

Kaweah Delta Health Care District

Allocation of Scarce Critical Care Resources

During Public Health Emergency

Exhibit A

“Hospital and ICU/Ventilator Admission Triage”

PURPOSE:

To provide a triage protocol to allocate scarce healthcare resources (intensive care services, including ventilators) to those who are most likely to benefit medically during a **pandemic respiratory crisis or other emergency situation** that has the potential to overwhelm available intensive care resources.

BASIC PREMISES:

- **Graded guidelines** should be used to control resources more tightly as the severity of a pandemic increases.
- **Priority should be given to patients for whom treatment most likely would be life-saving** and whose functional outcome most likely would improve with treatment. Such patients should be given priority over those who would likely die even with treatment and those who would likely survive without treatment.
- Under a declared state of emergency, the governor maintains the authority to supersede healthcare regulations or statutes that may come into conflict with these guidelines.

SCOPE:

- **These triage guidelines apply to all healthcare professionals, clinics, and facilities of Kaweah Delta.**
- **The guidelines apply to all patients 14 years and older.**

WHEN ACTIVATED:

Guidelines should be activated in the event the governor declares a pandemic respiratory crisis or other public health emergency that has the potential to overwhelm available intensive care resources.

HOSPITAL AND MEDICAL STAFF PLANNING:

- **Hospital should:**
 - **Establish a triage committee** for the review and support of compliance with this policy when implemented. The Committee should include the medical directors of critical care services and emergency medicine services, the Kaweah Delta CEO, CNO, Chief of Staff, a member of the hospital ethics committee, a social worker, 1 member of the Kaweah Delta Health Care District Board - appointed by the Board President, and 1 or more independent physicians.
 - **Institute a supportive and/or palliative care team** to provide symptom management, counseling, and care coordination for patients, and support for families of patients who do not receive intensive care unit services.
- **Medical staff** should establish a method of providing peer support and expert consultation to physicians making these decisions.

Contents:

OVERVIEW OF PANDEMIC TRIAGE LEVELS	3
PRE-HOSPITAL SETTINGS	3
Initial Triage	3
EMS, Physician Offices and Clinics.....	3
Home Care, Long-term Care Facilities and Other Institutional Facilities	4
HOSPITAL SETTINGS	4
Hospital Administrative Roles — General.....	4
Emergency Department, Hospital and ICU — Clinical Triage.	5
ALGORITHM: HOSPITAL AND ICU ADMISSION TRIAGE	6
TRIAGE TOOLS AND TABLES	
(a) EXCLUSION CRITERIA for Hospital Admission.....	7
(b) Sequential Organ Failure Assessment (SOFA).....	8
(c) INCLUSION CRITERIA for ICU/Ventilator.....	8
(d) GLASGOW COMA SCORE (GCS)	9
(e) REVISED TRAUMA SCORE (RTS)	9
(f) TRIAGE DECISION TABLE FOR BURN VICTIMS	11
(g) NYHA FUNCTIONAL CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM	12
(h) PUGH SCORE	13
(i) SEVERE DEMENTIA: FUNCTIONAL ASSESSMENT STAGING TEST (FAST)	14
DEFINITIONS USED IN THIS DOCUMENT	15

OVERVIEW OF PANDEMIC TRIAGE LEVELS

Triage Level 1 Early in the pandemic

- As the threat of the activation of the triage protocol increases, Kaweah Delta will cancel outpatient procedures, including elective surgeries that require a back-up option of hospital admission and ventilator support if complications arise.
- Note: In the event of a severe and rapidly progressing pandemic, start with Triage Level 2.

Triage Level 2 Worsening pandemic

- Hospital has surged to maximum bed capacity, and emergency department is overwhelmed.
- There are not enough beds to accommodate all patients needing hospital admission and not enough ventilators to accommodate all patients with respiratory failure. Hospital staff absenteeism is 20% to 30%.

Triage Level 3 Worst-case scenario

- Hospital has implemented altered standards of care regarding nurse/patient ratios and has expanded capacity by adding patients to occupied hospital rooms.
- Hospital staff absenteeism is 30% to 40%.

