Background: A Mass Gathering (MG) World Health Organization (WHO) definition is an occasion, either organized or spontaneous, where the "number of people attending is sufficient to strain the planning and response resources of the community, city, or nation hosting the event" (WHO, 2008). It can be planned or spontaneous, which can bring their own unique challenges to public health and other risks. Addis Ababa in Ethiopia has held the 13th INDEPTH ISC/AGM International Conference, which has brought together 350 participants from HDSS in the world from 22 countries, 38 HDSS leaders, INDEPTH board members, INDEPTH scientific committee, editors of the Lancet, editors of Global Public health, chair-person of the African Public Health Association, and 14 university presidents or vice-presidents which do not have HDSS. Six university presidents and/or vice presidents where the six HDSS in Ethiopia located, Representatives of Embassies, Save the Children, WHO, and key researchers from Stanford University have also been among the participants; hundreds of local scientific communities were all in attendance.
Methods: A total of three Emergency Medicine and Critical Care residents based in Addis Ababa University and one consultant where involved. A duty room fully equipped of emergency drugs and other equipments were ready. Prehospital transportation plans were undertaken and hospital ambulances directory created.
Results: The conference was finalized with no major incidents. The mass gathering preparedness team was available throughout the conference dates.
Conclusion: Mass-gathering preparedness is a new concept for Ethiopian emergency care and should continue from this blueprint. Such preparedness should be continued for future mass-gathering events.
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Team response	Average likert score
This was a new start of mass gathering preparedness.	4.8
Preparations were adequate.	4.5
Future recommendations.	4.8

Table 1. Mass Gathering Preparedness Team Response: Likert Scale.

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Event Medical Life Support (EMLS): Event Medicine for Multidisciplinary Teams

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Study/Objective: To create a consolidated, standardized, comprehensive, core-concepts curriculum to support multi-disciplinary health care professionals at Major Planned Events (MPEs).

Background: MPEs occur in all communities. Increasingly, attention is directed toward making MPEs safer and minimizing impact on host community health infrastructure. Event Medicine context:

Multi-disciplinary health-care providers new to MPEs have a wide variety and depth of clinical and operational expertise but may have very little knowledge of the event context of practice (eg, event risk profiles, prehospital resources, unique procedures and policies, stakeholder issues, customer service, etc).
Events are heterogeneous and have unique characteristics (eg, size of event, duration, location, terrain, climate, high-risk activities, etc).

Planning for event health services involves a complex skill-set for those in leadership roles. No formal training program is available for those offering health-care services in the setting of MPEs.
Methods: Referencing the substantial growth in the literature that underpins mass gathering health, and seeking expert stakeholder input, Core, Elective and Planning level courses are proposed.
Results: The "Event Medical Life Support" (EMLS) courses will provide concise, accessible, applicable learning opportunities for clinicians and planners. Requisite knowledge domains will include risk assessment, human resource planning, inventory management, infrastructure, logistics, transportation, communication, insurance and liability, records management, medical direction and financial considerations. The EMLS curriculum will be offered online and via flexible face-to-face adaptations for pre-conference or pre-event workshops. Participants will have access to a series of core and specialty (elective) e-modules. A full-day, face to face workshop will focus on applying knowledge and experience to interactive case and tabletop scenarios. Accreditation through appropriate continuing professional development programs will be pursued.
Conclusion: The creation of an EMLS curriculum will build capacity and standardize our approaches based on the best available evidence in the mass gathering community.
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Human Stampedes: What do we know today?

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Study/Objective: This study summarizes available literature on stampedes, their prevention, preparedness, and response.
Background: Human stampedes are among the major causes of mortality in mass gatherings, but have received scarce scientific attention. The literature has increased over the last years but, to our knowledge, there is no updated review of results from new publications.
Methods: A scoping review was conducted with an initial search using PubMed, Google Scholar, Web of Science, the WHO Library Database, and Relief Web. Peer-reviewed and grey literature referring to human stampedes was selected