

CITY OF PHILADELPHIA
DEPARTMENT OF BEHAVIORAL HEALTH AND INTELLECTUAL disABILITY SERVICES

April 1, 2015

M E M O R A N D U M

TO: Executive Directors of all agencies under contract with the Philadelphia Department of Behavioral Health and Intellectual disAbility Services (DBHIDS); Mental Health Targeted Case Management Directors; Office of Mental Health and Office of Addiction Services Residential Site Managers; Certified Peer Specialist Program Directors

FROM: Margaret A. Minehart, MD, Medical Director, DBHIDS

SUBJECT: Heat Safety Policy

According to the Centers for Disease Control, from 1979-2003, excessive heat exposure resulted in 8,015 deaths in the United States. During this period, more people in this country died from extreme heat than from hurricanes, lightning, tornadoes, floods, and earthquakes combined. The mortality rates from heat related illness are likely an underestimate as heat exposure is often a contributing factor in deaths attributed to cardiovascular, cerebrovascular and respiratory disorders during heat waves. Participants of behavioral health services are especially susceptible to the danger of heat-related illness as a result of psychotropic medications; substance use; agitation and a greater frequency of medical conditions such as obesity and diabetes. Medications and substances can interfere with the body's ability to regulate heat and an individual's awareness that their body temperature is rising.

Enclosed for your use is the Department of Behavioral Health and Intellectual disAbility Services (DBHIDS) Heat Safety Policy, training materials, and handouts. The policy contains minimum safety requirements for the following Office of Mental Health and Office of Addiction funded programs: residential programs (includes congregate, individual living arrangements and recovery houses), licensed drug and alcohol facilities, and mental health targeted case management programs. Additionally, the policy applies to certified peer specialist programs. It entails training, monitoring, and mechanical cooling requirements. Staff training should be completed by April 15 and copies of sign-in sheets received by the Director of Mental Health Services, DBHIDS, 1101 Market St, 7th Floor, Philadelphia, PA 19107 by May 1. Please conduct training as quickly as possible: heat waves early in the season are often associated with higher rates of mortality.

Although the Heat Safety Policy was developed for specific programs, **the information contained in the Policy will benefit staff and recipients of all Department of Behavioral Health and Intellectual disAbility Services.** Agency staff can prevent deaths from heat-related illness by implementing preventative measures, understanding which individuals are at highest risk, recognizing symptoms, and obtaining medical attention swiftly when symptoms occur. Based on an analysis of mortality data, it was estimated that at least 270 potential victims have been spared from 1995-2004 because the City took modest heat safety measures, including our heat safety program.

Please take precautions to keep facilities and program participants as cool as possible. Air conditioning or fans must be available and it is imperative that drinking water be accessible at all times. We also encourage outreach to your program participants who live in personal care or other types of boarding homes to help ensure their comfort and safety. Any unusual symptoms or rise in body temperature to 100^o Fahrenheit or greater should be immediately evaluated by a physician. Questions regarding medications should be directed to the prescribing physician. Finally, we ask

you to provide heat safety education to your program participants on an ongoing basis.

We have learned several important lessons from heat-related deaths in previous years:

1. Some who died during periods of high heat had air conditioning but did not use it at the time of their death.
2. Staff assessing heat safety at residences should inspect bedrooms (often located on upper floors) when possible. (In one heat-related death, the resident told the case manager that his boarding home had air conditioning. The case manager erroneously assumed that the resident had air conditioning in his bedroom – the location of the death).
3. When a person complains of heat stress symptoms, staff must communicate this information to all other service providers, family members and significant others. Please remember that a history of heat-related illness puts the person at higher risk for future episodes!
4. Adequate heat safety checks involve your staff in two ways: 1) staff assistance to program participants is necessary in April for the development of buddy systems comprised of natural supports, and 2) staff teaming during high heat periods is essential for heat safety checks for individuals at high-risk.

Below is a list of some of the heat safety resources available to the Philadelphia Behavioral Health System this year (not listed are additional resources available to homeless persons)

1. Conditions of high heat (in excess of 81⁰ F) noted in a person’s place of residence (e.g. CRR, PDR, SIL apartment, licensed personal care home, halfway houses) should be reported to:

Situation	Who to Contact
If a Medical Emergency (e.g. fever, panting, disorientation, profuse or lack of sweating) 	911
During regular business hours Staffed Mon – Fri , 8:00 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. 	Environmental Health Services Unit (EHS) of the Philadelphia Health Dept at 215-685-7342, 43, or 44.
After hours Staffed Mon - Fri, 8:00am -8:00 pm 	The Municipal Operator at 311. They will contact the EHS on-call staff person.
During an official <u>heat emergency/ warning</u> Staffed 8:30 a.m. to midnight. 	PCA Heatline at 215-765-9040.

Note: The Philadelphia Property Maintenance Code requires that when a heat emergency/ warning is declared by the Philadelphia Department of Public Health, an indoor temperature not to exceed 81⁰ Fahrenheit must be maintained at Group A-1 (supervised living) facilities. The OMH has interpreted Group A-1 facilities to include LTSRs, behavior shaping residences, CRRs, PDRs, SROs, SIL apartments, shelter plus care units, specialized living arrangements, licensed personal care homes, and halfway houses.