PRE-HOSPITAL SETTINGS

Initial Triage

Applies to: Patients who appear for care in physician offices or clinics, or in pre-evaluation spaces in emergency department.

Implemented by: Physicians, clinical staff, pre-screening staff

Other uses: Publish in newspapers and social media, place on Web sites for self-use by public

ALL Triage Levels: Use **INITIAL TRIAGE TOOL** (Appendix A) to provide initial triage screening, as well as instructions and directions for patients who need additional care or medical screening.

EMS, Physician Offices and Clinics

Applies to: Patients who present for care or call for guidance for where to go or how to care for ill family members.

Implemented by: Primary care staff, hospital help lines, community help lines, and health department help lines.

Triage Level 1:

1. Use **INITIAL TRIAGE TOOL** (Appendix A) to evaluate patients before sending to hospital ED or treating in an outpatient facility.

Triage Levels 2 and 3:

1. Continue to use **INITIAL TRIAGE TOOL** (Appendix A).
2. Initiate **EXCLUSION CRITERIA for Hospital Admission** (page 7) to evaluate patients. Do not send patients meeting **EXCLUSION CRITERIA** to the hospital for treatment. Send home with care instructions, including urgent consultation of palliative care or hospice agency.

Home Care, Long-term Care Facilities, and Other Institutional Facilities (e.g. mental health, correctional, handicapped)

Applies to: Patients in institutional facilities.

Implemented by: Institutional facility staff.

ALL Triage Levels:

1. Ensure that all liquid oxygen tanks are full.
2. Limit visitation to control infection.

Triage Levels 2 and 3:

1. Use **EXCLUSION CRITERIA for Hospital Admission** (page 7) to evaluate patients. Do not transfer patients meeting exclusion criteria to the hospital for treatment.
2. Give palliative and supportive care in place.

HOSPITAL SETTINGS

Hospital Administrative Roles – General (Refer to page 15 for definitions of elective surgery categories.)

Triage Level 1:

1. **Preserve bed capacity** by:
 - Canceling all category 2 and 3 elective surgeries, and advising all category 1 elective surgery patients of the risk of infection.
 - Canceling any elective surgery that would require postoperative hospitalization.
Note: Use standard operation and triage decision for admission to ICU because resources are adequate to accommodate the most critically-ill patients.
2. **Preserve oxygen capacity** by:
 - Phasing out all non-acute hyperbaric medicine treatments.
 - Ensure that all liquid oxygen tanks are full.
3. **Improve patient care capacity** by transitioning space in ICUs to accommodate more patients with respiratory failure
4. **Control infection** by limiting visitation (follow hospital infection control plan).

Triage Levels 2:

1. **Preserve bed capacity** by:
 - Canceling all elective surgeries unless necessary to facilitate hospital discharge.
 - Evaluating hospitalized category 1 elective surgery patients for discharge using same criteria as medical patients.
2. **Improve patient care capacity** by implementing altered standards of care regarding nurse/patient ratios and expanding capacity by adding patients to occupied hospital rooms.
3. **Institute a supportive and/or palliative care team** to provide symptom management, counseling, and care coordination for patients, and support for families of patients who do not receive intensive care unit services.

Triage Level 3:

1. **Preserve bed capacity** by limiting surgeries to patients whose clinical conditions are a serious threat to life or limb, or to patients for whom surgery may be needed to facilitate discharge from the hospital.

Emergency Department, Hospital and ICU – Clinical Triage

Use **HOSPITAL AND ICU/VENTILATOR ADMISSION TRIAGE** ALGORITHM AND TOOLS (pages 5 and 6) to determine which patients to send home for palliative care or medical management and which patients to admit or keep in the hospital or ICU. Note that the lowest priority for admission is given to patients with lowest chance of survival with or without treatment, and to patients with the highest chance of survival without treatment.

Physician judgment should be used in applying these guidelines.

