

*Ministering to the Community in a Time of Crisis*



**Government Mitigations  
for Control of a Pandemic**

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- These PowerPoint Presentations are written and provided to prepare the Body of Christ for disasters such as the current pandemic
- These trainings are meant to enable people to safely care for themselves and minister to their neighbors
- By being properly equipped we are then able to bring the gospel of our Lord, Jesus Christ into the situation
- For more information, please visit [outrunningthehorses.com](http://outrunningthehorses.com)

# Government Mitigations

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- Based on document:

“Interim Pre-pandemic Planning Guidance: Community Strategy for Pandemic Influenza Mitigation in the United States – Early, Targeted, Layered Use of Nonpharmaceutical Interventions.”  
Centers for Disease Control (CDC) February 2007.

It is available in its entirety at  
[http://www.flu.gov/planning-preparedness/  
community/ community\\_mitigation.pdf](http://www.flu.gov/planning-preparedness/community/community_mitigation.pdf).

# Government Mitigations

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- This presentation will simply serve to define and explain government mitigations
- By understanding what the government will expect of the general public will:
  - Help enable us to prepare
  - Give us the required guidelines if we choose to reach out to our neighbors to help during the crisis.

# Objectives

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- The following topics will be discussed
  - CDC Document
  - Nonpharmaceutical Interventions (NPIs)
  - Isolation and Quarantine
  - Child social distancing
  - Adult social distancing
  - Social distancing 1918 Influenza
  - Pandemic Severity Index
  - Pandemic Alert Phases

# Government Mitigations

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- According to the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)
  - Mitigation is the effort to reduce loss of life and property by lessening the impact of disasters
  - Mitigation is taking action — before the disaster—to reduce human and financial consequences later (analyzing risk, reducing risk, insuring against risk).

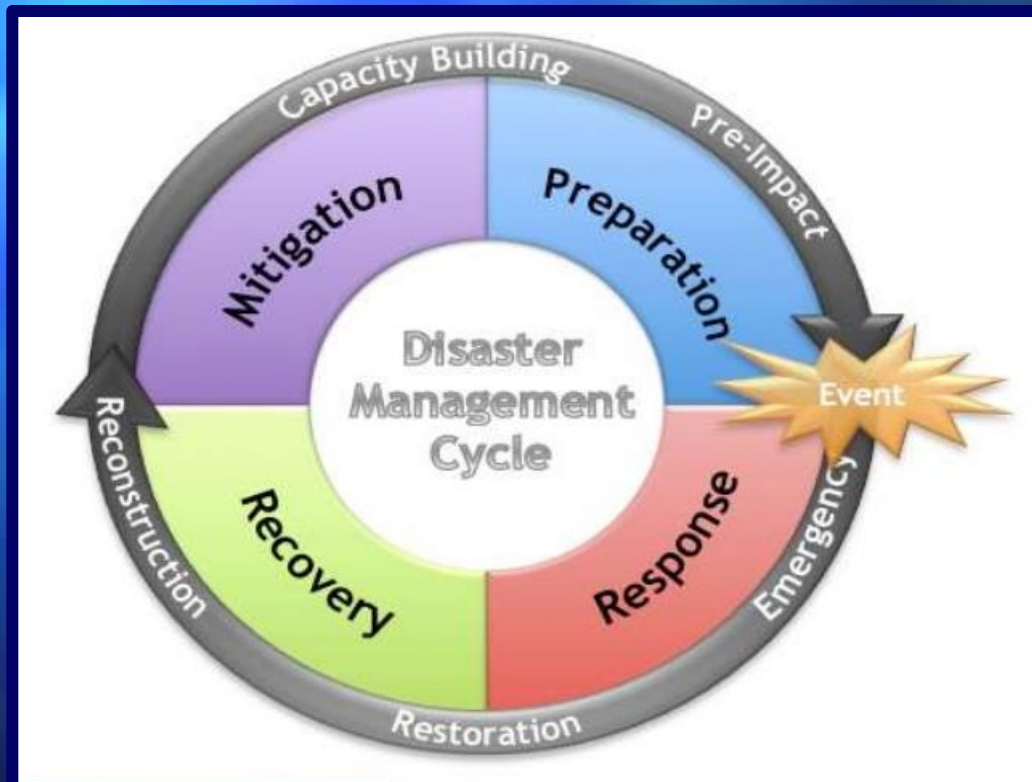
# Government Mitigations

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- Plans developed by officials:
  - The Centers of Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)
  - The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (USDHHS)
  - Federal agencies
  - Public health officials
  - Education officials
  - Business leaders
  - Healthcare professionals

