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The Management of Disaster: A Case Report of the Tsunami Disaster in Flores in 1992

Karjadi Wirjoaimodjo, MD

Department of Anesthesiology and Reanimation, University of Airlangga School of Medicine, Dr. Soetomo Hospital, Indonesia

Because of its geographical location and nature, Indonesia is a country with a high risk of natural disasters. Indonesia is located at the meeting place of three continental plates, the Asian, Pacific, and Australian. Thus, it is prone to tectonic earthquakes and tsunamis. It also has a chain of active volcanoes; thus, it is prone to volcano eruptions. In the last few years, because of economic development and industrialization, now there is a risk for the development of man-made disasters.

Because of the high risk for disaster, there is a high priority need for a good disaster management system. From the medical aspect, good disaster management only can succeed if it is based on a good daily Emergency Medical Service System (EMSS), because disaster management basically is an escalation of EMSS.

Disaster also is a complex problem; it causes not only medical problems, but also health, social, environmental, and economic problems. Thus, there must be good multi-disciplinary, multi-profession, and multi-sector cooperation. To ensure this cooperation, there is a need for a national policy and organizational structure for disaster management. In Indonesia, the organization is the National Coordination Organization for Disaster.

It also is important that disaster not only is managed at the time of impact, but it is anticipated in the development and implementation of a disaster preparedness program. To ensure that the preparation is adequate, periodic multi-sector disaster simulation exercises must be done.

Keywords: coordination; disaster; earthquakes; emergency medical services system (EMSS); exercises; Indonesia; man-made; management; planing; preparedness; policy; tsunami

affected arm around the wrist and gently lift it vertically;

- 2) When the affected arm is in the vertical position, apply traction to the affected arm;
- 3) While maintaining vertical traction, the rotate the shoulder externally;
- 4) If difficulty is experienced, it may be helpful to palpate the head of humerus and gently push it to assist reduction, whilst maintaining traction with the other hand.

Purpose: To assess the effectiveness and safety of the Spaso technique used in the Accident and Emergency Department of Kwong Wah Hospital (Hong Kong).

Method: The Emergency Medicine residents have learned the Spaso technique in the classroom setting. They also have been encouraged to use this method as their first choice for the reduction of anterior shoulder dislocations. The administration of premedication is at the Emergency Medicine resident's discretion. A retrospective chart review was done. The records of patients seen from 01 July 1998 through 31 October 1998 in the Accident and Emergency Department with the diagnosis of anterior dislocated shoulder were retrieved. Those dislocated shoulders with fracture of humerus were excluded. The premedication used, success of the attempt, and any complications developed were abstracted from the record.

Results: The Emergency Medicine residents applied the Spaso technique to reduce 16 cases with anterior dislocated shoulder during the study period, including nine male and seven female patients. The overall success rate of the Spaso technique for the entire group of emergency medicine residents was 87.5%. No complications were noted.

Conclusion: The Spaso technique is useful for reducing anterior dislocations of a shoulder. This technique is simple and effective. Emergency Physicians should consider the use of this technique in the treatment of anterior shoulder dislocations.

Keywords: Accident and Emergency; dislocation of the shoulder; emergency medicine; premedication; reduction; Spaso technique

Poster Sessions III

Wednesday, 13 May, 13:00–14:00 hours

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The Spaso Technique in Reduction of Anterior Shoulder Dislocation in the Accident and Emergency Department of Kwong Wah Hospital (Hong Kong)

Dr. M.C. Yuen, FRCS (Ed); Dr. P.G. Yap, MBBS (HK); Dr. Y.T. Chan, MBBS (HK); Dr. W.K. Tung, FRCS (Ed)
Accident and Emergency Department, Kwong Wah Hospital, Hong Kong

Introduction: Anterior shoulder dislocation is the most common dislocation encountered in the Accident and Emergency Department. Spaso Miljesic first published the Spaso technique in 1998. The steps of Spaso technique are:

- 1) Place the patient in the supine position, and grasp the

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Does Unreamed Nailing Prevent Pulmonary Fat Embolism?

Keiji Tanaka, MD; Masateru Shindo, MD; Kazui Soma, MD; Mitubiro Hirata, MD; Takashi Ohwada, MD

Department of Emergency and Critical Care Medicine, Kitasato University School of Medicine, Sagami-hara, Kanagawa, Japan

Purpose: The purpose of this prospective study was to evaluate pulmonary fat embolism by means of measuring the fat droplets in cells obtained by bronchoalveolar lavage (BAL), and to assess whether the use of unreamed nailing could prevent pulmonary fat embolism compared to the use of reamed nailing.

Methods: Forty-eight patients, 39 male and 9 female,