Triage Level 2:

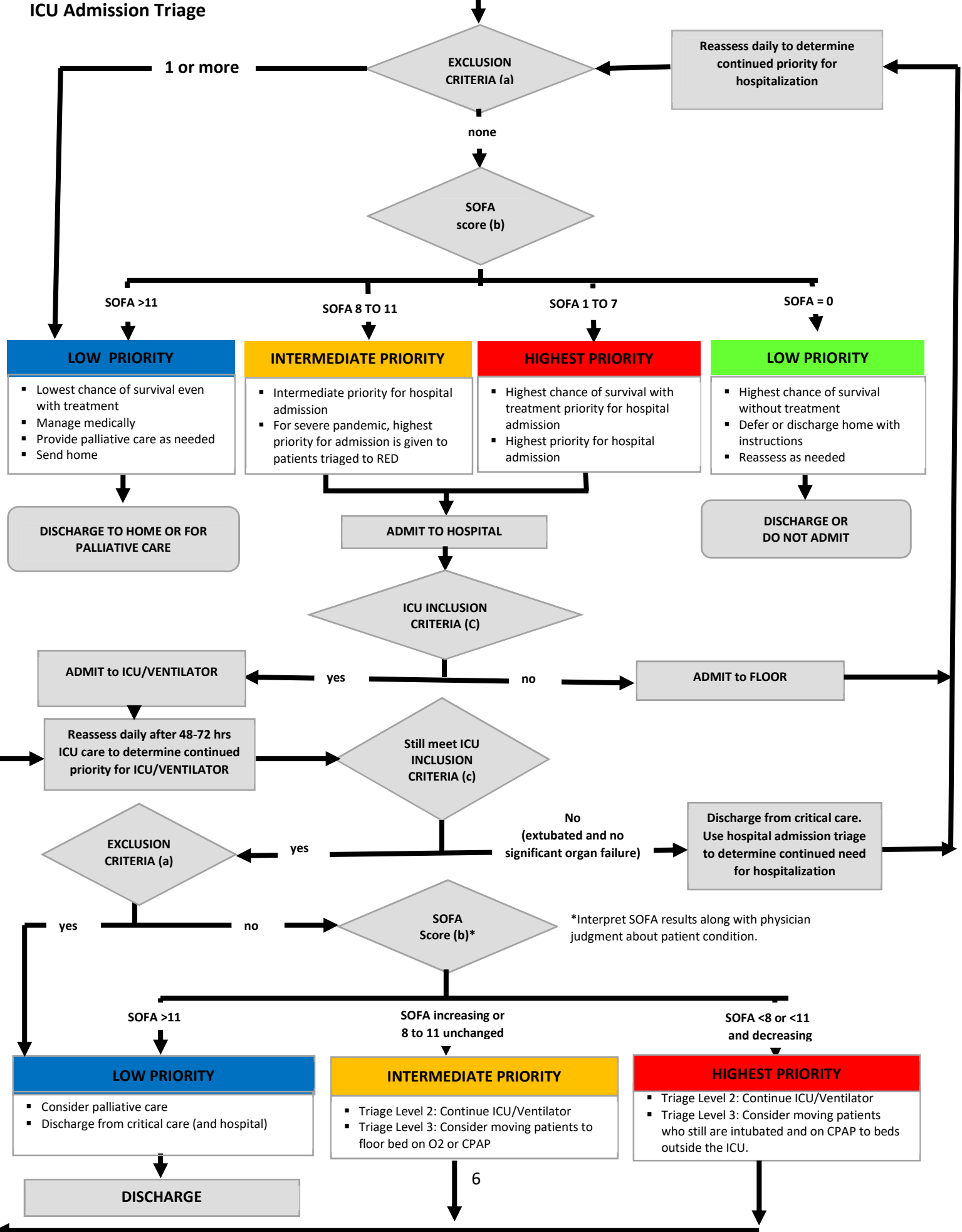
- Initiate **HOSPITAL ICU/VENTILATOR ADMISSION TRIAGE** algorithm (page 4) to determine priority for ICU admission, intubation and/or mechanical ventilation.
- Reassess need for ICU/ventilator treatment daily after 48-72 hours of ICU care.

Triage Level 3:

- Continue to use **HOSPITAL AND ICU/VENTILATOR ADMISSION TRIAGE** algorithm (page 4) to determine priority for ICU, intubation and/or mechanical ventilation.
- Triage more **yellow** patients to floor on oxygen or CPAP.
- Triage more **red** patients who are intubated and on CPAP to floor.

