Right Wing Extremism

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Introduction: Right-wing (RWX) and left-wing extremists (LWX) constitute ideologically motivated violent extremism (IMVE), a term used to describe what was previously known as "domestic terrorism". Of most concern has been the rise of RWX.

In 2021, for the first time, the Australian Security Intelligence Organisation (ASIO) declared that RWX constituted fifty percent of its priority caseload. The United Nations Security Council Counter-Terrorism Committee reported a 320 percent increase in RWX globally from 2016 to 2021.
Methods: A review of the gray and published literature was undertaken to determine the underlying causes of this rise in RWX.
Results: Across the Anglosphere, in Europe, Asia, and elsewhere, transnational trends are fuelling individual grievances and resentments, funneling people into RWX movements.

There are several reasons why RWE has increased.

Since the 1980s, most countries have experienced rising inequalities in wealth. Globalization and the accompanying rise in inequality are key structural elements driving RWX.

Global inequality also feeds into extreme-right conspiracy theories about a corrupt global cabal that wants to create a 'New World Order' – a far-right conspiracy theory which claims that a powerful but secret global elite aims to take over the world and establish a global dictatorship.

Disinformation and misinformation are so rife that specialists had to come up with a new field of study – infodemiology.

Ecofascism. Eco-fascists blame the 'capitalist class' and corporate elites for the degradation of the environment.

Perceived threat to identity defined by ethnic, racial, or national status.

Global migration and COVID-19 are amplifiers of RWX
Conclusion: There is no doubt that the world has undergone profound stress and upheaval this century: environmental crisis, a global financial crisis, and a global pandemic. In periods of social, political, and economic uncertainty, extremism can grow, and the disaffected can be recruited into these movements.

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Skin Decontamination in Real-World Incidents: A Scoping Review

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Introduction: Skin decontamination is lifesaving for patients and an essential safety element of critical systems. However, its application varies widely, with scarce patient and system outcomes limited to individual reports. This scoping review explored methods, outcomes, and lessons learned from real-world skin decontamination.
Methods: Pubmed, Embase, and CINAHL databases, and gray literature were searched for articles on real-world skin decontamination of chemical, biological, radiological, or nuclear casualties. References and citations from included manuscripts were manually searched. Details of incidents, casualties, setting, and method of decontamination, casualty and system condition pre- and post-decontamination, and lessons learned were extracted using a predefined form and summarized.
Results: Of 1,496 articles found, 954 were screened. Of 95 articles to be assessed for eligibility, 16 published after 2020 were evaluated, and four were included in this interim report. All were case reports describing single casualties from isolated incidents, with one reporting eight healthcare workers undergoing decontamination (n=13). The dermal contaminants were organophosphate (casualty n=9), sulfuric acid, fentanyl, and lidocaine. The decontamination agents were soap and water in the three former contaminations and unspecified for lidocaine. Pre-decontamination primary casualty conditions included hypoxia and drowsiness in organophosphate, sulfuric acid, and lidocaine contamination, with improvement post-decontamination in the latter. All patients recovered fully and were discharged from the hospital. Personal protective equipment (PPE) included gloves and gowns, with no respiratory protection specified. Eight healthcare workers were secondarily exposed to organophosphate, including one with severe symptoms requiring atropine and pralidoxime. Lessons learned were the low risk of organophosphate secondary contamination and the prolonged half-life of transdermal lidocaine.
Conclusion: This scoping review summarized real-world skin decontamination using soap and water for common chemical contaminants with favorable outcomes. Contaminant-specific considerations like secondary exposure and pharmacokinetics can inform PPE and toxicological treatment. A further 79 articles will be assessed for a full report.

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Radiological Emergency Preparedness- an Analysis of Interviews With Israeli Experts

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