

(P1-10) Post-Deployment Survey of Korean Disaster Relief Team Medical Team Members after the Earthquake in Haiti

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Introduction: The Korean Disaster Relief Team (KDRT) medical team, mainly composed of graduates from first government certified international disaster support education course, deployed to Haiti after the earthquake in January 2010, and operated a medical relief mission. The present study was designed to evaluate the KDRT medical team mission in Haiti.

Methods: Data were collected via an anonymous questionnaire that was distributed one day after the completion of the mission in Haiti. Questionnaires were composed of four categories.

Results: The response rate for this survey was 72% (18/25). The KDRT members were relatively young, with 72% of personnel.

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(P1-11) Psychosocial Impact of Russian Invasion of Georgia in 2008

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In August 2008, Georgia was subjected to a brutal Russian military invasion and occupation of some its territories. A total of 364 citizens of Georgia were killed, another 2,234 were injured, and 127,589 were internally displaced. This historic military act of a superpower nuclear state invading a small, neighboring country produced population-wide psychological distress and debilitating psychopathology. The key features of the Russian invasion for Georgia were examined, and the consequences of this particular event were defined. Casualty figures, ethnic cleansing facts, numbers of refugees and displaced persons, impact on Georgia's education, damage to cultural heritage, the role of mass media, economic loss, and environmental destruction also were examined. Data suggest that exposure to hazards, loss, change, human causation/culpability, information as a stressor, multiple traumatic events contributed significantly to the mental health outcomes of the population in Georgia. Mental health, psychological trauma, post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD), resilience, suicide risk, and secondary trauma were highly prevalent among impacted persons. There is an urgent need to focus on the protective nature of preserving and restoring psychosocial and material resources in the prevention and treatment of PTSD and major depressive disorder following traumatic events.

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(P1-12) Had the Times Square Bomb Exploded: What about the Injured Children?

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Introduction: Children frequently are the victims of disasters due to natural hazards or terrorist attacks. However, there is a lack of specific pediatric emergency preparedness planning worldwide. To address these gaps, the federal grant-funded New York City Pediatric Disaster Coalition (PDC) established guidelines for creating Pediatric Critical care (PCC) surge plans and assisted hospitals in creating their plans. To date, five hospitals completed plans, thereby adding 92 beds to surge capacity. On 01 May 2010, 18:00h, there was an attempt to detonate a car bomb in Times Square, a large urban attraction in the heart of New York City. The perpetrator was later convicted of the attempted use of a weapon of mass destruction. Had the bomb exploded, given the location and time of day, it is possible that many critically injured victims would have been children.

Methods: The unit director or a senior attending of nine major hospitals in the NYC area (five in close proximity and four at secondary sites) were surveyed for the number of their vacant pediatric critical care beds at the time of the event before activation of surge plans.

Results: At the time the car bomb was discovered, the nine hospitals, which have a total of 141 PCC beds, had only 29 vacant approved pediatric critical care beds.

Conclusions: Had the event resulted in many pediatric casualties, the existing PCC vacant beds at these hospitals may not have satisfied the need. Activating surge plans at five of these hospitals would have added 92 to the 29 available PCC beds for a total of 121. In order to provide PCC to a large number of victims, it is crucial that hospitals prepare PCC surge plans.

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