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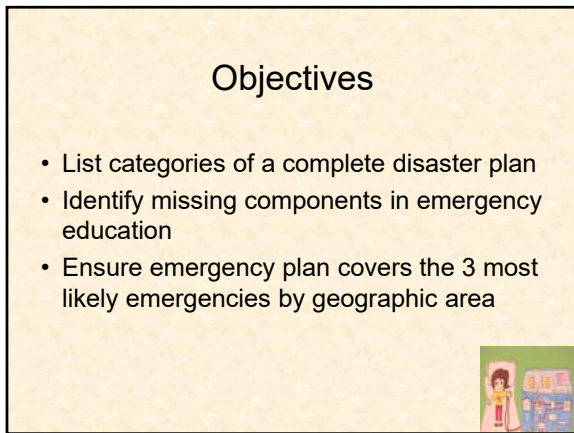
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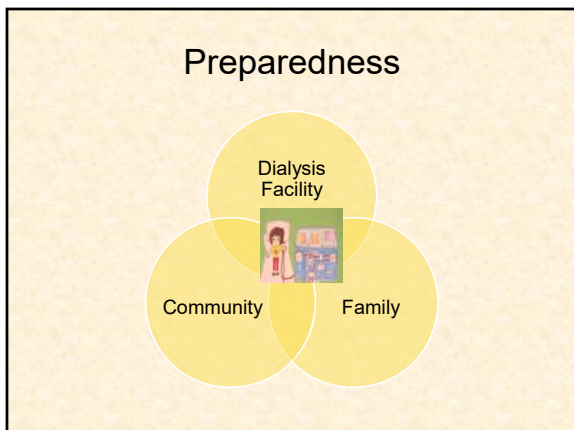
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**TARGETED EDUCATION & PLANNING**

Family situation 

Modality appropriate 

Geographically appropriate 

Age appropriate 

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**Targeted Education** 

**Assess Family Situation**

- What/who is family
- Transportation/Finances
  - Means to evacuate?
  - 1 week emergency medication supply?
  - Means to travel to back up facility?
- Family Support
- Community Readiness
  - Local resources
  - Pre-planning

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**Targeted Education**

- Health Literacy
- Languages
- Teach Back

“The degree to which individuals have the capacity to; obtain, process, and understand basic health information and services needed to make appropriate health decisions.”  
*Healthy People 2010*

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### The shocking facts

- One out of five American adults reads at the 5th grade level or below
- The average American reads at the 8th to 9th grade level
- A disproportionate number of minorities and immigrants are estimated to have literacy problems:
  - 50% of Hispanics
  - 40% of Blacks
  - 33% of Asians
- More than 66% of US adults age 60 and over have either inadequate or marginal literacy skills.

Most health care materials are written above the 10th grade level

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### Warning signs of limited health literacy & lack of understanding

- Non-adherence with medications
- Asks fewer questions
- Does not follow through on tests or referrals
- States "I will read this when I get home"
- Don't seem to pay attention
- Looks confused
- Stare blankly



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Use "teach back" following patient/parent education to discover:

- Assess if patient/family understood
- **Do not ask:**
  - "Do you understand?"
  - "Do you have any questions?"
- What percent of the content can they recall and restate?

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### “Teaching back”

- Ask patients to say back in their own words what you just taught or explained
- Keep the message simple, e.g. 2-3 critical elements
- Ask in a non-shaming way, e.g. “to be sure I/we did a good job of explaining this, please tell me what you heard”
  - I want to make sure I did a good job explaining your blood pressure medicines, because this can be confusing. Can you tell me what changes we decided to make and how you will take the medicine now?

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### What Is “Ask Me 3”?

Uses three simple, but essential, questions and answers for every healthcare interaction:

1. What Is My Main Problem?
2. What Do I Need To Do?
3. Why Is It Important For Me To Do This?

resources at <http://www.npsf.org/askme3>

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### Age appropriate Kids and Parents



