

(O70) Radiation Event Medical Management Website: A Tool for Healthcare RespondersJudith Bader;^{1,2} Jeffrey Nemhauser;³ Florence Chang;⁴ Norman Coleman^{1,2}

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Introduction: Planning for and exercising the medical response to potential mass-casualty, radiological and nuclear (rad/nuc) terrorist events are new responsibilities for most healthcare providers.

Methods: To assist clinicians, the US Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) has created a new, innovative tool—the Radiation Event Medical Management (REMM) Web portal (<http://remm.nlm.gov>). Goals of REMM include providing: (1) information about the kinds of events that may occur; (2) algorithm-style, evidence-based guidance about clinical diagnosis and treatment of exposure and contamination; (3) just-in-time, peer-reviewed, usable information supported by sufficient background material and context to make complex diagnosis and management issues understandable to those without formal radiation medicine expertise; (4) a list of isotopes of concern with appropriate countermeasures; (5) downloadable Web and personal digital assistant (PDA) REMM versions, which would be available without an internet connection; (6) a framework for medical teams and individuals to initiate rad/nuc planning and training; and (7) a radiation dictionary and extensive bibliography of key, peer-reviewed, and official guidance documents relevant to rad/nuc responses, and more.

Results: Since the launch of the Web portal, REMM has been well received by individual responders and teams in the US and internationally, and has been used extensively for personal training and during formal exercises. Regular content updates and addition of new features are ongoing.

Conclusions: The HHS has provided a useful tool for healthcare providers that aggregates key content and assists target audiences in quickly finding and understanding rad/nuc response information.

Keywords: healthcare responders; nuclear; radiation event; Web portal

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(O71) Mobile Medical Record—A Life Saving ToolNir Friedman;^{1,2,3} Avisbay Goldberg^{2,3}

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Consider the following scenario: An emergency services team is dispatched to treat an unconscious John Doe who collapsed in the street. The team takes John Doe's mobile telephone, and within seconds, they reach his mobile medical record which gives them the opportunity to provide life-saving treatment suited to his personal health condition. Does such a technological tool exist? What clinical parameters do field treatment teams need in order to save life and make proper medical decisions? The aim of this study is to propose a model for a mobile medical record in emergency medicine that can be used as a life-saving tool.

The first stage of the research is a characterization of the clinical parameters from the medical records needed for life-saving treatment through interviews with prehospital and hospital experts in emergency medicine. Once these parameters are identified, they will be validated through interviews with several senior members of primary emergency medicine treatment teams in the prehospital and hospital setting. A model for an emergency medicine mobile medical record will be proposed with the assistance of an expert in mobile telephone multimedia modalities.

This research began in December 2008 and currently is in the validation stage. It is expected that this research will be completed by April 2009.

Keywords: clinical parameters; emergency medical services; medical records; mobile phone; model

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(O72) Evaluation of the Use of a Universal Emergency Services Number in the National Capital Territory of IndiaAmit Gupta;¹ Bradley Peckler;² Megan Lassetter;² Nilima Jai;³ Subodh Kumar;¹ Biplab Mishra;¹ Sushma Sagar¹

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Introduction: In developed emergency systems, there is a common access number for the three core emergency services i.e., police, fire, and emergency medical services. Organized emergency systems with a single number still are new in India. The authors conducted a public survey to study the current knowledge and attitudes of the citizens of New Delhi about emergency services and their numbers.

Methods: A survey form with nine basic questions about the educational status of the respondents and their knowledge of emergency services numbers currently existing in the National Capital Territory of Delhi. As Delhi is a pre-