

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
LEVEL I Description: 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		
 Bedridden, totally dependent, difficulty swallowing Requires dialysis 	Subacute		
 Ventilator-dependent Requires electrical equipment to sustain life 			
 Requires electrical equipment to sustain life Critical medications requiring daily or QOD lab monitoring 			
 Requires continuous IV therapy Terminally ill 			
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LEVEL II Description: Patients/residents have no acute medical conditions but require medical monitoring, treatment or personal	Like Facility	BLS	
 care beyond what is available in home setting or public shelters. Examples: Bedridden, stable, able to swallow 	Medical Care Shelter	Wheelchair Van	
 Wheelchair-bound requiring complete assistance Insulin-dependent diabetic unable to monitor own blood sugar or to self- inject 	In some circumstances,	Car/Van/Bus	
 Requires assistance with tube feedings Draining wounds requiring frequent sterile dressing changes 	may be able to		
Oxygen dependent; requires respiratory therapy or assistance with oxygen	evacuate to family/		
 Incontinent; requires regular catheterization or bowel care 	caregiver home		
NOTE: 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.			
Description: Residents able to meet own needs or has reliable	Like Facility	Car/Van/Bus	
caretakers to assist with personal and/or medical care.			
Examples:Independent; self-ambulating or with walker	Home Setting		
 Wheelchair dependent; has own caretaker if needed Medically stable requiring minimal monitoring (i.e., blood pressure monitoring) 	Public Shelter		
 Oxygen dependent; has own supplies (i.e. O2 concentrator) Medical conditions controlled by self-administered medications (caution: 			
refrigeration may not be available at public shelters)			
 Is able to manage for 72 hours without treatment or replacement of medications/supplies/special equipment 			