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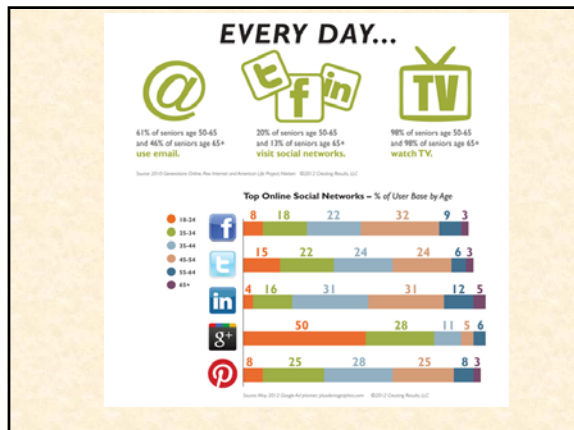
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## Sesame Street Web Site

**More Kit Components**

- Printables: Getting Ready: Family Guide, Getting Ready: Educator Guide, Getting Ready: Family Emergency Plan, Getting Ready: Kit Checklist.

**Más Componentes del Kit**

- Printables: Prepararnos: Guía para la familia, Prepararnos: Guía para el educador, Prepararnos: Guía para la comunidad, Prepararnos: Hoja con consejos seguridad eléctrica, Prepararnos: Plan familiar, Prepararnos: Lista del kit.

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**More Multimedia Tools**

- iOS: Let's Get Ready!
- Android: Let's Get Ready!
- iTunes Videos: Let's Get Ready!
- YouTube: Let's Get Ready!

**Más herramientas multimedia**

- iTunes Videos: Prepararnos!
- iOS: Prepararnos!
- Android: Prepararnos!
- YouTube: Prepararnos!

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 **The family plan**

- Most important emergency preparation step
  - Overall emergency plan
    - Communication plan
    - Emergency Kit with medical records/medications/contacts
    - Evacuation plans for coastal, flood prone areas
  - Involvement of children appropriate to age
  - ESRD needs only one important component
- Many good resources
  - Need to add ESRD specifics




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**Family Communication Plan**

Get Home When you're DE? Text, don't talk!

**Know the Numbers!**

Home:	Adult:	Home:	Call:
Parent:	Adolescent:	Call:	
Cell:	Work:	Neighbor:	Neighbor:
Work:	Neighbor:	Call:	Call:
My cell:	Out of state friend/relative:	Neighbor:	Neighbor:
Neighbor:	Neighbor:	Call:	Call:
Cell:	Cell:		

**Know Where to Go... and How to Get There.**

**Pick a Meeting Spot**

**Draw a Map**

**Know the Exits**

**Add dialysis contacts Unit and back up unit**

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**Ready** Prepare. Plan. Stay Informed.

**BE A HERO!** CONTACT US | LANGUAGES | FAQs | SEARCH

HOME | KIDS | PARENTS | EDUCATORS MARK A PLAN | BUILD A KIT | KNOW THE FACTS | GET INVOLVED

**Get Your Kids On Your Team!**

Preparing for emergencies shouldn't fall on your shoulders alone. Young children and teens alike need to be part of the process — for their own safety and sense of empowerment.

- Work together to build an emergency kit.
- Sit down as a family to talk about your communications plan.
- Role-play what you would do during a disaster.
- Hold fire drills in your house.

Responding to an emergency is one thing... what's the best way to respond to your child during or after a disaster?

Learn more about building a kit and making a plan by clicking the links at the top of this page.

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Ready  
Prevent, Plan, and Recover

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HOME / KIDS / PARENTS / EDUCATORS MAKE A PLAN / BUILD A KIT / KNOW THE FACTS / GET INVOLVED

### Call a Family Meeting and Make a Plan!

Some disasters strike without any warning, and family members may not all be in the same place. How will you get in touch with each other? Where will you meet? How will you get out of your house in case of a fire? What if your neighborhood is being evacuated? It's important to make a plan now so that you will know what to do, how to find each other, and how to communicate in an emergency.

**Let them know you're OK!**  
Pick the same person for each family member to call in case of an emergency to reach someone who's out of town. Text, email, text, unless it's an emergency, it may be easier to reach each other by phone, and you don't want to be up phone lines for emergency workers.

**Where do we meet?**  
Choose a few escape plan that has been away out of every room and practice it twice a year.  
Choose a meeting spot near your home, from practice getting there.  
Choose a spot outside of your neighborhood in case you can't get home. Practice getting there from home, your friend's house, and after arrival activities.

**Get the numbers!**  
Keep your family's contact info and meeting location in your backpack, wallet, or speed dialer your school notebook. Put it in your cell phone if you have one.

