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Executive Summary: ASPR TRACIE Generalist Hurricane Resources ASPR TRACIE Topic Collections Page 2 Ethics/Topic Collection December 12, 2018 Healthcare providers are obliged to provide care and services in accordance with stakeholder ethical standards. In the event of catastrophic or human-in-person disasters, these obligations can become complicated by crisis care standards when difficult decisions may need to be made on resource allocation. Consistency, fairness, efficiency and transparency - all of which are part of a health disaster plan - are best achieved by joining with stakeholders to plan a combination of values. Resources in this Topics Collection include lessons learned from recent disasters, educational and training materials and plans, tools and templates that can help health care professionals, planners, and communities identify, plan, and address the ethical challenges they may face first, during and after the disaster. (Please note: ASPR TRACIE has also developed a comprehensive theme collection of crisis care standards, focusing on systems and processes covering the clinical aspects of crisis care. The Ethics Category of the Ebola/VHF Theme Collection contains specific themed resources.) Note that in some cases, specific ethical frameworks or conclusions differ from the approaches/experiences of other authors. There is widespread acceptance of the foundations of disaster ethics, but sometimes there are differing opinions on how the details are applied or the systems implemented – particularly clearly between the ethical community and the clinical community. Readers are encouraged to consider a variety of sources when developing plans. Each resource in this Themes Gallery is placed in one or more of the following categories (clicking on the category name will be taken directly to that resource set). Star-marked resources (*) appear in multiple categories. Must read The Speaker for the 23-minute video, this one-hour discussion of his experience working in West Africa during the 2014-2015 outbreak. He was a pediatrician, and discussed his experience, including the ethical challenges he experienced in caring for children with Ebola. The authors conducted a series of 15 discussions with 324 members of health and public-related experts to describe the public's values on how mechanical ventilator allocations are scarce during the flu pandemic and inform a statewide resource allocation framework. They concluded that perceptions of how values expressed by public and frontline clinicians are sometimes separated from expert guidance in important ways, should inform policy making. This guide can help combining ethical considerations into their materials, exercises, and other preparing activities. The provides a brief summary of the principles of disaster ethics and the relationship to long-term care. This report is designed to help authorities operate concepts first developed in the 2009 paper of the Institute of Medicine (now the National Academy of Medicine) citing, Guidelines for setting crisis care standards for use in natural disaster situations : A letter report. Episode 1, Part 3 provides an overview of legal issues and advised decision-making point to determine whether ethics, health professionals and the general public should have equal input into scarce resource allocation protocols. This paper discusses a wide range of relevant working groups (including crisis attorneys, clinicians, and local and state public health officials, as well as community members) were implemented by the Massachusetts Department of Public Health-Harvard Change Standards Care Working Group in 2006 to look at issues such as the allocation of antiviral drugs, prioritizing critical care, and seizing private state assets. The planning process and the principles of fair allocation of resources identified by the project can be useful for other organizations/regions developing changing standards of care planning. In this chapter, the author provides: an overview of the different approaches to ethical allocation of scarce medical interventions; brief summary of social science research on the allocation of scarce medical resources; an examination of various ways in which public preferences can be important for ethical allocation; how social scientists can learn from ethics when they research on public interest related to the allocation of scarce medical resources. Allocation and classification of resources This website briefly describes 4 key principles for allocating limited health care resources discussed in the Medical Ethics Code of the American Medical Association Opinion 11.1.3. The authors conducted a series of 15 discussions with 324 members of health and public-related experts to describe the public's values on how mechanical ventilator allocations are scarce during the flu pandemic and inform a statewide framework for allocating scarce resources. They concluded that perceptions of how values expressed by public and frontline clinicians are sometimes separated from expert guidance in important ways, should inform policy making. The Minnesota Pandemic Ethics Project has developed ethical frameworks for allies that are scarce in severe influenza pandemics and brought together a community-based council to facilitate related exchanges. This article describes the types and times of public participation methods, strengths and challenges, and how the methods fit together. This report is designed to help authorities operate concepts first developed in the 2009 paper of the Institute of Medicine (now the National Academy of Medicine) citing, Guidelines for setting crisis