

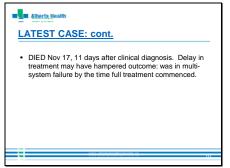
Slide 2





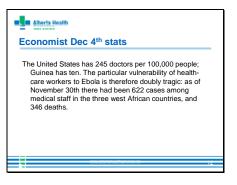
Slide 4 Alberta Health **Dallas Emergency Room Nurses** Slide 5 THE TEN KNOWN CASES OF EBOLA IN THE USA (Dallas) Thomas Eric Duncan – Liberian. Concealed symptoms to fly to US. Taken to Dallas Texas. DIED on isolation ward after 11 days of treatment. Nina Pham – American. Nurse in Dallas TX. Treated Duncan. Isolation precautions not clear, was infected. EBOLA FREE Amber Vinson – American. Nurse in Dallas TX. Treated Duncan. Isolation precautions not clear, was infected. EBOLA FREE Slide 6 THE TEN KNOWN CASES OF EBOLA IN THE USA (Georgia) Dr. Kent Brawtly – American. Christian Missionary. EBOLA FREE Nancy Writebol – American. Christian Missionary. EBOLA FREE Unidentified Patient. EBOLA FREE

Slide 7 Alberta Health THE TEN KNOWN CASES OF EBOLA IN THE USA (New York) Dr. Craig Spencer – American. Doctor working in Guinea. Developed symptoms AFTER return home. Straight to treatment. EBOLA FREE Slide 8 Alberta Health THE TEN KNOWN CASES OF EBOLA IN THE USA (Omaha) Ashoka Mukpo – American. Freelance Cameraman for NBC. Infected in Liberia, flown to Omaha. EBOLA FREE Dr. Rick Sacra – America. Christian Missionary. EBOLA FREE Slide 9 Alberta Health LATEST CASE: Dr. Martin Salia – Sierra Leonean. MSF. Treated in Omaha. Had FALSE NEGATIVE by PCR on Nov. 7, was testing positive by Nov. 10. • Full ICU treatment including: dialysis transfusion of convalescent plasma experimental MAB (ZMapp).



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Background (why this question?)

- AHS/UAH site planning begins August 2014
- At that time, no EVD patient had ever been treated in a modern ICU.
- Extreme risk of transmission to healthcare workers, caregiver, well known.
- Three issues emerge that demand consideration.

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Three Issues

- Culture of Emerg/ICU
- Fear/Stigma surrounding infection
- Invasive nature of intensive care with special attention to blood-related testing/treatment, particularly extracorporeal circulative tx (haemodialysis, ECMO)

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First Question:

 To mitigate the risk of ICU "culture" can we relieve the pressure on bedside clinicians by ruling out, in a principled, evidence or value-based fashion, any form of treatment that will clearly not benefit EVD patients, or cannot be done safely.

Slide 16 Alberta Health **Second Question:** Ought we develop policy that attempts to establish a reasonable balance between patient benefit and staff safety? Is this the 'ethics' contribution to policy-making in the care of EVD patients? Slide 17 Alberta Health Justifications to limit therapeutic tx. Resource Allocation, e.g. most recent pandemic planning, cost, etc. Safety Patient direction Note: in these circumstances, it is inappropriate for bedside clinicians (fiduciaries) to also be acting as resource allocators. Slide 18 Alberta Health **Conscientious Objection**

Alberta Health **Context of Care**

With the following assumptions in place:

- care is being provided in a controlled environment
- staff are trained, drilled, and educated
- equipment is available and functional
- staff are able to honestly express levels of comfort with procedure and this information is actively sought.

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The answer appears to be no:

There is no PRINCIPLED ETHICAL JUSTIFICATION to limit care in such a setting. However:

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- Clinicians must have the ability to use clinical discretion to determine if and how EVD patients will benefit from intensive interventions.

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 Clinicians must have the ability to use clinical discretion
- to determine if and how EVD patients will benefit from intensive interventions.
- That said, EVD also draws us out of an all-things-equal mindset.

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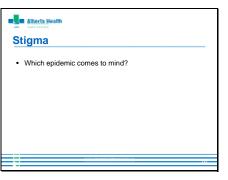
Safety -vs- Efficacy

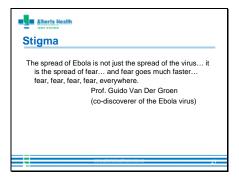
Canadian Critical Care Society Canadian Association of Emergency Physicians Association of Medical Microbiology and I.D. Canada

Ebola Clinical Care Guidelines: A guide for clinicians in Canada (Report #2-Updated: October 28, 2014)

Slide 25 Stigma

Slide 26





Slide 28 Alberta Health **Final points** • Communicate the facts, not the fear. Slide 29 Alberta Health Final points Communicate the facts, not the fear. Know that we can work safely. Know that we must work safely. Slide 30 Alberta Health **Final points** Communicate the facts, not the fear. Know that we can work safely. Know that we must work safely. Drill, Drill, Drill.

Albert	a Health
Final	points

- Communicate the facts, not the fear.
 Know that we can work safely. Know that we must work safely.
 Drill, Drill, Drill.
- Oppose evidence-poor policy. Support and encourage efforts to help those most vulnerable.