**Keep up a Communication Plan and fill it in with your family!**  
**Adults, here's a special list just for you!**

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### ESRD PATIENT EMERGENCY PLANNING CHECKLIST

**Survival Tips:**

- Keep a current list of your medicines and dosages and carry it with you. Also keep a two-week supply of medicines and don't reach at home.
- Ask a friend or relative in another area to be your contact person. In an emergency you may not be able to make telephone calls in your area, but they will be able to place calls to another area.
- Ask the staff in your unit for a copy of their disaster plan and read it carefully.
- Keep a copy of important medical information at your home and at your job, if you work outside the home.
- Wear a medical armband. This has vital information about your medical condition and treatment, and alerts medical staff to your special needs.
- Prepare for loss of indoor plumbing. Basic sanitary needs can be met by using kitty litter, female urines or sawdust.

**Emergency Kit Suggestions:**

- First aid kit and local maps
- Water, one gallon of water per person per day for at least three days, for drinking and sanitation
- Food, at least a three-day supply of nonperishable food
- Battery-powered or hand crank radio and a NOAA Weather Radio with tone alert and extra batteries for both
- Flashlight and extra batteries
- Whistle to signal for help
- Dust mask to help filter contaminated air and plastic sheeting and duct tape to shelter-in-place
- Moist towelettes, garbage bags and plastic ties for personal sanitation
- Wrench or pliers to turn off utilities
- Manual can opener for food
- Cell phone with charger, inverter or solar charger

End-Stage Renal Disease Network Coordinating Center  
www.esrdcc.org  
www.facebook.com/esrdcc @ESRDCC  
Kidney Community Emergency Response: www.kcrccadmission.com

This material was developed with the financial support and health program support from the National Kidney Foundation (NKF). The content is not intended to be used for any other purpose without the written permission of the National Kidney Foundation.

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Ready  
Prevent, Plan, and Recover

CONTACT US | LANGUAGES | FAQs | SEARCH

HOME / KIDS / PARENTS / EDUCATORS MAKE A PLAN / BUILD A KIT / KNOW THE FACTS / GET INVOLVED

### Be Prepared, Build a Kit

Being prepared for an emergency isn't just about staying safe during a disaster. It's about how to take coordination, clean, fuel, and healthy afterwards - when a storm or disaster may have knocked out electricity.

If you feel colder - how would you eat? The refrigerator can't keep foods cold. The microwave can't warm things up. You might not get clean water out of your faucets. How would you find out whether it was safe to come outside? Apart from the TV or computer?

That's why it's important for families to work together to build an emergency kit before an emergency strikes. There should be enough food, water, clothing, and supplies to last for at least three days.

**What would you need to feel safe and secure?**

**A family's stuffed animal? Toys? Reminders, electronics, don't work!**

**Play the Build a Kit game!**  
Put out an emergency kit before disaster strikes!

**Here are some items you and your family will need:**

- Non-perishable food (such as dried fruit or peanut butter)
- First aid kit
- Extra batteries
- Matches in a waterproof container
- Toilet paper, toilet paper, soap
- Paper plates, cups, cups and bowls, paper bowls
- Water - at least a gallon per person, per day
- Battery-powered or hand crank radio
- Sleeping bag or warm blanket for each person
- Flashlights
- Whistle to signal for help
- Can opener (manual)
- Local maps
- First aid kit
- First aid kit
- Battery-powered (thermal, digital)

**Adults, here's a special list just for you!**

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### Emergency Kit

- Current medication list
- 1 week of medications
- Emergency contact list
- First aid kit
- Hand sanitizer
- Water for 3 days- 1 gallon/person/day (adapted for fluid restrictions)
- Special diet/ 3 day emergency diet for 3 days appropriate to age
- Cash/credit cards
- Important papers
- Infant/toddler supplies
  - 3 days of formula & distilled water for mixing
  - Bottles/sippy cups
  - Powdered milk
  - Diapers/pull ups/ rash ointment
  - Favorite toys/books/blanket/pillow/pjs
- Medical records and insurance cards
- Candles and matches
- Flashlight with extra batteries
- Portable radio with extra batteries
- Chargers
- Dressing supplies for catheters
- PD supplies
- Urinary catheter supplies if needed
- B/P equipment, thermometer
- Personal hygiene
- Extra underwear, clothes and shoes
- Check supplies twice a year during DS Time switch

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**Ready**  
Disaster Preparedness

**BE A HERO!**  
CONTACT US | LANGUAGES | PAGE | IS 10/10/17

HOME / KIDS / PARENTS / EDUCATORS      **MAKE A PLAN / BUILD A KIT / KNOW THE FACTS / GET INVOLVED**

### Helping Children Cope

Disasters can leave children and teens feeling frightened, confused and nervous. But kids' responses can be quite varied. It's important to not only recognize these reactions, but also help children cope with their emotions.