care standards for use in disaster situations : A Letter Report. Episode 1, Part 3 provides an overview of legal issues and liability in catastrophic disasters. Legal and regulatory issues are also a frequently discussed point in other areas of the document. The purpose of this study is to explore how residents, general athletes, medical students, and other medical professionals evaluate the fairness of the ten principles allocated to scarce medical resources. The authors found differences between groups related to what was once considered fair, and advised decision-making people to determine whether ethics, health professionals and the general public should have equal input into scarce resource allocation protocols. This paper discusses a wide range of relevant working groups (including crisis attorneys, clinicians, and local and state public health officials, as well as community members) were implemented by the Massachusetts Department of Public Health-Harvard Change Standards Care Working Group in 2006 to look at issues such as the allocation of antiviral drugs, prioritizing critical care, and seizing private state assets. The planning process and the principles of fair allocation of resources identified by the project can be useful for other organizations/regions developing changing standards of care planning. In this article on the foundation of classification decision-making, the authors discuss the ethical significance of classification and summarize three principles of distribution justice that can guide classification decisions. (Part I of Iserson and Moskoff is also captioned this collection.) The authors present some ethical principles emergency health care providers should take into account when developing a mass care classification plan. The authors evaluated four types of resource allocation principles (treating people equally, advocating maximize total benefits, and promote and reward social usefulness). Because they determined that no one principle was comprehensive enough, they suggested combining them into a multi-principle allocation system. The authors suggest a complete life system—which [prioritizes] young people who have not yet lived a full life, and also combines prosthetics, most lives saving, lotteries, and tool value principles. In this chapter, the author provides: an overview of the different approaches to ethical allocation of scarce medical interventions; brief summary of social science research on the allocation of scarce medical resources; an examination of various ways in which public preferences may be important for ethical allocation; ways in which social scientists can learn from ethics as they conduct research into public preferences related to the allocation of scarce medical resources. The paper details one of the first attempts to identify a conceptual framework for planning efforts related to the allocation of mechanical ventilators during severe influenza pandemics. It supplements a document released by the CDC in 2007, the Guidelines for Ethics in the Flu Pandemic. The document outlines key assumptions, describes habits versus emergency practice, and discusses guiding principles for ventilator allocation, who should make allocation decisions, and other considerations. The authors provide an overview of the Minnesota Pandemic Ethics Project, an effort focused on the distribution of scarce medical resources during a severe flu pandemic. The authors list seven recommendations that could help vulnerable populations (those who serve and treat them) before, during, and after the flu pandemic. The author shares two ethical principles to prioritize resources: utility and fairness. He writes, Although decision-making on access to intensive care will involve choice with tragic immediate effects, the moral complexity of these choices is relatively modest (although decisions will not be easy); there are compelling ethical reasons to prioritize patients who are expected to benefit greatly in the shortest time. The authors contrast the underlying daily classification principles with potential disaster classifications. They noted that a lack of separate standards and guidelines can be distressing for nurses, who are expected to take action against their normal standards and tendencies when caring for the disease in a disaster. Winslow, G. (1982), (1982), and Justice: The ethics of distributing life-saving medical resources. (Reservations are available for purchase.) University of California Publishing House. In this classic text, the author gives the model ethical framework for allies of scarce care and rescue resources. Zika and Ethics Authors provide an overview of Zika-related ethics issues related to reproduction, pre-birth diagnosis of severe malformations, and unsuitable differences in health outcomes. They also shared that the outbreak has renewable energy interested in public health ethics (e.g., vector control, climate change and resource disparities). Nuffield Council on Bioethics. (2016). Zika: Ethical considerations. The document highlights Zika's specific ethical considerations regarding public health ethics, research in developing countries, solidarity, sharing of biological and health data, and regulation of emerging biotechnology. Agencies and organizations This website includes links to specific Ebola resources such as blogs, training modules, and organizations with pages or guides dedicated to the disease. The Presidential Committee studies bio ethical issues. Hastings Center. The epidemic plan. This website includes links to articles about the epidemic, Ebola and Zika-related ethical issues. Problem.

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