

Problems of International Coordination Modeling for Emergency Medical Relief

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Different types of international coordination models for Disaster Medicine should be considered from a position of providing a sufficient degree of preparedness. The aim of this investigation is to demonstrate and propose for discussion, the trends of an increasing degree of emergency preparedness that resulted from the development and use of simulation models of different levels of management and coordination in conditions of possible emergencies.

Preparedness in Disaster Medicine may be envisioned as a complex of indices, coming from the theory of development of models of potential sufficiency of a region at increased emergency risk, as efficiency of training, as well as a synthesis of potential of coordinating mechanisms, management solutions, and practical experience in conditions of real emergencies.

Field training is a sample simulation model of possible emergencies in the regions at increased risk and at potentially hazardous enterprises. Situational models may be considered as a mechanism for providing effective coordination mechanisms for conditions of potential emergency threat. Simulation scenarios for international coordination in emergency conditions present systems of different units of interaction and for making decisions on the international level in conditions with the provision of complete information aimed at evaluation of possible functioning during true conditions emergency.

Different levels of coordination in emergencies as experienced in Russia and the CIS countries for providing sufficient levels of preparedness will be discussed.

Keywords: coordination; health (medical) after-effects; levels of coordination, simulation models; simulation scenarios; situational models

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Medical Planning for a Major Aircraft Accident in Israel

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A commercial aircraft crash in Israel's main international airport, has a potential for a mass casualty event occurring with no (or minimal) advance warning.

Israel Defense Force's Home Front Command collaborates with Mogen David Ambulance (MDA; Israeli EMS) to assist the Director of Ben-Gurion Airport (BOAP) in coping with the medical consequences of the event. The medical plan is based upon an automatic response aimed to provide optimal prehospital emergency care and effectively and efficiently transport the critically injured to hospitals for timely treatment. The Israeli incident plan details: 1) level of readiness of specific designated units and on-site deployment; 2) sources and availability of evacuation vehicles (including aerial); 3) medical triage system provided; 4) functional sites scheme and transportation routes; command, control, and 5) communication methods.

The on-site medical plan is based on local (civilian and military airport) medical teams as first responders. Triage will take place in the vicinity of the accident, as on-call expert traumatologists are called in to serve as senior triage officers. Triage principles are mainly functional, aimed to direct basic life support efforts to stabilize and evacuate moderately and severely injured victims. Downstream sites include immediate care and minorly injured sites, a dispatch area, and a medical airlift area. A dispatch officer (usually a senior EMS) who coordinates both ground and aerial evacuation dispatches transportable patients. Target hospitals are alerted by the Home Front Command medical officer and activate local procedures for a multi-casualty event. This medical incident plan was modified according to lessons learned by others and from the bi-annual large-scale drills.

Keywords: aircraft; command and control; crash; Israel; multi-casualty event; on-site; plan; triage