**Parents' Most Urgent Response:**  
- Stay calm. Don't panic. If you feel overwhelmed, take a break and return when you're ready.

**Encourage children to talk to you.** Let them know you're there for them.

**Answer questions.** Give just the amount of information you feel your child needs. Clearly communicate things about the and danger.

**Be calm, be reassuring.** Discuss calmly plans for safety, evacuation routes and how to contribute to the family's recovery plan.

**Don't get the TV News.** Coverage of disasters creates confusion and anxiety. Repeated images may lead young kids to believe the event is occurring. If your children watch TV or use the internet, be with them to see and answer questions.

**Responding to an emergency is one thing. What's the best way to respond to your child during or after a disaster?**

**PARENT FACT**

**PSYCHOLOGICAL AID**

Select an age group on the left to read parents' questions, and see how child psychologists would respond based on each developmental stage.

**For many kids, reactions to disasters are brief. But some children may be at risk for more enduring psychological distress. Please check teachers for this longer lasting response and:**

- Direct exposure to the disaster such as being involved, witnessing injuries of others, or witnessing tragedy.
- Losses, including loss of the death or serious injury of family or friends.
- Ongoing stress from traumatic effects, such as temporary housing, loss of

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### Being A Hero Is Fun!

Are you ready? Here are two games that will test your know-how in a wide range of emergencies and teach you how to build the perfect emergency kit.

**PLAY THESE GAMES!**

#### Disaster Master

Get ready for some serious adventure! Step into the heat of the action as you help the heroes face everything from home fires to earthquakes. What should they do? Make the right choice and earn points to get to the next level. Make the wrong choice and watch our heroes get their own graphic novel!

**PLAY THE DISASTER MASTER GAME**

#### Build a Kit

You're on a mission! Go through different locations with Gayle and her friends to find what you need for an emergency kit. Will you pick the correct items? Have fun and build a checklist along the way. Hurry! Your family is counting on you.

**PLAY THE BUILD A KIT GAME**

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**Ready** Be Prepared

**BE A HERO!** CONTACT US | LANGUAGES | FAQS | SEARCH

HOME / KIDS / PARENTS / EDUCATORS MAKE A PLAN | BUILD A KIT | KNOW THE FACTS | GET INVOLVED

**Know the Facts, Be Empowered!**

Emergencies can be scary. But the more you know about them, the better you can deal with what comes your way – during and after. Learn more about these natural disasters, such as their causes, where they occur, and how to stay safe.

Test your knowledge! Play the Disaster Master Game!

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**ESRD Emergency Contact List**

- ✓ Dialysis Center
- ✓ Non-dialysis center emergency number
- ✓ Back up center contact
- ✓ Home dialysis supplies
  - ✓ Baxter 1-800-284-4060
  - ✓ NxStage 1-866-697-8243
- ✓ Corporate emergency lines
  - DaVita: 800.400.8331
  - Fresenius: 800.626.1297
  - DCI: 866.424.1990
  - DCI Donor Hotline/Transient Patients: 800.969.4438
  - DS: 877.374.3375
  - ARA: 888.880.6867
  - RA: 800.403.2530
  - SAMHSA - Disaster Distress Helpline: 800.985.5990
  - JIS Renal Care: 866.671.8772
- ✓ KCER – <http://www.kcercoalition.com>
- ✓ ESRD Network

<http://www.esrdnetworks.org/>

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**Emergency Diet Plan**

If you are unable to get to your scheduled dialysis treatments due to an emergency or disaster you will want to start thinking about what you should eat and drink. You do not want to get fluid overloaded, or eat too much potassium since you will have no way of removing it without dialysis.

