emergency medicine staff at Rashid Hospital Trauma Center (RHTC), Dubai Health.

**Methods:** A cross-sectional survey was conducted among emergency medicine physicians and residents at RHTC, Dubai Health. A self-administered questionnaire assessed knowledge, confidence, prior training, and institutional preparedness related to CBRN incidents. The study received IRB approval from both Dubai Health and Beth Israel Deaconess Medical Center.

**Results:** Out of 118 invited participants, 94 completed the survey (response rate: 82%). Only 39% had received formal CBRN training. While trained respondents demonstrated significantly higher knowledge scores ($p < 0.01$), overall confidence in managing CBRN events remained low. Awareness of institutional preparedness was limited, with over 70% unsure about their hospital's decontamination or response plans. Most participants (90%) expressed interest in further CBRN training, particularly in mass casualty triage and toxidrome management.

**Conclusion:** The study highlighted knowledge and preparedness gaps among emergency medicine residents and emergency physicians at the Rashid Hospital trauma center. These findings highlight the urgent need for structured, hospital-based CBRN training programs and integration of preparedness protocols into routine emergency care systems in the UAE.

*Prehosp. Disaster Med.* 2026;41(Suppl. S1):s144–s145
doi:10.1017/S1049023X26105044

## The Radiation Emergency Simulation in Indonesia

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**Summary:** Indonesia's three research reactors (RSG-GAS in Serpong, TRIGA2000 in Bandung, and the Kartini reactor in Yogyakarta) play a critical role in advancing nuclear research but also pose significant risks, including the release of radioactive materials due to accidents or natural disasters. Despite these risks, preparedness and response mechanisms for nuclear emergencies, particularly in healthcare settings, remain underexplored compared to the country's established natural disaster management systems.

This field report evaluates the multidisciplinary approach to nuclear disaster preparedness in Indonesia, focusing on the implementation of radiation accident simulation. The Indonesian Ministry of Health coordinated the radiation emergency simulation. It involved key stakeholders, including three National Nuclear Disaster Referral Hospitals (RSUP Fatmawati, RSUP Hasan Sadikin, and RSUP Dr. Sardjito), the Indonesian Nuclear Regulatory Agency (BAPETEN), the National Research and Innovation Agency (BRIN), Public Safety Center 119, and professional organizations. The simulation integrated theoretical and practical components, effectively enhancing participants' understanding of nuclear emergency management and response. Simulations included pre-hospital treatment at accident sites, ambulance transportation, decontamination procedures, and the preparation of hospital emergency departments. The expert observers evaluated the simulations, but standardized evaluation tools need to be developed. The limited availability of radiation detection devices and personal protective equipment (PPE) was identified as a gap in the infrastructure. There is a need to include BNPB in the simulation, as it is the government agency designated for coordinating disaster management activities in Indonesia.

Multidisciplinary radiation emergency simulations are essential for effectively responding to nuclear emergencies, particularly in medical emergency preparedness and response. While the drills improved knowledge and operational coordination, developing standardized evaluation tools and addressing infrastructure gaps and resource allocation are critical next steps for optimizing preparedness.

*Prehosp. Disaster Med.* 2026;41(Suppl. S1):s145
doi:10.1017/S1049023X26105056

## Disaster Risk Reduction: UNDRR and ISC Review of Hazard Information Profiles Ahead of 2025 Global Platform

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**Summary:** Three years after their initial release, the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR) and the International Science Council (ISC) are undertaking a review of the UNDRR/ISC Hazard Information Profiles (HIPs) ahead of the UNDRR Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction that will take place in June 2025.

These HIPs provide an authoritative reference on the scope, name, and definitions of hazards of relevance to the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction. The HIPs were hailed as 'groundbreaking' in the Report of the Midterm Review of the Sendai Framework in 2023 and continue to provide extensive information to various stakeholders across different sectors, including disaster risk reduction planning, monitoring, training, and research.

They are widely utilized by intergovernmental bodies, national governments, disaster management agencies, statistical offices, private sectors, and academic institutions, fostering a more comprehensive and unified approach to disaster risk monitoring, recording, and planning. For example, the World Health Organization (WHO) and the International Organization for Migration (IOM) have incorporated these profiles in their reference systems and are employing them in some of their trainings globally. Additionally, UNDRR uses these profiles for monitoring disasters, with the HIPs supporting a new hazardous event and disaster losses and damages tracking system developed by UNDRR, UNDP, and WMO in partnership with many. Many other stakeholders use them



https://doi.org/10.1017/S1049023X26105056 Published online by Cambridge University Press