Perth County Human Health Outbreak Response Plan

Chapter 1: Overview

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Perth County Human Health Outbreak Response Plan Chapter 1: Overview

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This plan is intended to guide the overall Perth County response to large scale human health outbreaks. It has been created by the Perth Emergency Planning for Healthcare Group in collaboration with municipal partners. While the health care sector has the lead in a communicable disease outbreak, our SARS and H1N1 influenza experience has shown that virtually all municipal and community organizations will have a part to play. It is particularly important that the plan clearly spell out roles and responsibilities, along with the management structure and communications protocols to be used. It is also intended that individual institutions, agencies and municipalities create detailed plans for the components of the response for which they are responsible.

1.1 AIM

The aim of the plan is to describe the arrangements made and procedures to be followed in Perth County in response to an identified or imminent human health outbreak. The plan will describe the roles and responsibilities of municipal staff, health sector personnel, decision makers and others in preparing for and responding to an outbreak.

This plan will augment procedures currently in place in existing municipal and other agency emergency plans with information that is specific to human health outbreaks.

1.2 AUTHORITY

This plan is published as an annex to the County of Perth and Member Municipalities Emergency Management Plan, as authorized by Section 1.3 Authority, the corporation of the City of Stratford Emergency Response Plan, and the Town of St. Marys Emergency Response Plan.

1.3 PLAN MAINTENANCE AND REVIEW

This plan will be reviewed for accuracy on at least an annual basis by members of the Perth Emergency Planning for Healthcare Group (PEP). The plan will be tested for effectiveness in whole or in part as deemed necessary by PEP. Maintenance of the plan is the responsibility of the Perth District Health Unit.

1.4 OVERVIEW OF ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

In Perth County, the agencies appearing in <u>Table 1</u> will have the lead responsibility for key components of the human health outbreak plan. The third column identifies all those with a role to play in each part of the response.

Table 1: Overview of Responsibilities

	Lead	Others involved
Command	Medical Officer of Health	With support from municipal and health sectors
Surveillance	Health Unit	Hospitals, labs, doctors, schools, workplaces
Vaccines/Antivirals	Health Unit	Hospitals, Long Term Care Homes, doctors, pharmacies, police (security)
Public Health Measures	Health Unit	Health care providers, media, schools, day cares, etc.
Health Services	Hospitals	Community Care Access Centre, Emergency Medical Services, doctors, Long Term Care Facilities, pharmacies, labs
Emergency Response	Municipalities	Social service agencies, business community, schools, EMS, fire, coroners, public works, police
Communications	Health Unit	Municipalities, hospitals

1.4.1 Health Care Sector Role

Representatives of the health care sector shall participate in the planning and preparation for an outbreak through participation in the Perth County Emergency Planning for Healthcare Group.

During a Human Health Outbreak, the health care sector will respond in each of the key areas of the response. The health care sector shall be responsible for ensuring that access to health services is maintained during the duration of the outbreak. The health care sector will promote the provision of health services in a manner that is responsible to the needs of individuals and communities in Perth County and support the integration of services and facilities within Perth County.

1.4.2 Municipal Sector Role

Municipal representatives also participate in the planning and preparation for Human Health outbreaks through participation in the Perth County Emergency Planning for Healthcare Group. Municipalities within geographical Perth County are essential participants and leaders in a coordinated response. In the face of an outbreak, the municipalities shall activate necessary contingency plans and set priorities for:

- Continuing local government and maintaining administrative support
- Maintaining public safety services (fire, EMS, police)

