





### "Gone With the Wind"

## DISASTER PREPAREDNESS FOR PERSONS WITH DIABETES







# **Learning Objectives**

- List the 4 psychological stages of a disaster
- State components of a disaster action plan for persons with diabetes
- Identify disaster training opportunities







# Diabetes Special Needs and Challenges

- Medication
- Nutrition
- Monitoring
- Activities
- Foot care

- Vision
- Mental health







## **Medication Challenges**

- Medication schedules not being followed
- Inability to locate, purchase, re-fill Rx due to pharmacies and MD offices being demolished
- Power failure causing inability of pharmacies to open
- Lack of refrigeration







# **Nutrition Challenges**

- Contaminated or spoiled food and water
- Limited food supply
- Skipped or delayed meals or snacks
- Inability to cook due to power failure
- High "carb" meals at shelter or mobile meal van sites







## Glucose Monitoring Challenges

- Lost meter and supplies
- Inability to obtain new supplies
- Forgetting or not taking time to test





## **Activity Challenges**

 Over-exercise when doing cleanup and repair work (hypoglycemia)

 Disruption of regular activity patterns while living in a shelter (hyperglycemia)







## **Foot Care Challenges**

- Lost footwear
- Inadequate foot protection, unsafe conditions-nails
- Inadequate foot first aid resulting in infected lacerations and broken bones







## **Vision Challenges**

- Lost eye wear
- Broken eye glasses







## Mental Health Challenges

- Lack of sleep and rest causes increase in stress levels
- Separation from family members and support systems
- Isolation due to communication breakdown and lack of transportation as roads not cleared
- Coping skills impaired-causing anger, depression, anxiety, frustration, grief, fear, resentment, and/or insecurity







# Psychological Phases of a Disaster

- Heroic
- Honeymoon

- Disillusionment
- Reconstruction







### **Heroic Phase**

(Emergency or Acute Phase)

- Occurs immediately after the disaster
- Consists of the heroic rescue efforts of the community
- Individuals aroused physically and emotionally, preoccupied with thoughts about their experience, discussing their anxieties







## **Honeymoon Phase**

- Occurs one week to 3-6 months after the disaster
- A time of sharing and helping
- Social attachment is high
- Some may have social withdrawal







## **Disillusionment Phase**

- Occurs 2 months to 1-2 years afterward
- Feeling of anger, disappointment, resentment, and bitterness if/when expectations for recovery and support are not met







# Reconstruction or Adaptation Phase

- May occur several years after the disaster
- Physical as well as emotional reinvestment takes place
- Troubling health symptoms disappear







# Assistance for Disaster Recovery

#### **Red Cross** Service Centers

- Assist in handling the survivors immediate needs
- Financial assistance for clothing, bedding, medication, eye glasses
- Reconnect with community and support systems







# Assistance for Disaster Recovery

**FEMA** (Federal Emergency Management Agency)

- Created in 1979 as a disaster relief organization
- Responsible for <u>individual</u> assistance (housing, low interest loans, crises counseling)
- Responsible for <u>public assistance</u> ( debris clean up and removal, provision of emergency public services), and providing assistance to states where disaster has overwhelmed the local and state government







# Stop Panic-Be Prepared!









## **Diabetes Disaster Planning**

- Planning ahead is crucial!!
- The first 72 hours are most critical in a disaster.







## Role of the Diabetes Educator

- Pre-planning and preparation are the keys to survival- do the "leg work" ahead of time.
- Review Disaster Planning with your clients before the disaster actually happens!
- Encourage problem-solving skills and preventive thinking.







# Be Ready!







## **Components of a Disaster Plan**

- Important Disaster Information
- Key Emergency Information
- Diet Considerations During a Disaster
- Food Supply and Storage
- Medical and Other Supplies
- Medication Storage
- Sick Day Rules





## Important Disaster Information

- Safest places to go, depending on type of disaster
- Location of utility cut-off valves and switches
- Alternate places to stay, should client need to evacuate
- Plans for any pets







## **Key Emergency Information**

- Local emergency contacts
- Out-of-town contacts
- Medical providers
- Medication list, including allergies
- Extra copies of prescriptions
- Medical equipment needs







# Diet Considerations During a Disaster

- If activity is reduced, most healthy people can survive on half of their usual intake for an extended period, and even go without food for a few days if they have to.
- With diabetes, these same rules do not apply.
   There must be a balance of food groups and adequate calories, especially when taking insulin and/or oral agents.





