

Force Health Protection



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25 September 2006



Military Health System Mission – Peacetime and Wartime

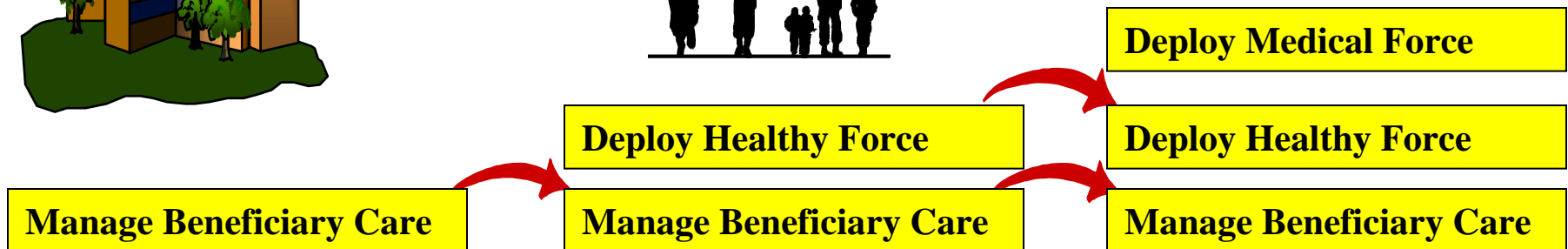
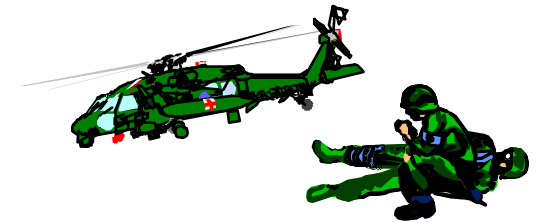
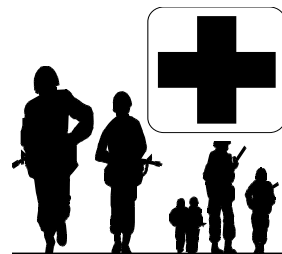
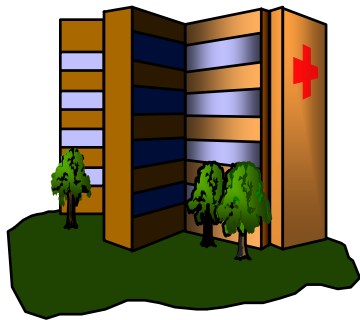
**Patient Care,
Sustain Skills
and Training**

to

**Promote & Protect
Health of the Force**

and

**Deploy to
Support the
Combatant
Commanders**





DoD Force Health Protection Mission

Casualty prevention, achieved through a physically and mentally fit force trained for modern combat and supported by mobile, technologically advanced medical teams. An approach to combat medicine -- expanding beyond acute care services and toward proactive, preventive services that improve the health of service members and identify and address medical threats before casualties can occur.

Three interrelated pillars support the goal of FHP:

- Healthy and Fit Force

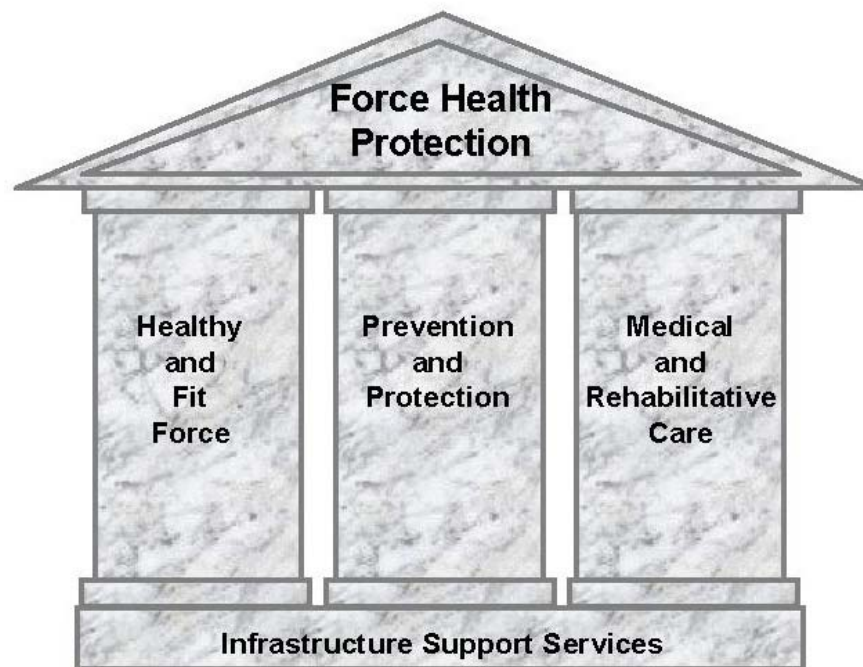
- Casualty Prevention

- Casualty Care and Management



Force Health Protection Pillars

- ❑ Recruit and maintain a healthy and fit force
- ❑ Prevent disease and injury
- ❑ Treat and care for those ill or injured