- Maintaining the integrity of essential services such as water treatment and delivery, waste management, garbage disposal and utilities and clear roads
- Working with the Perth District Health Unit in providing information and advice to the public via regular announcements and prepared communications
- Closing public buildings where deemed in the best interest of public safety and in order to minimize the spread of infection
- Assisting in the establishment of alternative care facilities, triage centres, antiviral storage and distribution facilities, and immunization clinics as requested to facilitate the provision of health services to the public
- Coordinating with local businesses to maintain service to the community, particularly those services involving access to pharmaceuticals, retail food purchases, fuel and other commerce as necessary
- Assisting with the increased demand for morgue and burial services
- Coordinating and directing emergency social services
- Coordinating travel restrictions as mandated provincially or required locally
- Declaring State of Emergencies (Head of Council)

1.4.3 Medical Officer of Health (MOH)

Under the Health Protection and Promotion Act, the authority for coordinating the community response to disease-related emergencies lies with the Perth District Health Unit's Medical Officer of Health. The MOH will determine when to activate this plan. The MOH will also:

- Oversee the safety issues surrounding the response.
- Provide leadership and decision making throughout the span of the human health outbreak response
- Liaise with the Health Sector agencies
- Liaise with the Municipal CAOs
- Manage communications
- Act as key spokesperson during the outbreak
- Advise on Emergency Operations Centres infection control protocols
- Take the lead for surveillance of outbreaks, vaccines, antivirals, Public Health measures and communications

1.4.4 Declaration of a State of Emergency

Under the Emergency Management and Civil Protection Act, only the municipal Head of Council or designate has the authority to declare a local state of emergency and will do so as per municipal emergency plans.

1.5 OVERVIEW OF RESPONSE COMPONENTS

1.5.1 Activation/Notification of Perth County Human Health Plan

The Medical Officer of Health has primary authority to determine that a need exists to activate this plan. Once activated the Perth District Health Unit will ensure appropriate health and municipal sector partners are advised.

1.5.2 Activating Local Emergency Plans and Emergency Operations Centre

The activation of a Human Health Outbreak response will be initiated by the Medical Officer of Health. As provincial directives and declarations are made, the MOH will determine the need for the preparation or response to a local outbreak.

The MOH has the overall authority in regards to the management of the outbreak. Each municipality and Health Care Agency is responsible for activation of their own Emergency Response plans and may be required to assist other sectors with personnel, supplies and equipment. The Perth District Health Unit will activate their Emergency Operation Centre at their West Gore site during large-scale Human Health outbreak. Municipal and Health Care Agencies will activate their emergency plans and Emergency Operation Centres as appropriate.

1.5.3 Data Management and Analysis including Surveillance

In Perth County, the Perth District Health Unit will direct disease surveillance by collaborating with laboratories, physicians, health care facilities, workplaces and schools to collect report and analyse relevant epidemiological data. Rapidity of data transfer and feedback will require prepared and dedicated staff in hospitals as well as at the Perth District Health Unit.

Data management and rapid data analysis may be required for multiple purposes in an emergency situation such as:

- Rapid needs assessment matches the needs of an emergency with available resources:
 - Determine the size and structure of affected populations
 - Identify the priority risk factor/target populations in the affected community
 - Describe the capacity of the local infrastructure and response capabilities.
- **Surveillance** the systematic and ongoing collection, collation, and analysis of health-related information that is communicated in a timely manner to all who need to know, so that action can be taken.
 - Detection of unusual cluster of adverse health events
 - Confirmation of outbreak
 - Monitor burden of illness in community
 - Monitor chronic disease exacerbation and healthcare needs
 - Assess levels of healthcare use in the affected communities

- Monitor control and prevention efforts
- Monitor the safety of Perth District Health Unit staff and other health sector staff
- Monitor the health conditions in shelters and evacuation centers
- Assess effectiveness of public health action
- Contribute to emergency response evaluation
- Provide information about attitudes and knowledge towards the emergency
- Inform communication of messages
- Descriptive epidemiology of adverse health outbreak
 - Determine the extent of disease/injuries existing within a community
 - Summarize human health outbreak by time, person, and place
- Analytic study determine cause and risk factors of the human health outbreak
 - Test hypotheses by conducting retrospective cohort or case-control studies
- Evaluation/Epidemiologic Research prevent further health problems and/or prevent future outbreaks
 - Evaluate the impact of interventions
 - Evaluate the effectiveness and efficiency of public health emergency response
 - Epidemiologic research

See Perth District Health Unit Emergency Response Plan Annex 10 Data Management and Analysis for more details.

