intervention system in disasters. Proper endowment and preparedness of the entire medical intervention system is needed, and firm leadership in the medical intervention system and communication system must be provided.
Keywords: earthquake; healthcare; simulation; prehospital; preparedness
Prehosp Disaster Med

Evaluation of the Possibility to Decontaminate a Medical Triage Tag

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Introduction: There is a risk of an accident or a terrorist attack involving chemical, biological, radiological, or nuclear (CBRN) agents resulting in many victims. In CBRN ambiance, the identification, classification, and triage of the victims in the field is complex without adapted medical data support. Therefore, the decontamination of a new model of medical triage tag printed on quality paper was evaluated.
Methods: Six medical triage tags (model OHMI-000735584-0001) were contaminated with a radioactive solution of Technetium^{99} at slight, medium, and heavy concentrations (n = 2 for each group). After an initial measurement of the gamma radiation (Sonde SX-2R, Radiagem^{TM}, Canberra, France), each tag was decontaminated with a neutral soap (DTPA) for 90 seconds and rinsed with water (1.5 l/tag).

A measurement of the remaining contamination was completed. Data were processed using an ANOVA and differences among groups were evaluated using a Neuman-Keuls test with Bonferonni's correction. Statistical significance was set at $p < 0.05$.
Results: Whatever the initial contamination was, the final contamination was not significantly different from the natural radioactivity in the environment.
Conclusions: This new medical triage tag is able to be decontaminated after contamination with a radioactive solution.
Keywords: chemical, biological, nuclear, or radiological; decontamination; evaluation; triage tag
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Current Resuscitative Fluid Choice for Trauma Cases

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Fluid resuscitation implies a holistic approach to fluid replacement in situations in which fluid replacement itself forms the basis of the treatment. Classical texts describe which fluid should be used and how it should be given during certain situations. Today's continuous medical education programs in countries following modern medicine include the topic of fluid resuscitation, and studies usually involve how and why these fluids should be used. However, information is limited in the literature regarding what these fluids are, their indications, contraindications, contents, and clinical effects. Thus, the aim of this poster is to review the fluids recommended for fluid resuscitation in trauma patients, their clinical characteristics, and current approaches to their use. An overview that includes the structure, indications of use, advantages and disadvantages of blood and blood products as resuscitative fluids, synthetic blood, isotonic and hypertonic crystalloids, colloids from the contemporary military perspective, and fluid resuscitation in coagulopathies will be provided .
Keywords: blood; fluids; resuscitative fluids; synthetic blood; trauma
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Elevated Troponin-T Levels in Patients with Exertional Heat Stroke

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Introduction: Exertional heat stroke (EHS) is seen more commonly in poorly acclimatized young persons involved in strenuous physical activity in a hot environment. As such, the incidence of EHS during sporting events can result in mass-casualty situations. The incidence and significance of elevated Troponin-T levels in patients with EHS and heat exhaustion after a sporting event was investigated.
Methods: A total of 49 cases of EHS or heat exhaustion from January 2003 to December 2008 that presented to the Department of Emergency Medicine in the Singapore General Hospital after participating in either the Army Half Marathon or the Standard Chartered Marathon in Singapore. Both involve running events ranging from 10 to 42 km. The patients' case records were analyzed retrospectively.
Results: Of the 49 subjects studied, 35 had their Troponin-T levels measured. The levels in 22 (62.9%) were elevated and 13 were normal (<0.03)
Conclusions: Another study showed that out of 10 runners in a 21 km race, six (60%) had elevated Troponin-T or I. These results are similar to those found in the current study. The clinical significance and long-term sequelae of such damage remains to be determined. Thus, it is recommended that Troponin-T levels can be affected by prolonged exercise, and are not diagnostic of heat stroke.
Keywords: heat stroke; sporting event; Troponin-T
Prehosp Disaster Med

Fire: Reality and Metaphor

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This poster will discuss the relationships between firefighting preparedness and emergency preparedness, using fire as a metaphor for emergency in the context of what the individual can do to prepare for any emergency situation. The more knowledge the individual has, the better able s/he will be to provide assistance and guidance when and where necessary.

Given the worldwide rise in anti-semitic attacks and threats of attacks (ranging from gravestone desecration to physical violence against individuals, small and large groups,

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