When the Health Department declares a heat warning, a citywide heat emergency hotline is activated: (215) 765-9040. Sponsored by the Health Department and Philadelphia Corporation for the Aging, this resource is open to all Philadelphians regardless of age, and is especially helpful for individuals who do not have anyone to check on them. Staffed from 8:30 am to midnight, heat emergency hotline calls are triaged. Health Department mobile teams and district environmental health inspector’s staff can be dispatched to assess the safety of individuals in their living environment. The same telephone number can be used at any time of the year to learn about Philadelphia Corporation for the Aging services for older Philadelphians. Persons who are already exhibiting symptoms of serious heat-stress disorders should contact 911 immediately.

2. **PECO/PGW programs:** The LIURP of PECO/CMC Energy Services is available to qualified low-income PECO customers who are homeowners and offers free weatherization services and conservation education to help reduce the amount of electricity and natural gas used in the home. Phone number: 800-675-0222. Information about this and other PECO assistance programs can be accessed at: <http://www.peco.com/customerservice/assistanceprograms/pages/default.aspx>. PGW assistance programs may be accessed at: <https://www.pgworks.com/residential/customer-care/payment-assistance>. During Excessive Heat Warnings issued by the National Weather Service, PECO, PWD, and PGW (in the case of gas-fired air conditioning) may cease service suspension for non-payment.
3. **The following programs are air conditioned and available to participants of behavioral health services:**
 - A New Life Peer Support Center 3119 Spring Garden St. Tel# 267-507-3530
Hours: Tues-Sat, 10:00 a.m. - 6:00 p.m. A drop-in center for persons with mental illness.
 - The Philadelphia Recovery Community Center 1701 W. Lehigh Ave, Phila., PA 19132
Tel# 215-223-7700 Hours: Mon, Tues, Wed 10:00am - 6:00pm; Thur and Fri 11:30-7:30;
Sat – Dependent upon programming; Sun - Closed
A safe and positive sanctuary for people in recovery from addiction, their families and members of the community dealing, either directly or indirectly with substance abuse issues. The Center serves as a secure and supervised venue for sober socializing and a physical place for accessing needed services, such as housing, workshops, planned leisure activities and community service work.
 - The Well 2709 North Broad Street, 1st floor Tel# 267-507-3470 Hours: Mon - Fri, 8:30 a.m. – 4:30 p.m.
The Well offers a variety of groups and social activities in the community for persons with mental illness. During high heat periods, activities are in an air conditioned environment
4. **For more information on how to prevent, recognize, and treat heat-related illnesses,** please see the CDC's publication, *Extreme Heat: A Prevention Guide to Promote Your Personal Health and Safety* available at <http://www.bt.cdc.gov/disasters/extremeheat/>

If you have any questions regarding this heat safety packet, please use your normal DBHIDS portals for seeking information, such as the Office of Mental Health Operations Unit staff, Community Behavioral Health Provider Relations staff, Targeted Case Management staff, Intellectual disAbility Services staff, Office of Addiction Services staff, and Behavioral Health Special Initiative staff. Thank you for your attention to this important issue!

Enclosures:

1. Heat Safety Policy
2. Training materials:
 - training curriculum
 - article, *"Reducing the Risk of Heat Stress Disorders for Persons Receiving Behavioral Health Services: Questions and Answers"*
 - case reviews
3. Educational Handouts

HEAT SAFETY POLICY

Issue Date: May 16, 2002

Revised: May 2, 2003; April 26, 2011, April 9, 2014

Applies to the following Office of Mental Health and Office of Addiction Services Programs: Congregate Residential Programs, Supported Independent Living Programs (SIL), Residential Mobile Psychiatric Rehabilitation Programs (MPRS), Licensed Drug and Alcohol programs, and Targeted Case Management (TCM). Also applies to Certified Peer Specialist (CPS) programs.

Definitions:

Heat Warning – An official declaration made by the Philadelphia Health Commissioner, often involving three consecutive days of a heat index of 105⁰, but dependent on other factors as well (e.g. air mass). The first day is declared a heat watch, the second day a heat alert, and the third day an excessive heat warning. The term heat emergency is frequently used interchangeably with the term heat warning.

Relevant City of Philadelphia Ordinances:

The Philadelphia Property Maintenance Code requires that when a heat warning/ emergency is declared by the Philadelphia Department of Public Health, an indoor temperature not to exceed 81⁰ Fahrenheit must be maintained at residential facilities (e.g. CRR, PDR, SIL apartment, licensed personal care home, halfway house).

The Philadelphia Department of Behavioral Health and Intellectual disAbility Services has established additional heat safety requirements (see policy, below) as an addendum to the above ordinance to provide additional protections to persons receiving services from the Behavioral Health System. These additional protections are necessary because of the serious risk factors associated with mental illness (e.g. psychotropic medications) and/or substance addiction

For All Programs Specified Above:

1. Training of all above-listed program staff is required each April on heat-related illness and prevention. The training may consist of a review of the Heat Safety Packet (policy, training curriculum, article, and case reviews) at a staff meeting. It is recommended to have a medically trained person present to answer questions. The training must be completed by April 15 of each year and a copy of the sign-in sheet mailed to the Office of Mental Health to the attention of the Director, by May 1. Heat waves early in the season are often associated with higher rates of mortality.
2. Provide ongoing education and reminders to program participants on heat safety.
3. Above-listed program staff should advocate for resources or special services when needed to ensure an individual's safety. Examples of areas in which advocacy may be needed is in accessing resources such as fans, being moved to a lower floor when risk for heat-related illness is high, negotiating a budgeting plan with the energy company, etc.
4. **If an individual refuses to use safety precautions, and appears to be in danger of developing a serious heat-related illness, the Acute Services Delegates at the Office of Mental Health (215) 685-6440 should be called to determine whether an involuntary commitment (302), is needed for clear and present danger to self. If an individual is showing symptoms of heat exhaustion, contact his or her nurse or physician immediately or 911 if a medical emergency. If an individual is showing symptoms of heat stroke or neuroleptic malignant syndrome, call 911 immediately (see attached article).**

Note: Any unusual symptoms or rise in body temperature to 100⁰ Fahrenheit or greater should be immediately evaluated by a physician. Questions regarding medications should be directed to the prescribing physician.