1.5.4 Vaccines and Prophylaxis

A mass vaccination scenario may be required in public health in response to an outbreak of a vaccine preventable disease, or it may be used as a prevention strategy, such as at the start of a typical influenza season.

When possible, the Perth District Health Unit will co-ordinate the mass vaccination situation. There may be times, such as was the case in 2009 with Pandemic H1N1 influenza, when the response is of such a large scale that a county response will be activated.

The Perth District Health Unit mass vaccination plan outlines the tasks and activities to carry out a mass vaccination clinic, with templates and examples provided throughout. Depending on the outbreak, prophylaxis may be required. The Perth District Health Unit will coordinate distribution.

See Perth District Health Unit Emergency Response Plan Annex 6 Mass Vaccination Plan for more details.

1.5.5 Public Health Measures

Public health measures are non-medical interventions meant to control or reduce the spread of infectious diseases. Actions such as hand washing, not going to work or school when ill, and covering a cough or sneeze are all examples of personal public health measures one can take.

The following is a list of some public health measures:

- Closure of schools
- Quarantine
- Travel restrictions
- · Screening of visitors or travelers
- Wearing masks
- Disinfection

The types and timing of public health measures will be determined by the nature of the situation. The Perth District Health Unit, and the Medical Officer of Health, will provide education and direction to health care providers, school boards, businesses, community groups and the public at large on which public health measures are necessary.

The local Medical Officer of Health has the authority to recommend and enforce public health measures if there is enough evidence that these actions are necessary to protect the public. Nevertheless, the Medical Officer of Health does have an ethical duty to use the least coercive means possible and to provide any appropriate information or assistance required to facilitate compliance with the order. Depending on the situation public health measures will be directed by the Chief Medical Officer of Health and all of Ontario's local health units will be expected to enact them. Others may be implemented nationally, by Canada's Chief Medical Officer of Health. This will be the least confusing for citizens since measures will be applied consistently.

1.5.6 Accute-Care Health Services

The Healthcare sector is responsible for maintaining access to health care. It is anticipated that even with expansion of facilities and services, the demand may be overwhelming and a triage approach needed. Efforts to preserve hospital beds for the most severely ill will include instruction in self-care at home for mild-moderate illness, and enhanced home care services. Special outpatient assessment centres may be established to protect emergency rooms and primary care from being overwhelmed.

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1.5.7 Communications

Communication will be coordinated through the Perth District Health Unit and be consistent with the federal, provincial and municipal messages.

The Perth District Health Unit will provide timely and relevant communication to all stakeholders and the community.

The threat of a human health outbreak may create a high demand for information from the media and the general public. Timely dissemination and sharing of accurate information will be one of the most important facets of an outbreak response.

Before, during and after an outbreak, the PDHU Communications Team will take the lead on handling public communications as well as ensuring that accurate information is passed to health partners and community stakeholders. This team will set out key messages and activities designed to promote consistent, coordinated and effective public communications to Perth County during the outbreak.

Throughout an outbreak, the PDHU Communications Team may need to be expanded to include representatives from Perth County, City of Stratford and Town of St. Marys to help address municipal issues. The PDHU Communications Manager in consult with the MOH would make the determination as needed.

See Perth District Health Unit Emergency Response Plan Annex 7 Communication for more details.

1.6 RECOVERY

The post Human Health Outbreak period, will be a period of recovery and review.

One of the major activities during a Human Health Outbreak is to plan for recovery. This will facilitate a quicker return to business as usual. Depleted inventories will require stockpiling, and interrupted schedules will need to be reorganized. Debriefing so that policies and procedures can be modified and "lessons learned" incorporated will all need to be done during the recovery phase of a Human Health Outbreak.

