against potential public health risks. The high profile, political, and media interest often associated with these events provides an excellent driver for this work.

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Influence of the Program on Patient Presentations at Outdoor Music Festivals

Alison Hutton[1], *Steve Brown*[2]
1. School Of Nursing and Midwifery, Newcastle University, Newcastle upon Tyne/SA/Australia
2. School Of Nursing and Midwifery, Flinders University, Adelaide/Australia

Study/Objective: This presentation will focus on the influence of the program on audience behavior and patient presentations through comparing two separate events: an outdoor contemporary music festival and a multi-cultural world music festival. Both are outdoor events held over multiple days and are staged within a week of each other in public parks in Adelaide, South Australia.
Background: The performer or performance is central to an event, yet the influence of the performance, or more generally the program, is an area yet to be explored in relation to the impact of health and safety at mass-gathering events. The program is defined as the planned activities, experiences, or performances scheduled to take place over the duration of the event, comprising the effects of the music, performers, and their actions.
Methods: Ethnography was the chosen approach, as it allowed for data collection in various forms including observation, photography, environmental data, and patient presentation rates. Content analysis was used to interpret the data. The data were organized into classification types and the empirical data were then further analyzed to identify the nature of the interactions and consequences of the program against patient presentations.
Results: While there were no standardized patterns identified, relating to changes in audience behavior or patient presentations based on temperature, humidity, or audience density, there was a clear relationship between the program and the amount and type of patient presentations at each event.
Conclusion: The program is the primary influencer having a direct influence on, and relationship with, audience behavior and the consequent number of patient presentations. By understanding the program's influence on audience behavior at outdoor music festivals, event designers and managers are able to modify programs in response to the real-time observable audience behaviors.

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A Proposed Minimum Data Set for Mass Gathering Health - Updates and Moving Forward

Malinda Steenkamp[1], *Sheila Turris*[2], *Adam Lund*[3], *Alison Hutton*[4], *Jamie Ranse*[5], *Ron Bowles*[6], *Paul Arbon*[1]
1. Torrens Resilience Institute, Flinders University, Adelaide/SA/Australia
2. Department Of Emergency Medicine, University of British Columbia, Vancouver/BC/Canada
3. Mass Gathering Medicine Interest Group, University of British Columbia, Vancouver/BC/Canada
4. School Of Nursing And Midwifery, Newcastle University, Newcastle upon Tyne/SA/Australia
5. Faculty Of Health, University of Canberra, Canberra/Australia
6. Centre For Applied Research, Justice Institute of British Columbia, Vancouver/AB/Canada

Study/Objective: Collaborative, ongoing development of an integrated, systematic, evidence-supported data set for Mass Gathering Health (MGH).
Background: There is currently no standardized approach to data collection at mass gatherings, making comparisons across/between events challenging. From 2013 an international team of researchers collaborated to develop a Minimum Data Set (MDS) for Mass Gathering Health (MGH). They undertook a Delphi process for those with a strong background/interest in MGH, preceding and during the 2015 World Congress on Disaster and Emergency Medicine (WCDEM). At that time, consensus was reached about the need for a standardized dataset to support researchers and clinicians, to build the knowledge base underpinning MGH science. This presentation will provide an update about the next steps in developing the MDS.
Methods: Drawing on literature, previous Event/Patient Registry development, expert input and the results of the team's work, the authors developed a MDS framework with the aim to create an online MGH data repository. The framework was populated with an initial list of data elements. Experts and those interested in MGH were invited to participate in an online survey, to rank these data elements in terms of importance.
Results: A framework for a MGH-MDS together with a list of potential data items will be presented. Embedded in the data set will be the essential event phases (pre, during and post). Initial field names, field description, format and source(s) for data will also be shown. In addition, further steps towards developing an online data repository will be outlined. WCDEM 2017 participants will also be provided with a further opportunity to refine the framework and data elements during a congress workshop.
Conclusion: The development of a MGH-MDS can grow the science underpinning this emerging field. Input from the international community is essential to ensure that the proposed MDS is systematic, comprehensive, and rigorous while remaining fluid and relevant for various users and contexts.

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A New Concept of Disaster Preparedness for Mass Gathering in Ethiopia: Experience from In-depth Conference of Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

Temesgen B. Abicho
Emergency Medicine, Addis Ababa University, Addis Ababa/Ethiopia

Study/Objective: To describe a new concept of preparedness in mass gatherings for resource-limited settings.