Algorithm: Hospital and ICU Admission Triage

Patient arrival and initial stabilization



TRIAGE TOOLS AND TABLES

(a) **EXCLUSION CRITERIA for Hospital Admission:**

The patient is excluded from hospital admission or transfer to critical care if ANY of the following is present:

- (1) **Known Do Not Attempt Resuscitation (DNAR) or Out of Hospital-DNR (OOH-DNR) status.**
- (2) **Severe and irreversible chronic neurologic condition** with persistent coma or vegetative state.
- (3) **Acute severe neurologic event with minimal chance of functional neurologic recovery (physician judgment).** Includes traumatic brain injury, severe hemorrhagic stroke and intracranial hemorrhage.
- (4) **Traumatic injury:** Severe traumatic brain injury, hemodynamically unstable traumatic injuries requiring more than 10 units of blood transfusion, or more than one pressor, ARDS requiring high peep >15 or HFOV; Revised Trauma Score <2 [see (e)]. Revised Trauma Score: _____
- (5) **Severe burns with anticipated survival “Low,” “Low/Expectant” or “Expectant”** as indicated by age and burn size on the Triage Decision Table for Burn Victims (f). Burns not requiring critical care resources may be cared for at the local facility. Score ____.
- (6) **Cardiac arrest not responsive to ACLS interventions within 20–30 minutes.**
- (7) **Known severe dementia** medically treated and requiring assistance with activities of daily living (i.e., bathing, dressing, transferring, toileting and eating); **FAST Stage 7 (i).**
- (8) **Advanced untreatable neuromuscular disease** (such as ALS or end-stage MS) requiring assistance with activities of daily living or chronic ventilator support.
- (9) **Incurable metastatic malignant disease.**
- (10) **End-stage organ failure** meeting the following criteria:
 - **Heart: NEW YORK HEART ASSOCIATION (NYHA) FUNCTIONAL CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM Class III or IV (g).** Class: _____
 - **Lung** (any of the following):
 - Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD) with Forced Expiratory Volume in one second (FEV1) <25% predicted baseline, baseline PaO₂ <55 mm Hg, or severe secondary pulmonary hypertension.
 - Cystic fibrosis with post-bronchodilator FEV <30% or baseline PaO₂ <55 mm Hg.
 - Pulmonary fibrosis with VC or TLC <60% predicted, baseline PaO₂ <55 mm Hg, or severe secondary pulmonary hypertension.
 - Primary pulmonary hypertension with NYHA class III or IV heart failure (g), right atrial pressure >10 mm Hg, or mean pulmonary arterial pressure >50 mm Hg.
 - **Liver: MELD SCORE >20 or Pugh Score > 7 (h),** when available. Includes bili, albumin, INR, ascites, encephalopathy. MELD score calculators available online. PUGH Score table on page 12.
MELD: _____ PUGH: _____

(b) Sequential Organ Failure Assessment (SOFA) Score

SOFA scoring guidelines						
Variable	Score 0	Score 1	Score 2	Score 3	Score 4	Score for each row
PaO₂/FiO₂ or nasal cannula or mask O ₂ required to keep SpO ₂ >90%	≥400 or room air SpO ₂ >90%	<400 or room air SpO ₂ >90% at 1-3 L/ min	<300 or room air SpO ₂ >90% at 4-6 L/ min	<200 or room air SpO ₂ >90% at 7-10 L/ min	<100 or room air SpO ₂ >90% at >10 L/ min	
Platelets (cells/mm ³)	>150,000	<150,000	<100,000	<50,000	<20,000	
Bilirubin (mg/DL)	<1.2	1.2 – 1.9	2.0 – 5.9	6.0 – 11.9	>12.0	
MAP (mm Hg) or vasopressor	MAP ≥70	MAP<70	DPA≤5	DPA 5.1-15	DPA>15	
Glasgow Coma Score	15	13–14	10–12	6-9	3-6	
Creatinine (mg/dL) or urine output	<1.2 ————	1.2–1.9 ————	2.0–3.4 ————	3.5-4.9 or urine output <500 mL in 24 hours	>5 or urine output <200 mL in 24 hours	
SOFA score = total scores from all rows:						

PaO₂/FiO₂ = Ratio of arterial oxygen partial pressure (PaO₂ in mmHg) to fractional inspired oxygen (FiO₂ expressed as a fraction, not a percentage).

