Complex, Yellow for Urgent, and Green for stable. Problems ranged from simple prescription refills to dangerous falls and pulmonary embolism and heart failure. Numerous patients with lacerations, sprains, minor fractures, and/or abscesses and infections that needed both incision and drainage as well as IV antibiotic administration were encountered. Oxygen and nebulized treatments were made available using a multiple patient manifold connected to a single Oxygen tank. Simple chemistries and a hematocrit measurements were available. The hospital was able to augment diagnostics with advanced laboratory studies and X-ray and Computerized Axial Tomography Scanning (CT) as needed. Direct radiologic-viewing was available by laptop computer, and final reading interpretations were provided by radiologists from the hospital. A total of 1,067 patients were seen during the 9 days of 10 to 12 hour shifts. The number of hours were gradually decreased with the intention to phase out of services November 15 when two other hospitals were scheduled to come online.

Keywords: hospital; hurricane; overcrowding; overstaffing; public health; relief
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Poster Presentations—Theme 13: Public Health

(210) Model for Medical Records for International Disaster Relief Operations

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The ability to triage a large number of patients during an international disaster relief operation (IDR) is important. In order to ensure effective triage and treatment, useful and practical medical records are necessary. In 2003, the Shinchi's Medical Record (SMR) for IDRs was proposed. The SMR is contained on only one sheet of paper that includes the medical record, laboratory data, and prescribed drug sheet. Use of SMR also registers the urgency class and primary diagnosis. Use of the SMR was simple, inexpensive, and easy to prepare for many patients. After the publication of the SMR,1 the instrument was revised according to the advice of 61 doctors and nurses who had participated in IDRs. The laboratory data sheet was deleted, because few medical teams were able to use laboratories in field medical facilities. The authors referenced the same kind of medical records used by the Japan Medical Team for Disaster Relief, the International Committee of the Red Cross, and other non-governmental medical teams. According to this medical record information, the SMR was revised and renamed the "IDR Medical Record". The IDR Medical Record is more useful because it is easier to record the chief complaints and symptoms. This Medical Record should enhance effective medical relief activities in IDRs.

References
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Keywords: international disaster relief operations; medical records; model; relief
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(211) Assessment of Major and Minor Events that Occurred in the Kingdom of Bahrain during the Last Century Using a Disaster Severity Scale Score

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Introduction: Epidemiological research about disasters is difficult to perform, since data collection may not be possible during the disaster.
Objectives: The objectives are to enumerate and assess the severity of the disasters that occurred in the Kingdom of Bahrain during the last century using a Disaster Severity Scale (DSS), to set a standard method for the classification of previous disasters, and to improve disaster management and planning.
Methods: Data will be collected from reports of the Civil Defence Directorate and the Ministry of Interior of the Kingdom of Bahrain and will be used to calculate the DSS Score. Disasters will be classified into major and minor disasters according to the number of deaths and severity of the damage. The number of deaths will be compared with the obtained DSS Score. A seasonal trend for different types of events will be obtained to assess if there is a relationship between the type of event and the time of the year in which it occurred, as related to the weather conditions existing at that time.

Keywords: Bahrain; deaths; Disaster Severity Scale; major events; minor events
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(213) Tehran Residents' Knowledge, Attitude, and Practice Regarding Earthquake Preparedness

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Introduction: Earthquakes are the most prevalent natural hazard to result in a disaster in Iran. More than 70% of all Iranian cities—including the capital, Tehran—have been built over zones of geological weakness (faults). Preparedness in disaster management can minimize the loss of life and property, and one of the most basic elements of any disaster preparedness program is public education. Assessing the public knowledge, attitude, and practice (KAP) is a crucial first step in designing successful educational initiatives.
Methods: This research comprised a succession of qualitative and quantitative studies that together produced the input necessary for devising recommendations for educational interventions.