Perth County Human Health Outbreak Response Plan Chapter 2: Natural Death Surge Management

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Chapter 2: Natural Death Surge Management

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Perth County Human Health Outbreak Response Plan Chapter 2: Natural Death Surge Management

2.1 NATURAL DEATH SURGE MANAGEMENT

Some human health outbreaks will result in an excess of deaths in Perth County.

Funeral directors, cemetery operators, health care facilities, physicians and local coroners are expected to manage this increase in deaths. Business continuity planning is essential for this sector.

The following chapter outlines some specific considerations for those involved in the bereavement sector.

2.2 INFECTION CONTROL

Staff involved with corpse management will benefit from infection control materials directed specifically to the funeral sector. It is expected that this information will be developed by the Funeral Services Association of Canada. In addition, funeral directors will be able to rely on the local public health unit for guidance on infection control practices to mitigate risk. Depending on the outbreak, funeral services may be cancelled or limited.

Alcohol-based hand sanitizers, tissues, and proper disposal containers should be readily available in funeral homes. Signs encouraging these and other infection control practices should be posted for the public. Funeral home operators will be expected to pay special attention to the environmental cleaning of their premises. Guidance on routine cleaning and disinfection practices may be obtained from either the Funeral Services Association or from Perth District Health Unit (PDHU).

2.3 SUPPLIES AND CORPSE MANAGEMENT

The following table outlines the steps and issues for the response to a surge in natural deaths.

Table 1: Usual Process for Corpse Management

Steps	Requirements	Limiting Factors	Perth County Plan Planning for Possible Solutions/Expediting Steps
Death pronounced	Person legally authorized to perform this task (RNs, NPs and MDs)	Health care professionals will be taxed by increased outpatient and inpatient care associated with an outbreak. There will be some deaths occurring in the home.	Hospitals and Long Term Care Homes have these staff on site or available on an on-call roster. These on-call rosters will have to operate on a 24/7 basis. Community physicians will need to plan for on-call availability to pronounce a patient who dies at home. All out-of-institution deaths will have police notification

Person legally authorizes to perform this task (MDs) Person(s) trained to perform this task Body bags In hospital: trained staff and stretcher Outside hospital: informed persons(s),	Same as above. Most deaths will not require an autopsy or a Coroner's examination Not all institutions will have enough body bags in stock. There may be a shortage of trays or stretchers if bodies require storage for	Same as above. Community physicians will know and utilize the checklist developed by the Chief Coroner to determine which deaths can be assumed to be due to an outbreak. (See Letter and Questionnaire: Regional Supervising Coroner regarding Pandemic Influenza Planning in appendix 2B) Local municipalities will be expected to enhance their capacity to register death in a timely fashion. Funeral Directors prefer that corpses be placed in body bags prior to transport, or that bodies be left for the Funeral Home to wrap.
to perform this task Body bags In hospital: trained staff and stretcher Outside hospital: informed persons(s),	body bags in stock. There may be a shortage of trays or stretchers if bodies require storage for	Funeral Directors prefer that corpses be placed in body bags prior to transport, or that bodies be left for the Funeral Home to wrap.
In hospital: trained staff and stretcher Outside hospital: informed persons(s),	stretchers if bodies require storage for	
stretcher and vehicle suitable for this purpose	any increased length of time.	This issue is to be revisited at any subsequent meetings of the funeral sector in Perth County.
A suitable facility that can be maintained at 4° to 8°C	There is very limited storage space available in Perth County: Stratford General Hospital has capacity for 6 bodies in the morgue. St. Marys Hospital does not a have a morgue. Listowel Memorial has room for 2 bodies. The funeral homes have capacity for 40 bodies.	Funeral Homes will work together to maximize capacity to embalm bodies and store pre-embalmed bodies as necessary. Local trucking companies may be utilized for refrigerated storage if excess capacity is required.
Person qualified to perform autopsy and suitable facility with equipment	Pathologists may be deployed elsewhere to assist with excess work load.	Depending on the outbreak there may be specific criteria for autopsies.
Suitable vehicle for transportation from morgue to crematorium Availability of cremation service A cremation certificate	Cremation is performed in Kitchener, Waterloo and London	Crematoriums will be expected to increase hours of operation during an outbreak to handle increased demand.
Suitable vehicle for transportation from morgue Trained Person Embalming equipment Suitable location	Funeral homes require human resources and supplies.	Inventories will be managed by funeral home operators. Funeral homes will provide mutual aid if colleagues experience staffing shortages.
Anne	Perth County has sufficient capacity.	This is not anticipated to pose a problem.
T E e	rained Person mbalming quipment	rained Person Embalming quipment duitable location Appropriate ration(s), casket not cremated),

