hospital, swiftly evacuating wards while continuing daily operations. This facility enabled continuous care, including dialysis and long-term treatment, sheltering patients and staff under fire.

Ichilov's extensive real-world experience with modern warfare challenges positioned us to respond to hundreds of helicopter landings and treat more than a thousand casualties, mostly soldiers. Our efforts also extended to the unique operational challenges of caring for hostages who were released later during the conflict, requiring specialized attention and a coordinated approach across multiple medical and mental health disciplines. Through prompt intervention, triage, and expanded ICU capabilities, we saved countless lives. In parallel, we opened extensive rehabilitation services and immediate mental health support for both victims and staff, ensuring a holistic approach to recovery during war.

Our experience highlights the critical importance of preparedness, both through infrastructure and training. Ichilov's readiness stemmed from rigorous planning, continuous drills, and staff familiarization with protected hospital operations. This presentation will explore the operational challenges of maintaining hospital functionality during active conflict, including staff deployment, managing resources, and overcoming the complexities of modern warfare injuries.

The presentation will share practical insights from the field, ranging from rapid evacuation to post-trauma care, reinforcing the need for protected, resilient healthcare systems in the face of security threats. Ichilov's story demonstrates that through constant preparedness, innovation, and an integrated approach, hospitals can remain a lifeline during national crises.

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Oral Reducing Ambulance Dispatches through Using a Multi-interventional Approach – A Prospective Observational Study

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Introduction: The increasing number of ambulance calls and emergency department overcrowding have become a global issue during the past decade. The aging population and increasing morbidity play only a partial role in the increased demand. Ambulance service is often called upon, even when other, more appropriate services would be readily available. This inappropriate utilization of ambulances imposes a significant burden on the emergency health care system. This study aimed to evaluate the effectiveness of various interventions aimed at controlling ambulance dispatch volume and to facilitate the referral of patients to appropriate alternative services.
Methods: This was a prospective, observational cohort study covering all ambulance dispatches in Helsinki, Finland, in 2021- 2024. Interhospital patient transfers were excluded. The main interventions used were 1) providing guidelines and training for home care and nursing homes, 2) conducting public campaigns and increasing media coverage, 3) updating dispatching guidelines, 4) enabling case-based decision making by dispatchers, and 5) allowing dispatchers to refer callers to alternative services. The interventions were introduced between 2021 and 2023. The study plan was approved by Helsinki University Hospital.
Results: The number of ambulance missions (and total number of units dispatched) decreased from 74,197 (86,860) in 2021 to 72,596 (84,377) in 2022 and to 72,480 (83,161) in 2023. During the first nine months of 2024, the dispatch volume was 48,344 (54,543), with a predictive model estimating a total volume of 64,507 (74,013) by the end of the year. From 2021 to the end of 2024, the estimated total reduction is expected to be 13,1% (14,8%).
Conclusion: The use of multiple, simultaneous interventions managed to stop rise in ambulance dispatches, leading to a reduction. This may be the first report of interventions that have managed to reverse the current trend.

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Challenges and Strategic Solutions in Rescuing Victims of the 2023 Kahramanmaraş Earthquake: Is the Enemy Only Tons of Concrete?

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Introduction: On February 6, 2023, two major earthquakes occurred with the epicenter in Kahramanmaraş. The earthquakes severely affected eleven provinces in Türkiye and northern Syria, causing the death of tens of thousands of people and the collapse of hundreds of thousands of buildings. This study aimed to identify the problems encountered by search and rescue teams during the Kahramanmaraş earthquake and to develop strategic solutions to these problems.
Methods: This exploratory-descriptive qualitative study was conducted with eight participants. The participants were selected through the snowball sampling method and were involved in the search and rescue operations during the disaster. Data were collected through in-depth structured interviews and field observations and analyzed using the thematic analysis approach. During the analysis, researchers cross-checked and discussed disagreements until a consensus was reached.
Results: All participants were male, and the mean age was 44.50±7.58 (min= 29, max= 51). The duration of the participants' work in the earthquake zone varied between 4-16 days. The study found that the difficulties encountered during search and rescue operations were grouped into seven themes: safety, chaos and confusion, human resources and management, meeting personal needs, communication, transportation, and emotional strain. It was found that these problems were generally

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