# Government Mitigations

- The government will put into practice mitigation plans to prevent further spread of the disease





# Government Mitigations

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- It is recommended that the measures be:
  - Initiated early before explosive growth
  - Consistently maintained throughout an epidemic wave in a community
- Measures may
  - Greatly disrupt and even suspend normal practices of society

# Government Mitigations

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- Mitigation Interventions
  - Could be enforced for as long as 12 weeks or more
  - Government assistance may not be considered at this time
  - Expected that employers, families, and individuals plan accordingly

# Government Mitigations

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- Mitigations are based on non-pharmaceutical interventions (NPIs)
  - Intended to reduce contact between people
    - Therefore reduce the potential to spread the disease
    - Allowing officials time to develop a vaccine
  - Local governments will have more control
    - When enacted, may be enforced by law

# Government Mitigations

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- Nonpharmaceutical Interventions (NPIs)
  - Do not include the use of pharmaceuticals
    - Vaccines
    - Antivirals
  - Studies show early implementation during the 1918 Influenza reduced death rates

# Government Mitigations

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- Nonpharmaceutical Interventions (NPIs)
  - Most effective tool for mitigating a pandemic is a well-matched vaccine
    - Unlikely such a vaccine will be available
    - If developed it would take time to distribute to billions of individuals

# Government Mitigations

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- Nonpharmaceutical Interventions (NPIs)
  - Not known if antiviral medications will be effective against presenting pandemic strain
    - e.g. H5N1 has become resistant to stockpiled Tammiflu

# Government Mitigations

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- Mitigation Interventions – Phase I
  - Isolation and Quarantine
    - Used to protect public by preventing exposure of infected persons to those who are not infected

# Government Mitigations

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- Mitigation Interventions – Phase I
  - Isolation and Quarantine
    - Isolation – separate ill persons who have a communicable disease from those who are healthy
      - Restricts movement of ill people to help stop the spread of certain diseases
    - Protects public from exposure to infected persons



# Government Mitigations

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- Mitigation Interventions – Phase I
  - Isolation and Quarantine
    - Voluntary isolation of infected individuals
      - May occur at home or in healthcare setting
      - Remain at home during infectious period
        - 7-10 days after onset of symptoms

# Government Mitigations

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- Mitigation Interventions – Phase I
  - Isolation and Quarantine
    - Quarantine - used to separate and restrict the movement of well people who may have been exposed to a communicable disease to see if they become ill

# Government Mitigations

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- Mitigation Interventions – Phase I
  - Isolation and Quarantine
    - Quarantine
      - This includes members of a household where an ill person is to remain home
      - Even if individuals do not present with any indications of the disease

# Government Mitigations

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- Mitigation Interventions – Phase I
  - Isolation and Quarantine
    - Quarantine Time
      - Will be determined by the incubation period of the disease
      - Determined by local health officials
      - If another family member becomes ill during this period, the time is extended another seven days

# Government Mitigations

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- Mitigation Interventions – Phase I
  - Isolation and Quarantine
    - Success will involve:
      - Prompt identification of an ill person
      - Voluntary compliance by all household members
      - Good hygiene
      - Proper care
      - Commitment by employers

# Government Mitigations

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- Mitigation Interventions – Phase I
  - Isolation and Quarantine
    - Enforcement
      - Authority has been assigned to CDC
      - Delegated to local health departments
      - States have police power functions to protect the health, safety and welfare of persons within their borders

# Government Mitigations

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- Mitigation Interventions – Phase I
  - Isolation and Quarantine
    - Enforcement
      - Laws vary state to state
      - Most states, breaking a quarantine order is a misdemeanor

