

during the last 30 years, the methods for coping with conventional MCSs have been developed.

The committee meets every two months and discusses problems encountered during real events or drills. If the problem is major, a change in the guidelines may be suggested.

In recent years, the committee also has been involved in drills. Members of the committee take an active role in planning these drills. Months before the drill, the committee visits the hospital, learns how the hospital intends to cope with the influx of injured victims, and provides its comments and opinions. Later, the committee develops the drill to test whether the hospital's concepts work.

The members of the committee also developed a tabletop simulation. This simulation is run in each hospital by the members of the committee, and is part of the preparedness program of hospitals for MCSs.

Keywords: drill; Israel; Israeli Committee on Conventional Mass-Casualty Situations; planning

Prehosp Disaster Med

Disaster Liquidation Actors Requirements Integration in Emergency Research Project Development for Interoperability Improvement

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A lot of impermeable “smash” interfaces exist among rescue/emergency agencies in the European Union. Contemporary global threats occur in this era of political and economic changes of the global environments, which include discontinuous turbulent, and chaotic, struggles, battles, and crises. The interoperability achievement of smashed interfaces is an aim of many security collaboration research projects, mainly the EC FP7 ST-CAST project. A change in control/regulation behavior of rescue/emergency organizations, the approaches of corporations and agencies will change disaster medicine systems. The quantitative behavior of crisis participants and actors is not a priority for never-ending crisis/emergency management during disasters. The most effective behaviors aim to enhance cooperation, collaboration, integration, and technological ascendancy of all actors and security and research personnel. The priority is not the behavior aimed at quantitative production rate, predator effort, noxious emulation, rival force predominance, or unscrupulous irresponsibility. The purpose of controlling the behavior of the organizations and human corporations during crises is not the biggest plunder, the smallest deprivation. The indicators of successful security research project solutions are the quality, effectiveness, serviceability, elimination of threats, opportunities, and the relief of disaster-affected participants. They indicate decreased risks, improved value added, flexibility, operability, interoperability, and mobility of projected and developing entities. It all requires changes in approach and new remedy methodology, which the Dynamic Vector Logistics of Processes (DYVELOP) fully offers. It was first used in national security research project development and a solution in the Worldwide Interoperable Mobile Access (WiMAX) environment. It resulted in the creation of new, real system, and the technology of an auto-

nomous outdoor computer aided Interoper-mobile WiMAX Workshop for First Responders of Czech Integrated Rescue System, which will be introduced via a live PowerPoint presentation.

Keywords: disaster; emergency; interoperability; research

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Unusual Biological Events—Outbreaks, Pandemics

The 2001 Anthrax Attacks: Lingering Effects

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During the weeks after the terrorist attacks against the United States on 11 September, 2001, letters containing powdered anthrax spores were sent to the media and political figures via the US mail. As a result, 22 people contracted anthrax, five of whom died; and thousands were deemed to have been at risk of exposure. Moreover, dozens of offices and buildings were shut down after becoming contaminated with spores from the letters. The attacks, which caused massive anxiety and disruption, amounted to the largest bioterrorism assault ever launched in the US. Eight years later, important questions about the attacks remain unresolved including the definitive identity of the perpetrator, an explanation for continuing symptoms of some survivors, and the level of preparedness for other biological attacks. This presentation examines these issues along with lessons learned from the 2001 attacks.

Keywords: anthrax; anxiety; biological attack; terrorism; US

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Vaccine Purchasing for an Influenza Pandemic: Comparative Cost-Benefit Model

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Introduction: The next influenza pandemic is expected to spread rapidly, causing worldwide morbidity, mortality, and economic disruption. Effective vaccines are pivotal to thwart the spread of a pandemic virus and to prevent illness and death. However, the global vaccine supply is several billion doses short of the necessary amount, as is currently evident during the H1N1 event. Without prior knowledge of the strain that will cause the next pandemic, one key strategy to afford a reasonable chance for obtaining vaccines during the next pandemic, through an advanced purchase agreement with the vaccine manufacturers. This strategy is costly, and influenced by many unknowns. A mathematical model for the assessment of the advanced purchase agreement strategy will be presented in economic terms.

Methods: Each strategy's cost, impact on reduction in morbidity and mortality compared with a non-intervention base-