5. It is imperative that cold drinking water be accessible at all times.

HEAT SAFETY POLICY

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6. The attached article and “*Know These Heat Disorder Symptoms*” should be posted on staff bulletin boards and in staff offices.
7. There must be air conditioning or fans in bedrooms (congregate living) or apartments during the summer months (May through September). **WARNING: Use of fans is safe only in certain conditions.** Please refer to the attached article and information sheet regarding the use of fans. **Post information sheets on program participant bulletin boards and distribute to participants.**
8. Individuals at increased risk for developing heat-related illness should live in lower floor apartments or on the lower floors of congregate living facilities when air conditioning is not available. It will be expected that Residential Program Directors review the health status of each person in their residential facilities to determine whether they should reside in lower floor apartments or on the lower floors of congregate facilities.

Risk factors for heat-related illness include age (below age 5 and 50+), obesity, many physical conditions, use of certain medications (including psychotropic medication), and substance use. Risk should be determined in consultation with the individual’s Primary Care Physician. Refer to the attached article for a more complete list of risk factors.

Residential

9. Residential settings must have safety procedures (monitoring the environment & residents) that go into effect during hot weather conditions. Refer to attached information.
 - a. All housing units must have a temperature gauge that is operable year round in all the living areas of the building, including each bedroom, or in each apartment. A thermometer should also be posted on the exterior of the building (out of direct sunlight).
 - b. Thermometers should be placed in an area that is not subject to drafts and temperature extremes, such as in direct sunlight, close to a window, or in the direct path of a heating vent or above a radiator. Placing the thermometer in a hallway is not recommended, since it is a passageway and not a living space.
10. When the outside temperature rises above 80° Fahrenheit, the indoor temperature must be monitored closely. The heat index can rise quickly indoors, rapidly creating heat overload on a person’s body.
 - a. Procedures for monitoring the environment should include checks on the temperature in the living areas of the building, airflow, availability of cool water, and proper use of fans. Procedures for monitoring residents include a time frame for conducting rounds, checking for early symptoms of heat-related illness and dehydration, and checks for proper clothing. Persons who do not arrive for medications, meals, or other scheduled appointments should be checked immediately. Other safety measures include routine education of residents about safety precautions, encouraging increased hydration (unless medically contraindicated), and making available foods with high water content, such as fruits and salads.
 - b. When the indoor temperature reaches 82° F, residents must be moved to a cooler area, not exceeding 80°F. Options for access to air-conditioning during heat waves must be identified.

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TCM, SIL, MPRS and CPS Teams

11. TCM, SIL, MPRS and CPS team staff must have safety procedures for persons assigned to their teams. We caution staff to pay close attention when the outside temperature reaches 80⁰ F, as the heat index can rise quickly indoors. Options for access to air conditioning during heat waves must be identified for program participants. Additional visits and/ or telephone contacts should occur to: a) ascertain the temperature in the dwelling, the individual's physical health and mental health status, use of cooling measures and b) provide education on preventative measures and symptoms of heat-related illness. This additional support is especially important for individuals living alone and in boarding homes.
12. The above-listed staff need to develop a triage plan in early April to determine each program participant's risk levels during heat waves, i.e., who needs to be seen face-to-face daily, who should receive daily telephone contacts, and who has a support system that will conduct daily checks and communicate with the team (family members, neighbors, landlords, etc.). Individual plans may be detailed on a demographic form or other prominent place in the person's record. Where more than one of these services works with the same individual, they will together coordinate planning to ensure the person's safety.

Physicians and nurses can best ascertain the level of risk, and when not available on a team, staff can consult with the person's psychiatrist or primary care physician. During heat waves, the triage plan should be implemented to ensure that those falling into the moderate to high need categories are checked a minimum of once daily. A buddy system with neighbors/ friends should also be encouraged. The following chart may be used as a general guide:

Level of Need For Daily TCM, SIL, MPRS and/or CPS Team Contact During Heat Waves

	MILD	MODERATE TO HIGH
Living Arrangement/ Supports	1. OMH residential setting 2. Family setting 3. Independent living situation where another mobile service support team has agreed to make daily contact. 4. Any other living situation where another responsible party is checking on participant daily. OR Has other supports such as visiting nurse, case management or residential support team who agree to make daily checks, or spends much of the day at outside programs.	1. No telephone available 2. Personal care home 3. Independent living AND Lacks other supports such as residential staff / other mobile service support team, family who could work with your team to make daily checks.
Physical Factors	Program participant is stable and has mild to no physical risk factors.	Any of the following factors: 1. Compromised physical condition 2. Use of psychotropic medications 3. Age (below age 5 and age 50+) 4. Substance use 5. Obesity 6. Prior history of heat stress illness

Heat Safety Training Curriculum

The information referred to in this curriculum is provided in this Heat Safety Packet: 1) cover memo with resources listed, 2) Heat Safety Policy, 3) article, "Reducing the Risk of Heat-Related Illness for Persons Receiving Behavioral Health Services" and 4) handouts.

