Special Operations Combat Medics in support of the John F. Kennedy Special Warfare Center and School.

In addition to military training, Cooper also helps train members of the Department of Homeland Security, medical personnel, Department of State Guardian emergency management specialists, and Department of Justice medical personnel. Cooper University Health Care can be the prototype of a successful military/governmental and civilian partnership by having 1) executive leadership support and direct reporting, 2) a hospital champion, 3) validated trauma volume, 4) infrastructure, 5) onsite embedded preceptors, 6) simulation/cadaver/live-tissue/research, 7) clear communication for deployment readiness, and 8) hospital staff buy-in and commitment.

Prehosp. Disaster Med. 2026;41(Suppl. S1):s244–s245
doi:10.1017/S1049023X26107559

General Practitioner as a Prehospital Care Provider

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Introduction: Prehospital care is a health service provided on scene and during the transfer of the patient to a definitive center. It provides life-saving support as soon as possible to enhance survival. The most common modes of transportation include Helicopter Emergency Medical Service (HEMS), Ground Emergency Medical Service (GEMS), jet planes, and fixed-wing aircraft. The General practitioners (GPs) must be competent with multiple skills to provide high-quality prehospital care, and their role starts from the first inquiry call and continues even after the safe transfer of patients to the definitive center.

Methods: A retrospective analysis of prehospital services provided by the Grande International Hospital emergency team over the last two and a half years (October 2021 to December 2023).

Results: In total, 421 HEMS cases landed in the Grande International Hospital from October 2021 to December 2023. Among these 228 HEMS cases, a medical team led by General Practitioners (GPs) was present.

Conclusion: General practitioners (GPs) play a vital role as team leaders in providing high-quality pre-hospital/intra-hospital care in the majority of emergency medical service cases in Nepal. Ongoing efforts to improve and expand these services contribute to saving lives and improving healthcare accessibility in Nepal.

Prehosp. Disaster Med. 2026;41(Suppl. S1):s245
doi:10.1017/S1049023X26107560

Comparison of Triage Accuracy Between EMS and Healthcare Personnel Using START Triage: A Case Study of the Eastern Region Disaster Drill

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Introduction: Disaster management is an ongoing planning process aimed at reducing uncertainty and mitigating hazards in dangerous situations. The disaster cycle is divided into four interdependent phases: mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery. Although mitigation is the most crucial, given the frequent disasters in Eastern Taiwan in recent years, there has been increased emphasis on preparedness. Training exercises have been implemented to improve response capabilities and reduce casualties in actual disaster scenarios.

On October 15, 2024, a disaster medical team drill was held in Taitung, simulating a shallow 7.0-magnitude earthquake in a mountainous region. Medical teams, formed by two distinct teams, mainly managed trauma cases.

Methods: This prospective observational study had a mild-to-severe injury ratio of 5:3:2. Patients were assigned to either Station A, staffed by advanced emergency medical technicians (EMTs), or Station B, staffed by hospital nurses. Both groups had completed START triage and disaster medical training. Each triaged the 30 patients, and accuracy rates were compared across roles.

Results: Statistical analysis revealed that Station A handled 22 patients with an accuracy of 68.2%, whereas Station B handled 26 patients with an accuracy of 57.7%.

Conclusion: Although literature suggests that healthcare personnel generally have higher triage accuracy than EMTs, EMTs perform triage faster, making them better suited for rapid disaster response. In this study, EMTs showed higher accuracy than nurses, potentially due to EMTs' frequent training in START, unlike nurses, who typically use a five-level triage system. Thus, it is recommended that EMTs lead triage in disaster scenarios.

Prehosp. Disaster Med. 2026;41(Suppl. S1):s245
doi:10.1017/S1049023X26107572

The Potentiality of Judo Therapy in Disaster Relief: Insights From the Japan Disaster Relief Medical Team in Response to the Earthquake Damage in the Republic of Türkiye

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Summary: In response to the Turkey-Syria earthquake of February 2023, the Japan Disaster Relief (JDR) Medical Team was deployed to Gaziantep as a Type-2 Emergency Medical Team from February 10 to March 24, 2023. A total of 1,946 patients visited the disaster relief site. Three deployment batches were dispatched, with the first and second including judo therapists assigned as logisticians. Judo therapists, as a unique medical profession in Japan, provide conservative treatment for acute orthopedic injuries, including fractures, dislocations, and sprains. Due to the high patient volume, these therapists contributed to the rehabilitation department together with physical therapists. This report describes their experiences and explores the potential applications of judo therapy in future disasters.

Data on patients who visited the rehabilitation department were obtained from the Japan International Cooperation Agency. Judo therapists self-reported the number of patients treated.

https://doi.org/10.1017/S1049023X26107560 Published online by Cambridge University Press