



EMSC Newsletter

Wisconsin EMSC-Program Website

July 2009



ERROR IDENTIFIED - BROSELOW TAPE 2007 EDITION A

The following information has been identified as an error in this product and should be corrected as soon as possible.

There is a typographical error on the **Broselow Tape 2007 Edition A**. The error only pertains to this edition of the Broselow Tape.

The error states that the glucagon dosage for children 3-4-5 kg thru white zones should be 0.5mg/kg/dose. The correct dosage for children weighing 3-5 kg is a dose of 0.5 mg glucagon. For children that fall within the blue through green zones the error states that the dosage should be 1 mg/kg/dose with maximum dose of 1 mg. The correct dosage for children in the blue through green zones is 1 mg of glucagon.

The following corrections should be made to any and all Broselow Tapes 2007 Edition A:

- Black out the mg/kg dose for both of these glucagon dosages on the tape
- The dosages for glucagon should read:
- Glucagon 0.5 mg (3-4-5 kg through white zones)
- Glucagon 1 mg (blue through green zones).

Again, the Broselow Tape 2007 Edition **B** does NOT have this error.

DPH Reorganization

As of July 1, 2009, the EMS Section office, which includes the EMSC Program, has moved into a new bureau within the Division of Public Health. The EMS Section, along with the Preparedness Section, are now in the **Bureau of Communicable Diseases and Emergency Response**. The Bureau Director is Sandra Breitborde. The phone and email contact information for the EMSC Program and the EMS Section remains the same, please note our new bureau name. This move will strengthen our partnerships with the other programs within this new Bureau, including the Preparedness Section, which includes Hospital Preparedness and Trauma.

EMSC Advisory Committee Meeting

For our October 6, 2009 EMSC Advisory Committee Meeting, we will have visitors from the Federal EMSC Program, the National Resource Center (NRC), and the National EMSC Data Analysis Resource Center (NEDARC). It is important to have as many of our committee members and partners present at this meeting. We meet from 11am-1pm, at the Sheraton Hotel, Madison, on Tuesday, October 6th as part of the 2-day EMS Advisory Board and STAC meetings and sub-committee meetings. Our guests will be here to learn about our EMSC activities in Wisconsin, to meet all of us, and to offer their support and guidance. For questions about our next meeting in October, please contact Joyce Andersen, EMSC Program Manager, by phone at (608) 266-0472 or email at joyce.andersen@dhs.wisconsin.gov

Did you know?

- Approximately 88,000 children ages 14 and under were treated at hospital emergency rooms for burn-related injuries, 62,500 were thermal burns and 25,500 were scald burns.
- Homes without working smoke alarms are more than twice as likely to have a fire. Two-thirds of residential fires that kill children occur in homes without a working smoke alarm.
- The leading cause of home fires and related injuries is home-cooking equipment. However, most fire-related deaths are from residential fires ignited by smoking materials such as cigarettes.
- Most child play related home fires begin in a bedroom or living room where children are left unattended. The majority of these fires are started by children playing with matches or lighters.

*statistics are the latest available from the National SAFE KIDS Campaign and the United States Fire Administration



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H1N1 (Swine Flu) Information

Spread of this swine influenza A (H1N1) virus is thought to be happening in the same way that seasonal flu spreads. Flu viruses are spread mainly from person to person through coughing or sneezing of people with influenza. Sometimes people may become infected by touching something with flu viruses on it and then touching their mouth or nose. Infected people may be able to infect others beginning 1 day before symptoms develop and up to 7 or more days after becoming sick. That means that you may be able to pass on the flu to someone else before you know you are sick, as well as while you are sick.

The symptoms of novel H1N1 flu virus in people are similar to the symptoms of seasonal flu and include fever, cough, sore throat, runny or stuffy nose, body aches, headache, chills and fatigue. A significant number of people who have been infected with this virus also have reported diarrhea and vomiting. Also, like seasonal flu, severe illnesses and death has occurred as a result of illness associated with this virus.

To help prevent the flu, first and most important: wash your hands. Try to stay in good general health. Get plenty of sleep, be physically active, manage your stress, drink plenty of fluids, and eat nutritious food. Try not touch surfaces that may be contaminated with the flu virus. Avoid close contact with people who are sick.

For this and more information please visit [CDC Novel H1N1 Flu and You](#) and the [Wisconsin Pandemic Flu Resource website](#).

Links:

Fun for Kids

[Children's National Medical Center games](#)

[Otto Club](#)

[Sparky the Fire Dog](#)

[EMSC Coloring Book](#)

Additional Links

[EMSC Performance Measures](#)

[Family Readiness Kit](#)

[Kids Health](#)

[American Academy of Pediatrics](#)

August is National Immunization Awareness Month



August observation of National Immunization Awareness Month (NIAM) is a great way to rally local organizations in your immunization education efforts. Communities are encouraged to plan local health screenings or fairs, media events and other related immunization outreach efforts during the month of August to promote the benefits of immunization.

Why are immunizations important?

Immunization is one of the most significant public health achievements of the 20th century. Vaccines have eradicated smallpox, eliminated wild poliovirus in the United States and significantly reduced the number of cases of measles, diphtheria, rubella, pertussis and other diseases. But despite these efforts, people in the U.S. still die from these and other vaccine-preventable diseases.

Vaccines offer safe and effective protection from infectious diseases. By staying up-to-date on the recommended vaccines, individuals can protect themselves, their families and friends and their communities from serious, life-threatening infections.

For more information and resources please visit the [Center for Disease Control and Prevention](#).

Next EMSC Meeting October 6, 2009

11am-1pm

Sheraton Madison Hotel

706 John Nolen Drive-Madison WI

OCTOBER

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For more information please contact:

[Joyce Andersen, MN, RN](#)

EMSC

DHFS/BLHP&EMS/DPH

1 W. Wilson St., PO Box 2659,

Madison, WI. 53701-2659

phone: (608) 266-0472

fax: (608) 261-6392

joyce.andersen@dhs.wisconsin.gov