

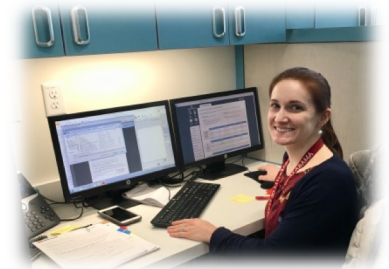
Preparing the Milk Bank for Natural Disasters and Closures

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About Our Milk Bank & Team



The King's Daughters Milk Bank
Norfolk, VA
Hospital Based Milk Bank
Established 2014



Objectives

- * Discuss weather emergencies that disrupt milk banks
- * Review emergency weather preparation needs
- * Implement a recovery plan

“Acts of God”

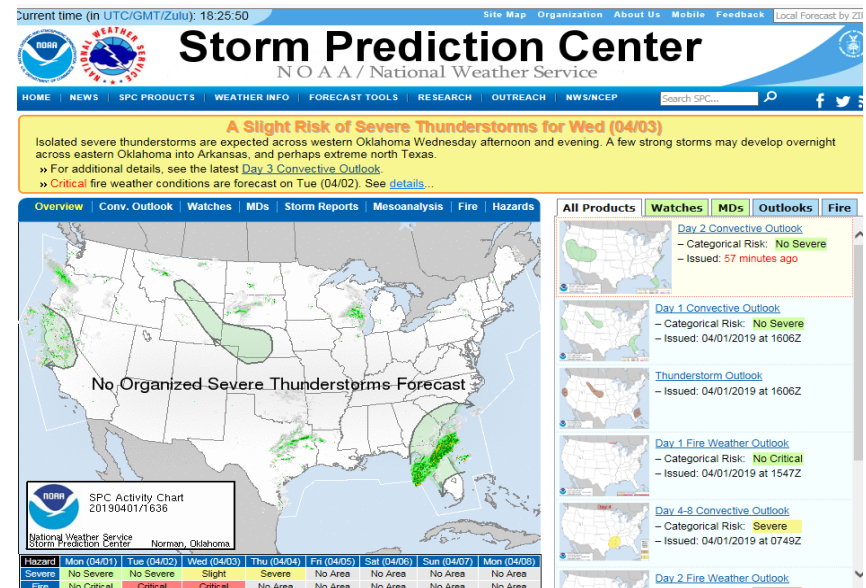
- * A natural hazard outside of human control (Wikipedia)
- * Large-scale geological or meteorological events that have the potential to cause loss of life or property (Samhsa.gov)
- * Most common types of disasters...
 - * Hurricanes and Tropical Storms
 - * Tornadoes and Severe Storms
 - * Floods
 - * Wildfire
 - * Earthquakes
 - * Winter weather

Proactive Planning

- * Is your milk bank prepared with plans in place for **safety**, **shelter** and **communication**?
 - * Share the plans with your team
 - * Consider training and drills
 - * Encourage staff “Go Packs”
 - * Prepare Milk Bank Environment and Emergency Tool Kits

Create a Milk Bank Weather Team

- * Assign specific team members the task of performing a national weather sweep at the start of every shift –
 - * local area
 - * primary donor locations
 - * depot locations
 - * purchasing facilities
 - * overnight hub



Know Your Risk: Weather Terminology

- * Outlook
- * Watch
- * Advisory
- * Warning

Communicate Weather Concerns

- * Management
- * Processing Team
- * Shipping and Receiving Team
- * Donor & Depot Team
- * *HMBANA*

The Calm Before the Storm



Management: Is Your Bank Ready?

- * The weather event is NOW -- **Warning**
 - * Seek shelter
 - * Emergency supply kit
- * Time to prepare? -- **Outlook, Watch**
 - * Generators tested?
 - * Plans for closure?
 - * Plans for processing?
 - * Hospitals and outpatients stocked?
 - * Donors aware?
 - * Milk in transit?
 - * HMBANA aware?
 - * Who is your referral bank? Are they aware and ready to help?

Processing Team

- * Inclement weather is heading your way...
 - * How far out is the threat?
 - * What is thawed?
 - * Creative staffing?
 - * Possible shortages post weather event?
 - * Which banks are aware and can potentially help?

Alerting Hospitals and Outpatients

- * Hospitals and outpatient families...
 - * encourage a PDHM supply of at least 7 days
 - * consider “pre-alerts” even if outlook is uncertain
 - * overnight shipping hubs impacted by weather
 - * set a cut off date/time for ordering
 - * halting shipments the day prior to weather event

Shipping & Receiving

- * Cold chain tracking devices
- * **Paid** services to help navigate delays...
 - * FedEx Priority Alert
 - * UPS Proactive Response
 - * PeriShip
- * **Typically included** in shipping account service
 - * Customer advocacy team
 - * Request a tracer
 - * Tag shipment as “Medical Treatment”
 - * Request cold storage
 - * Request alternative delivery options
 - * Set expectations

Preparing Donors & Depots

- * Notify donors of inclement weather impacting...
 - * shipping plans
 - * drop off hours
 - * depot hours
- * Donors given helpful tips regarding...
 - * safe guarding their milk supply
 - * hand expression techniques
 - * manual breast pumps and/or car adapters

Preparing Donors & Depots

Per HMBANA Best Practices (2019):

- * Zilversmit et al in their study of 1,173 US postpartum women found that 52% did not report having an emergency plan.
- * “If given a warning and time frame, mothers with stored, expressed breast milk may be able to move their milk to a non-affected storage area to ensure a safe product for use. If this is not possible and power is lost, the milk will likely have to be discarded like any other food source under those circumstances.”

Safe to Donate?

- * How was the your milk stored during the event?
- * Did you experience...
 - * An evacuation?
 - * Loss of electricity?
 - * Flooding?
 - * Water quality concerns?
 - * Loss of frozen food
 - * Exposure to illness, fever, diarrhea, etc...

Safety is Critical

Per HMBANA Guidelines (2018):

- * “To ensure the highest level of safety and quality of donated milk, milk donors are instructed in the appropriate methods for clean expression, handling, storage and transportation of human milk.”
- * “In the case of medical or public health crisis, **adherence to the Guidelines is mandated**. Evidence based guidelines are **not to be compromised**.”

Triage Bank

Per HMBANA Guidelines (2018):

- * The closest unaffected milk bank to a disaster site becomes the triage bank for PDHM.
- * All HMBANA member milk banks will work on increasing production to the extent possible in order to help meet the needs of fragile infants in the disaster area and/or to help to cover the triage banks regular orders, if needed.

HMBANA, FEMA, Red Cross, Military and More

- * Be prepared to work with various teams to transfer milk to affected areas
- * Per HMBANA Guidelines (2018), the use of PDHM in disaster areas require...
 - * a secure transportation and cleared roads
 - * a functional electrical supply
 - * a freezer for storage of milk
 - * knowledgeable responders

Post Weather Analysis

- * Each area reports concerns and successes
- * Plans are made for the recovery of areas impacted
- * Strengthens safety, shelter and communication plans
- * Reevaluate the emergency plan with each event

In Conclusion

Preparation ensures that you are protecting your:

- * Milk bank team
- * Donor milk supply
- * Milk donors
- * Medically fragile recipients

Preparation is offering excellent customer service to your donors and your purchasing facilities

Successful preparation and notification builds trust and enhances reputation

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