Steps	Requirements	Limiting Factors	Perth County Plan – Planning for Possible Solutions/Expediting Steps
Transportation to temporary vault or burial site	Suitable vehicle and driver	Availability of human and physical resources.	This is not anticipated to pose a problem.
Temporary vault storage	Access to and space in a temporary vault	Capacity of cemeteries and mausoleums to hold bodies.	No shortage of capacity in Perth County at present.
Burial	Grave digger, space at cemetery	Excess cold and snowfall in winter limit burials to larger municipal owned cemeteries.	Not anticipated to be a problem. May require MOH to issue an order to operate on a 7 day per week basis.

Table 2: Capacity Inventory for Perth County Funeral Homes and Morgues

Name of Funeral Home	Storage of Bodies
Hodges Funeral Home, St. Marys	4
Lockhart Funeral Home, Mitchell	7-8
Brenneman Funeral Home, Atwood	2
Jutzi Funeral Home, Milverton	3
Eaton Funeral Home, Listowel	12
Listowel Community Family Funeral Home, Listowel	2
Young Funeral Home, Stratford	7
James A Rutherford Funeral Home, Stratford	4
HPHA – Stratford Site	4-6
Listowel Memorial Hospital	2

2.4 SPECIAL BEREAVEMENT CONSIDERATIONS

Perth County is a diverse community. It is not anticipated that deaths in the Old Order Amish and Mennonite communities will pose any unforeseen challenges. Currently, the small Jewish Community living within Perth County utilizes services in either Kitchener or London for bereavement and burial and it is anticipated that those practices will continue in an outbreak. A small faith community of the Bahai tradition resides in Perth County. Members of this community who die in Perth County will not be embalmed and will be interred within a one hour's travel time from where the death occurs. Burial within 24 hours of death is a common preference. Given the small numbers, it is not expected that these requirements will pose any difficulties during an outbreak.

If the public requires materials on the process to follow if a death occurs at home, the Perth District Health Unit will provide appropriate infection control information.

Financial assistance for low-income families making funeral arrangements for deceased loved ones will be forwarded to municipal CAOs for consideration prior to the arrival of the outbreak.

2.5 NEXT STEPS

The responsibility for updating this chapter is currently shared between the members of the funeral sector, the municipalities, and the Perth District Health Unit (PDHU). Inventories and processes pertaining to fatalities and the scenario of natural death surge during an outbreak will be reviewed when deemed necessary.

