

portation and local evacuation plans should be designated and medical teams must be full equipped.

Keywords: chemicals; decontamination; gas leak; incident place management; Turkey

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(110) Medical Preparedness for Mass-Gathering Situations at Major Baseball Stadium in Japan: Renovation Planning for Hanshin Koshien Stadium

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Introduction: Hanshin Koshien Stadium, Japan's oldest major baseball stadium with a capacity of 50,000 spectators, is under renovation planning. Built in 1924, it only has a small, old-fashioned clinic for the provision of first aid, it lacks a policy and equipment to cope with a multi-casualty incident. The hospital, located one km from the stadium, is expected to be the most active medical facility during major incidents, but the hospital's relationship with the stadium management has been superficial. After receiving a press report in November 2005 about the stadium's renovation plan, the authors contacted with the stadium management. **Methods:** Meetings among the stadium management, city fire department, and the hospitals were initiated. The topics discussed were: (1) renewal of the stadium clinic; (2) elevators that would accommodate stretchers; (3) public access defibrillators; (4) approach and parking space for emergency vehicles; (5) evacuation route for spectators; (6) backup electricity; (7) emergency communication equipment; (8) open space for a triage post and a casualty clearing station; (9) stockpile of supplies; and (10) a Helipad.

Results: Stadium management was too slow to accomplish an agreement with the hospital within one year due to: (1) management's ignorance of the stadium's medical hazards; (2) a lack of administrative control on medical preparedness in mass-gathering situations; (3) the poor relationship between the management and the local medical community; and (4) absence of nationwide statistics about medical preparedness and responses for mass-gathering situations.

Conclusions: In order to promote preparedness for mass-gathering situations, the medical community should negotiate with venue managements or event organizers about: (1) hazards and potential incidents; (2) lessons learned from domestic and foreign incidents; and (3) national laws and local regulations.

Keywords: baseball stadiums; hospitals; Japan; management; relationships

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(111) Medical Assistance in 2006 World Roller Speed Skating Championship

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Introduction: The World Roller Speed Skating Championship was held from 01–09 September 2006 in Anyang City, South Korea. An on-site, medical-aid station was set up and, when necessary, patients were transferred to the emergency department of the appointed hospital. The objective of this study was to examine the characteristics specific to both injury patterns and mass-gathering support of inline roller skating.

Methods: Patient data were collected from special medical records at the medical aid station and from electronic hospital records. Collected variables were analyzed.

Results: A total of 215 patients visited during the 10 days. Of the total number of patients, 78% visited the facility for the first time and 56% were foreigners. There was no serial increase in the numbers or rate of patients except for revisiting patients. Except for teenagers, the number of male patients was greater than of females, especially for patients >60 years of age. Minor injury was the most common complaint of patients, especially for the players. Rate of injury among all visits was 62%. Twenty-four patients (11.2%) were transferred to the hospital. Provisions of medication and dressing were the first and second most common treatments, respectively.

Conclusion: Medical assistance for the inline roller skate game has the specific characteristics of inline roller skate injuries and the mass-gathering sports events. Preparedness should be suited to the specific patterns of patients. It will be necessary to study more cases every year for characterizing various patterns of patients in inline roller skate games.

Keywords: emergency department; injury patterns; medical aid station; preparedness; roller skating

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(112) Club Drugs and their Abuse: A Hospital Case Series and Experiences in a Prehospital Music Festival Environment

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A series of six gamma-hydroxybutyrate (GHB) overdoses during a 12-hour period presented to the emergency department following a local music festival. Two patients who presented to the emergency department simultaneously required intubation and ventilation.

Recent analyses of target populations have identified a rise in the recreational use of so called "club drugs", namely GHB, ketamine, and methamphetamine (MDMA) in some parts of the world. Following ingestion, patients may present in various states, ranging from mild intoxication to coma. Presentations have the capacity to utilize significant medical resources, which may be limited in a prehospital setting. Studies of GHB have demonstrated a high variability of sedative potential across volunteers, suggesting an

increased likelihood of accidental over dosage. Deaths have been reported as a result of all of these drugs.

The current literature, guidelines, and trends of use of these drugs were reviewed, and recent research identifying their pharmacodynamics, as well as potential novel methods of treatment, will be discussed. Experiences in providing prehospital medical support at music festivals and the morbidity associated with the use of such drugs at these events will be reported.

The aim of this report is to guide hospital and prehospital healthcare providers in managing such patients, informing their clinical decisions, and enabling the best use of limited resources.

Keywords: club drugs; gamma-hydroxybutyrate; hospital; music festivals; prehospital

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(113) Planning for Waves: Is It the Same as Preparing for a Disaster?

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The World Life Saving Championships were held on the Coast of Victoria, Australia in February 2006. Four thousand competitors representing 29 nations competed at three different venues over 16 days. The primary location of the beach events was Lorne, a rural, beachside community of approximately 1,200 residents. A small community hospital offers basic radiology and pathology services during business hours and staffs a volunteer ambulance. The different levels of vulnerability associated with such an event creates the need for proper planning and preparedness.

Limited health services in combination with security, transport and logistics, shelter, water, and medical supplies—not to mention temporary structures supporting an expected 20,000 spectators—were just a few of the potential emergency. In total, 350 patients were managed with only three patients transferred out of the event.

This presentation will review the planning and preparation that went into running the medical and water safety teams, with particular focus on the unpredictable variations in meteorologic conditions, satellite event locations, and limited routine health resources. Risk assessment of potential emergencies from sporting injuries, mass water casualties, and drug- or alcohol-affected patrons attending evening functions also are discussed.

The use of a generic scoring system to assess the health risks at such a mass gathering will be illustrated. The integration of statistics and experience allowed for the implementation of strategies that reduced the impact of the event on the local health services.

Keywords: local health services; mass gathering; planning; preparedness; strategies; World Life-Saving Championships

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(114) Plans for Management of Mass Losses from Airplane Show: Air Demonstrations “Archangel” and “Red Arrows”

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The Military Aviation undertook the organization of an International Air Demonstration called “Archangel” in the Airport of Tanagra from 16–18 September 2005. Planes from many countries participated in the event, with dynamic (acrobatic) and static exhibitions. There was a large attendance.

On 09 June 2005 and 06 January 2006, the British air demonstration “Red Arrows” took place in the region of P.Faliron, also drawing a large attendance. According to the international definition (>1000 individuals), the event constituted a mass gathering, which required the application of special sanitary support rules. However, the development of a plan that covered all of the possible emergency situation of sanitary support was impossible due to the lack of previous experience.

Mass-gathering in open-air locations have shown that the most common medical problems mainly are pathological (69%) and surgical (31%). The medical personnel will recognize immediately the health status of every patient and mobilize the services of sanitary support. No serious problem occurred and the preparedness and collaboration of all involved institutions was very good. The existence of a common coordinative center was absolutely essential.

Keywords: air demonstrations; airplanes; mass-gathering; preparedness; sanitary support

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(115) Emergency Medical Services Personnel Training in Weapons of Mass Destruction Casualties Management

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The aim of this study was to identify difficulties regarding the training of emergency medical service (EMS) personnel in non-conventional trauma.

This training was part of the special training for the Athens 2004 Olympic Games for the doctors, nurses, and paramedics, who were members of the weapons of mass destruction (WMD) response team of the Hellenic National System for Emergency Care. The training was organized by EKAB and provided to 225 participants.

There were no differences observed between physicians, nurses, and paramedics, regarding the specialized knowledge in nuclear, biological, and chemical (NBC) environments. Only 37.6% of the participants had no basic knowledge of mass-casualty incident management. The vast majority of