Results: Over the five day festival period, foot care visits accounted for 416 of 1129 (37%) patient presentations for minor care. Most common injuries were blisters (51%), ankle sprains (10%), lacerations (8%), abrasions (6%), and bug bites (6%). Footwear was reported as shoes (28%), shoes and socks (28%), flip-flops (19%), sandals (28%) and bare feet only (5%). The most common blister sites were toes (48%) and the posterior heel (17%). 12% of cases were repeat visits, and 50% of repeat visits were for dressings failure.

Conclusion: Foot injuries make up a significant portion of presentations, and often re-presentations, to medical services at music festivals. Preparation for these common injuries should include (1) a dedicated and purposeful bandage selection and supply, (2) provider training in best foot care practices, including bombproof, danceable dressings, and (3) educational resources to inform attendees of risks and provide preventative upstream measures that might allow them to avoid injury.

The Role of Nurses in the Reclassification Exercise of the Japan Disaster Relief Search and Rescue Team (the JDR Rescue Team)

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Introduction: The JDR Rescue Team has successfully completed the INSARAG External Re-Classification (IER) process, which evaluates the operational capability and capacity of Urban Search and Rescue (USAR) teams and has achieved the highest "Heavy" reclassification in November 2022. Two nurses participated in the IER process as part of the medical unit of JDR Rescue Team. In addition, ten registered nurses cooperated as Exercise Control (EXCON).

Method: Summarize the JDR Rescue Team and medical unit and make observations on what nurses did in the IER.

Results: The JDR Rescue Team is dispatched by the Government of Japan in response to large-scale disasters overseas. The task force team has 75 members from various specialties, including the rescuer, and medical unit. The medical unit consists of one medical manager, 2 doctors, and two nurses. There are currently about 50 registered medical unit members in our team, and of these, a total of 23 nurses are registered. The role of nurses during the IER process, includes a 36-hour non-stop scenario-based exercise. The team nurses are involved in various roles, such as Confined Space Medicine (infusion for patients, assisting on-site amputation), caring or treating injured rescuers and search dogs, providing health and welfare monitoring and operating a decontamination system. The EXCON nurses were involved in managing the simulation. One of their key roles was to play as a victim realistically so as to provide a sense of tension for the simulation.

Conclusion: The JDR Rescue Team has more medical unit members than those in other countries. In particular, teams with so many nurses are rare. nurses played a vital role in this IER. The contribution of nurses is identified in order to make the international USAR team more strong and more flexible.

Self-Injurious Thoughts & Behaviors of Firefighters: A Quantitative Descriptive Study

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Introduction: Little is known about Self-Injurious Thoughts & Behaviors and Non-Suicidal Self-Injury in firefighters in two East Coast United States metropolitan fire departments based on fire service tenure.

Method: • Study comprised of two parts, a survey and a questionnaire, both conducted online. Using the Computer Adaptive Test–Suicide Scale

- The only computer-based adaptive mental and behavioral health assessment clinically validated worldwide.
- Validated against face-to-face structured clinician-led assessment.
- Participants received a unique identifier and hyperlink allowing them access and confidentiality.
- Study was completed on participants' personal electronic devices, on their own time, at their own pace.

A single-factor or One-Way ANOVA tested for a significant relationship between the variables and the four tenure groups simultaneously. Time of administration averaged 86 seconds, with a median of eleven questions.

Results: The C-SSRS identified six participants triggering suicide alerts. One in the early-career category and five in the late-career category. The CAT-SS identified one participant as high-risk and 33 participants for suicidality. One participant in the early-career category.