Appendix 2A

County of Perth Funeral Home Contact List

Funeral Home	Name, Position	Location		
Andrew L Hodges Funeral Home	,	47 Wellington St S, St. Marys		
Brenneman Funeral Home		141 John St, Atwood		
Eaton Funeral Home		385 Main St W, Listowel		
James A Rutherford Funeral Home		156 Albert St, Stratford		
Listowel Community Family Funeral Home		8372 Fairlane Rd, Listowel		
Lockhart Funeral Home Ltd.		109 Montreal St, Mitchell		
Mark Jutzi Funeral Home		7 Spencer St, Milverton		
WG Young Funeral Home		430 Huron St, Stratford		

County of Perth Cemetery Contact List

Cemetery	Name, Position	Location
		Greenwood Cemetery
Township of Porth Fost		36 Cobalt St., Milverton, ON
Township of Perth East		South Easthope Cemetery
		Perth Road 107 (closed)
Municipality of West Perth		Municipal Cemetery
Widificipality of West Fertif		6742 Line 53, Conc 15, Pt Lt 29, West Perth
Municipality of North Perth		Fairview Cemetery Part lots 6 & 7, Plan 182, Listowel, ON
Avonbank Cemetery		3002 Road 134, RR7, St. Marys, ON
Avondale Cemetery and Garden		4 Avondale St., Stratford, Ontario N5A 6M4
Mausoleum		
St. Marys Cemetery		150 Cain Street, St. Marys
Elma Centre Cemetery		Legal Description S. Pt. Lot 6 & S. Pt. Lot 7, Conc. 7, Elma Ward, North Perth 911 # 6466 Line 75
Embro Cemetery		
Fairview Cemetery		Legal: Park Lot 6 & Park Lot , Plan 182, Listowel Ward, North Perth Site: Davidson Ave North Office/Shop site, 875 Davidson Ave N, Listowel, ON
Kintore Cemetery		
Harrington Cemetery		
Town Line		
Avonbank Cemetery		
Robin Hill Cemetery		
North Nissouri Cemetery		
Kirkton Union Cemetery		
Kirkton Anglican Cemetery	•	
Lakeside on the Hill Cemetery		
Lakeside Anglican Cemetery		
Vinings Cemetery		
Granton Cemetery		
Parkinson Cemetery		
Carlingford Cemetery		
Hampstead Cemetery		
Millbank Anglican Cemetery		
Millbank Cemetery		
Sebringville Cemetery		181 Huron Road, Sebringville, ON
Staffa Cemetery		
McTavish Cemetery		
St Patricks Kinkora		
St Peters Cemetery Gads Hill		
Donegal Community Cemetery		
Broadview United Cemetery,		
Harrington		
South Easthope Cemetery (Highway)		
Woodland Cemetery, Mitchell	•	
Presbyterian Cemetery, Mitchell		
Luthern Cemetery, Mitchell		
Anglican Cemetery, Mitchell		
South Easthope Cemetery		
Seebach's Hill Cemetery		
Wartbury Cemetery		

Appendix 2B

Letter and Questionnaire



Regional Supervising Coroner Southwestern Region

Unit "L", Unit 1-068 80 Dundar Street Landon, ON NAA 6A8 telephone \$19-675-7689 facilmile 519-675-7691

Ministry of Community Safety and Correctional Services

November 25th, 2005

Medical Officers of Health, Southwestern Ontario

Dear Colleagues:

Re: Pandemic Influenza Planning

I write to inform you of the position of the Office of the Chief Coroner with respect to the above. I have had some communication with some of you, and I want to be sure that all of the information is clear and consistent. This letter, itself, is based on a template approved by the Chief Coroner.

In the past, dealing with the dead has not often been included in planning for emergencies and multiple casualty incidents. There has been a tendancy to look to death investigators such as the Coroner to deal with all issues relating to death.

The Office of the Chief Coroner has taken the following position with respect to excess deaths arising from an influenza pandemic:

- 1. A coroner may not investigate a death without proper jurisdiction as per S.10 of the Coroners Act.
- 2. Coroners investigate some natural deaths, particularly those that are sudden and unexpected, as well as other deaths requiring investigation. Not all deaths due to pandemic influenza would necessarily be sudden and unexpected, and therefore a coroner would not have jurisdiction to involve himself/herself in all these deaths. It is recognized that during the early stages of an infectious disease outbreak there would be more cases referred to the coroner than the latter stages, by which time presumably the nature of the outbreak would have been elucidated. For instance, in the earliest phases of an apparent local outbreak from a suspected pandemic influenza strain, public health officials may call upon the assistance of the coroner to insure whatever necessary post mortem examinations and testing are performed to try to confirm the diagnosis.
- Consistent with present practice it is recognized that a coroner may necessarily
 become involved in some deaths that he/she would not normally investigate
 because there is no-one else to assume responsibility for certain requisite tasks

