

teams called upon specialized teams for assistance in 24% of the cases, while physicians of toxicology teams required assistance from CR teams in 6% of cases; intensive physicians teams required assistance in 2% of all cases; and physicians of anti-shock teams in 5.4% of all cases.

Professional skills assessment among emergency team physicians having more than five years of service indicated that the lowest level of professional knowledge occurred in the area of cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR). The test was evaluated using a five-point computerized scale. The average CR physician's score was 4.1, while the average general emergency team physician scored 2.8. Practical skills evaluation demonstrated satisfactory knowledge among the teams as follows: CR physicians, 63%; toxicology teams, 21%; and general emergency teams, 12%. CR team physicians possessing practical skills were under the age of 47 years (87%).

Computerized evaluation and scoring demonstrates the low level of training which partially accounts for mortality rates. Computer evaluation will be conducted annually and results will determine the rate of financial remuneration.

36 Russian Development of the On-Board Disaster Communications System

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The experience obtained from the mitigation of major disasters on the territory of the former United Soviet Socialist Republic (USSR) and the recent disaster on the territory of the Russian Federation indicates that the conditions for organizing emergency medical services in this country are very unique. This reality makes it necessary to establish life-saving systems and the technical means for these systems, within principles and characteristics that differ from other analogous systems.

Thus, a problem of compatibility of such systems may arise when addressing the consequences of major disasters and mutual collaboration of several countries is required. The analyses of the experience of mitigating disaster consequences in the Russian Federation, on the basis of mathematical modeling, made it possible to define the organizational principles of emergency medical services and to identify the complete set of medical equipment to be carried on-board the mobile transportation vehicles.

The equipment is being worked out for two types of transportation (the MI-8MT helicopter and the screen-plane for search and rescue) by the Radar MMS Company. This presentation provides information about this development.

38 Principles of Cooperation and International Coordination in Disaster Relief

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In cases of disaster, mostly occurring in the southern hemisphere, the more advanced nations can provide effective assistance to the regions involved if several conditions are made clear. International relief actions can start only by request of the country involved in the disaster, but this must be decided at a very early stage.

The size of relief actions must be explored by an international team of experts (International Committee of the Red Cross, United Nations Organization) that will coordinate the different efforts. Sponsorship within continental regions should be considered in order to avoid overseas transportation.

After having explored the amount of assistance required, including the existence and utility of infrastructure at the site, the extent of medical assistance can then be determined. The needs of the task force must be anticipated, as well as the possibility of recruiting native people in other functions (including interpreters). Different aspects must be considered in different situations requiring immediate assistance, such as survival of rescue teams and the long-term tasks of rehabilitation and reconstruction.

39 Special Voluntary Auxiliary Corps (SVACs): Basic Support of Emergencies

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The current world trends regarding the commitment of communities to related political, racial, and religious confrontations are analyzed.

Considering the historical perspective, a solution is proposed based on conversation with and sustained understanding of young people to participate in the development of organizations called Special Volunteers Auxiliary Corps (SVAC). It is necessary to direct the energy of young adults to realize their ambition in ways that recognize their desire to be heroes and guardians of the ecosystems while activating their interest in participating in a response to emergencies and disasters of all kinds, in any location.

SVAC

I. Command

A. Communications

1. Prehospital medicine
2. Hospital medicine
3. Engineers, remote transport, traffic
4. Public relations, media
5. Preventive medicine, epidemiology, psychology, social assistance
6. Legal medicine

B. Civil Defense