

support, referral to the hospital, dressings, health surveillance, consultations, and participation in social support activities.

Conclusion: Although no facility preparedness plan was available, most of health problems identified were solved by PHC teams, since just one patient was referred to the hospital. There was an involvement of PHC teams to assist affected populations, although specific job descriptions and the difficult access to the rural population consisted of a barrier to qualified and sufficient care.

Prehosp Disaster Med 2017;32(Suppl. 1):s145–s146

doi:10.1017/S1049023X17004010

Determining the Effect of Internet Usage Habits on Academic Success in University Students

Melda Çalik¹, Sumeyye Yayla²

1. Faculty Of Health Sciences, Bezmialem Vakif University, Istanbul/Turkey
2. Faculty Of Health Sciences, BEZMIALEM VAKIF UNIVERSITY, ISTANBUL/Turkey

Study/Objective: The frequency of Internet use in today's society is proven by various studies conducted to increase innovation brought about by the Internet and plays an important role in increasing the ease of use. Requested information searches, homework, and uses for social interaction, the Internet brings with it many advantages, as well as some problems, which are mostly used by young people. With increased usage, especially among young people, it has been revealed that the Internet adversely affects the decrease in academic achievement and social life problems of young people.

Background: Research is planned as a descriptive study. Bezmialem Vakif University Clinical Research Foundation with written permission from the Ethics Committee Students.

Methods: The research was conducted by the Bezmialem Foundation University. The main campus where the students of vocational school (including preparatory class), students of medicine, dentistry, pharmacy, nursing, physiotherapy, audiology, health management, nutrition dietetics, and health services were educated; and took place in February–March 2016 at Eyüp and Gayrettepe settlement. In this study, it is assumed that the rate of Internet use in university students is 50% and the tolerance value is taken as 0.05 and the sample size at 95% confidence level is calculated as 333–363 of the students who were included in the study.

Results: According to the results of the research, most of the students (92.6%) use Internet in their daily life. As a result, no statistically significant difference was found between students' academic achievement status and Internet usage habits.

Conclusion: In the direction of findings and discussions: There was no significant difference between academic achievement and Internet use; (92.6%) in daily life, attachment purposes, reduction in the number of Internet connections and studying time (63.1%), indicate that we are unconscious about the use of high quality Internet. It is recommended that elective courses be put into university curricula for effective computer and Internet use.

Prehosp Disaster Med 2017;32(Suppl. 1):s146

doi:10.1017/S1049023X17004022

A Retrospective Survey to Determine the Nature and Risk Factors for Injury among the Victims admitted in the Emergency Department of a Selected Government Hospital of India, Using Pretested Trauma Registry Performa

Harvinder K. Vaid, Laxmi N. Gupta, Sarita Abwal, Raj L. Nishant
Emergency Department, pgimer dr rml hospital, New Delhi/India

Study/Objective: To identify the nature of injury in terms of causes and severity of injury.

Background: In 2010, an estimated 1.3 million RTI deaths occurred worldwide, accounting for about 2.5% of all deaths. Mortality in serious injuries is 6 times worse in a developing country such as India compared to a developed country. Strengthening and undertaking research on the public health burden and impact and understanding the risk factors of trauma is the need of the hour.

Methods: Using quantitative approach, a retrospective cross sectional survey was conducted at an Emergency and trauma center in Ram Manohar Lohia (RML) Hospital, New Delhi. The information of all the injured patients seeking health care during the past year from October 2015 to September 2016 at the Emergency and trauma center, was collected from the trauma registry performa at the time of registration.

Results: A total of 1,952 cases of injury sought health care during the study period. The average number of cases reported per day was five. The maximum cases (40%) were reported between 12–6 pm. Among the injured, 82% were males and the majority of victims were between 20–30 year age group, followed by 30–40 years.

Conclusion: It can be concluded that there is a high incidence of RTI and measures should be taken to prevent the RTI focusing on the risk factors.

Prehosp Disaster Med 2017;32(Suppl. 1):s146

doi:10.1017/S1049023X17004034

Australian Civilian Hospital Nurses' Lived Experience of the Out-of-Hospital Environment following a Disaster: A Lived-Space Perspective

Jamie Ranse¹, Paul Arbon², Lynette Cusack³, Ramon Z. Shaban⁴

1. Faculty Of Health, University of Canberra, Canberra/Australia
2. Torrens resilience Institution, Adelaide/SA/Australia
3. The University of Adelaide, Adelaide/SA/Australia
4. Griffith University, Gold Coast/QLD/Australia

Study/Objective: This research explored what it may be like being an Australian civilian in-hospital nurse, in the out-of-hospital disaster environment following a disaster, as part of a disaster medical assistance team. This presentation will explore the specific aspect of lived-space from a larger phenomenological research project.

Background: In the minutes following a disaster, reports from the media focus on the measurable impact. For example, the magnitude of an earthquake or the number of hectares burnt by a wildfire. Lived-space is concerned with felt space, going beyond these measurable physical, visible and touchable spaces. Lived-space is the way in which we find ourselves in our life-world through the spaces of our day-to-day existence.