**If your power remains on:**

- You should limit the amount of potassium foods you eat such as:
  - orange juice
  - bananas
  - avocado
  - potatoes
  - tomatoes
  - cauliflower
  - dry beans
  - nuts
  - milk
- Decrease the amount of sodium you take in to 1500 milligrams per day. Reading food labels will help you stay under your sodium goal. You should limit:
  - processed foods, such as hot dogs and deli meat
  - canned foods
  - salty foods
- If you do **not** have kidneys or do not pee, you need to limit your fluid intake to 700cc per day. This is less than a 1 liter bottle. This is important so you do not get into fluid trouble.

**If you lose power:**

- Follow the three day emergency diet plan.
- You should already have your emergency kit put together ready to go.
- Don't forget! Set your clock and check your stock!

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**Day One**

**Breakfast**  
½ cup milk\* or mix ½ cup evaporated milk with ½ cup distilled water  
1 box of cereal (single serving)  
1Tbsp. sugar  
½ cup canned peaches (drained) 

**Morning Snack**  
Vanilla wafers (5) or Graham crackers (1 ½ square)  
Sourballs (10)

**Lunch**  
Peanut butter and jelly sandwich:  
2 slices of bread, 2 Tbsp. of peanut butter, 2Tbs. of jelly  
½ cup canned fruit cocktail (drained)  
4 oz. (1/2 cup) apple juice 

**Afternoon Snack**  
Marshmallows (10)  
Applesauce (1/2 cup) - single serving

**Dinner**  
Chicken sandwich:  
2 slices of bread, ½ cup (2oz.) unsalted, canned chicken\*, 2 Tbsp.  
mayonaisse \*  
½ cup canned pineapple, drained  
4 oz. (1/2 cup) cranberry juice 

**Evening Snack**  
Jelly beans (10)  
Vanilla wafers (5) or Graham crackers (1 ½ square)

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**Day Two**


**Breakfast**  
½ cup milk\* or mix ½ cup evaporated milk with ½ cup distilled water  
1 box of cereal (single serving)  
1Tbsp. sugar  
½ cup canned peaches (drained) 

**Morning Snack**  
Vanilla wafers (5) or Graham crackers (1 ½ square)  
Jelly beans (10)

**Lunch**  
Turkey sandwich:  
2 slices of bread  
½ cup (1 oz) unsalted, canned turkey\*   
½ cup pineapple (drained)  
4 oz. (1/2 cup) apple juice

**Afternoon Snack**  
Marshmallows (10)  
Mints (10)

**Dinner**  
Tuna sandwich:  
2 slices of bread  
1/4 cup (1 oz.) unsalted, canned tuna\*   
1 Tbsp. mayonaisse \*  
½ cup canned peaches (drained)  
4 oz. (1/2 cup) cranberry juice

**Evening Snack**  
Sourballs (10)  
Vanilla wafers (5) or Graham crackers (1 ½ square) 

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**Day Three**


**Breakfast**  
½ cup milk\* or mix ½ cup evaporated milk with ½ cup distilled water  
1 box of cereal (single serving)  
1Tbsp. sugar  
½ cup canned cherries (drained) 

**Morning Snack**  
Vanilla wafers (5) or Graham crackers (1 ½ square)  
Hard candies (10)

**Lunch**  
Peanut butter and jelly sandwich:  
2 slices of bread,   
2 Tbsp. of peanut butter,  
2Tbs. of jelly  
½ cup canned peaches (drained)  
4 oz. (1/2 cup) cranberry juice

**Afternoon Snack**  
Sourballs (10)  
Jelly beans (10)

**Dinner**  
Salmon sandwich:  
2 slices of bread,  
1/4 cup (2 oz.) unsalted, canned salmon\*,  
1 Tbsp. mayonaisse \*   
½ cup canned fruit cocktail, (drained)  
4 oz. (1/2 cup) apple juice

**Evening Snack**  
Marshmallows (10)  
½ cup canned applesauce 

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### 3 Day Emergency Diet Plan for Infants and Toddlers on Dialysis

In the event of an emergency situation, you may be left without clean water or electricity. This may mean that you won't have refrigeration to keep your mixed formula and food at a safe temperature. You may not be able to use your child's feeding pump. The following will help you be prepared in case of an emergency.