.../2

Coroner Superviveur Régional

519-675-7689

519-675-7691

Ministre de la Sécurité communautaire

Région du Sud-Ouest

et des Services correctionnels

Bureau 1-068 "L"

80, rue Dundos London, ON NóA 6A8

télécopleur

Pandemic Influenza Planning cont'd

related to these deaths (such as death certification, transfer of bodies outside Ontario and approval of cremation certificates).

2

- 4. During a pandemic, a coroner will still be expected to investigate all other deaths normally requiring investigation as per S.10 of the Coroners Act.
- 5. Coroners are usually family physicians who will be under the increased burden likely to be experienced by other primary care physicians, and equally at risk of becoming ill themselves in some cases. Thus, coroners should not be seen as a surplus or an extra medical resource.
- Medical Officers of Health, in collaboration with appropriate community stakeholders, should ensure that there are local plans for efficiently dealing with the removal and disposition of the bodies of those who have died due to pandemic influenza.
- 7. The Office of the Chief Coroner has developed a draft screening questionnaire that can assist in distinguishing those deaths which must be referred to the coroner from those which can be assumed to be due to influenza. As it is a draft document, it may be revised as needed in the event of a pandemic depending on the symptoms associated with a particular influenza strain (please see attached).
- The Regional Supervising Coroner and/or local investigating coroners will attempt to expedite or facilitate any requisite death documentation where no other qualified person is available to do so.
- 9. Due to limited capacity for storage, the Office of the Chief Coroner does not anticipate having any major role in storage of the bodies of the victims of an influenza pandemic. Storage of human remains should be discussed between the Medical Officer of Health, local funeral service providers, cemeteries and crematoria (please see point 11)
- 10. It would be prudent for municipalities to review and, where necessary, enhance their capability to address requests for death registration in a timely fashion, as is permitted under S.38 of the *Vital Statistics Act*.
- 11. Notwithstanding any of the foregoing, the Office of the Chief Coroner, through the Regional Supervising Coroner, will be available prior to and throughout any pandemic to participate in planning for removal and disposition of deceased individuals.

Please contact me if you would like to discuss any of the foregoing.

Sincerely

Thomas Wilson MD CCFP MHSc Regional Supervising Coroner SW

TW/jl

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(Draft December, 2005)

Screening Questionnaire for Possible Death from Influenza Outside of a Health Care Setting