1. Prevalence

- One hundred eighteen deaths were attributed to heat-related illness in Philadelphia in 1993.
- In recent years, the average number of heat-related deaths per year in Philadelphia is forty.
- Approximately five hundred heat-related deaths occurred in Chicago in 1995 (more than from all other natural disasters combined that year).
- It is estimated that in the summer of 2003, there were 30,000+ heat related deaths in Europe in a prolonged, 3 week heat wave. It is estimated that 14,802 of those deaths occurred in France alone.
- Philadelphians who receive behavioral health services die of heat-related illness each year. They are at higher risk for developing the illness.

2. Heat-related illness:

- **What is it?**
Review symptoms of heat exhaustion, heat stroke, neuroleptic malignant syndrome
- **Steps to take if you see symptoms**
Emphasize: heat stroke can develop very quickly from heat exhaustion.

3. Who is at greatest risk?

Review individual risk factors

4. Weather factors that increase risk

Hot dry winds, humidity (heat index) (explain how this affects the ability for sweat to evaporate), heat, direct sun

5. Prevention

Review heat safety policy requirements and internal procedures to meet the requirements. Stress the importance of program participant education, review safety measures listed on handouts, including fan safety and hydration, and assisting the individuals in developing a personalized heat safety plan.

6. Resources

Review those listed in cover letter and ask participants to share others, particularly places to go to seek air-conditioning (shopping mall, friend's home, library, etc.)

7. Individual reviews/ lessons learned

Reducing the Risk of Heat Stress Disorders For Persons Receiving Behavioral Health Services: Questions and Answers

by Ann Rudnick

What is heat related illness?

Heat-related illnesses occur when the heat level in the body is greater than the amount it can normally release, or when there is impaired ability by the body for heat loss. There are three ways for the body to cool itself: 1) varying the rate and depth of blood circulation, 2) sweating and 3) panting. When the internal body temperature rises, the heart pumps more blood, blood vessels dilate to accommodate an increase in blood flow, and the blood is circulated closer to the skin's surface to enable the release of excess heat into the cooler atmosphere. Interestingly, sweating does not alone cool the body. It is the process of evaporation that pulls heat away from the skin and into the cooler atmosphere. Heat-related illnesses develop when the body cannot remove the heat and the inner core body inner temperature begins to rise above 98.6°¹

Heat-related illness ranges from mild weakness, dizziness and fatigue; heat cramps; heat edema; heat syncope (fainting); and heat exhaustion; to the life threatening conditions of heat stroke,² and neuroleptic malignant syndrome (NMS). Although NMS can also occur in normal temperatures, it is similar to heat stroke. Milder heat-related symptoms can be treated with non-diuretic fluids, rest, and placement in a cooler setting. Additional cooling measures include applying cool, wet cloths and use of fans and air conditioning. **Heat stroke and neuroleptic malignant syndrome can be lethal and require immediate, in-hospital emergency treatment.**³

The progression from mild symptoms to heat exhaustion to heat stroke can be quite rapid. Early recognition of symptoms and prompt treatment is critical. Once heat stroke develops, the temperature can become so elevated that brain damage and death may occur in less than ten minutes unless medical help is immediate.⁴ Please refer to page 4 of this article for a description of the major heat-related illnesses, their symptoms, and first aid.

By recognizing which individuals are at risk, observing environmental conditions, and taking preventative measures (e.g. ensuring the consumption of appropriate fluids, knowing the symptoms and

swift actions to take), heat-related illness can be minimized and lives can be saved.

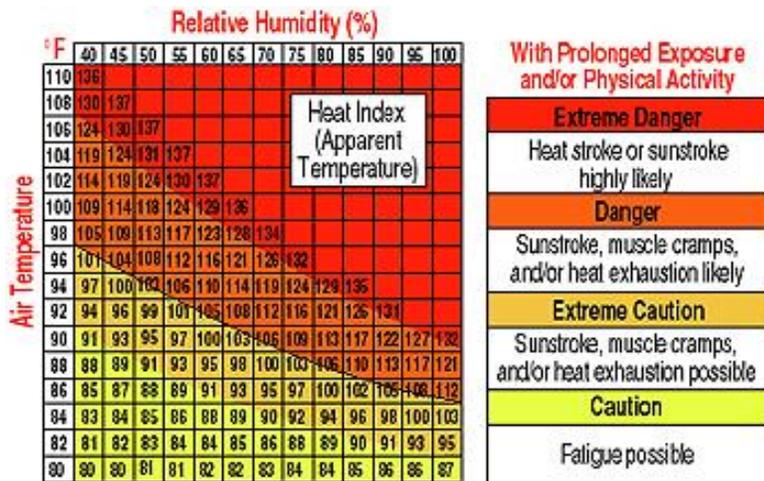
Who is at greatest risk for heat-related illness? ^{1,2,3,4, 5,6,7,8}

Persons at greatest risk for heat-related illness are those who:

- Are infants to age 4 or who are age 50+
- Are taking a variety of medications, including neuroleptic medication - especially antipsychotic medications, tranquilizers, and antidepressant medications and other medications such as antihistamines, anti-seizure medications, lung, heart and blood pressure medication
- Have chronic medical conditions such as obesity; heart, lung or kidney disease, uncontrolled diabetes, high blood pressure, hyperthyroidism, poor circulation, skin disease, and eating disorders
- Have acute medical conditions such as:
 - DEHYDRATION
 - FEVER
 - HISTORY OF PREVIOUS HEAT STROKE
 - PROLOGNED EXERTION
- Are agitated/increased psychomotor activity
- Abuse alcohol and/or drugs
- Lack air conditioning/ don't turn it on or lack proper ventilation for heat & humidity
- Live on upper floors
- Wear heavy clothing.

