

service. Only nine articles reported on patients presenting to hospital.

Conclusion: There is minimal research focusing on the impact of mass gatherings on in-event and external health services, such as ambulance services and hospitals. A recommendation for future mass gathering research and evaluation is to link patient-level data from in-event mass gatherings to external health services. This type of study design would provide information regarding the impact on health services from a mass gathering, to more accurately inform future health planning for mass-gatherings across the health care continuum.

Prehosp Disaster Med 2017;32(Suppl. 1):s138–s139

doi:10.1017/S1049023X17003843

Interagency Collaboration in Mass Gatherings: The Case of Public Health and Safety Organizations in the 2012 London Olympic Games

Angeliki Bistaraki

City University London, London/United Kingdom

Study/Objective: Mass gatherings pose unique challenges for inter-organizational collaboration. The diverse public health and safety organizations involved in a mass gathering, such as the Olympic Games, are a good empirical example of the challenges involved in this process. This study used the 2012 London Olympic Games as the empirical setting, to examine the inter-agency collaboration among the multiple public health and safety organizations involved in a mass gathering.

Background: Mass gatherings often bring together organizations that collaborate irregularly, or have never engaged in a joint working activity. They often involve interaction and collaboration among multiple and diverse agencies, aiming at delivering a service to a large clientele.

Methods: A single, holistic, and exploratory case study design was used, and data were collected before, during, and after the Games; utilizing 39 semi-structured interviews with key informants, direct observations of field exercises, and documentary analysis. Data collection commenced in May 2011, which was 14 months before the actual Games, and was completed in October 2012, two months after the completion of the Games. Template analysis was used to thematically analyze the interviews' transcripts, the fieldnotes from observations, and the documents.

Results: Findings discuss inter-agency collaboration in mass gatherings along three main activity domains: leadership, communication, and learning. In each domain, a number of challenges and facilitators emerged as influential to collaboration. The analysis suggested that the lack of engagement of the leading organization, the ambiguous decision-making processes across organizations, and the complex structure of the involved agencies negatively influenced organizations' collaboration. The study found that shared micro-level leadership, the use of linkages, and experiential learning enabled the development of collaboration.

Conclusion: The findings in this study provided a deeper understanding of how inter-agency collaboration was formed, before and during a mass gathering, through the interplay of the three domains of leadership, communication, and learning.

Prehosp Disaster Med 2017;32(Suppl. 1):s139

doi:10.1017/S1049023X17003855

Heat Stroke Patients of a Mass Gathering Festival in Japan- Kishiwada Danjiri Festival

Arito Kaji, Asuka Sunada, Motohiro Yamada, Wataru Shirasaka, Keitaro Suzuki, Hiromasa Yakushiji, Masabiro Shinozaki

Emergency And Critical Care Medical Center, Kishiwada Tokushukai Hospital, Kishiwada, Osaka/Japan

Study/Objective: A mass gathering.

Background: Kishiwada Danjiri Festival is famous in Japan for its brave characteristics of rushing around in the city area. It has been held in every mid-September for about 300 years. Over 500,000 visitors and players gather in a small area downtown (about four square kilometer). We have introduced an admission criteria for "heat stroke:" CK $\geq 10,000$ U/L or s-Creatinine ≥ 2.0 mg/dl. We evaluated the heat stroke patients who were transferred to our emergency center during these festival days.

Methods: A total of 88 patients were transferred by ambulance to our emergency center during September 17-18, 2016. Among them, 53 cases were players of the festival. Excluding 28 cases of injuries, there were 25 cases of heatstroke and dehydration brought in by ambulance.

Results: Eleven cases (seven by ambulance and four by walk-in) of heat stroke were admitted during the two festival days. On the other hand, 18 patients were able to be back at home after receiving liters of fluid infusion. There were no dead cases. All cases were male and comparatively young (age 24.5 [SD = 7.2] years). Continuous renal replacement therapy was introduced to one case because of acute kidney injury, but the other 10 cases were successfully treated by crystalloids infusion and discharged within two or three days.

Conclusion: Among the traditional festival players in Japan, mild heat stroke or collapsed patients due to dehydration and running are frequently seen. Though most patients easily recover, severe cases with AKI have to be treated intensively. To prepare for a mass-gathering disaster, "festival in hot circumstances," it is useful to introduce simple criteria for heat stroke and dehydration.

Prehosp Disaster Med 2017;32(Suppl. 1):s139

doi:10.1017/S1049023X17003867

Medical Support for the Special Olympics Canada 2014

Summer Games: Unique Requirements for a Mass Participation Event with a Specific Population

Samuel J. Gutman¹, Rebecca Schonnop², Trina Stephens³, Kathryn Drew⁴

1. Emergency Medicine, University of British Columbia, Vancouver/BC/Canada
2. Emergency Medicine, University of Alberta, Edmonton/AB/Canada
3. Queens University, Kingston/ON/Canada
4. Rockdoc Consulting Inc., Vancouver/BC/Canada

Study/Objective: To describe the patient presentation rates and range of injury and illness observed, as well as the medical support required for a large scale multi day event serving a distinct population.

Background: The Special Olympics Canada Summer Games held in Vancouver BC in July 8-12, 2014 with over 2,000