**Emergency Diet Kit**

- Store in a clean, dry area.
- Keep a copy of this Emergency Diet Plan in your emergency kit.
- Always have **at least** a three day supply of formula.
- Use distilled or bottled water to mix formula (maximum of 5 gallons)
- Hand sanitizer/Wipes
- Formula mixing containers
- Measuring cups and utensil



**Feeding Pumps if you have electricity**  
If your child uses a feeding pump and you have electricity, you need:

- Feeding bags – at least a three day supply
- 3ml syringe
- Mickey attachment

**Feeding Pumps if you don't have electricity**  
If you don't have electricity, you'll need the following for gravity feeding:

- 60 ml syringe
- Mickey attachment

**Formula Mixing instructions if you have electricity**

- If you have refrigeration, you may follow your usual formula mixing directions
- Follow usual feeding schedule

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**Formula Mixing Instructions if you don't have electricity**

- In an emergency situation, you may mix your child's formula at 20 kcal/oz.
  - If you usually use additives such as polyose, biogreenin, micro lipid, etc. you will **not** put them in the formula during this time.
- Mixing formula at 20 kcal/oz will allow you to mix one bottle of formula at a time. This will eliminate the need to keep the formula cold.
- Follow the instructions on the formula can for mixing formula at 20 kcal/oz.





**Tip**

- Instructions on the can say to measure water in the bottle first and then add formula. This may be different than you usually mix formula so please read the instructions carefully.
- Follow usual feeding schedule

**Formula Mixing Instructions if Your Child is on Similac PM 60/40 and Kayexalate and you don't have electricity**

- You will mix one bottle of 20 kcal/oz formula at a time. This will eliminate the need to keep the formula cold.
- Follow the following instructions for 6 oz formula
  - Place 6 oz water in baby bottle
  - Add 3 unpeaked, level scoops of Similac PM 60/40
  - Mix well
  - Add 5 ml kayexalate solution
  - Decant formula as usual
- You may let the formula sit at room temperature for 30 minutes while decanting. Remember to include this time in the one hour time limit for letting formula be at room temperature.
- Follow usual feeding schedule.



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**Food and Formula Safety**

- Formula safety begins with washing your hands with soap and water or hand sanitizer.
- Use distilled, bottled water to mix formula
- Mixed formula should be used in 24 hours
- Dispose of remaining formula in individual bottles after each feed.
- Any formula or breast milk not consumed by mouth in 1 hour should be thrown away because bacteria in mouth can be transferred to formula remaining in baby bottle.
- Formula or breast milk should not be out of fridge for more than one hour
- If traveling, keep the formula in cooler on ice or a cooling pack in the "backpack"
- Tube Feedings
  - Formula should not be hung for more than 8 hours at a time
  - Breast milk should not be hung for more than 4 hours at a time



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### TARGETED EDUCATION & PLANNING

Modality appropriate



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### Home Dialysis

- Emergency take off procedures & drills— CCCP/HD
- Ordering supplies to shelter/evacuation area
- Retrain on manual PD annually
- ?? no electricity- warming fluid
- Need to go in-center if lack of electricity prevents home treatments

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### New CMS Regulations\*

Replaces CMS tags V408 through V 416 with **new Condition of Coverage: Emergency Preparedness**

- A written emergency plan based on a risk assessment (based on your geographic area)
- A system to track off-duty staff and sheltered patients
- Safe evacuation procedures
- A means to shelter in place (in case people are trapped in the dialysis unit)
- A system to protect patient information and maintain availability of records during an emergency
- How volunteers may be used
- Arrangements with other dialysis centers (or other providers) in the event that you cannot operate at your dialysis facility, one of which needs to be ~ 50 miles away

\*<https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2016/09/16/2016-21404/medicare-and-medicaid-programs-emergency-preparedness-requirements-for-medicare-and-medicaid>  
Final rule published in 09/16 with effective date of 11/15/16. These rules applies to most health care facilities with similar requirements (hospitals, dialysis clinics, nursing homes, rehab units, etc.)

