

4.8% (n=3/63) who did not receive ketamine (p=0.03). Patients who required intubation in the ED had higher average doses of both IV/IO (37.7 +/- 4.8 mg vs. 55.0 +/- 24.2 mg) and IM ketamine (196.4 +/- 41.7 mg vs 290.0 +/- 41.3 mg).

Conclusion: ED intubation rate was higher in the ketamine group. Patients that were intubated had received higher ketamine doses on average. Further studies are needed to understand and refine prehospital dosing and indication protocols to allow for more efficacious utilization of pre-hospital ketamine in trauma patients. A multicenter trial is ongoing.

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Development of the Irish Paramedicine Education and Research Network (IPERN): Overview of Activity 2021-2022

Niamh Cummins PhD^{1,2,3,4}, Ann-Marie Bright^{1,5,3}, Edel Burton^{1,6,7}, Brian Doyle^{1,8}, Damien Gaumont^{1,9,10}, Michelle O'Toole^{1,8}

1. Irish Paramedicine Education and Research Network (IPERN), National, Ireland
2. Public Health Programme, SLÁINTE Research and Education Alliance in General Practice, Primary Healthcare and Public Health, School of Medicine, Faculty of Education and Health Sciences, University of Limerick, Limerick, Ireland
3. Health Research Institute (HRI), University of Limerick, Limerick, Ireland
4. Department of Paramedicine, Monash University, Melbourne, Australia
5. Department of Nursing and Midwifery, Faculty of Education and Health Sciences, University of Limerick, Limerick, Ireland
6. School of Public Health, University College Cork, Cork, Ireland
7. Health Research Board (HRB) SPHeRE Collaborative Doctoral Programme, Cork, Ireland
8. RCSI University of Medicine and Health Science, RCSI SIM Centre for Simulation Education and Research, Dublin, Ireland
9. National Ambulance Service Critical Care and Retrieval Service, Cherry Orchard Hospital, Dublin, Ireland
10. Paramedic Studies, School of Medicine, Faculty of Education and Health Sciences, University of Limerick, Limerick, Ireland

Introduction: The Irish Paramedicine Education and Research Network (IPERN) is dedicated to collaboratively building research culture and research capacity for out-of-hospital care in Ireland and internationally. IPERN is led by an inter-professional team of paramedics, nurses, doctors, allied health professionals and scientists. IPERN supports clinicians to bridge the theory-practice gap through involvement in research training, knowledge generation, knowledge translation, evidence implementation, policy setting, research partnerships, co-production and research leadership. The aim of this study is to quantitatively describe the activity of IPERN in the first two years of its foundation (2021-2022).

Method: This is an observational study and data was collected prospectively throughout 2021 and 2022. Data on event attendance was collated via the Event management software

EventBrite and supplemented with minutes from IPERN Committee meetings. Data analysis was performed in Microsoft Excel and comprised descriptive statistics.

Results: The IPERN Team comprises 14 inter-professional members of whom nine (64%) are paramedics. To date IPERN has launched seven special interest groups; Medical, Trauma, Pediatrics, Mental Health, Human Factors, Medical Logistics and Equality Diversity & Inclusion. The network hosted 14 CPD events from March 2021 to November 2022. In terms of research capacity building, the work of IPERN has been presented at six international conferences and the IPERN Team has successfully secured four grants since the foundation of the network.

Conclusion: Due to the complex and multidisciplinary nature of out-of-hospital care a strategic and collaborative approach to research capacity-building is essential. Underpinning evidence-based practice is a strong research culture and it is imperative that all clinicians involved in out-of-hospital care have the opportunity to develop knowledge and expertise. IPERN takes a participatory approach to research and our events provide an open and friendly platform for members to engage in research, building a vibrant research community both in Ireland and internationally.

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Dedicated COVID-19 Hospitals in the State Security System of Poland

Krzysztof Goniewicz PhD

Polish Air Force University, Dęblin, Poland

Introduction: The pandemic caused by the SARS-CoV-2 virus, which has been rapidly developing globally since the beginning of 2020, has forced individual states to take many restrictive decisions aimed at stopping the pandemic and controlling the crisis situation. In Poland, the strategy of fighting the pandemic in the initial phase covered the entire country and was based primarily on preventive mechanisms to identify and quell the pandemic.

Method: A retrospective analysis was conducted incorporating media and a literature review. This retrospective analysis was performed using legal acts and press resources and other media reports to investigate every province of Poland.

Results: This research describes one element of the state security system tasks, that of securing an appropriate number of hospital beds for COVID-19 patients. The process focused first on establishing both the purpose and tasks of dedicated hospitals followed by discussions of the potential problems related to the functioning of these specialized facilities for patients infected with SARS-COV-2 virus. Primary attention was given to ensuring both the security of the crisis situation and the diligent monitoring of the current epidemic

Conclusion: In order to effectively use human and infrastructural resources, it was crucial to implement objective, unified

