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Introduction: Mass gatherings have become more frequent since the beginning of the 21st century. In Canada alone, music festival and sporting event industries will each represent yearly revenues over one billion USD by 2025. Such events require adequate medical planning, as they are associated with a greater prevalence of injuries and incidents than daily life, despite most participants having few comorbidities. Most often, the responsibility of medical planning lies with event producers. This study aims to compare the existing legislative requirements for mass gathering medical response in the ten provinces and three territories of Canada.

Method: This study is a cross-sectional descriptive study of legislation. Lists of legislative requirements were obtained by contacting via email or phone the emergency medical services (EMS) directors and Health Ministries of all the provinces and territories of Canada, and asking about any legislation or provision within existing laws regarding mass gatherings. Simple statistics were performed to compare legislation across provinces and territories.

Results: Data collection and analysis are planned to be completed by December 31, 2022. Initial data collection and analysis revealed that none of the seven provinces who answered our emails have provincial legislations. Two referred to specific provisions in the Public Health laws of their province, though nothing specifically refers to mass gatherings. One confirmed that mass gathering medical response was a municipal/local concern to be addressed by the event producers and the locality where the event takes place, and one referred to guidelines published in 2014.

Conclusion: Although some provinces and territories referred to provisions contained in public health legislation, none of the provinces reached to date could list specific legislation on mass gathering medical response. If this trend continues through full data analysis, it will highlight once more the need to provide more standardized guidance to organizers and municipalities in planning medical response.

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Management of Uncomplicated Acute Alcohol Intoxication at a Mass Gathering Event: Stop the Intravenous Fluids

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Introduction: Uncomplicated acute alcohol intoxication (UAAI) requiring medical management is common at some mass gathering events. Most of the mass gathering literature reporting on medical management involving UAAI are single case studies. The common clinical practice for UAAI at mass gatherings reported in the literature involves intravenous fluids and antiemetics. However, emergency department evidence suggests that administration of intravenous fluids does not enhance patient outcomes, and in some cases extends emergency department length of stay and costs.

Method: Using a retrospective cohort design of routinely collected data over a nine-year period (2010–2013 and 2016–2020), this study was set at an annual end-of-year ‘schoolies’ youth mass gathering event. The primary study aim was to determine the intravenous fluid management practices of UAAI at this event. Secondary study outcomes included patient demographic, clinical characteristics, and patient outcomes. Data were analyzed using time series and descriptive statistics. Ethical approval was obtained.

Results: In total, 378 patients were identified with UAAI at the event over the nine-year period. The median patient age was 17 years (IQR: 17–18), with 47.2% (n=179) being male. Overall, the median length of stay was 74 minutes (IQR: 40 – 144). Only 7.9% (n=30) patients received intravenous cannulation and 6.3% (n=24) patients received intravenous fluids. Proportionately, the use of intravenous fluids for the management of UAAI decreased over the study years [2010, 28.6%; 2011, 32.1%; 2012, 15.6%; 2013, 6.3%; 2016, 2.6%; 2017, 0%; 2018, 1.8%; 2019, 0%; 2020, 0%].

Conclusion: Some mass gathering events have a higher incidence of UAAI presentations. This is particularly true for those mass gathering events with young adults and at music festivals. Knowledge translation from the emergency department context regarding UAAI clinical management could be applied to the mass gathering event setting. This clinical management should include a conservative approach to the management of UAAI.

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Feasibility of Live Video Feed Transmission from UAVs for Medical Surveillance During the 2022 Montreal Marathon

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Introduction: In recent years, unmanned aerial vehicles (UAVs) have been increasingly used for medical surveillance purposes in mass gathering events. No studies have investigated the reliability of live video transmission from UAVs for accurate identification of distressed race participants in need of medical attention. During the 2022 Montreal marathon, the aim of this study was to determine the proportion of data collection time during which live medical surveillance UAV video feed was