About 80% of heat stroke deaths occur in persons aged 50 and older, because they are more likely to have other risk factors such as disease, decreased cardiac output, dehydration, use of medications, poor mobility (which diminishes the ability to remove excess clothing, get a drink of water, or relocate to a cooler room), and impaired ability to regulate body temperature, (e.g. reduced sweating response to heat).³

Individuals at greater risk for developing heat disorders need to be closely monitored, particularly when: 1) environmental conditions increase the amount of heat stress 2) when persons exhibit side effects of medications or 3) when it is known that they are actively using substances such as alcohol, amphetamines, cocaine, ecstasy, heroin, LSD, and



HEAT INDEX VALUES

Possible heat disorders for people in higher risk groups

80-90	Fatigue possible with prolonged exposure and/or physical activity
90-105	Heat stroke, heat cramps and heat exhaustion possible with prolonged exposure or physical activity
105-130	Heat stroke, heat cramps and heat exhaustion likely with prolonged exposure or physical activity
130 +	Heat/stroke highly likely with continued exposure

With Prolonged Exposure and/or Physical Activity

Extreme Danger
Heat stroke or sunstroke highly likely
Danger
Sunstroke, muscle cramps, and/or heat exhaustion likely
Extreme Caution
Sunstroke, muscle cramps, and/or heat exhaustion possible
Caution
Fatigue possible

SINCE HEAT INDEX (HI) VALUES WERE DEVISED FOR SHADY, LIGHT WIND CONDITIONS, EXPOSURE TO FULL SUNSHINE CAN INCREASE HI VALUES BY UP TO 15°F. ALSO, STRONG WINDS, PARTICULARLY WITH VERY HOT, DRY AIR, CAN BE EXTREMELY HAZARDOUS.

The shaded zone on the HI chart is above 105°F. This corresponds to a level of HI that may cause increasingly severe heat disorders with continued exposure and/or physical activity. The charts do not take into account the specific risk factors affecting individuals (e.g. health factors, insulative factors for clothing).

From: Darling, Allan. National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, National Weather Service Internet Weather Source. (6/27/2000). Heatwave. [Online].¹

PCP. Neuroleptic medications and other drugs (e.g., ecstasy) can create neuroleptic malignant syndrome, a hypermetabolic state generating excessive heat and suppressing the body's ability to cool itself -- leading to a sequence of events similar to heat stroke.⁹

What environmental conditions place participants of behavioral health services at greatest risk?

Environmental factors that affect the body's ability to heat and cool itself include air temperature, humidity, sun exposure, wind, and clothing. During high air temperatures, body heat cannot be sufficiently lost. During humid, windless weather, heat loss by evaporation of moisture on the skin is also impaired (it is the actual evaporation of perspiration that cools the body by drawing away heat). **When the relative humidity in the air is high, the air is less able to support further moisture from the evaporation of perspiration.**¹⁰ Strong winds, with very hot, dry air are also very dangerous.

The National Weather Service has devised the "Heat Index" (also referred to as "felt air temperature") to accurately measure how hot it

really feels when relative humidity (RH) is added to the actual air temperature. **The Heat Index is the most accurate measure to use when assessing the level of precautions to be taken for the prevention of heat-related illness.** As the above chart indicates, heat stroke, heat cramps and heat exhaustion are possible at a *Heat Index* of 90⁰ ("felt air temperature"). When the RH is 100%, a heat index of 87⁰ occurs at an actual air temperature of just 80⁰ Fahrenheit.

Why is drinking fluids so important?

Heat exhaustion is described as a form of shock due to loss of fluid in the body (dehydration). Like a car with a radiator leak pulling a trailer up a mountain, there is not enough fluid in the system to cool off the engine (via sweating), so the car overheats.¹¹ Dehydration can occur when there is decreased fluid intake, decreased ability to experience the sensation of thirst, increased sweating, and increased fluid loss from acute illness and from some medications.³ With exposure to direct sunlight and temperatures in excess of 90⁰ F, an individual can lose as much as a half gallon of water every ten minutes, and this dehydration can seriously interfere with the body's internal thermostat.⁴

During times when individuals are at risk of becoming dehydrated, they should be encouraged to increase consumption of non-diuretic beverages. ***Drinking of non-diuretic fluids needs to occur before a person experiences thirst***, since we do not become thirsty until we have already lost 1.5 to 2 liters of fluid. Non-diuretic fluids are non-alcoholic, non-carbonated, caffeine-free beverages such as water and juice. Alcoholic beverages (including beer) should be avoided, as they are diuretic (increase fluid loss through urination).

Early symptoms of dehydration include lowered urine output, tiredness, anxiety and irritability. Symptoms of severe dehydration may include uncoordinated gait and spastic muscle movement as well as altered consciousness. Unreplaced fluid loss can raise the body's temperature to heat exhaustion which can quickly progress to heat stroke.¹⁰

Persons who (1) have epilepsy or heart, kidney, or liver disease, (2) are on fluid restrictive diets, or (3) have problems with fluid retention should consult a physician before increasing their fluid consumption.¹

Aside from air conditioning and fans, what can be done to keep temperatures inside buildings cool?

Shades, drapes, awnings, or shutters should be used to reduce the amount of heat coming into a building. Awnings are the most effective.

Temperature in a specific area is affected by the heat index, the amount of sun exposure of windows (air from windows with sunny exposures will be hotter), and the amount of cross-ventilation, particularly on upper, hotter floors (because hot air rises, a cumulative effect of heat can occur on the upper floors of a building). Air flow is a major factor in cooling.

How can fans best be used?

