

portation and local evacuation plans should be designated and medical teams must be full equipped.

Keywords: chemicals; decontamination; gas leak; incident place management; Turkey

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(110) Medical Preparedness for Mass-Gathering Situations at Major Baseball Stadium in Japan: Renovation Planning for Hanshin Koshien Stadium

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Introduction: Hanshin Koshien Stadium, Japan's oldest major baseball stadium with a capacity of 50,000 spectators, is under renovation planning. Built in 1924, it only has a small, old-fashioned clinic for the provision of first aid, it lacks a policy and equipment to cope with a multi-casualty incident. The hospital, located one km from the stadium, is expected to be the most active medical facility during major incidents, but the hospital's relationship with the stadium management has been superficial. After receiving a press report in November 2005 about the stadium's renovation plan, the authors contacted with the stadium management. **Methods:** Meetings among the stadium management, city fire department, and the hospitals were initiated. The topics discussed were: (1) renewal of the stadium clinic; (2) elevators that would accommodate stretchers; (3) public access defibrillators; (4) approach and parking space for emergency vehicles; (5) evacuation route for spectators; (6) backup electricity; (7) emergency communication equipment; (8) open space for a triage post and a casualty clearing station; (9) stockpile of supplies; and (10) a Helipad.

Results: Stadium management was too slow to accomplish an agreement with the hospital within one year due to: (1) management's ignorance of the stadium's medical hazards; (2) a lack of administrative control on medical preparedness in mass-gathering situations; (3) the poor relationship between the management and the local medical community; and (4) absence of nationwide statistics about medical preparedness and responses for mass-gathering situations.

Conclusions: In order to promote preparedness for mass-gathering situations, the medical community should negotiate with venue managements or event organizers about: (1) hazards and potential incidents; (2) lessons learned from domestic and foreign incidents; and (3) national laws and local regulations.

Keywords: baseball stadiums; hospitals; Japan; management; relationships

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(111) Medical Assistance in 2006 World Roller Speed Skating Championship

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Introduction: The World Roller Speed Skating Championship was held from 01–09 September 2006 in Anyang City, South Korea. An on-site, medical-aid station was set up and, when necessary, patients were transferred to the emergency department of the appointed hospital. The objective of this study was to examine the characteristics specific to both injury patterns and mass-gathering support of inline roller skating.

Methods: Patient data were collected from special medical records at the medical aid station and from electronic hospital records. Collected variables were analyzed.

Results: A total of 215 patients visited during the 10 days. Of the total number of patients, 78% visited the facility for the first time and 56% were foreigners. There was no serial increase in the numbers or rate of patients except for revisiting patients. Except for teenagers, the number of male patients was greater than of females, especially for patients >60 years of age. Minor injury was the most common complaint of patients, especially for the players. Rate of injury among all visits was 62%. Twenty-four patients (11.2%) were transferred to the hospital. Provisions of medication and dressing were the first and second most common treatments, respectively.

Conclusion: Medical assistance for the inline roller skate game has the specific characteristics of inline roller skate injuries and the mass-gathering sports events. Preparedness should be suited to the specific patterns of patients. It will be necessary to study more cases every year for characterizing various patterns of patients in inline roller skate games.

Keywords: emergency department; injury patterns; medical aid station; preparedness; roller skating

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(112) Club Drugs and their Abuse: A Hospital Case Series and Experiences in a Prehospital Music Festival Environment

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A series of six gamma-hydroxybutyrate (GHB) overdoses during a 12-hour period presented to the emergency department following a local music festival. Two patients who presented to the emergency department simultaneously required intubation and ventilation.

Recent analyses of target populations have identified a rise in the recreational use of so called "club drugs", namely GHB, ketamine, and methamphetamine (MDMA) in some parts of the world. Following ingestion, patients may present in various states, ranging from mild intoxication to coma. Presentations have the capacity to utilize significant medical resources, which may be limited in a prehospital setting. Studies of GHB have demonstrated a high variability of sedative potential across volunteers, suggesting an