Abstract

In 2010, the University of Pennsylvania Medical Emergency Response Team (MERT) initiated a Mass Casualty Incident (MCI) training program anchored by a MCI Field Training Exercise (FTX), which allows MERT to rehearse MCI protocol execution with interagency partners and approximately 40 simulated patients. To further improve MCI response, MERT developed a tabletop exercise that ensures MERT members are fluent in the Incident Command System (ICS) and familiar with MERT operating guidelines. Unlike the fast-paced MCI drill, the tabletop exercise is an environment for members to ask clarifying questions, learn the ICS thought process, and make mistakes at their own pace.

The tabletop scenario introduces a MCI to a small group overseen by a facilitator and evaluator. The facilitator presents information to the group and questions members’ decision-making while the evaluator tracks progress using a FEMA-adopted rubric that parallels the rubric used to evaluate the MCI drill’s success. Both highlights often-forgotten MERT operating guidelines and parts of ICS. Afterwards, all of those involved debrief and complete feedback forms. Our hope is that members will apply what they have learned during the tabletop to an MCI drill and, thus, show improvement in the fluidity of the simulated response.

Introduction

In response to suggestions from UPenn’s Division of Public Safety and Philadelphia Fire Department after our past MCI Field Training Exercises, MERT sought to redesign its Mass Casualty Incident training program.

Development/Implementation

The Tabletop Exercise

In the past, MERT has placed a strong emphasis on the triage aspect of mass casualty incident response. Little to no training has been done on the decision-making aspect. This lack of practice is reflected in the repeated flaws of judgment seen during MERT’s annual MCI Field Training Exercise.

Purpose of the exercise:
- Provide a space to clarify misconceptions, highlight missed procedures, and rehearse proper MCI response.
- Delivery: Held in an informal and “no-fault” setting
- Presented by Facilitator
- No field work
- Executed in three phases.

Exercise Materials and Personnel:
- Facilitator (1 for each group)
- Evaluator (1 for each group)
- Worksheets:
  - o Floor plan
  - o Damage Assessment Forms
  - o Facilitator Guidelines
  - o Rubric
  - o Feedback Forms

Team is presented with:
- A hazard
- Location
- Time limit (40–60 minutes)
- Scenario

Exercise Personnel Roles:
- Facilitator
  - Leads and guides the exercise by presenting information and asking participants’ thought process and the factors they considered in making choices.
  - Debriefs with participants.
- Evaluator
  - Assesses members based on the events and expected actions listed on the rubric.
  - Passive role and does not interfere with the exercise.

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Exercise</th>
<th>Phase I</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a. The team discusses the process for setting up the Command Post and medical treatment area.</td>
<td>b. The group develops an initial plan to respond to the situation.</td>
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<tr>
<th>Exercise</th>
<th>Phase II</th>
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<tr>
<td>a. After the discussion, the Facilitator passes out Damage Assessment Forms with information on the victims.</td>
<td>b. Using this new information, the team then develops a plan for responding to the scenario.</td>
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<tr>
<th>Exercise</th>
<th>Phase III</th>
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<td>a. The exercise ends either when all actions have been discussed or the time limit is reached.</td>
<td>b. At the conclusion of the exercise, participants review what they have learned and provide feedback on the exercise.</td>
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Key Element: Tabletop Exercise

Evaluation

MERT’s Disaster Response Officer has already prepared MERT’s first tabletop exercise, which is scheduled to run in early March 2018. Later that month, MERT is holding a smaller-scaled MCI Field Training Exercise to test the effects of the Tabletop Exercise. The Tabletop Exercise was made to address common decision-making mistakes performed by MERT members during MCI Field Training Exercises. We expect to see improvements in overall performance, particularly in the facets that were originally impeding the fluidity of MCI’s field training exercise response.

Little to no considerable improvement in performance will require a revision of the Tabletop Exercise and, possibly, the MCI training program.

Discussion/Conclusion

In response to suggestions from UPenn’s Division of Public Safety and Philadelphia Fire Department after our past MCI Field Training Exercises, MERT sought to redesign its Mass Casualty Incident training program.

References


Acknowledgments

The Penn Division of Public Safety, University administration, and MERT advisory board are instrumental in supporting MERT and MCI training program. The Penn Division of Public Safety, University administration, and MERT advisory board are instrumental in supporting MERT and MCI Training Program.