Fans in or next to a window, particularly box fans, help to bring in cooler air from the outside. When the heat index is below 99°, electric fans help sweat evaporate which cools the body. However, fans must be used with caution: when the heat index is above 99°, air movement from a fan can make the effects of heat even worse.¹² A heat index of 99° exceeds normal body temperature

(98.6°) and the hot air from the fan will actually heat the body instead of facilitating the cooling process!

Fans should not be used at temperatures above 90° when the humidity over 35%.⁵ Fans are especially dangerous when used in areas where windows are closed, as the indoor temperature may rise above 90° more quickly. During high temperature conditions, individuals should be moved to/ seek air conditioned areas.

What can be done for people who don't have air conditioning, or who have air conditioning and are concerned about their electric bills?

If air conditioning is not available, persons should stay in the coolest area of the building (usually the lowest floor), out of the sunshine, and use fans, cool showers, shades, drapes and awnings as described above, with special attention to air flow. Humid air from bathrooms and cooking in the kitchen should be vented out in the absence of air conditioning.

When the temperature in the living space reaches a high level, individuals should go to an air conditioned environment each day for several hours. **Air conditioning is the #1 protective factor against heat-related illness.** Being in air conditioning, even if only for a few hours, can mean the difference between reversing or worsening heat-related illness. Options might include a neighbor or a relative's air conditioned home, a movie theater, supermarket, shopping mall, public library, senior center, drop-in center. Even running the air conditioner for just a few hours a day can give the body the opportunity to reduce the heat stress to the level needed to cope with the heat load.

Persons who have air conditioning but are concerned about their electric bills can reduce their bills by seeking other air conditioned environments for part of the day and can make specialized payment arrangements with the electric company. Agency support staff should advocate on the individual's behalf with the energy company regarding a budget plan when an individual may have a difficult time articulating their concerns/ needs themselves.

Please Post

Please Post

Know These Heat Disorder Symptoms

<i>Heat Disorder</i>	<i>Symptoms May Include:</i>	<i>Measures to Take While Awaiting Medical Evaluation:</i>
<p><i>Heat Exhaustion</i></p>	<p>Normal temperature possible, but can rise to 104.9°F.</p> <p>Heavy sweating, weakness, skin cold, pale and clammy. Pulse thready, rapid, weak. Rapid breathing. Chills, fainting, nausea, vomiting. Throbbing headache, visual disturbances.</p> <p>If not treated, the victim's condition will worsen; body temp. will keep rising, possibly leading to heat stroke.^{1,2,4}</p>	<p>These symptoms or rise in body temperature to 100° or greater should be evaluated immediately by a physician. The measures listed below may be used while seeking medical attention.</p> <p>While contacting medical help, move the victim to a cooler environment, a/c and/or fan. Remove excess clothing. Reduce body temperature with cool wet cloths. Check and continue to monitor the person's breathing and pulse. Give sips of water if not nauseous/ vomiting.</p>
<p><i>Heat Stroke (or sunstroke)</i></p> <p>The mortality rate may be as high as 10%²</p>	<p>High body temperature (104.9°+ F).²</p> <p>Mental status changes: such as confusion, irritability, combativeness, slurred speech, unsteadiness.² Possible unconsciousness.</p> <p>Rapid, shallow breathing or slow, deep breathing.</p> <p><u>Sweating stops: hot, dry skin indicates a life threatening situation!!!</u></p> <p>Brain damage & death can occur in less than 10 minutes unless medical help is immediate!^{1,2,4}</p>	<p><u>HEAT STROKE IS A SEVERE MEDICAL EMERGENCY. SUMMON EMERGENCY MEDICAL ASSISTANCE OR GET THE VICTIM TO A HOSPITAL IMMEDIATELY. DELAY TO A HOSPITAL CAN BE FATAL.</u></p> <p>While waiting for medical help, move the victim to a cooler environment, a/c or fan if possible. Remove excess clothing. Reduce body temperature with cool wet cloths. Do not give fluids if victim refuses or is vomiting or there are changes in the level of consciousness. Check and continue to monitor the person's breathing and pulse.</p>
<p><i>Neuroleptic Malignant Syndrome</i></p> <p>The victim is often taking neuroleptic medication (antipsychotic and antidepressants) or using recreational drugs (especially Ecstasy). Dehydration & exhaustion are other risk factors.¹⁴</p>	<p>Similar to heat stroke. May look initially like heat exhaustion, with <u>fever and/or severe muscle rigidity.</u>¹⁴</p> <p>Mental status changes as above. High or low blood pressure; dizziness, rapid pulse & breathing, incontinence. Tremors, slow, irregular or spasmodic movements of the limbs, facial muscles and eyes.</p> <p>Difficulty swallowing, speaking, loss of voice and seizures.</p> <p>8-20% of cases will result in death.^{14,15}</p>	<p><u>NEUROLEPTIC MALIGNANT SYNDROME IS A SEVERE MEDICAL EMERGENCY.</u></p> <p>SUMMON EMERGENCY MEDICAL ASSISTANCE OR GET THE VICTIM TO A HOSPITAL IMMEDIATELY.</p> <p><u>DELAY TO A HOSPITAL CAN BE FATAL.</u></p> <p>Same measures as for heat stroke, above.</p>

Further information on heat disorders, symptoms, first aid, and heat wave safety tips can be accessed through the National Weather Service Website at http://www.nws.noaa.gov/os/brochures/heat_wave.shtml