(c) ICU/Ventilator INCLUSION CRITERIA:

Patient must have **NO EXCLUSION CRITERIA (a)** and at least one of the following **INCLUSION CRITERIA:**

- (1) Requirement for invasive ventilator support**
 - Refractory hypoxemia (SpO₂ <90% on non-rebreather mask or FIO₂ >0.85)
 - Respiratory acidosis (pH <7.2)
 - Clinical evidence of impending respiratory failure
 - Inability to protect or maintain airway.

- (2) **Hypotension* with clinical evidence of shock** refractory to volume resuscitation, and requiring vasopressor or inotrope support that cannot be managed in a ward setting.**

*Hypotension = Systolic BP <90 mm Hg or relative hypotension

**Clinical evidence of shock = altered level of consciousness, decreased urine output or other evidence of end-stage organ failure.

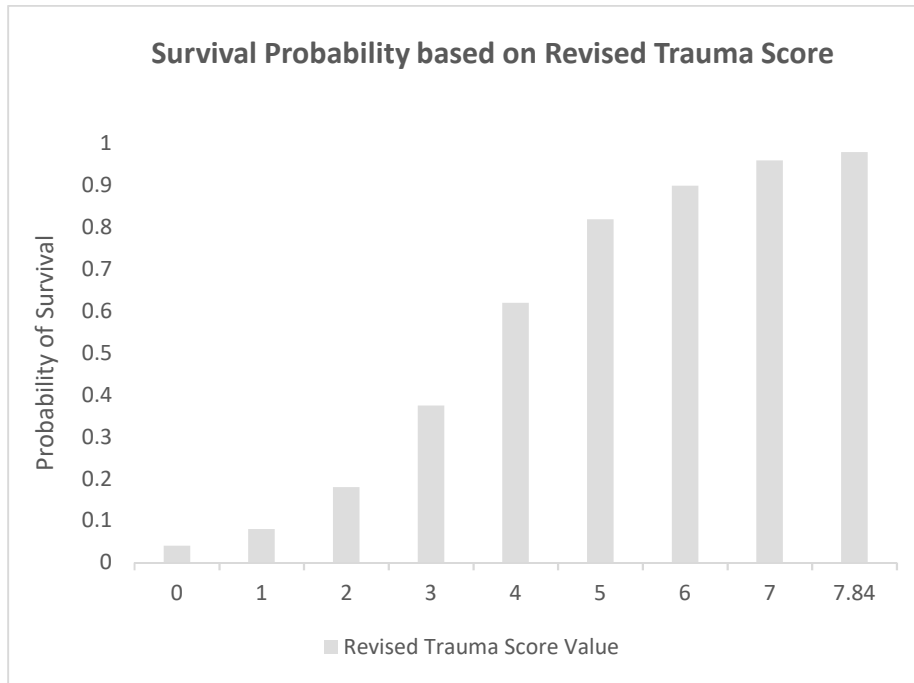
(d) GLASGOW COMA SCORE (GCS):

The GCS is used as part of the REVISED TRAUMA SCORE (RTS) in determining exclusion criteria for hospital admission in the case of pandemic respiratory crisis or other emergency situation at triage levels 2 and 3.

Glasgow Coma Scoring Criteria			
Criteria		Score	Criteria Score
Best Eye Response (4 possible points)	No eye opening	1	
	Eye opens to pain	2	
	Eye opens to verbal command	3	
	Eyes open spontaneously	4	
Best Verbal Response (5 possible points)	No verbal response	1	
	Incomprehensible sounds	2	
	Inappropriate words	3	
	Confused	4	
	Oriented	5	
Best Motor Response (6 possible points)	No motor response	1	
	Extension to pain	2	
	Flexion to pain	3	
	Withdraws from pain	4	
	Localizes to pain	5	
	Obeys commands	6	
Total Score (add 3 subscores; range 3 to 15):			

(e) REVISED TRAUMA SCORE (RTS):

Values for the REVISED TRAUMA SCORE (RTS) range from 0 to 7.8408. The RTS is heavily weighted toward the GLASGOW COMA SCORE (GCS) to compensate for major head injury without multisystem injury or major physiological changes. The RTS correlates well with the probability of survival. A Revised Trauma Score of <2 is an exclusion criterion for hospital admission during a pandemic respiratory crisis or other emergency situation at triage levels 2 and 3.



