

gaps, and key recommendations supporting NATO's fundamental security tasks.

Conclusion: Recommendations for humanitarian and governmental actors with focus on efficiency and interagency coordination, based on detailed epidemiological information, can decrease morbidity and mortality for the conflict in Ukraine.

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When Electronic Health Records and Humanitarian Aid

Meet: Technology in a Rural Setting

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Study/Objective: We aim to discuss how a simple implementation of a basic electronic health records system has helped to improve efficiency and patient safety for humanitarian aid within a rural setting.

Background: Humanitarian aid involves the challenge of delivering health care within a resource-limited setting, often dealing with cultural and language barriers. To bridge the cultural and language gap, and to keep proper medical records of patients served within a rural setting, we designed a low-cost electronic health records system with accessible components.

Methods: To help create a sustainable method for a humanitarian aid effort in Cambodia to keep track of patients' medical records, we created a simple user-friendly program interface which allows entry of basic medical information, including location of consult, consultation notes, past medical history, and medications prescribed for multiple patients. To accurately match patients with their medical records and proper patient identification, we employed the use of a simple biometric system. We used a dual authentication method, comprising of a simple off-the-shelf fingerprint scanner with a digital camera for photograph taking for facial recognition.

Results: There was positive feedback on the performance of the electronic health record system and its biometric functionality. The system was able to function effectively and cope with the high flow of patients at clinics. The system also led to more efficient medical record keeping and retrieval, with a decrease in manual paperwork. We envision the system to be further improved with time to increase functionality and to remain as a viable low-cost alternative to efficient medical record keeping and retrieval for humanitarian aid in the rural setting. (If selected for presentation, pictures of the EHR and its implementation would be provided).

Conclusion: Utilization of basic and cost effective technology for electronic health records and biometric recognition of patients is possible and helps the provision of medical humanitarian aid in a low-cost setting.

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The Impact of Social Media Platforms on the Engagement of Stakeholders in the Context of the Provision of Humanitarian Data

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Study/Objective: In 2011, Evidence Aid began using multiple social media platforms to disseminate information and engage stakeholders. In 2014, a project was undertaken by Evidence Aid to assess the use of Twitter, after gaining a considerable following of 940 accounts worldwide since joining 28 months previously. The objective of this study was to further understand the impact of the use of social media platforms on the engagement of stakeholders in the provision of humanitarian data.

Background: Evidence Aid provides timely and accessible evidence on interventions that might be considered in the context of natural disasters and other major health care emergencies. Our mission is to inspire and enable those guiding the humanitarian sector to apply an evidence-based approach, and the vision being that those in need receive humanitarian aid in the most timely, effective, and appropriate way possible.

Methods: Analytical tools within each of the social media platforms, as well as Evidence Aid's website, were used to assess the effectiveness of Evidence Aid's online communications in terms of the engagement of stakeholders between 2015 and 2016.

Results: Between August 2015 and August 2016, the traffic to Evidence Aid's website has increased as follows: the average session duration for each user is up by 27% showing users are spending more time on the site, access to the website by Spanish language users increased by 123% due to the addition and promotion of translated summaries, and referrals to the website from social media sources increased by 33%. Referrals from Facebook increased by 43%, LinkedIn by 57%, and Twitter by 9%, suggesting our social media campaigns are driving traffic to the site.

Conclusion: Social media platforms, when used appropriately, can be effective tools in the engagement of stakeholders in the context of the provision of humanitarian data and engagement of influencers in the sector.

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What is the Interest of the International Health Emergency Responders in Organizational Improvement?

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Study/Objective: To clarify the interest of the international health emergency responders in organizational improvement.

Background: Although humanitarian actors are expected to learn and improve from experience and reflection, little has been reported about the interest of the emergency responders in organizational improvement.

Methods: A questionnaire was sent to the members of an International Emergency Medical Team (Humanitarian

Medical Assistance, a Japanese non-profit organization) who was involved in the deployment for Typhoon Haiyan (2013), Cyclone Pam (2015), and Nepal Earthquake (2015) responses.

Results: A cumulative total of 77 out of 100 members answered the questionnaire. A total of 491 responses were obtained. Of those, 169 (34%) were obtained from the members who experienced international deployment once, 322 (66%) were from members more than once. Their interest distributed in [1] Organizational management: 62 (13%), [2] Operational management: 292 (59%), [3] Clinical activity: 84 (17%), and [4] Logistical activity: 53 (11%). The most interested

subcategory was Information management: 97 (20%). Fundraising, Accounting management, Safety management, Complaint management, Infection Prevention/Control, and Clinical waste management were the subcategories interested, but only from the members who experienced international deployment more than once.

Conclusion: International health emergency responders had the interest in organizational improvement, mostly in operational management, especially in information management. Their focus of interest may change with experience.

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