monitoring</li> </ul>			
<ul> <li>Requires continuous IV therapy</li> <li>Terminally ill</li> </ul>			
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<b>LEVEL II</b> <b>Description:</b> Patients/residents have no acute medical conditions but require medical monitoring, treatment or personal	Like Facility	BLS	
<ul> <li>care beyond what is available in home setting or public shelters.</li> <li>Examples:</li> <li>Bedridden, stable, able to swallow</li> </ul>	Medical Care Shelter	Wheelchair Van	
<ul> <li>Wheelchair-bound requiring complete assistance</li> <li>Insulin-dependent diabetic unable to monitor own blood sugar or to self- inject</li> </ul>	In some circumstances,	Car/Van/Bus	
<ul> <li>Requires assistance with tube feedings</li> <li>Draining wounds requiring frequent sterile dressing changes</li> </ul>	may be able to		
Oxygen dependent; requires respiratory therapy or assistance with oxygen	evacuate to family/		
<ul> <li>Incontinent; requires regular catheterization or bowel care</li> </ul>	caregiver home		
<b>NOTE:</b> It is unlikely that licensed health facilities such as SNFs will have residents that fall below Level II care			
needs. Evacuation planning must take this into consideration. Also, consider cognitive/behavioral issues in			
evaluating residents' transport and receiving location needs.			
<b>Description:</b> Residents able to meet own needs or has reliable	Like Facility	Car/Van/Bus	
caretakers to assist with personal and/or medical care.			
<ul><li>Examples:</li><li>Independent; self-ambulating or with walker</li></ul>	Home Setting		
<ul> <li>Wheelchair dependent; has own caretaker if needed</li> <li>Medically stable requiring minimal monitoring (i.e., blood pressure monitoring)</li> </ul>	Public Shelter		
<ul> <li>Oxygen dependent; has own supplies (i.e. O2 concentrator)</li> <li>Medical conditions controlled by self-administered medications (caution:</li> </ul>			
refrigeration may not be available at public shelters)			
<ul> <li>Is able to manage for 72 hours without treatment or replacement of medications/supplies/special equipment</li> </ul>			