# Food Supply for 7 Days

| Lg box of crackers                  | 1 jar soft cheese or 2 pk of 6     | 1 gallon of water per day         |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
|                                     | cheese crackers                    |                                   |
| 1 jar peanut<br>butter              | 6 cans regular soda                | 6 pk Parmalat<br>milk             |
| Sm box<br>powdered milk             | 6 cans diet soda                   | 6 cans lite or water-packed fruit |
| 1 pkg dry,<br>unsweetened<br>cereal | 6 pk. canned orange or apple juice | 1 can of prepared meat            |







## Food Supply and Storage

### Don't forget to include the following:

- Eating utensils
- Mechanical can opener
- Disposable cups

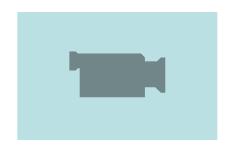
Food items should be stored in rubber tote or duffle bag, and replaced yearly.







## **Build a Kit!**







# Have a "Be Prepared" List with these supplies available:

- Emergency information (copy)
- Insurance information (copy)
- Prescriptions (copy)
- Insulin and/or pills (include OTCs)







## Medical Supplies

- Syringes
- Alcohol Swabs/ anti-bacterial wipes
- Cotton balls and tissues
- Blood Glucose Log
- Insulin Pump supplies (if a "pumper")
- Glucometer & Urine Ketone Strips
- Lancing device and lancets







## Medical Supplies, cont.

- First Aid Kit
- Quick-acting CHO (glucose tabs, OJ)
- Glucagon Emergency Kit
- Empty hard plastic detergent bottle with cap (for used lancets and syringes)







## Other supplies

- Flashlight with extra batteries
- Whistle/ noisemaker
- Extra pair of glasses
- Female sanitary supplies
- Heavy work gloves
- Tools
- Cooler with dry ice or freezer packs







## Other Supplies, cont.

- Radio with extra batteries
- Pad/ pencil
- Watch
- Matches/ candles
- Clothing and bedding
- Extra socks; comfortable shoes
- Cell phone
  - \*\*Check batteries every 2-3 months to prevent expiration





## **Medication Storage**

- Insulin may be stored at room temperature (59-86°) for 28 days
- Insulin pens in use can be stored at room temp. according to manufacturer's instructions.
- In case of power failure, have small cooler with dry ice or freezer packs
- Special insulin cooler on market requires water to activate chemical coolant gel







## Sick Day Rules

- Remind client to take all medicines on time, or as close to schedule as possible
- Instruct client to eat at times appropriate to work with their insulin
- Reinforce importance of not skipping meals
- If nausea or vomiting occurs, instruct client to sip regular cola, and suck on hard candies since they cannot eat.





## Sick Day Rules, cont.

 Advise client to notify MD if blood sugar averages over 240 mg.

 Instruct to test for ketones if blood sugar averages over 240 mg., is vomiting, or has symptoms of hyperglycemia







### If Medical Assistance Needed

#### Advise clients to:

- Go to nearest hospital
- Contact the police
- Contact the American Red Cross
- Go to an Emergency Medical Center







# Using a NOAA Weather Radio

- Best way to receive warnings from the weather service
- Broadcasts warnings, watches, forecasts, and other hazard information 24 hrs/day
- Average reception range is 40 mile radius from transmitter







## Radio Features to Look For

- Does it include battery back-up?
- Have a Specific Area Message Encoder feature?
- Receive all seven NOAA Weather Radio frequencies?

Can be purchased at retail electronic and sporting goods stores.







# **Training Saves Lives!**







## How Can I Help?

Contact your local Red Cross or visit <a href="https://www.redcross.org">www.redcross.org</a> to find out how your knowledge, skills, abilities and enthusiasm can be matched with a meaningful experience.





## A.R.C. Opportunities for Nurses

### **Teaching classes in:**

- Community Disaster Education
- First Aid
- CPR

### **Providing:**

- Translating Services
- Community services for seniors, the disabled, and the homeless







## **Disaster Nursing**

Provide services on a local level for emergencies in your county:

- Power outages
- Victims of fire or accidents needing shelter
- Disaster relief







## Disaster Nursing, cont.

After getting comfortable on the local level, sign up for national assignments when disaster strikes other areas.







## **Thank You!**

Questions??

Together We Can Save a Life!