

injuries. In such occasions, most of the orthopedic cases need surgery. Orthopedic surgery facilities and orthopedic surgeons are highly needed in referral hospitals after a disastrous earthquake. It should be noted that lower extremity injuries are much more to be expected than upper.

Keywords: Bam; children; earthquake; injuries; Iran; orthopedic; pediatric

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Organization of Medical Help to Children and Victims of Terrorism in Beslan

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Introduction: On 01 September 2004, terrorists took over a secondary school in the city of Beslan, Nord Ossetia Republic. More than 600 of the hostages taken were children. **Methods:** On 02 September, the pediatric brigade of the All Russian Centre of Disaster Medicine, "Zaschita", flew to Beslan along with associates of the airmobile Hospital of the Ministry of Emergency of the Russian Federation. On the territory of a local hospital, modules of the children's field hospital (CFH) were constructed and medical equipment was mounted and tested. A training course for medical staff, which consisted of 20 doctors and nurses, was given. On 03 September, the admission of children wounded as a result of the terrorist take-over began at 13:15 hours. Adults were sent to a hospital admission division, and children were sent to the admission-triage module of the CFH. During the process of triage, children were divided into three groups: (1) in agony (5); (2) wounded—needed urgent medical help in vital indications (52); (3) wounded—must be evacuated to Vladikavkaz after receiving initial medical attention by a doctor (199).

Results: In the CFH, 311 children were admitted, including 256 wounded and 55 children who did not require medical assistance. A total of 47 surgical operations were performed, including seven surgical operations on the thorax and abdomen. In the hospital-evacuation module, reanimation was conducted until conditions were stabilized and evacuation to the Clinics of Vladikavkaz appeared possible.

A total of 385 children and adolescents, ranging in age from 1.8–18 years, were hospitalized in the Hospitals of Vladikavkaz and Beslan. Of those children, 146 required special methods of treatment and were transferred to Moscow (135) and Rostov (11). It should be noted that no children died during evacuation.

Conclusion: The efficacy of the medical-evacuation provision was determined by the timely planning and preparing of the system of medical provision, by cooperation between the Ministry of Health and the Russian Centre of Disaster Medicine, and by the unique accumulated work experience of pediatric formulations of the National Service of Disaster Medicine.

Keywords: children; evacuation; hostage; Russia; terrorism; triage

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Are American Children Primary Targets of Al Qaeda Terrorism? Implications for Policy and Preparedness Planning

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Scholars and health practitioners have dedicated considerable thought to the physical and mental treatment of children in the aftermath of a terrorist attack. Likewise, education officials and others who oversee child-centered organizations have begun to develop plans for children in the event of terrorism affecting their facilities. However, most of the literature dealing with children and terrorism assumes children would be secondary or collateral victims as opposed to the intended targets. This latter possibility requires a different approach to preparedness planning on a number of levels.

While some have begun to consider the case of children as intended targets in foreign states, such as Israel and Russia, where terrorists have harmed children explicitly and successfully, little attention has been given to scenarios involving such threats in the United States. This is partly because there has not been an attack of this nature on American soil. However, a growing body of evidence suggests that international terror groups may well have such horrific scenarios in mind. American children, therefore, do face an explicit threat. Consequently, it is proposed that emergency responders be trained and preparedness models developed to protect and address the unique needs of children in the event of a terrorist attack, particularly those involving biological, chemical, or radiological weapons, which directly target children. This presentation considers the historical precedent of children as the intended targets of terrorism and the care for American children being explicitly targeted by Al Qaeda.

Keywords: chemical, biological, radiological (CBR); children; disasters; terrorism; United States

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Pediatric Terrorism Preparedness: National Guidelines and Recommendations—Findings of an Evidenced-Based Consensus Process

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A cadre of experts and stakeholders from government agencies, professional organizations, emergency medicine and response, pediatrics, mental health, and disaster preparedness gathered to review and summarize the existing data on the needs of children in the planning, preparation, and responses to disasters or terrorism. This review was followed by the development of evidence-based, consensus guidelines and recommendations on the needs of children in events, including chemical, biological, and radiological terrorism. An evidence-based, consensus process was used in conjunction with a modified Delphi approach for the selection of topics and discussion points. These recommendations and