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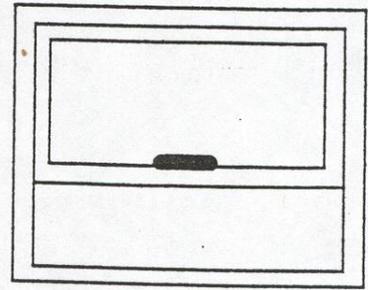
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PLEASE POST

PLEASE POST

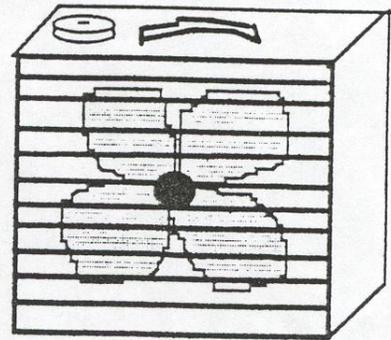
Philadelphia Corporation for Aging

Fan Facts



Do-

- ✿ Do use your fan in or next to a window. Box fans are best.
- ✿ Do use a fan to bring in the cooler air from the outside.
- ✿ Do use your fan by plugging it directly into the wall outlet. If you need an extension cord, the extension cord should be UL (Underwriter Laboratories) approved.



Don't-

- ✿ Don't use a fan in a closed room without windows or doors open to the outside.
- ✿ Don't believe that fans cool air. They don't. They just move the air around. The fans keep you cool by evaporating your sweat.
- ✿ Don't use a fan to blow extremely hot air on yourself. This can cause heat exhaustion to occur more rapidly.

If you're afraid to open your window to use a fan, choose other ways to keep cool. See the Do's and Don'ts on the attached Heat Stress Fact Sheet.

For more information or help, call the
Philadelphia Corporation for Aging Senior Helpline
(215) 765-9040

Translations available in 8 languages
Prepared in cooperation with the Philadelphia Department of Public Health
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Heat Safety Training: Critical Incident Reviews

The reviews below are based on actual individual histories. Some of the information has been changed to preserve the confidentiality of those involved. A number of the actions listed apply to case management staff while other actions are more applicable to residential staff.

Suggestions for the facilitating the review:

Begin the reviews by giving little initial information. Allow the audience to ask questions to assess risk factors. Example: "We are going to review four different residential situations. I will briefly introduce each. I would like you to ask questions to assess the individual's amount of risk for heat-related illness. Then we will go back and discuss each case more thoroughly. The first situation involves a 45-year-old woman living in a SIL apartment. What would you like to know about her to assess her risk factors?"

Examples of questions to assess the amount of risk include:

Age? Health status? Weight? Drug or alcohol addiction? Type of residence? Behavioral health status? What floor does person reside on? Is this the top floor? What rooms have air conditioning? Is it used properly? Are fans available? Are they used properly? What are the weather conditions? Is the person keeping hydrated? Do they have any condition where fluids should be restricted? How is the airflow in each room?

After initial discussion of risk factors for each case, inform participants that all were persons who died from heat-related illness. Return to each review to provide additional material and discuss the actions to be taken and lessons learned.

Situation I

A 38-year-old woman, 5'8", 160 pounds, resides in a Supervised Independent Living (SIL) apartment. She is prescribed Lithium and Clozaril. There is no history of drug or alcohol abuse. In March, she is found in bed in a catatonic state; it appears she has not taken her medications for several days. She is treated on an inpatient unit for several days and her medications re-started. Shortly after returning home, she develops diarrhea and complains of weakness.

Support staff make frequent contacts during this time and schedule a psychiatry appointment. When she misses her psychiatry appointment (she states she was too tired to make the trip), the psychiatrist evaluates her at home and orders blood tests and a follow-up psychiatric appointment. Temperatures are predicted to be in the high 90's during the week. The woman is found deceased in her apartment several days later. She is sitting on the sofa with the television on. It appears she had been taking her medication until the previous evening dosage. The air conditioner is off. The only airflow into the apartment is through an open sliding glass door. The environment is hot (mid-90's) and there are signs of body decomposition from the heat.

LESSONS LEARNED:

- Persons with fevers and/or dehydration and/or in weakened state are at higher risk!
- All other things being equal, the mortality rate is higher for persons during heat waves earlier in the season, as the body has not yet acclimated to the higher temperatures.
- Air conditioning is helpful only if it is used.

ACTIONS:

- Phone calls or visits at least once daily during periods of high heat (the ideal is two checks daily). These checks may include coordination with a buddy system.
- Program participant education on heat safety.

Situation II

A 39-year-old woman is living in an unlicensed rooming house. She is of average size. An annual physical examination in February shows her to be in good health. She has a history of drinking approximately five shots of liquor a week. When asked, she reports that the rooming house is air-conditioned. In mid-summer she receives emergency room treatment for heat exhaustion on a day when the temperature reaches 99^o. The weather during the four weeks that follows is ranges in the high 80's and 90's. A heat warning/ emergency is declared for six days during this four-week period.

Three days after receiving emergency room treatment, the woman complains of not feeling well related to the weather. She insists on going alone to her scheduled follow-up medical appointments, but does not follow through. There is no follow-up documentation by case management of the reason her visits were missed. In the four weeks that follow, she appears agitated and confused. In week three, she meets with her psychiatrist. There is no documentation in the psychiatrist's notes regarding the symptoms of confusion and agitation, nor about the episode of emergency room treatment for heat-related illness. During week four she is discovered deceased in bed. The room is not fully ventilated: one window is slightly open and other windows are closed and covered with plastic.

