

result in more efficient and accurate global comparison. On a smaller scale, defining terms in publications and reports would begin facilitating this process.

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Comparison of Injury Epidemiology and Treatments by Gender Among Persons Seeking Emergent Care in Kigali, Rwanda

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Introduction: Variations in the incidence and patterns of injuries exist between genders which may impact treatments and outcomes. The study aimed to describe the epidemiology, treatments, and outcomes based on the gender of persons presenting with injuries to an Emergency Department (ED) in Kigali, Rwanda.

Method: This was a secondary analysis of a prospective cross-sectional study conducted in January–June 2021 at the Centre Hospitalier Universitaire de Kigali ED. Descriptive statistics were performed and variable comparisons based on binary gender self-designation (male or female) were conducted.

Results: A total of 601 patients were included in the analysis of whom 25.6% were female and 74.4% were male. Gender differences were found in the mechanism of injury with females more likely to be injured via falls (43.5% versus 23.0%, $p=0.001$), while males were more likely to be in a road traffic accident (52.6% versus 39.6%, $p=0.006$), have stab and/or laceration (9.0% versus 2.0%, $p=0.004$) or have been assaulted (6.9% versus 2.6%, $p=0.047$). Injury severity was not significantly different between genders based on the median Kampala Trauma Score and presence of triage hypotension. For treatments females were more likely to have been transported by prehospital services (87.7% versus 72.9%, $p=0.001$), but were less likely to received acute ED treatments of intubation, wound care, tourniquets, blood products, thoracostomy and point-of-care ultrasound during the first six hours of care (67.5% versus 78.1%, $p=0.009$). Hospital admission was significantly greater among females as compared to males, (31.2% versus 41.8%, $p=0.019$) but no difference in mortality was observed (2.0% versus 1.3%, $p=0.568$).

Conclusion: This study provides data on differences in epidemiologic and care characteristics between males and females presenting for emergency injury care in Rwanda. These findings can inform future research and help the development of gender-centered healthcare delivery in Rwanda and other similar contexts.

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Crisis Collaboration Exercises: Are They Useful?

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Introduction: Crisis collaboration exercises are perceived as developing and testing cross-sectoral team integration, preparedness efforts, and response. However, the general problem is that crisis collaboration exercises may tend to produce results with limited usefulness in actual crisis work. The purpose of this quantitative, non-experimental, survey-based study was to examine to what extent there was a statistically significant relationship between participation in Norwegian maritime crisis collaboration exercises and the perceived levels of learning and usefulness in an actual crisis. The scope was limited to relevant public, military, and non-governmental exercise participants.

Method: Surveys were electronically distributed among participants in three 2016 Norwegian maritime crisis collaboration exercises. The data collection instrument was the Collaboration, Learning, and Utility scale (Berlin & Carlström, 2015). The CLU-Scale is specially designed to measure collaboration exercise participants' perceived levels of learning and utility. The scope was limited to relevant public and non-governmental exercise participants including health, law enforcement, and military stakeholders.

The effects of collaboration, learning, and usefulness were tested in two bivariate regression analyses, where the first tested the relationship between collaboration and learning, and the second tested the relationship between learning and usefulness. To measure the linear dependence between the variables, Pearson's r was calculated. The coefficients of determination (r^2) were calculated to determine what proportions of the variance in the dependent variables could be considered predictable from the independent variables.

Results: The joint collaborative characteristics predicted 27% ($r^2 = 0.27$) of the learning variance, which meant that the remaining 73% of the predicted variance was unaccounted for. The perceived learning items predicted 34% ($r^2 = 0.34$) of the usefulness variance.

Conclusion: This study found a moderately strong statistically significant relationship between participation in Norwegian maritime crisis collaboration exercises and perceived levels of learning and usefulness. More focus on collaboration learning techniques in exercise planning and evaluation is recommended.

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Hemipelvectomy following Trauma: Burden less Identified. A Ten-year Experience from the Level-1 Trauma Center

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Introduction: Hemipelvectomy occurs seldom, yet it is a serious injury. Hemipelvectomy following trauma is associated with