

country's primary care centers. Our aim was to determine the psychological morbidity among ED physicians, nurses, administrative and ancillary staff during the H1N1 outbreak.

Methods: We conducted a survey on all ED healthcare worker ($n = 305$) using the 12-item General Health Questionnaire (GHQ-12). The bimodal scoring of GHQ-12 was dichotomised into non-cases (score 0–2) and potential cases (score ≥ 3). Participation was strictly voluntary.

Results: The overall response rate was 273 (89.5%). Most respondents were females (73.3%); the mean age was 33 (SD 10.6) years. The mean GHQ score was found to be 1.9 (SD 2.7) with no gender-related differences. A comparison of the dichotomised GHQ-12 scores, found psychological morbidity to be more common in administrative staff (40%) and physicians (38.1%) than ancillary (24.2%) and nurses (19%) ($p = 0.011$). The average prevalence of psychological morbidity among ED staff was 25.3%. When we considered the 12 items of the GHQ separately and analyzed them by occupational group, we found physicians scoring the worst on item 6 - "Could not overcome difficulties" - than nurses, administrative and ancillary staff ($p < 0.001$). Physicians and administrative staff alike felt constantly under strain and were unable to concentrate compared to nurses and ancillary staff ($p = 0.001$).

Conclusion: Healthcare workers in an emergency setting unlike those in the rest of the hospital, face a wide range of risks on the job and this has a substantial effect on their mental well-being and job satisfaction.

Prehosp Disaster Med 2011;26(Suppl. 1):s157–s158
doi:10.1017/S1049023X11005127

(P2-69) Diagnosis and Management of Bile Leaks After Blunt Liver Injury by Dicct

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Background: Although bile leaks are emerging as frequent complications of non-operative management of liver injury, the best method to use to diagnose intrahepatic biliary injury (IHBI) has not been established.

Methods: Fifteen patients with a blunt liver injury admitted to the hospital during a two-year period, were diagnosed by computed tomography as having a grade 3–4 injury, and underwent DIC-MDCT intended to diagnose IHBI in its early stages. These 15 patients included 11 with a grade 4 (Group A: five patients who underwent TAE; Group B: six patients who did not undergo TAE) and four with a grade 3.

Results: In Group A, all of the patients were found to have some signs of IHBI in DIC-CT. Of these patients, two were found to have extrahepatic leakage and underwent local drainage; one also underwent ENBD. Three patients were not found to have extrahepatic leakage even though they had signs of IHBI; these three underwent conservative therapy with no other care, and had a satisfactory course. In Group B, only one patient was found to have IHBI. However, all of the patients, including those not found to have signs of IHBI in DIC-CT, recovered. Patients with grade 3 did not have signs of IHBI. Compared to Group B, Group A had a high Injury Severity Scale Score of 38.5 ± 11.2 , and a higher incidence of IHBI.

Conclusions: DIC-MDCT may, in cases of severe liver injury that might require TAE, help to diagnose IHBI in its early stages,

and help to determine if additional treatment is needed based on the site and extent of the injury and whether extrahepatic bile leakage is present.

Prehosp Disaster Med 2011;26(Suppl. 1):s158
doi:10.1017/S1049023X11005139

(P2-70) A Systematic Search and Narrative Review of Existing Literature on the Medium and Long-Term Impact of Injuries

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Background: A systematic search and narrative review of existing literature on the medium- and long-term impacts of injuries was conducted to provide context for a primary research study.

Methods: Searches were undertaken in MEDLINE, CINAHL and Science Citation Index using a combination of free text and Medical Subject Heading (MeSH) terms. Studies were included if they assessed outcomes following injury at least six months post-injury and reported morbidity-related outcomes. A standardized data extraction form was developed, and studies were assessed for quality using standard quality assessment criteria. The main characteristics of included studies were presented in structured tables and synthesized using a narrative summary.

Results: The search strategy identified 4,969 abstracts and/or titles, of which 125 appeared relevant. Following a detailed reading of the material, 32 studies met the inclusion criteria of this review. Summarizing the results of the studies was difficult, as they were of moderate quality and used many different methods. The main findings were that at 12 months post-injury a proportion of injured patients continue to suffer from physical, psychological, and social problems and this proportion doesn't decline over the next few years. In the medium term (12 months–5 years) about 10–25% of casualties continue to report a variety of health problems associated with their injuries.

Conclusions: It is difficult to synthesize injury outcome studies because of the varying methodological approaches, study populations, follow-up periods, and outcome measures used. The evidence that exists suggests that many casualties demonstrate good early recovery but a significant proportion still show significant social, physical, and psychological sequelae one to five years post-injury.

