there is limited literature describing nurses' roles or experiences during these events. The aim of this study was to explore what it is like for rural and remote nurses when assisting in disasters using a phenomenological approach.

Methods: Sixteen nurses from rural or remote Australia were interviewed about their experiences of assisting in a disaster event. A phenomenological approach underpinned the study with interpretive analysis of the existential lifeworlds of participants, used to further explore moments of assisting in a disaster.

Results: The existentials of time, relation, space, and body provided a framework to further explore and analyze how certain moments in disasters were experienced by participants. Through the existential lifeworlds, it illuminated how prioritising time in disasters is key, but limited resources in rural and remote areas complicate this process. Nurses in rural and remote locations work across many settings and environments that expose them to specific risks and stressors. Community relations were significant and affected what nurses did, both positively and negatively. Supporting nurses' psychological and well-being needs after events is important; however, it is still poorly done and can result in nurses leaving the profession or moving on.

Conclusion: Rural and remote nurses play a significant role in disaster response. The new insights into what this experience was like for these nurses highlight the nuances that exist for nurses across broad geographical areas and disaster subtypes. This study provides in-depth insights into what these nurses experienced, increasing disaster awareness, and creating new avenues for further research.

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Enhancing Nursing Students' Disaster Response Knowledge and Skill Attainment in a Complex Interprofessional Mass Casualty Exercise

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Summary: Preparing nursing students for disaster response is increasingly important due to the rising frequency and severity of disasters. Mass casualty exercises expose nursing students to realistic emergency response situations. This presentation describes a complex interprofessional exercise where nursing students practiced disaster response skills during a simulated airplane crash.

The Triennial Airport Disaster Exercise (TADE) was held on October 20, 2023, in Honolulu, Hawaii, USA, and involved multiple federal, state, and local emergency response agencies. Nursing faculty and students from 3 universities participated as emergency responders during the event. To prepare students, the faculty provided them with comprehensive training on disaster management, incident command system, disaster triage, and first aid. Students were placed in various incident roles, including triage team members, field hospital care team members, and disaster management task force leaders. Each role required interprofessional communication and critical thinking skills. A post-exercise survey was conducted to evaluate the TADE as a learning experience, focusing on how the exercise influenced students' knowledge/skill attainment and interest in additional disaster response training.

Evaluation data showed that the TADE enhanced students' understanding of nurses' roles in disaster response and the importance of interprofessional practice. Students were satisfied with their personal performance and the overall exercise. Open-ended feedback described the importance of working in teams to adapt to a chaotic, realistic situation. Areas of improvement included communication and exercise organization.

Few opportunities exist for nursing students to gain exposure to disaster response situations where relevant skills can be practiced. The TADE is an excellent example of an innovative learning experience that offered nursing students invaluable interprofessional disaster response experience and stimulated interest in further disaster response training. By partnering with local response agencies, nursing faculty can develop unique, realistic learning environments for students to practice effective care that can be applied in future disasters.

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The Social Media Disaster

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Summary: Mis/disinformation has long predated the rise of social media, but today's social platforms serve as powerful amplifiers, presenting critical challenges for disaster management. Effective disaster response and mass vaccination campaigns, for instance, depend on public trust—a foundation that is easily undermined by misleading or harmful narratives amplified on social media.

This presentation examines specific instances in which social media has impacted disaster response, highlighting the challenges of ensuring accurate, unbiased messaging. While social media can play a valuable role in crisis communication, it must be carefully managed to remain free from political bias and readily understandable to all audiences. Without proper oversight and an emphasis on factual information, the rapid spread of mis/disinformation during disasters poses heightened risks, especially to marginalized communities.

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Machine Learning-Based Models for Prediction of Emergency Triage Criticality

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Introduction: Emergency departments (EDs) face the critical challenge of quickly and accurately triaging patients, a process essential for prioritizing care and allocating resources effectively. Current triage systems, while functional, often fall short in

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