# Quarantine in the News

- October 24, 2014 - Nurse Kaci Hickox arrived in US after working with Ebola patients in West Africa
  - Quarantined 3 days for having a fever 101°
  - She fought the quarantine
  - July 2017 – Result is anyone can now contest a quarantine
  - “Bill of Rights” for individuals in quarantine





# Government Mitigations

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- Mitigation Interventions – Phase II
  - Child Social Distancing
    - Dismissal of students from school
      - Public and private
      - Colleges and universities
      - Includes all school-based activities
      - Childcare programs
      - Any activity involving school system

# Government Mitigations

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- Mitigation Interventions – Phase II
  - Child Social Distancing
    - Cascading effects may include
      - Increased absenteeism for parents or caregivers
      - Loss of instruction time
      - Loss of income

# Government Mitigations

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- Mitigation Interventions – Phase III
  - Adult Social distancing
    - Reduce contact between adults in the community and workplace
    - Decrease social density
    - Preserve healthy workplace

# Government Mitigations

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- Mitigation Interventions – Phase III
  - Adult Social distancing
    - Cancellation of large public gatherings
    - Changing workplace environments
      - Increase space between individuals
    - Staggering schedules
      - Encourage work be done at home

# Government Mitigations

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- Mitigation Interventions – Phase III
  - Adult Social distancing
    - Cancellation of public gatherings
      - Churches
      - Theaters
      - Concerts
      - Social gathering places, (pub, club)
      - Modify transit policies (decrease density)

# Government Mitigations

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- Mitigation Interventions – Phase III
  - Social distancing (Child and Adult)
    - Research for 1918 Influenza Pandemic
      - When activated concurrently with other measures significantly reduced death rates
      - When implemented early there was a greater delay in reaching peak mortality

# Government Mitigations

- Social Distancing 1918 Influenza
- Authorities in US implemented bans on public gatherings



# Government Mitigations

- Philadelphia delayed five days in initiating measures





# Government Mitigations

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- Philadelphia delayed five days in initiating measures
  - Allowed a city-wide parade September 28, 1918
  - Had the highest death rate
  - Highest disruption rate
- St. Louis enforced measures promptly
  - Much lower death rate

# Government Mitigations

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## ■ Mitigation Interventions

- Duration of Implementation of NPIs
- Interventions be maintained for as long as
  - Disease is present
  - Susceptible individuals are present in large numbers
  - Up to 12 weeks, or the duration of the wave of the pandemic

