

bility and mortality relating to road traffic crashes (RTCs), which has assumed the status of a disaster. The young are not spared. Students in tertiary institutions of learning fall within the high-risk group of inter-city travelers. They traverse the length and breadth of the nation in search of academic pursuits. Undergraduates in tertiary institutions of learning play an important role in ameliorating occurrence of RTCs through organized, student activities within and outside their campuses. Having been equipped with appropriate information on the prevention of RTCs, they could form safety clubs, organize workshops or seminars, and educate inter-city and intra-campus drivers and commuters as well as motorbike “Okada” riders on the importance of highway signs and codes, etc. Additionally, they could conduct rescue drills in preparedness for mass-casualty incidents. The many ways in which University/Polytechnic students can be useful in the reduction of RTCs are addressed.

**Keywords:** education; Nigeria; preparedness; road traffic crashes (RTCs); safety; students

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### (5) Quality Improvement of the Cardiopulmonary-Cerebral Resuscitation Process Based on Standards in the Medical Emergency Ward of Nemazee Hospital in Shiraz, Iran—2005

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**Introduction:** This interventional study was performed to determine and improve the quality of the Cardiopulmonary-Cerebral Resuscitation (CPCR) process according to standards in the Medical Emergency Ward of Nemazi Hospital in Shiraz, Iran.

**Methods:** One hundred twenty CPCR processes were observed and evaluated using three checklists that were designed according to standards. The first checklist was designed to evaluate the standard of essential equipment that was used for the performance of CPCR. The second checklist was designed to collect demographic data and evaluate the process of CPCR activities (intubations, chest compressions, electroshock, drug administration, and insertion of intravenous lines) according to “golden hour” standards. The third checklist was designed to evaluate the documentation of the process. In addition, to evaluate knowledge of the personnel about the CPCR process standards, a pre-test was administered to personnel two months before the intervention and a post-test was administered two months after the intervention.

**Results:** An analysis of the data and the comparisons of the two test periods indicates that the standard use of equipment and the knowledge of personnel significantly increased after the intervention. Also, the standard use of sodium bicarbonate according to golden hour standards was statistically significant. The speed of CPCR Team attendance at the patient’s bedside procedures was increased statistically. The survival rate following the performance of CPCR had no change after the interventions,

but there was a statistically significant increase of survival rates during morning shifts versus evening and night shifts.

**Conclusion:** Continuous evaluation and education can improve the quality of the CPCR process.

**Keywords:** Cardiopulmonary Cerebral Resuscitation (CPCR); golden hour; hospital procedures; hospital standards; survival rates  
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### (6) Images of International Health and Nursing in Japanese College Students

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**Introduction:** This study examined the concept of “international health” in college students in Japan.

**Methods:** Subjects were 96 nursing students, 41 physical therapist and occupational therapist students, and 91 other faculty and students who attended the lecture, “International Health” between April 2005 and September 2006. A self-administered questionnaire was distributed to the students to collect the data. The completion rate was 100%.

**Results:** Ninety-nine percent of the nursing students, 97.6% of the paramedical students, and 93.4% of the other faculty and students answered “hygiene in developing countries” as their perceived image of international health. About 92% of nursing students, 90.2% of paramedical students, and 71.1% of other faculty and students group indicated that they want to participate in disaster relief medical operations.

**Conclusion:** Nursing and paramedical students are interested in studying international health and disaster medicine. International health education is considered important.

**Keywords:** college students; developing countries; international health; Japan; nursing students; paramedics

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### (7) Simulation Training

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**Introduction:** The aim of this study was to evaluate the Emergency Medical Care performance when a simulation of a major event that produced multiple victims was performed.

**Methods:** The prehospital Emergency Medical Services (EMS) received a call for 10 victims in a railway incident at the Oudhna Railway Station (about 19 km from SAMU location) about 25 minutes after the crash. No precise description of the victims’ injuries was indicated. Three ambulances were dispatched within three minutes, as well as a rapid intervention vehicle with two physicians (an observer and a medical care director). Information about the crash was transmitted to the emergency unit of the Public Health Ministry and to all of the emergency services around the site of the event. Upon arrival to the site, the medical care director designated a Chief for the Advanced Medical Post (AMP) which was placed about 300 meters from the area in which the event occurred. All