

scenes and the fact that by nature the scene is not safe, though EMS personnel are intervening in those unsafe environments. **Method:** During a series of workshops with different EMS providers and managers the following ideas have been discussed: 1) Acceptable risk is part of EMS work 2) EMS personnel should be trained to conduct a personal risk assessment on-site and take appropriate action 3) EMS personnel on site should not think about the "large scene" but on the specifics of their site of operations

Results: This new way of thinking requires a shift of paradigm in EMS, which for many years was "safety first" or "don't engage unless the scene is safe", ignoring the change like deliberate attacks against the population.

Conclusion: Recent attacks present new threats and risks for EMS personnel, coupled with public expectations (who are on the scene providing assistance to their fellow injured citizen) are a call to EMS leaders to re-think the way we teach and address scene safety in security related incidents.

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What Has Changed? A Bibliometric Analysis and Visualization of Research in Mild Traumatic Brain Injury

Tao Liu, Ji Li, Chunxia Cao PhD

Institute of Disaster and Emergency Medicine, Tianjin University, Tianjin, China

Introduction: People around the world are affected by traumatic experiences, ranging from collective events like natural disasters, mass violence, war, terrorism and to personal, even "everyday life" traumas such as road traffic accidents and the sudden football attack. The mTBI caused by traumatic events is a significant public health international matter. There is a greater demand for mTBI research from all cultures and societies. This paper attempts to explore the research status, focus and challenges by using a bibliometric analysis on mild traumatic brain injury (mTBI).

Method: Publications on mTBI were retrieved from the Web of Science Core Collection by the title advanced search strategy from January 1, 2000, to October 31, 2022. Articles and reviews were included, and no language restrictions were applied. Microsoft Excel, RStudio, VOSviewer, and CiteSpace were used to extract, integrate and visualize the bibliometric information.

Results: A total of 3,464 documents were retrieved from 2000-2022, with a general upward trend despite slight fluctuations in annual publications. The USA had an overwhelmingly dominant position in terms of both the number of publications ($n = 2\ 028$) and citations ($n = 63\ 287$). The Department of Veterans Affairs ($n = 380$) and Veterans Health Administration ($n = 370$) were the most productive institutions. Collaborations in cross-national, cross-institutional and different authors were weak. Iverson GL was the leading scholar and the Journal of Neurotrauma and Brain Injury were the most influential journals. Based on keyword co-occurrence analysis, the research focus could be divided into four clusters:

epidemiology and prevention, characterization of mTBI, outcome assessment and prognosis.

Conclusion: The mTBI research has drawn increasing attention over the years. However, the research on mTBI is still relatively limited and challenging, and collaborations that cross national, institutional, disciplinary, and sector boundaries are important to the advancement of improving mTBI worldwide.

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MCI (Mass Casualty Incident) Response Support for Palestine Refugee Hospitals in Lebanon

Mitsuru Masuda MD

JRCS Wakayama Medical Center, Wakayama, Japan

Introduction: The Japanese Red Cross Society has been supporting MCI response support for Palestine hospitals in Lebanon since 2018.

Method: It was started from a hospital as a single topic in a one-year ER trauma course, which was combined with an ER triage course. In the next hospital it was revised into not only a theological lecture course but also a field triage training course with pre-hospital volunteers. As a result, when the Beirut explosion happened in 2020, the first hospital could accept more than 50 green patients at once, and the second one sent a pre-hospital team to do triage at the scene showing that training courses were useful in a real MCI case.

Results: At this time, support is being provided in a new hospital by making use of these experiences. A current report will be available when this association is held.

Conclusion: MCI response support for refugee camps is improving through trial and error, which would have much in common with other MCI responses in many countries and areas.

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International Military Vaccination Efforts During the COVID-19 Pandemic: A Literature Review

Terri Davis MD¹, Attila Hertelendy PhD^{1,2}, Alexander Hart MD^{1,3}, Gregory Ciottono MD^{1,4}

1. Beth Israel Deaconess Medical Center, Boston, USA
2. Florida International University, Miami, USA
3. Hartford Hospital, Hartford, USA
4. Harvard Medical School, Boston, USA

Introduction: The COVID-19 pandemic created a public health crisis worldwide. Mass vaccination efforts in some cases were initiated without adequate civilian manpower due to critical medical staffing shortages. The governments of many nations deployed their military assets to fill gaps in care and to initiate projects to promote vaccinations. The COVID-19 pandemic created a unique international military vaccination response to an infectious disease disaster.

This literature review highlights creative solutions, abilities utilized, projects completed, overall effectiveness, and lessons