LESSONS LEARNED:

- A previous history of heat-related illness is a risk factor.
- Persons living in boarding homes, particularly unlicensed homes, may be at higher risk (also true of persons living alone in apartments).
- Unlicensed personal care homes currently do not fall under the jurisdiction of the Philadelphia Property Maintenance Code. The Code requires that when a heat emergency/ warning is declared by the Philadelphia Department of Public Health, an indoor temperature not to exceed 81^o Fahrenheit must be maintained in residential facilities (e.g. CRR, PDR, SIL apartment, licensed personal care home, half-way houses).
- Whenever possible (with permission of the resident and the owner), the bedroom should be routinely checked by case managers and residential staff to ensure adequate air flow through windows and that air conditioning and fans are being used properly. In this case, there was no air conditioning in the person's bedroom!
- Airflow is extremely important for cooling the building when air conditioning is not available, particularly when temperatures are lower at night. In this case, neither the building nor the resident cooled down overnight because of the obstructed airflow.

- When permission to go into the bedroom is not given, staff must be very clear in their communication with the resident to ensure an accurate assessment of his or her risk factors.
- Buddy systems are important for everyone, even those not at high risk.
- Combativeness, confusion and agitation may be symptoms of heat-related illness

ACTIONS:

- Following an episode of heat-related illness, a person should be considered at high risk and a safety plan should be revised to reflect this.
- When an episode of heat-related illness occurs, staff must alert *all* other service providers, family and significant others (as appropriate) and communicate safety measures to be taken.
- When a resident misses a follow-up medical appointment after emergency room treatment, extra measures need to be taken to ensure that the next medical appointment is kept. All of the follow-up measures must be carefully documented.

Situation III

A 58-year-old man is living in an apartment setting. The apartment is located on the 3rd floor of a three-story building. The temperature outside is 98⁰ and the heat wave is expected to continue over the next several days. The man has an air conditioner but refuses to turn it on because it uses too much electricity. He has a small fan that is operating on the floor. Symptoms of paranoia are evident and he refuses to open the windows. His health status is unknown: he refuses to see either a psychiatrist or a physician. He does not take any medication. There is no thermostat or thermometer present in the apartment. Heat in the winter is controlled at a central location in the building.

LESSONS LEARNED:

- This gentleman is unable to properly care for himself. The situation is precarious because of the location of the apartment on a higher floor, closed windows and lack of air conditioning. This resident needs to leave the environment over the next few days (and stay with a relative/friend or in a heat emergency shelter) and receive another permanent placement as soon as possible.
- Fans are dangerous to use as the temperature approaches 90⁰.
- Airflow is extremely important when the air outside is cooler than the air inside. Fans work best when placed in or near the window.
- Thermometers inside and outside the building are necessary so that the person can monitor the temperature level.

ACTIONS:

- Avoid placing individuals in housing above the second floor if possible.
- Assess amount of risk for each person in March and make appropriate residential changes before the heat wave season begins and a crisis develops. We do recognize however, that mental status can change, despite our best planning efforts.
- If the individual is willing to leave his or her residential setting and has a safe environment (family/friend) at which they can stay temporarily, measures should be taken to assist this process.
- If the person is willing to leave his or her residential setting and does **not** have a safe environment (family/friend) at which they can stay temporarily: 1) facilitate the

Riverview referral process and 2) initiate arrangements for another permanent residential placement.

- If a person refuses to leave despite repeated attempts to remove him or her from the life-threatening environment, as a last resort, contact the Acute Services Unit/ Delegates line to seek a petition for an involuntary mental health commitment (302) under the “unable to care” criteria. If the 302 petition is not approved, then monitor the situation as closely as possible so that if heat-related illness symptoms do occur, a 302 petition can be sought again. Call 911 immediately if an emergency medical situation develops. If a 302 petition is not approved initially, the Dept of Behavioral Health Targeted Case Management Unit (TCMU) staff and/or Budgets and Contracts Program Analyst should be notified as appropriate. If a staff person is not available, contact their Supervisor.
- Persons with air conditioning who are concerned about their electric bill should seek other air-conditioned environments during the day. Targeted Case Management (TCM) and SIL staff can assist them in developing a budget plan with PECO where the payments are averaged across months.

Situation IV

A 38-year-old man, living in transitional housing, 6’2”, and weighing 370 pounds, is living in on the fourth (top) floor of the residence. His psychiatrist notes in his annual psychiatric evaluation that the resident has been gaining substantial weight over the past year related to the psychotropic medication he is prescribed. As a result, his medication dosages have been reduced and his weight will be monitored closely. This resident has no history of drug or alcohol use. Two resident lounges and the staff offices on the first floor have air conditioning. All bedrooms have ceiling fans. Temperatures are running in the mid-90’s. This individual was last known to be alive at 8:30 am. He collapses sometime between 8:30 am and 8:45 am while dressing (he did not respond to further calls by staff to come down.) A van driver, who arrived at the residence to pick him up, leaves without him when he does not appear. He is found two hours later, lying on the floor, having succumbed to the heat while dressing. The Medical Examiner estimates that he died shortly after he was last seen alive by another resident in the morning.

LESSONS LEARNED:

- Obesity is a high risk factor!
- Wherever possible, persons with high risk factors should have bedrooms on lower floors.
- Persons who do not appear for breakfast, medications, or for a van ride should be checked on immediately! It is critically important that morning shift residential staff arrive on time to ensure that everyone is accounted for during this hectic time.

ACTIONS:

- Persons at higher risk (e.g. obesity) should be placed on lower floors.
- Residential staff should routinely check airflow and temperature in areas that do not have air conditioning.
- Each room should be carefully inspected in the morning to ensure residents have either left their bedrooms or if they remain in the bedroom, that the temperature in the room is within safe limits.