

## Oral Presentations—Recent Events

### State of Injury of National Earthquake Disaster Emergency Search-and-Rescue Team Members and Countermeasures after the Wenchuan Earthquake

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**Objective:** The objective of this study was to investigate the state of injuries of national earthquake disaster emergency search-and-rescue team members after the Wenchuan earthquake.

**Methods:** The members seeking medical treatment were recorded and statistically analyzed in detail, and the International Classification of Diseases was employed to process the disease statistics and classification methods according to the data.

**Results:** The medical team diagnosed and treated 268 wounded persons, and the first three causes of disease were: (1) dermatosis and subcutaneous tissue diseases (35.4%); (2) muscle, skeleton and connective tissue diseases (26.9%); and (3) respiratory diseases (13.4%). The onset frequency of the search-and-rescue team members was as many as 244 visits, accounting for the highest proportion of the total visits (91.0%).

**Conclusions:** First, a sufficient medical preparation is necessary. Second, an internal fixed medical site should be built on-scene to treat the wounded. Third, emphasize care for search-and-rescue team members.

**Keywords:** disaster; earthquake; emergency; search and rescue team; Wenchuan

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### Features of a Russian Mobile Hospital after the 2008 Earthquake in China

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**Introduction:** On 12 May 2008, an earthquake in the Chinese province of Sichuan has taken place on 12 May 2008, killing >67,000 people and injuring >373,000. A Russian mobile hospital was developed in a stadium in Pen Zhou at on 20 May and left 01 June.

**Methods:** The hospital consisted of 20 pneumo-modules, equipped with technical and medical supply systems. Personnel included 28 medical specialists for adult and children and 17 engineers. The language barrier was solved by the use of translators from Chinese travel companies.

**Results:** Patients from local hospitals were admitted to the mobile hospital. The majority of patients had suppurative complications of the trauma received during the earthquake (8–9 day), and complex fractures. A total of 102

operations were performed. The neurosurgeon and thoracic surgeon performed telemedical consultations. In total, 991 outpatients and 57 patients were treated in the mobile hospital.

**Conclusions:** The Russian mobile hospital in China:

1. Admitted patients with pyoinflammatory complications;
2. Provided necessary daily work in an emergency mode;
3. Treated a large number of out-patient patients with various diseases; and
4. Used telemedical consultations for diagnostic and tactical questions.

**Keywords:** China; earthquake; mobile hospital; Russia; telemedical consultations

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### Medical Response to Earthquakes: An Experience-Based Study from Recent Earthquakes in Iran

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**Introduction:** Earthquakes are major natural disasters in Iran. Medical systems are expected to play an essential role in reducing mortality and morbidity resulting from earthquakes. The objective of this study was to summarize the medical experiences of experts that were present at some earthquakes as a commander, officer, or chief of prehospital emergency medical services.

**Methods:** The study was performed in 2008 using a qualitative research method. A total of 15 in-depth interviews with stakeholders of the emergency and disaster medicine system of Iran were performed. Each stakeholder had at least five years of work experience in the field of disaster medicine and responded to at least three earthquakes.

**Results:** Although medical response to recent earthquakes has begun soon after the event, there were many defects regarding essential functions like communication, triage, transport, facilities, etc. There was an over-consumption of resources for providing effective medical care. Lack of experience and training among most of the response workers, and poor coordination and control mechanisms were the management-related deficiencies.

**Discussion:** Although the model of earthquake response in Iran is known as a successful model at the international level, there were some problems in providing effective medical care in the affected area. Knowing the real status of medical response to earthquakes will help experts and managers to revise their response plans for future disasters.

**Keywords:** disaster health; disaster management; earthquake; Iran; response

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