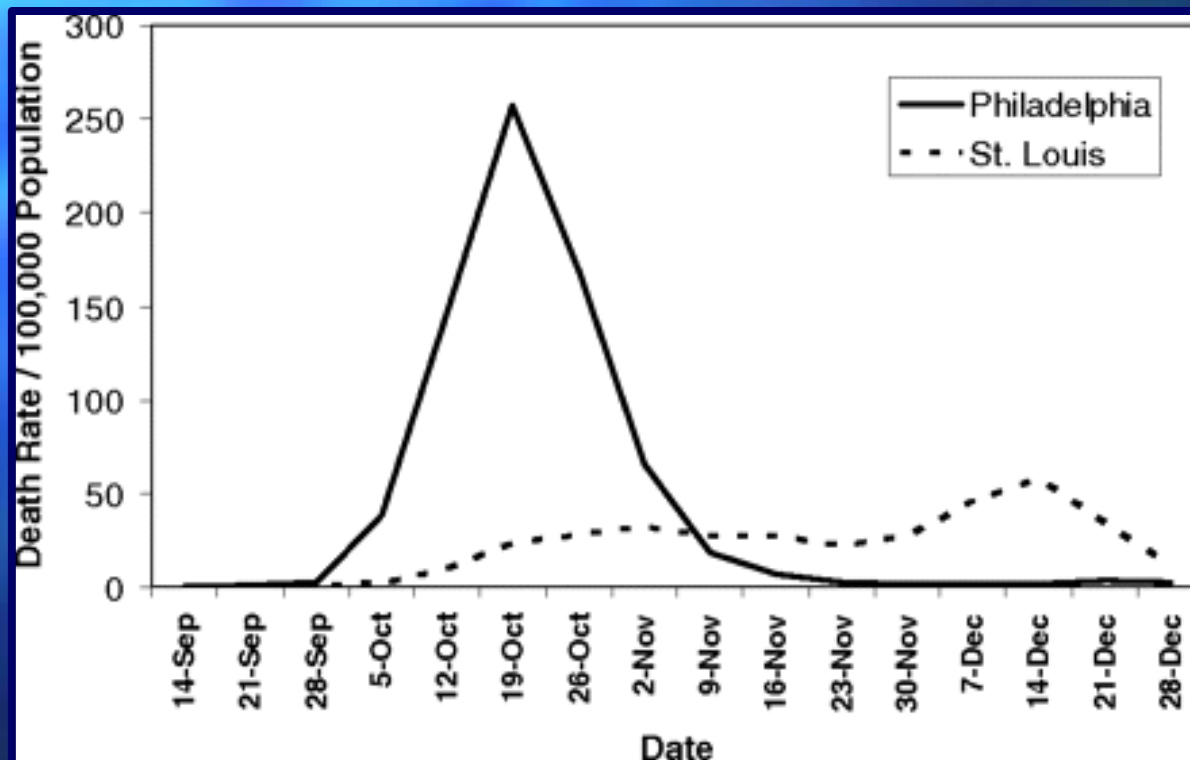
# Government Mitigations

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- Social Distancing – 1918 Influenza
  - Authorities in US implemented bans on public gatherings
    - Philadelphia had transmission rates to up to three to five times
    - St. Louis was significant in reducing transmission

# Government Mitigations

## ■ Social Distancing – 1918 Influenza



# Government Mitigations

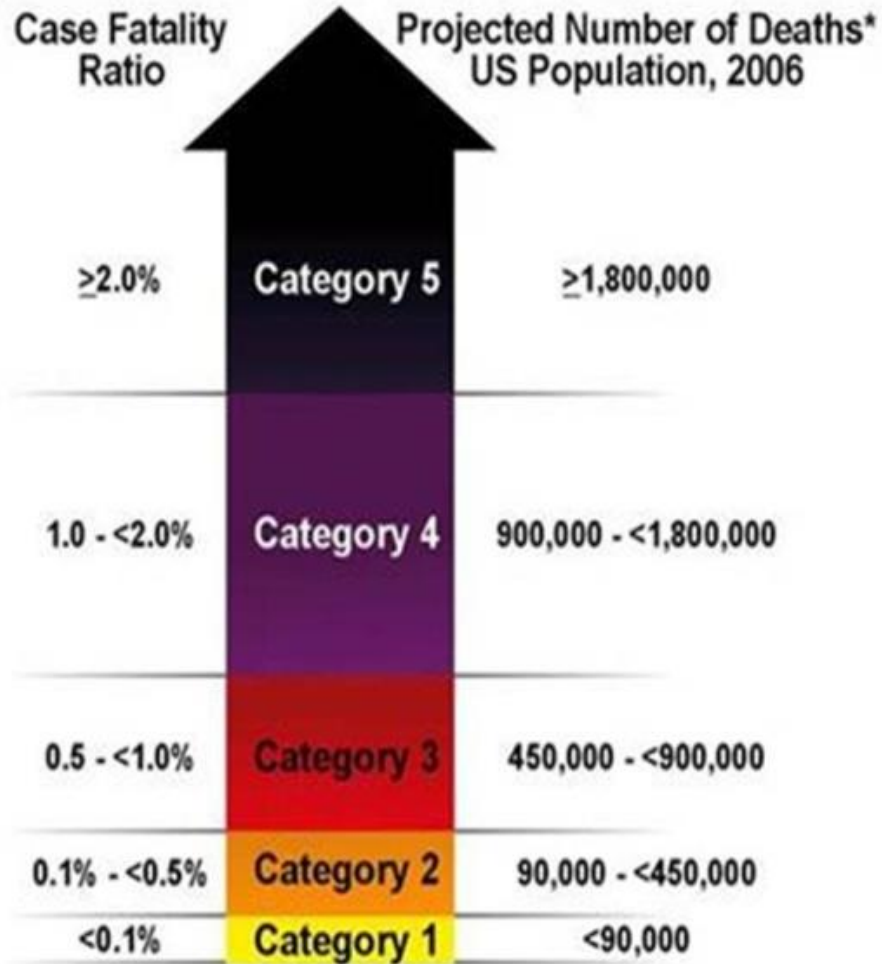
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- Social Distancing – 1918 Influenza
  - Studies show mortality rates are directly related to the timing and duration of the implementation of interventions
  - Implementation of multiple NPIs also reported lower death rates

