

quantitatively. The quantitative assessment was done to assess the severity of floods impact on children using the Impact of Event Scale (Dyregrov and Yule, 1995). The results showed the children showed higher level of intrusion and avoidance aftermath of floods. Boys had significantly higher psychological impact than girls. However, both boys and girls showed moderate to severe level of psychological impact on the domains of intrusion, avoidance and hypervigilance. The implication of the findings are discussed in the context of framing psychosocial programmes.

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(A299) Comparison of Imbalance in Psyche as Sequel in Amputations and Salvage in Trauma of Extremities

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Aim: Comparative analysis of under considered psychological implications in earning members of family who happen to be victims of trauma and end up in early or delayed amputations to those in whom salvage to acceptable or useful function was possible.

Material: Working and ably earning members who sustained traumatic wounds in industry, domestic, traffic, calamity, war, homicide, suicide, etc. Age groups from 1 to 75 years studied. Grade I,II,III A and III B compound wounds included. Psychological evaluation in early and delayed amputations compared with those salvaged to partial / useful function.

Methods: Periodic and frequent counseling as integral part of treatment regime to victims of trauma and their peers, family members, employers, police and lawyers.

Discussion: Classification, incidence and outcome of post traumatic psychosis. Need of effective counseling to reduce post traumatic psychological imbalance and improve quality of life.

Observations: Behavioral changes and suicidal tendency are profound and pronounced in traumatic and early amputees compared to subjects of delayed and revision amputations. Acceptance and adaptability with limb / extremity salvage is encouraging with minimal post traumatic psychosis.

Conclusion: Frequent and repetitive counseling aids reduce post traumatic psychosis. Depressive psychosis is much less prevalent even in partially functionally acceptable traumatic limb salvage than in early or delayed amputations, though salvage takes a long course in management, rehabilitation and changed occupation by relocation.

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(A300) Psycho-Physiological Training of Disaster Medicine Staff

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Training special medical teams to be prepared for delivering emergency relief to the injured requires a special psychological conformity of individuals and mutual inter-understanding based on professional qualifications. The psycho-physiological approach comprises a set of methods of computerized tools for medical staff education, training, and preparedness, keeping

in mind the aim of the necessity of mutual activities in triage process, medical care, and decision-making for evacuating injured victims from the emergency site. The goal of this presentation is to expose the battery of new original methods and technologies of staff preparedness in order to realize the maximum conformity of personal composed together in one unique mobile team sent into the situations of emergency accompanied by psychological tension, insufficient volume of info sharing, field conditions, etc. Methods are based on the measurements of the functional asymmetry of brain hemispheres tested by computer-loaded, original software. Several levels of evaluation of functional asymmetry status have been proposed for discussion and for choosing of criteria for the conformity matrix study. These include: (1) a primary table of digital variables characterizing the first level of comparison of psycho-physiological individual regulation obtained for everyone of the emergency medical team permitting to propose the primary team composition; (2) co-efficients of psycho-physiological regulation for the determination of conformity between the individualities of medical staff team and the dynamics of psychological resistance in emergency environment; and (3) integrative profiles of functional asymmetry, giving the objective fundamentals for team composition and its training, to the ideal sophisticated model of psycho-physiological conformity. Quantitative, objective data give the arguments to prepare the criteria for the composition of field medical team. The individual programs issued from examination are proposed for the improvement of permanent psycho-physiological staff conformity.

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(A301) Le Centre De Crise Du Ministère Des Affaires Etrangères

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Les crises récentes montrent, si besoin en était, la complexité de leur traitement. Alors que la capacité de l'Etat à gérer les situations de crise est à la fois un élément essentiel de notre politique étrangère et une nécessité de résultat, il était essentiel de se doter d'un outil gouvernemental performant. Cet outil, apte à la prévention des risques (naturels, sanitaires et technologiques) et des menaces à l'étranger, comme en matière de gestion de crises est né en juillet 2008 et a été placé sous l'autorité du Ministre des affaires étrangères et européennes. Doté de plus de cinquante agents le Centre de Crise résulte de la fusion de deux services, initialement indépendants: la sous direction de la sécurité des français à l'étranger et la délégation à l'Action humanitaire. Aujourd'hui les moyens humains et matériels de ces deux entités travaillent dans un but commun: porter assistance aux populations françaises et étrangères partout dans le monde. Compte-tenu de sa vocation à mobiliser l'ensemble des moyens de l'Etat, le Centre de Crise a été placé sous l'autorité directe du Ministre. Il entretient des liens étroits et privilégiés avec ses homologues français de la Santé et de la Sécurité civile, ainsi qu'avec ses partenaires européens, les organismes internationaux (nations unies notamment) et ses partenaires européens (MIC, SitCen).

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