

ductive health problems. Therefore, there is a need to develop a control device to clean the ambient air, both indoors and outdoors. To do this, an experiment was conducted using adsorbents, activated alumina, and activated carbon. The results were as follows: after including the activated carbon, the effectiveness of cleaning the polluted air with organic solvents was 91.9% for EAC, 99.6% for IPA, and 99.98% for MEK. For the activated alumina, it was 93.2% effective for MEK, 92% for IPA, and 93.2% for EAC. **Conclusion:** The results showed that both adsorbent tubes were effective in reducing concentrations of solvent fumes. Environmental damage from solvents in factories can be reduced by using adsorbents in the ducting system as an air control device.

Keywords: adsorbents; ducting systems; factories; industrial emissions; organic solvents

Prehosp Disast Med 2007;22(2):s137–s138

Oral Presentations—Theme 14: Psychosocial Aspects

Session 1: Prevention

Chairs: Gloria Leon; Carol Amaratunga

Children at Risk

M.C. Saénz,¹ G. Romero Harris,² B. Gonzalez²

1. Foro Humanitario, Lomas de Zamora, Argentina
2. Foro Humanitario, Buenos Aires, Argentina

Helping children who are victims of violence is a challenge for health providers. Children who have had violent experiences are prone to develop intense or immediate personality disorders. It is possible for those who use the appropriate techniques for handling such situations to provide these children with effective help.

The aim of psychosocial support is to promote mental health and human rights protection with strategies that contain and increase the existing psychosocial protection factors.

Achieving an understanding of traumatic situations depends not only on accurate and on-the-spot scientific work, but also on the child's experience, resilience, and capacity for tolerance to frustration, complementary series, and the current environment.

When children are encouraged to participate in puppet plays, they may be able to deal with their own tragedy and overcome their own suffering. Additionally, cultural understanding of the situation and the child's feeling are needed in order to provide assistance. This may be achieved through the use of local songs and children's stories.

Both the child and patient receiving bio-psychosocial help and the healthcare provider should both be part of the endeavour to overcome the impact of violence.

Keywords: children; mental health; personality disorders; psychosocial stress; violence

Prehosp Disast Med 2007;22(2):s138

The Israel Trauma Coalition (ITC): Turning Distress and Despair into Hope—Cooperation and Preparedness in the Face of Trauma

T. Levanon

Israel Trauma Coalition, Jerusalem, Israel

The Israel Trauma Coalition (ITC) was founded in 2002, in partnership with the United Jewish Federation of New York. The ITC is a collaborative network, including >50 trauma service providers/organizations, key government ministries, and funding bodies. The ITC and its partners are committed to the development of a continuum of trauma services, and provide direct services, training and supervision of mental health professionals/volunteers in the health, education, and welfare system, and development of trauma policy. Collective knowledge, training, and expertise have been used to develop both protocols and evidence-based data. Through collaborative efforts with specialists in both Israel and abroad, the ITC has established an integrated community preparedness model. This model was used to enhance community recovery capabilities when responding to disasters. The model was used when the ITC worked with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and local service providers in Beslan, Chechnia, Sri Lanka, Turkey and the US. The ITC has been working in Sderot since 2004, providing community resilience programs that ensure levels of knowledge, training, and networks are in place. During the disengagement from the Gaza Strip, the ITC developed partnerships between the evacuees, government ministries, and non-government organizations (NGOs). In the recent Lebanon War, 1.5 million residents north of Israel suffered significant trauma. However, four years of coalition building, cooperation, and preparedness ensured that the ITC and its partner agencies were ready to provide cutting-edge trauma care.

Keywords: community preparedness model; Israel; Israel Trauma Coalition (ITC); training; trauma care

Prehosp Disast Med 2007;22(2):s138

Reporting as a Source of Trauma after the Armavia Jet Crash in May 2006

K.V. Gasparyan,¹ M.G. Yeghbiyan,² A.F. Soghoyan³

1. Yerevan State Med. University, Yerevan, Armenia
2. Assoc of Child Psychiatry and Psychology, Yerevan, Armenia
3. Municipality Health and Social Affairs D/T, Yerevan, Armenia

The aim of this presentation is to demonstrate the influence of trauma on the psychological well-being of the general population after mass media reporting following the Armavian jet crash in Sochi in May 2006.

To assist families and the public in the grieving process, the following steps were undertaken: creation of a "Hot Line" to provide psychological services for the families of the victims as well as the general population; public education; professional education; and the publication of materials dealing with grief issues.

The following manifestations of the different stages of post-traumatic stress reactions were observed: a 40th Day memorial mass was held; family members came to accept