(3.8%) were hospitalized in the field hospital for a duration range of 24 hours to one week. The spectrum of diseases included especially medical illnesses, and only a minority of the patients seen by the IDF field hospital had suffered earthquake-related trauma.

**Conclusion:** The activities of the field hospital enabled restoration of these abilities in the damaged city.

**Keywords:** clinic; earthquake; field hospital; illnesses; Israeli Defence Forces; mass casualties; operating theater; Turkey


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**Ambulance Technicians’ Indications for Prehospital Interventions**

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**Introduction:** Little evidence is available about ambulance personnel’s actual indications for use of prehospital interventions. Prehospital interventions increase on-scene time. Little evidence is available on their effect on outcome. In this study, ambulance technicians’ use of prehospital interventions were compared with the patients’ symptoms.

**Method:** Prospective, observational, registry study including especially medical illnesses, and only a minority of the patients seen by the IDF field hospital had suffered earthquake-related trauma.

**Conclusion:** The activities of the field hospital enabled restoration of these abilities in the damaged city.

**Keywords:** clinic; earthquake; field hospital; illnesses; Israeli Defence Forces; mass casualties; operating theater; Turkey


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**Management of Mass Casualties from Earthquake in China**

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Some parts of China are geologically active, as they belong to the Earthquake Zone of the Pacific Rim. Statistics show that in the last 100 years (1900–2000), there were 25 serious earthquakes, which killed 1,200,000 people. Now we pay special attention to the provision of first aid for the wounded, following the most serious earthquake in the Tong-shan Area of northern China. On 28 July 1976, a formidable earthquake of 7.8 magnitude occurred, killing 242,000 inhabitants, and wounding 164,000. Almost all of the buildings, high and low, in the city were demolished. These buildings included water and electricity supply systems and medical organizations. There were 218 Emergency Medical Support Groups from all over the country with memberships of 19,772 medical practitioners. They received 145,800 wounded persons. Among them, 63,400 were serious, and 29,600 were in critical condition. They required emergency surgery. Ninety-two percent of the wounded were treated with debridement, and others were separated into different categories with different treatment as follows: 3.9% were treated with laparotomy: 0.13% required intestinal repair, 0.26% with splenectomy, 1.5% with reduction of fractures, 0.2% with amputation, 0.13% with laminecctomy, and 1.14% required other operations.