# Government Mitigations

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- Pandemic Severity Index (PSI)
  - Categories One through Five
    - Modeled after Saffir-Simspon Hurricane Scale
  - Based on case fatality ratio
    - Proportion of deaths/clinically ill persons
- Better enable predictions of impact for local governments



\*Assumes 30% illness rate  
and unmitigated pandemic  
without interventions

# Government Mitigations

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- Pandemic Severity Index (PSI)
  - Category 1 pandemic is as harmful as a severe seasonal influenza season
  - Category 5 would be a pandemic with the same intensity of the 1918 flu pandemic, or worse



# Government Mitigations

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- Pandemic Severity Index (PSI)
  - Help estimate the severity of a pandemic
  - Allow better forecasting of its impact
  - Help to determine the appropriate actions to take and when to implement them
  - Can be used by states, communities, businesses, schools and others

## Pandemic Severity Index

Interventions by Setting	1	2 and 3	4 and 5
<b>Home—Voluntary Isolation</b> of ill at home (adults and children) combine with use of anti-viral treatment as available and indicated	<b>Recommend</b>	<b>Recommend</b>	<b>Recommend</b>
<b>Voluntary Quarantine</b> of household members in homes with ill persons (adults and children) consider combining with antiviral prophylaxis if effective, feasible, and quantities sufficient	<b>Generally not Recommended</b>	<b>Consider</b>	<b>Recommend</b>
<b>School—Child Social Distancing</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Dismissal of students from schools and school based activities, and closure of child care programs.</li> <li>• Reduce out of school social contacts and community mixing</li> </ul>	<b>Generally not Recommended</b>	<b>Consider</b> ≤ 4 weeks	<b>Recommend</b> ≤12 weeks
<b>Workplace/Community Adult Social Distancing</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Decrease number of social contacts (e.g. encourage teleconferences, alternatives to face to face meetings)</li> <li>• Increase distance between persons (e.g. reduce density in public transit, work-place)</li> <li>• Modify, postpone, or cancel selected public gatherings to promote social distance (e.g. stadium events, theater performances)</li> <li>• Modify work place schedules and practices (e.g. telework, staggered shifts)</li> </ul>	<b>Generally not Recommended</b>	<b>Consider</b>	<b>Recommend</b>
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# Government Mitigations

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- Triggers for Implementing Interventions
  - Timing will influence their effectiveness
    - Too soon may result in economic and social hardship without public health benefit
    - Too late may limit the benefits to public health
    - Identifying the optimal time will be challenging