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- Ensuring that emergency equipment is available at all times (oxygen, airways, suction, defibrillator, AED, resuscitator, and emergency drugs)
- Names and contact information for all people at the facility
- Contact information for all Federal, State, and local emergency preparedness staff
  - Contact your ESRD Network
  - Contact KCER
- Primary and alternate means for communicating with all people in the facility
- Training on the emergency plan for all staff and volunteers
- A full-scale exercise that is community based (i.e., that is organized by the community to include multiple healthcare facilities)

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- A second exercise that can be facility based and can be a table top exercise (i.e., a group discussion of an emergency scenario designed to challenge your emergency plan)
- Training on your emergency plan for all patients in the facility

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- ### Facility Disaster Plan
- **At least annual contact with local Emergency Operations Centers (EOC)**
    - Face to face is best
    - Written information
      - Number of children treated in center and home
        - Address special needs of home
      - Life threatening when dialysis is interrupted
      - Importance of water and electricity
        - Cite CC water issue 2016

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### Community Preparedness Contacting the local Disaster Coordinator

**A few questions you may want to ask your Disaster Coordinator:**

Do they have transportation options?

Can they help locate a back up generator for patients to dialyze at home?

Do they have a special needs shelter or a designated space that patients can dialyze in case of an emergency?

If so, do I need to pre-register for a spot in the special needs shelter?

To find DC by state <https://www.fema.gov/emergency-management-agencies>  
click on letter for state

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### Geographically Appropriate




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### Potential Hazards

All Hazards	Technological Events	Human Events
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Avalanche</li> <li>Dam Failure / Inundation</li> <li>Drought</li> <li>Earthquake</li> <li>Epidemic</li> <li>Flood, External</li> <li>Heat Wave</li> <li>Hurricane</li> <li>Landslide</li> <li>Pandemic Influenza</li> <li>Subsidence</li> <li>Tidal Wave</li> <li>Tornado</li> <li>Tsunami</li> <li>Wildland Fire</li> <li>Winter Storm</li> <li>Blizzard / Ice Storm</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>96 Hours Without External Support</li> <li>Communications Failure</li> <li>Critical Supply Shortage</li> <li>Electrical Power Failure</li> <li>Information Systems Failure</li> <li>Natural Gas Failure</li> <li>Public Transportation Unavailability</li> <li>Radiological Emergency</li> <li>Sewage System Failure</li> <li>Water Supply Failure</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Active Shooter</li> <li>Bomb Threat</li> <li>Civil Disturbance</li> <li>Evacuation</li> <li>HazMat Incident, External</li> <li>Labor Action</li> <li>Patient Surge</li> <li>Terrorism, Biological</li> <li>Terrorism, Chemical</li> <li>Terrorism, Nuclear or Radiological</li> </ul>

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### Conduct Hazard Probability Rating

Probability Rating	Level of Probability	Meaning
Zero	Zero	There is no chance that this risk will occur.
0.1	Very low	The probability that this event will occur is between 1 and 20%.
0.3	Low	The probability that this event will occur is between 21 and 40%.
0.5	Medium	The probability that this event will occur is between 41 and 60%.
0.7	High	The probability that this event will occur is between 61 and 80%.
0.9	Very High	The probability that this event will occur is between 81 and 99%.
1	Certainty	The probability of occurrence is 100%, and is not a risk, but an assumption.

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#### Internal Impact

- Life Safety
- Security
- Staffing
- Office
- Utilities
- Information Technology
- Communications
- Resources and Assets
- Business/ Economic
- Rate level of preparedness
- Create vulnerability Score
- Create plan to address vulnerabilities

#### External Impact

- Travel Impeded
- Access Impeded
- External Logistics

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### Resources

- Ready Kids- FEMA  
<https://www.ready.gov/sites/default/files/documents/files/ReadyKids-ActivityBook.pdf>
- Ready Wrigley Books- CDC  
<https://www.cdc.gov/phpr/readywrigley/books.htm>
  - Pictures
  - Videos/Gaming System
  - CDC Online- Ready Wrigley
    - Hurricanes
    - Earthquakes
    - Winter Weather
    - Tornados
    - Extreme Heat

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### Resources

- KCER- <http://www.kcer.com/kids>
- Health Literacy Toolkit- AHRQ- [www.nchealthliteracy.org](http://www.nchealthliteracy.org)
- Plain language toolkit- **printable (PDF) version of this toolkit contact [www.patienthealth@ghc.org](mailto:www.patienthealth@ghc.org)**
- **Ask Me Three- [www.npsf.org/askme3/](http://www.npsf.org/askme3/)**
  - Includes patient brochures and posters in Spanish, Arabic, Chinese, French or Russian

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