1. Situaciones Especiales En Salud Pública, Escuela Nacional de Salud Pública (ENSAP), La Habana/Cuba
2. Investigaciones, Escuela Nacional de Salud Pública (ENSAP), La Habana/Cuba
3. Educación Avanzada, Instituto Superior pedagógico Enrique José Varona, La Habana/Cuba

Study/Objective: This was descriptive, cross-sectional research conducted in the Latin American Center for Disaster Medicine (CLAMED) in the period from March 2010 to October 2013. The objective that was developed: Designing a strategy for the improvement of nurses in helping to raise their professional skills in disaster.

Background: Some of the most serious consequences of disasters are often: the impact it has on populations with increased morbidity and mortality, deterioration of environmental hygiene, the risk of epidemics, damage to health infrastructure, inaccessibility to services, and involvement in the development of health programs. Thus, the higher the vulnerability, there will be an increased risk of the occurrence of disasters and the exponential association of the frequency and intensity of threats. As such, governments and health systems in many countries should focus their efforts on preparing health professionals, as well as for the prevention and mitigation of disasters.

Methods: The research, supported in different areas of knowledge, made possible the construction of its theoretical framework, relying on documentary analysis, system approach, modeling, and historical and logical thought. From the research process, the level of knowledge of nurses on disaster risk reduction was diagnosed, and in that sense, a strategy that asks for consideration was prepared.

Results: It was found that 66.6% had not received readying on the issue Health and Disasters. It was evident that general disasters and organization of prehospital and hospital care in disaster situations were the issues that most impacted the level of knowledge, behaving 24.6% and 18.1%, respectively. They were diagnosed as having an insufficient level of knowledge for disaster risk reduction.

Conclusion: A strategy for nurses in Health and Disasters showing a harmonious configuration in the system, given the close link between the different organizational forms of postgraduate training in Cuba, was designed.

Evaluation on the Myth Evaluations of Nursing Students on Elders in Cases of Disasters and Emergencies

Cüneyt Çalışkan[1], Hüseyin Koçak[1], Arife Silahçılar[2], Seyran S. Şenveli[2]
1. Emergency Aid And Disaster Management, Çanakkale Onsekiz Mart University, Çanakkale/Turkey
2. Nursing, School of Health, Çanakkale/Turkey

Study/Objective: This study aims to examine some factors that affect the myth evaluation of students studying at the Nursing Department of a university, on elders in cases of disasters and emergencies.

Background: Even though there are many evidence-based studies on disasters, there are many mis-informations (myths) about its medical and social outcomes. Myth evaluations constitute one of the first steps of helping the elderly population.

Methods: The cross-sectional epidemiological study has been conducted on the students of Çanakkale Onsekiz Mart University, Department of Nursery. The data of the research has been collected by means of a survey that had been composed by the authors. Within the survey, some questions of a survey study used in a research about elders by the UN Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNISDR), and the myth questions from the book International Disaster Nursing (Editors: Robert Povers & Elaine Daily, 2010). In the research, the elder vulnerability index, elder valence index and elder myth index have been generated. In the further analysis of the data, the logistic regression method where the elder myth index in dichotomous structure, was included as a dependent variable, has been used.

Results: In all, 80,4% of the 377 students participating in the study are women, 56,0% of them are junior class students, 93,6% of them are living with both their parents, and 38,5% of them have experienced disasters. In the group where the average (SS) age is 19,89 (1,7), the average points of the participants are 2,97 (1,07) for the elder myth index, 30,94 (6,19) for the vulnerability index, and 6,41 (1,73) for the valence index. According to the logistic regression result, the junior classes are ranking 2,11 (GA: 1,06 – 4,23, $p < 0,05$) times above the elder disaster myth index average.

Conclusion: Myth evaluations of the students about the elder individuals in case of emergencies and disasters should be improved.

Development and Effect of a Multi-Modality Disaster Training Program for Hospital Nurses

Jiyoung Noh[1], Hyun Soo Chung[2]
1. Center For Disaster Relief, Training, And Research, Yonsei University Severance Hospital, Seoul/Korea, Republic of
2. Emergency Medicine, Yonsei University College of Medicine, Seoul/Korea, Republic of

Study/Objective: To develop a multi-modality disaster training program for hospital nurses, and to investigate the effect of the program.

Background: Despite the importance and perception of nurses in disaster crisis, a standardized program to develop competencies is still lacking in Korea. There are few programs focusing on the prehospital aspect of disaster, but none exist that focus on nurses left in the hospital to care for victims transported from the scene. Since disaster response requires multiple aspects of competencies, such as triaging, incident command, life-saving procedures, teamwork, communication, and leadership, it is important to develop a multi-modality training program that is best suitable for the content to be trained.

Methods: The educational intervention consisted of a 3-day workshop (see Table below) for a selected 24 emergency nurses. Pre- and post-surveys were conducted to evaluate the differences in perception of disaster nursing. Disaster Preparedness