Prehosp Disaster Med 2011;26(Suppl. 1):s158
doi:10.1017/S1049023X11005140

(P2-71) Topometric Agent-Based System for Disaster and Emergency Medicine

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Introduction: A variety of models, methods, and computer-aided systems have been used to predict and analyze disasters

and emergencies, and manage a pertinent medical response effectively. The list of these instruments traditionally comprises: computerized databases, geographic information systems (GISs), graph theory, complex networks, mathematical programming, simulation, and agent-based modeling. As a rule, each type of those is applied asunder. It makes sense to put in one silo diverse instruments to get multidisciplinary solution with its synergy effect for problems of disaster and emergency medicine.

Methods: Within this study, an original, agent-based model was developed. The model combines the advantages of the principal computer-aided instruments and considers all the types of information: semantic, topographical, metric, and topological. The model is severely dynamic, fits to real actors and principally covers all the disaster situation.

Results: In line with the model, a so called Topometric Agent-Based System (TABS) with its key visualization component has been designed. A TABS-specific simulation to investigate behavior of the attacked network of vulnerable actors has been conducted leading to critical findings. It has been shown a severe significance of order within combination of threats: man-made + natural or those of natural + man-made. A well-balanced financial distribution to protect actors of diverse status also has been found.

Conclusions: A TABS similar to GIS focuses on mapping. Topometric Agent-Based System mapping brings an efficient and clear language for information sharing not only within national emergency medical services but between experts from different fields and countries.

Prehosp Disaster Med 2011;26(Suppl. 1):s158–s159
doi:10.1017/S1049023X11005152

(P2-72) Diagnostic Accuracy of Bedside Ultrasound for Identifying Fractures in Patients with Orthopedic Trauma Presenting to the Emergency Department of a Level-1 Trauma Center - Aims Ultrasound Fracture Study

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Background: Radiography is the standard observation tool for examining orthopedic injuries. Bedside Ultrasound (BUS) may be a faster, non-invasive alternative to effectively identify bone fractures in the emergency department (ED) setting. The study compares the diagnostic utilities of BUS and radiography for identifying long bone fractures.

Methods: Prospective observation study with convenience sampling was conducted in ED in patients > 5 years, with post-traumatic upper and lower limb injuries requiring standard radiological examination after informed consent. The BUS examinations were performed by a emergency physician (EP) who had a brief training session to detect fractures. For every subject, radiographs were taken and reviewed for the presence of fracture by blinded orthopedic specialist. Statistical analysis was done by SPSS.

Results: A total of 133 patients were enrolled in the study. Only 42 had fracture, out of which 36 were picked up by BUS. The overall sensitivity of the BUS in detecting fracture was 85.7% with a confidence interval (CI) of 0.70–0.94 and specificity of 100% with a CI = 0.95–1.00. The positive predictive value (PPV) of USG was 100% with a CI = 0.86–1.00 and negative predictive value (NPV) of 93.8% with a CI = 0.86–0.97. There were six additional fractures which were recognized on x-ray and were not picked up by ultrasound.

Conclusions: BUS can be utilized by EP after brief training to accurately identify long-bone fractures. It may gain a more prominent role in pregnant and pediatric population as well as in mass-casualty scenarios.

Prehosp Disaster Med 2011;26(Suppl. 1):s159
doi:10.1017/S1049023X11005164

(P2-73) Ocular Nerve Sheath Diameter for Evaluation of Raised Intracranial Pressure in Patients Presenting to the Emergency Department - A Prospective, Observational Study

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Background: Ultrasonography of optic nerve sheath diameter (ONSD) may be useful in detecting raised intracranial pressure (ICP) in head injury (HI). There is limited data from India.

Objective: The objective of this study was to evaluate the utility of measuring ONSD for diagnosis of raised intracranial pressure in HI victims in the emergency department.

Methods: Fifty-two HI patients presenting between February to August 2009 were included, A CT head scan was performed and simultaneous ocular ultrasound was done by an emergency physician who had underwent goal-directed training in ophthalmic sonography by a linear probe of 10 MHz. An ONSD greater than > 5 mm for patients > 15 years of age, 4.5 mm for 1–15 years of age, and 4 mm for infants were considered abnormal. The two modalities of diagnosis were compared.

Results: The median age was 30 years (Range = 0.25–72 years). A total of 90.4% were male and 9.6% were female. A total of 71.2% had severe HI, 19.2% had moderate HI, and 9.6% had mild HI. A raised ICP based on CT findings was present in 42 (80.8%) patients. Mean optic nerve diameter in patients with raised ICP was 5.11 + 1.56 mm compared to 5.04 + 1.6 mm in patients with no features of raised ICP. Sensitivity and specificity of ONSD as a screening test for detection of raised intracranial pressure were 57.1% and 40%, respectively with a positive predictive value and negative predictive value of 80% and 18.1%, respectively.

Conclusions: The evaluation of the ONSD diameter is a simple and non-invasive potential tool in initial assessment of raised intracranial pressure.

Prehosp Disaster Med 2011;26(Suppl. 1):s159
doi:10.1017/S1049023X11005176