Purpose:			
This questionnaire has been designed to be used by appropriate health care	professionals t	o make a	
presumptive diagnosis of Influenza as the medical cause of death and/or to	identify cases t	hat require :	a.
coroner's investigation.		Service 1 ** Selfadio 1	i .
It will apply primarily to deaths occurring in the community, rather than in	a designated be	alth care fac	cilin
It is assumed that such facilities will have mechanisms and personnel in pl			
deaths, and will also be familiar with referrals to the Coroner's Office,			
This document is subject to revision and finalization at the time of a	declared influ	enza pande	emic
in order to ensure relevancy to the specific attributes of the particula	ar virus strain li	nvolved.	
그 그는 그 전에 가는 없다는 보다는 바람들로 보고 있는 그릇들이다.			
Date: 1 Programme and the control of	Time:		
Location:			
Person Interviewed:			
Relationship to Deceased Person;			
Contact Information: address:	Phone:		
Interviewed by: (name and designation):	* ********		
Section One:			
DECIMIN DIRE.			
Preliminary Questions to determine NECESSITY TO INVOLVE CORON	JEΒ+		
Figurialiary Vacuation advictional file profit 15 for 150 file Conto.			
Does the MANNER of death appear to be other than Natural Causes?			
("Natural" is defined as death from a natural disease, or complication of d	icanea Ar trantm.	Itme	
("Other" would include apparent Accident, Suicide, Homicide, or Suspicion		ing	
(Critical would include apparent Accident, Suicide, Holiacide, of Suspicial Circumstances)	JUS	Y N	
Circumscances)		*	
D. Control of the Con			
By history from caregivers, is the death both Sudden and Unexpected?			
(Assessor is to use his/her impression, not the caregiver's view that the de	ain		
was <u>both</u> sudden <u>and</u> unexpected)		Y	
Has anyone expressed concerns regarding medical care?			
(Including caregivers, other relatives, health care professionals, etc.)		Y N	
이 사람들이 사고, 사람들은 이번 가게 있는 사람이 하다.			
로봇 취임 소개 : TR. Int. H			
Is it impossible to establish firm identification of the deceased?			
(No responsible person in attendance, or decompositional changes prevent	r '''		
visual identification)		Y N	
이렇지!!! 그런 말통하는 하겠다는 관심을 배놓고 하고. 그리다 보다 보다			
A POSITIVE RESPONSE to any of the above questions requires IMMED	LATE NOTIFIC	ATION OF	- A

CORONER and preservation of the scene.

If ALL RESPONSES are NEGATIVE, proceed to section two.

Section Two:

By history, has the decedent exhibited any of the following signs/symptoms suggestive that Influenza infection might have led to the death:

Had the deceased experienced sudden respiratory illness prior to death?	Y	N
Sudden onset of high fever or chills at outset of that illness?	Y	N
General malaise, back or muscle aches/pains, or severe prostration?	Y	N
Headache?	Υ	N
Sensitivity to light?	Υ	N
New onset of cough, with or without bloody sputum?	Y	N
New onset of head cold, +/- sore throat in early stages?	Y	N
Progressive shortness of breath?	Y	N
Has anyone else in the household experienced similar symptoms?	Υ	N
Has there been any known or probable exposure to others with a diagnosis of influenza outside of the household?	Y	ν
Has the deceased any prior history of asthma, chronic bronchitis, emphysema or valvular heart disease (known heart murmur), ischemic heart disease, or congestive heart failure?	Y	N
If the deceased received recent medical care, did the physician give a diagnosis of influenza or confirm influenza through lab testing?	Ŷ	N

Note: the questions noted above have been drafted with input from various public health sources. It is suggested that these be officially reviewed by PIDAC with a view to some type of risk stratification that would make them as definitive as possible for screeners to make a presumptive conclusion that influenza likely caused the death (either on clinical grounds, or by known laboratory confirmation).

PRESUMPTIVE DIAGNOSIS OF INFLUENZA

Y 1

If after consultation with a designated representative of the Office of the MOH a presumptive diagnosis of Influenza cannot be made, NOTIFY THE CORONER'S OFFICE.

If a presumptive diagnosis of Influenza CAN BE MADE

- proceed to complete this form and other appropriate transfer paperwork as per instructions from your MOH Office (Section Three)
- notify a local funeral home to attend to remove body. (If the deceased has no known prior arrangements or if caregiver/family members in attendance express no specific preferences, proceed as per local municipality's plan).

Local municipalities are expected to have contingencies in place to ensure that Death Certification and Registration will take place after body removal from the death scene.

Perth County Human Health Outbreak Response Plan Chapter 2: Natural Death Surge Management

Section Three:			
Pronouncement of Death for: (nat Address:	me)		
Date:	Time:		
By: (Screener)			
Signature:	,		
Coroner called:	Y	N	
If yes, who was contacted?			Time:
Local funeral home contacted:	Y	N	Time:
Name of funeral home:			
Location:			
Contact person:			
Phone Number:			