# Government Mitigations

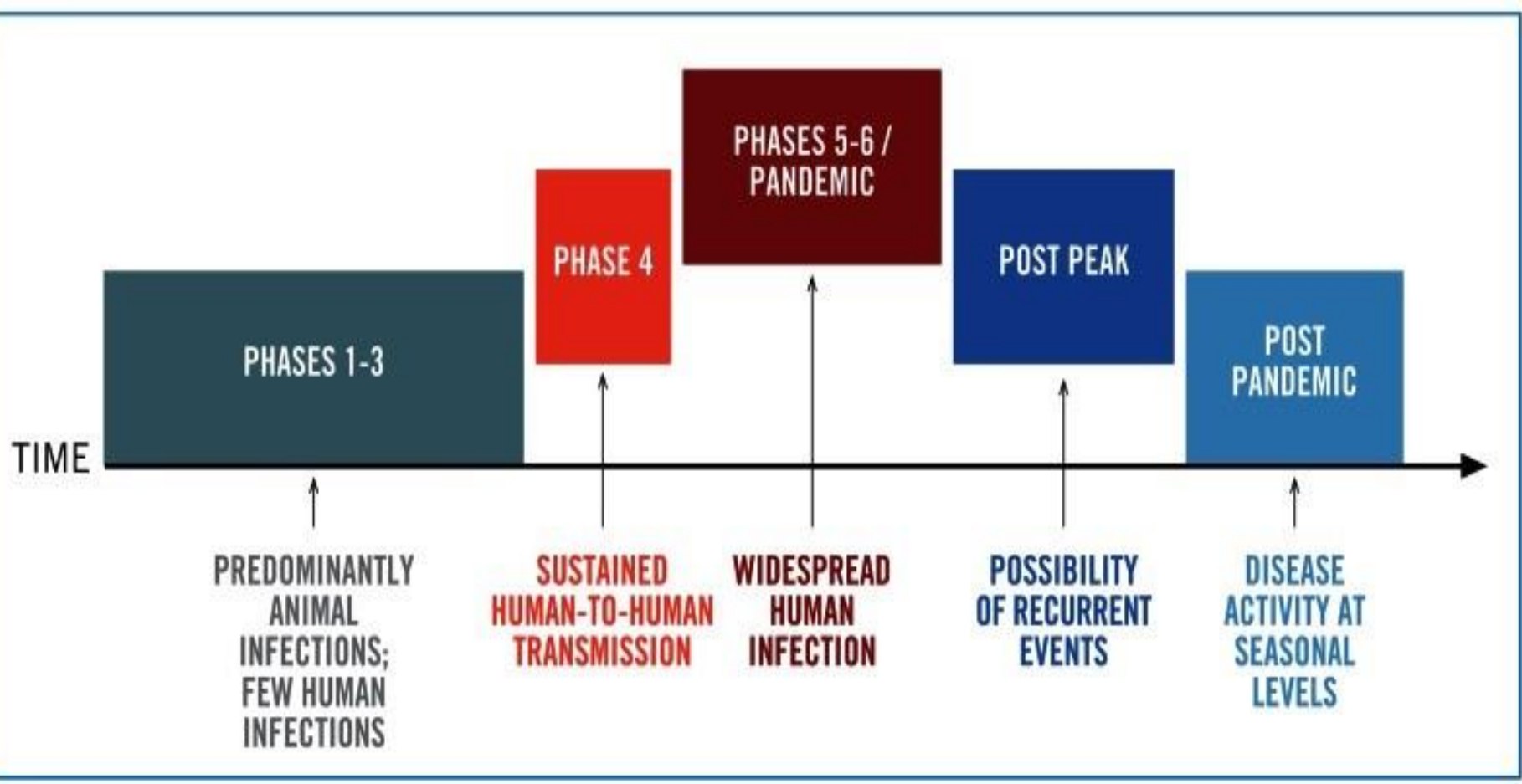
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- Triggers for Implementing Interventions
  - Alert – the notification of critical systems and personnel of their impending activation.
  - Standby – the initiation of decision making processes for imminent activation, including the mobilization of resources and personnel.
  - Activate – refers to actual implementation of specified pandemic mitigation measures.

# Government Mitigations

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- Pandemic Alert Phases
  - The World Health Organization (WHO) developed Phases
    - Categorizes circulating virus
    - Tells world health officials what is expected of:
      - Local health authorities
      - Businesses
      - Communities



# Government Mitigations

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- Pandemic Alert Phases
  - Each phase is a significant increase in risk of a pandemic
  - Each phase encourages world and local officials to implement planning and training
    - Trials being partially performed
    - Being properly prepared for the next expected phase

# Government Mitigations

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- Pandemic Alert Phases
  - Currently in Phase 6 – Widespread Human Infection
  - During this phase governments will continue to monitor and report infections
  - Mandatory mitigations will remain in place



# Government Mitigations

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- Pandemic Alert Phases
  - Currently in Phase 6 – Widespread Human Infection
    - Individuals are expected to be ready to shelter in place if required
      - Personal supplies and essentials should have already been stockpiled

# Pandemic Preparedness: At-home Essentials



**Food and water**  
Enough for 2 weeks



**Prescription medications**  
Continuous supply, if possible



**Hygiene products**  
Enough for 2 weeks



**First aid kit**



**Cleaning supplies**

# Government Mitigations

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## ■ Conclusion

- By understanding what the government will require of us will not only enable us to prepare properly, but also help us to be compliant with guidelines if we choose to reach out to minister to our neighbors during the crisis.



**Questions**

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