Revised Trauma Score Calculation				
Criteria	Score	Coded value	Weighting	Adjusted Score
Glasgow Coma Score	3	0	x 0.9368	_____
	4 to 5	1		
	6 to 8	2		
	9 to 12	3		
	13 to 15	4		
Systolic Blood Pressure (SBP)	0	0	x 0.7326	_____
	1 to 49	1		
	50 to 75	2		
	76 to 89	3		
	>89	4		
Respiratory Rate (RR) in breaths per minute (BPM)	0	0	x 0.2908	_____
	1 to 5	1		
	6 to 9	2		
	>29	3		
	10 to 29	4		

Revised Trauma Score (add 3 adjusted scores):	<hr style="width: 100px; margin: 0 auto;"/>
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(f) TRIAGE DECISION TABLE FOR BURN VICTIMS:

A burn score of “Low” or worse on this table is an exclusion criterion for hospital admissions in the case of pandemic respiratory crisis or other emergency situation at triage levels 2 and 3.

Age (yrs)	Burn Size (% total body surface area)									
	0–10%	11–20%	21–30%	31–40%	41–50%	51–60%	61–70%	71–80%	81–90%	91%+
0 – 1.9	Very high	Very high	Very high	High	Medium	Medium	Medium	Low	Low	Low/ expectant
2.0 – 4.9	Outpatient	Very high	Very high	High	High	High	Medium	Medium	Low	Low
5.0 – 19.9	Outpatient	Very high	Very high	High	High	High	Medium	Medium	Medium	Low
20.0 – 29.9	Outpatient	Very high	Very high	High	High	Medium	Medium	Medium	Low	Low
30.0 – 39.9	Outpatient	Very high	Very high	High	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Low	Low
40.0 – 49.9	Outpatient	Very high	Very high	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Low	Low	Low
50.0 – 59.9	Outpatient	Very high	Very high	Medium	Medium	Medium	Low	Low	Low/ expectant	Low/ expectant
60.0 – 69.9	Very high	Very high	Medium	Medium	Low	Low	Low	Low/ expectant	Low/ expectant	Low/ expectant
70.0+	Very high	Medium	Medium	Low	Low	Low/ expectant	Expectant	Expectant	Expectant	Expectant

Outpatient: Survival and good outcome expected, without requiring initial admission; **Very high:** Survival and good outcome expected with limited/short-term initial admission and resource allocation (straightforward resuscitation, LOS <14–21 days, 1-2 surgical procedures); **High:** Survival and good outcome expected (survival >90%) with aggressive and comprehensive resource allocation, including aggressive fluid resuscitation, admission ≥14–21 days, multiple surgeries, prolonged rehabilitation; **Medium:** Survival 50–90% and/or aggressive care and comprehensive resource allocation required, including aggressive resuscitation, initial admission ≥14–21 days, multiple surgeries and prolonged rehabilitation; **Low:** Survival <50% even with long-term aggressive treatment and resource allocation; **Expectant:** Predicted survival <10% even with unlimited aggressive treatment.

(g) NEW YORK HEART ASSOCIATION (NYHA) FUNCTIONAL CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM

The NYHA functional classification system relates symptoms to everyday activities and the patient’s quality of life. NYHA Class III or IV heart failure are exclusion criteria for hospital admission in the case of pandemic respiratory crisis or other emergency situation at triage levels 2 and 3.

