

new concept of regional emergency medical care in case of mass trauma and a methodology for its realization have been developed. They are based on the most rational and economically acceptable organizational, medical, and diagnostic principles and methods. Simple and safe methods for the provision of total intravenous anesthesia have been developed. These methods do not require the use of complex narcosis equipment and compressed gases. The anesthesia methods were applied to more than 1,200 victims with multiple trauma-induced injuries and/or crush-syndrome. Based on the author's experience and the models for rendering the emergency surgical care to the victims, it has been established that these general anesthesia methods increase the capacity of surgical brigades by a minimum of 30 victims per day. A transfusion therapy complex for treating victims with severe crush-syndrome also has been developed and tested experimentally. As the results of application of the experimental use of the new complexes, all of the animals survived as did the injured extremities following functional rehabilitation. If realized in the treatment of victims in mass casualty situations, use of the proposed concept for the functioning of a field hospital with 80 beds to treat victims with traumatic injuries based on the principle of availability of reasonably sufficient amounts of material and technical supplies and of medicines and personnel, would allow provision of highly efficient emergency medical care to 400 such victims per day. At the same time, temporary hospitalization of the victims would last 4–6 hours; and the safety of their transportation by road and by air would improve significantly. Regional centers that actually would be engaged in establishing and coordinating the services of emergency medical care in the countries members; in improving the readiness of these services for massive numbers of casualties; and in working out the planes of joint activities. This plan stipulates the time-limits and a list and succession of essential measures and actions that will be performed by the country suffering from the disaster and the countries providing the humanitarian aid to it, including the provision of mobile military and civil fields hospitals.

Conclusion: Only the described strategy can lead to real success, i.e., to a significant decrease in the lethality and numbers of complications among the disaster victims without utilization of difficult and expensive methods of treatment.

Keywords: anesthesia, field; disasters; earthquake; efficiency; field hospitals; medical care; plan; surgery; trauma; victims
Prehosp Disast Med 2003;18(s1)s12.

Presentation of Armed Forces Health Service / Veterinary Service of SAF

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The Veterinary Service of the SAF has operated autonomously within Armed Forces Health Service since October 2001. The beginnings of Veterinary Service go back to the time just after the war for Slovenian independence in 1991, when m.sc. Peter Levstek began working in a Canine unit. Four NCO-veterinary technicians and four

CO-Doctors of Veterinary Medicine work in the Veterinary Service of the SAF. They obtain ongoing continuing education in Slovenia and abroad, so they can continue to be highly qualified for completing all tasks for which they are responsible.

Beginning in 2000, the Veterinary Service of the SAF has combined the activities four units: (1) A military working dogs healthcare unit; (2) A unit for epizootology; (3) A unit for food hygiene; and (4) A unit for the breeding and training of military working dogs. The Veterinary Service of the SAF cooperates closely with civilian institutions according to a professional consultative body under Article 50 of the Veterinary Practice Act. In the area of water analysis, the Service cooperates with the Institute of Public Health and in the area of food of animal origin, it cooperates with the National Veterinary Institute - Institute for Food Hygiene.

Keywords: civil-military cooperation; dogs; epizootology; food; forces; Service; Slovenian Armed Forces; veterinary
Prehosp Disast Med 2003;18(s1)s12.

Federal Armed Forces School of Dog Handling

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This paper provides an overview of the available training programs and veterinary services at the Federal Armed Forces School of Dog Handling.

Training programs prepare the dogs for the services they provide. These dogs are used to guard premises in Germany and are also deployed at military camps abroad.

Based on the dog's assigned role, specialty training is provided. At present, special canine training includes: (1) detection of explosives; (2) detection of drugs; (3) search-and-rescue efforts; and (4) explosive ordnance disposal (EOD dogs). These specially trained dogs are required for service in the various branches of the army (e.g., airborne infantry and the military police), and they are heavily employed during assignments abroad. Preparations for a pilot course to train mine-sniffing dogs currently are under way. In the future, service dogs earmarked for specialization will be trained in a new training center that has mock training scenarios set up in shelters to facilitate the entire range of canine specialty training.

The veterinary clinic includes facilities to provide preventive treatment and diagnostics and to treat sick animals. It is also responsible for purchasing new service dogs. The clinic is furnished with the latest medical equipment (instruments for x-ray, Doppler ultrasound, and endoscopy) and its staff includes a senior veterinarian specializing in small animals. The purchase of new service dogs is of paramount importance. In addition to their suitability, prospective dogs will be examined mainly with regard to their general health, skeleton structure, and teeth. X-ray examinations are done to check for any hip, elbow, and teeth defects. A special computer program is available to verify the given age of a dog on the basis of its tooth structure.

Veterinarians train every student handler in first aid and conduct preparatory courses for medical officers (veterinarian) scheduled for deployment abroad, which focus on