

required to perform triage and emergency care management compared to methods based on traditional procedures and information transmission.

**Conclusions:** Implementation of information and communication technology increases the effectiveness and safety of emergency care during MCI.

**Keywords:** emergency health; emergency management; emergency medical services; information technology; mass-casualty incident; triage

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### (N60) Meeting Reproductive Health Needs during Crises

*Bosede F. Akinbolusere*

Development Initiative for Community Enhancement (DICE), Abuja, Nigeria

**Introduction:** Freedom from violence is a basic human right. Women and girls often are at an increased risk of violence, and may be unable to access assistance. Men may suffer other disadvantages in different situations and for different reasons than women because of their gender role socialization. For example, men's roles as protectors may place a greater responsibility on them for risk-taking during and after a disaster. People caught in crisis situations have crucial reproductive health (RH) needs.

**Methods:** This study sought to: (1) conduct assessment of comprehensive RH; (2) understand the key RH interventions in different phases of an emergency; (3) understand the rationale and components of the Minimum Initial Service Package (MISP); (4) understand how to access resources for the MISP; and (5) understand how to plan for comprehensive RH in a crisis situation.

**Results:** Staff members were trained on the clinical management of rape. Men, active and recently demobilized members of armed/security forces, displaced persons, and refugees are targeted with RH and HIV/AIDS messages. Data on demographics, mortality, morbidity, and health services were collected routinely and were disaggregated and reported by age and sex, and a gender analysis was applied. Formal monitoring and evaluation mechanisms reported the health impact of humanitarian crises on women, girls, boys, and men

**Conclusions:** The right to health is an inclusive right, extending not only to timely and appropriate health care, but also to the underlying determinants of health, such as RH in a crisis situation.

**Keywords:** crisis; emergency health; men; reproductive health; women

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### (N61) Traffic Injuries: Realities and Prospects in the Regional Hospital of Kebili, Tunisia

*Anis B. Chetoui*

Hôpital Régional de Kebili, Kebil, Tunisia

**Introduction:** Traffic injuries are a worldwide public health problem because they produce a high number of casualties. The goal of this study is to analyze the epidemiological factors of traffic injuries recorded in the Hôpital régional de

Kebili to identify major injuries observed, and identify which are the prospects.

**Methods:** This is a retrospective study on 520 observations of traffic injuries victims from January 2008 to December 2008.

**Results:** Of 520 injured, 65% of the patients were between 14 and 39 years old, and 45% were between 40 and 65 years old. The sex ratio was M:F = 5.27. More than two-thirds of the patients received at least one medical investigation, 85% were radiological examinations.

The majority of patients received at least one medicine.

After emergency medical care was provided, 58% of patients returned home, 20% of the cases were sent to an outpatient specialist, 15% of those injured were hospitalized, and 5% were transferred to a university hospital. The lesions are dominated by head injury (27% of all injuries). Five of seven deaths that occurred at emergency department were due to cranial trauma.

**Conclusions:** To reduce mortality and morbidity caused by traffic injuries, medical and paramedical training in the field of emergency medicine should be enhanced, and a reliable system of information and data collection must be established. All actors involved in responding to and treating traffic injuries must combine their efforts to develop a strategy for prevention and road safety.

**Keywords:** emergency medical services; injuries; prevention; public health; traffic injuries

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### (N62) Experience of Thoracic Trauma at a Level-1 Trauma Center

*Subodh Kumar; Amit Gupta; Biplab Mishra; Sushma Sagar; Maneesh Singhal; Gyan Saurabh*

All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi, India

**Introduction:** Thoracic trauma is a sudden and dramatic event. Its incidence is increasing because of a rise in road traffic crashes, especially in the urban setting. Thoracic trauma cases were evaluated and results were compared with the data published in the English literature.

**Methods:** This is a prospective, observational study. The data of all thoracic trauma patients admitted between January 2008 through December 2008 in the JPN Apex Trauma Center at the All India Institute of Medical Sciences in New Delhi were collected.

**Results:** Of 885 surgical admissions, thoracic trauma was present in 214 (24%) patients between the ages of 4 to 93 years. Isolated thoracic trauma was present in 54% of the patients. Blunt injuries accounted for 82% of thoracic trauma, and the most common mode of injury was motor vehicle crash. Unilateral thoracic trauma was present in 78% cases. Hemothorax was the most common presentation. Multiple rib fractures were present in 76%, single rib fracture in 19%, and flail chest in 6%. Extra-thoracic injuries were seen in 46%. Treatment consisted of tube thoracostomy in 184 patients (86%) and thoracotomy in 15 patients (7%). Indications of thoracotomy were lung lacerations with massive hemorrhages in eight (53%), open chest wound closure in two (13%), atrial laceration repair in two (13%), foreign body removal in two (13%), and esophago-pleural fistula in one (7%). Thoracic epidural catheter for