NYHA Classes	
Class	Patient Symptoms
Class I (Mild)	No limitation of physical activity. Ordinary physical activity does not cause undue fatigue, palpitations or dyspnea.
Class II (Mild)	Slight limitation of physical activity. Comfortable at rest, but ordinary physical activity results in fatigue, palpitations or dyspnea.
Class III (Moderate)	Marked limitation of physical activity. Comfortable at rest, but less than ordinary activity causes fatigue, palpitations or dyspnea.
Class IV (Severe)	Unable to carry out physical activity without discomfort. Symptoms of cardiac insufficiency at rest. If any physical activity is under- taken, discomfort is increased.

(h) PUGH SCORE:

A total PUGH SCORE >7 is an exclusion criterion for hospital admission in the case of pandemic respiratory crisis or other emergency situation at triage levels 2 and 3.

Scoring Criteria			
Criteria	Value	Points	Total for criteria
Total Serum Bilirubin	<2 mg/dL	1	_____
	2–3 mg/dL	2	
	>3 mg/dL	3	
Serum Albumin	>3.5 g/dL	1	_____
	2.8–3.5 g/dL	2	
	<2.8 g/dL	3	
INR	<1.70	1	_____
	1.71–2.20	2	
	>2.20	3	
Ascites	None	1	_____
	Controlled medically	2	
	Poorly controlled	3	
Encephalopathy	None	1	_____
	Controlled medically	2	
	Poorly controlled	3	
Total Pugh Score			_____
Score interpretation			
Total PUGH SCORE	Class		
5 to 6	A	Life expectancy 15–20 years Abdominal surgery perioperative mortality 10%	
7 to 9	B	Liver transplant evaluation indicated Abdominal surgery perioperative mortality 30%	
10 to 15	C	Life expectancy 1–3 years Abdominal surgery perioperative mortality 82%	

(i) SEVERE DEMENTIA: FUNCTIONAL ASSESSMENT STAGING TEST (FAST):

The Functional Assessment Staging Test (FAST) is a scale used to describe the stages of dementia. FAST employs a seven-stage system based on one's level of functioning and ability to perform daily living activities. However, FAST focuses more on an individual's level of functioning and activities of daily living versus cognitive decline. Note: A person may be at a different stage cognitively (GDS stage) than functionally (FAST stage).

Functional Assessment Staging Test (FAST)			
Stage	Patient Condition	Level of Functional Decline	Expected Duration of Stage
Stage 1	Normal adult	No functional decline.	N/A
Stage 2	Normal older adult	Personal awareness of some functional decline.	Unknown
Stage 3	Early Alzheimer's disease	Noticeable deficits in demanding job situations.	Average duration of this stage is 7 years.
Stage 4	Mild Alzheimer's	Requires assistance in complicated tasks such as handling finances, traveling planning parties, etc.	Average duration of this stage is 2 years.
Stage 5	Moderate Alzheimer's	Requires assistance in choosing proper clothing.	Average duration of this stage is 1.5 years.
Stage 6	Moderately severe Alzheimer's	Requires assistance with dressing, bathing, and toileting. Experiences urinary and fecal incontinence.	Average duration of this stage is 3.5 months to 9.5 months
Stage 7	Severe Alzheimer's	Speech ability declines to about a half-dozen intelligible words. Progressive loss of ability to walk, to sit up, to smile, and to hold head up.	Average duration of this stage is 1 year to 1.5 years.

DEFINITIONS USED IN THIS DOCUMENT

- **Emergency patients:** Those patients whose clinical conditions indicate that they require admission to the hospital and/or surgery within 24 hours.
- **Elective surgery:**
 - **Category 1:** Urgent patients who require surgery within 30 days.
 - **Category 2:** Semi-urgent patients who require surgery within 90 days.
 - **Category 3:** Non-urgent patients who need surgery at some time in the future.
- **Long-term care facility:** A residential program providing 24-hour care, to include: Nursing Homes, Skilled Nursing Facilities, Assisted Living 1 and 2, Residential Care Facilities, and Intermediate Care for the Mentally Retarded (ICFMR) facilities.
- **Palliative care:** In the setting of an overwhelming medical crisis, palliative care helps improve patient symptoms such as shortness of breath, pain and anxiety. Palliative care teams also support patient and family spiritual and/or emotional pain.