Force Health Protection

Providing the continuum of care throughout a servicemember's career – from accession to separation or retirement

Pre-Deployment

Deployment

Post-Deployment





Force Health Protection Goals

Goal #1 — Enhance performance through medical interventions

Goal #2 — Protect force and communities from health threats

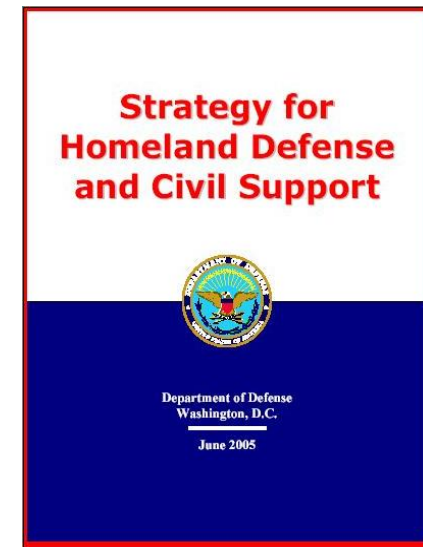
Goal #3 — Reduce death, injuries, and diseases during and after deployments

Goal #4 — Restore health and improve capability to perform the military mission



Homeland Defense and Civil Support

- ❑ **Ensure medical capability for homeland defense and civil support missions.** Driven by:
 - Strategy for Homeland Defense and Civil Support
 - Hurricane Katrina Lessons Learned
 - DoD Quadrennial Defense Review (QDR) MHS Initiative #3
- ❑ **Fulfill DoD responsibilities under the National Response Plan (NRP)**
 - DoD is a supporting agency to all Emergency Support Functions (ESFs), including ESF#8 (Public Health and Medical Services)
- ❑ **Engage the interagency in transforming our national capacity to manage the public health and medical aspects of catastrophic domestic events**
 - Position the Emergency Medical System to surge into a "Disaster Medical System" when needed

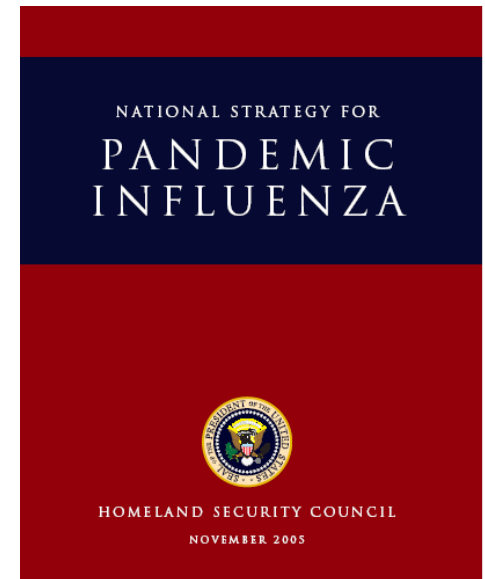




Homeland Defense and Civil Support

❑ Support the National Strategy for Pandemic Influenza through the DoD Pandemic Influenza Implementation Plan

- Centrally funded purchase of vaccines, antivirals, antibiotics, and personal protective equipment
- Support global influenza surveillance efforts
- Community containment measures
- Clinical evaluation and management guidelines





Elements of MHS Preparedness

❑ Biosurveillance

- Armed Forces Health Surveillance Center (AFHSC)
- Early Notification of Community-Based Epidemics (ESSENCE)
- Global Emerging Infections System (GEIS)
- DoD Laboratory Network (DLN)

❑ **Ensure capability and availability of assets** to support multiple, simultaneous WMD incidents

- Defense Critical Infrastructure Program (DCIP)
- Individual medical readiness (IMR)

❑ **Laboratory Diagnostics and Analysis**

- DLN will be Member network of the Federal Integrated Consortium of Laboratory Networks (ICLN). The ICLN promotes common standards of performance, protocols, reporting of results.



Elements of MHS Preparedness

- ❑ **Federal partner in the National Disaster Medical System (NDMS)**
 - DoD and VA provide resources to facilitate Federal coordination of NDMS assets
 - Patient reception and regulation
 - Disaster care, including definitive care
 - Patient transport and evacuation

- ❑ **FDA-licensed Medical Countermeasures**
 - Vaccines (e.g., anthrax, smallpox, Pl)
 - Antibiotics and antivirals (e.g., Cipro, Tamiflu)
 - “Antidotes” (e.g., Prussian Blue)
 - Emergency Use Authorization (EUA) and Pre-EUAs for non-licensed products

- ❑ **DoD Public Health Emergency Officers (PHEOs) who manage public health emergencies at installations/commands worldwide**



Elements of MHS Preparedness

- ❑ **Enhancing Preparedness Efforts**
 - Educate population at risk
 - Train and equip first responders
 - Simulate and exercise
 - Educate decision makers



Way Ahead

Need a process to create a National system to understand population(s) at risk and determine the requirement(s) for medical countermeasures.

- Necessarily includes Federal, state, and local governments, as well as national pharmaceutical manufacturing base