Methods: NEXT and START-Neo were assessed over 49 days. Given that the evacuation was performed in either ascending or descending order of patient severity, an efficient triage system was defined as one that precisely reflected patient severity. The severity of newborn patients at the time of triage assignment was determined using a Neonatal Therapeutic Intervention Scoring System (NTISS). The Total Evacuation Score (TES) was defined as the time integral of the NTISS scores of newborns waiting for evacuation and remaining within the NICU from the start to the completion of the evacuation. The TES was compared between (i) no triage, (ii) NEXT, and (iii) START-Neo. A computer-based evacuation simulation was conducted using all possible combinations of evacuation orders (NEXT and START-Neo) or randomly extracted combinations (no triage).
Results: Compared to no-triage, both NEXT and START-Neo led to a reduction in TES throughout the study period. NEXT was superior to START-Neo on 34 of 49 days and showed no difference on 10 days.
Conclusion: Triage systems are crucial for improving NICU evacuation efficiency. NEXT, an improved triage system, appears likely to reduce the overall risk of newborns remaining in a damaged NICU before transportation.
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Old Dogs, New Tricks, Same Emergencies: Mapping the Gap in Disaster Medicine Training in Israel

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Introduction: Emergency medicine and trauma surgery have been considered the leading disciplines in managing mass casualty incidents (MCI); however, considerable gaps in MCI-related knowledge, training, and preparedness of these disciplines have been observed.
Methods: An anonymous survey study was conducted to collect data about MCI training and preparedness from physicians specializing in Pediatric Emergency Medicine (PEM), Emergency Medicine (EM), and Trauma Surgery (TS) in Israel.
Results: Forty-eight responders completed the survey; of them, 41% were PEM physicians, 37% were EM physicians, and 22% were TS physicians. Thirty-eight percent were junior specialists, followed by fellows and experienced specialists (19% and 19%, respectively). Approximately 50% of the respondents had received some form of disaster training, primarily through MCI drills, indeed, MCI drills were perceived as the efficacious method of training among all other options. While fellows' lack of interest was reported as the main suggested barrier for MCI training, interest and relevance of such training were the highest among this group, with increasing loss of interest among senior physicians.
Conclusion: This survey highlights the need for disaster medicine training and emphasizes its importance early in the training of PEM, EM, and TS physicians.
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Insight Into Complementary and Alternative Medicines: Stakeholders View on Regulatory Practices.

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Introduction: There is a geometric increase in the practice of complementary and alternative medicine in Nigeria, yet there is no adequate regulation that aims at protecting public interest and guiding general practices. Regulatory practices are not being complied with because of poor implementation of these regulations. There is a need to analyze the stakeholders involved in these regulatory practices to identify their interests and influence on the regulatory practices. It is important to identify the challenges encountered and the facilitators to the effective regulation of CAM in Nigeria. These analysis has an impact on health system strengthening.

This work primarily aimed at identifying the stakeholders' views and perspectives toward the regulatory practices of CAM, identifying the stakeholders' interest and influence on the regulatory practices of CAM. It further identified the challenges and enablers of these regulatory practices.
Methods: This study utilized a qualitative in-depth interview, which involved a purposive sampling method of twelve (12) respondents. A combination of deductive and inductive thematic analysis was utilized to analyze the manual and electronic transcripts from interview tape recordings.
Results: There was an agreement amongst stakeholders that more actions need to be taken for proper and adequate regulatory practices to be put in place. Deductive and inductive thematic analysis was used to identify the regulatory practices involved in registration, labeling, and advertising. Also, interests and influences were identified together with the challenges and facilitators of these regulatory practices. Stakeholders recommended the active participation of the government and practitioners. They also identified the importance of continuing policies that make CAM studies worthy of Public Health interest.
Conclusion: Stakeholders' interests and influence are an integral part of decision-making towards the regulatory practices of CAM. Regulation of CAM is not an easy task, as there are many challenges encountered.
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