environment. As part of the Beth Israel Deaconess Medical Center (BIDMC) Disaster Medicine Fellowship's (DMF) annual 4-day immersive austere environment Pre-Deployment Course a large-scale simulation drill with pediatrics was conducted.
Methods: The Pre-Deployment Course was conducted on private undeveloped property and on the adjacent State Reservation. The 4-day course focused on preparation for and response to a catastrophic flood in a rural agricultural area of a developing country with poor infrastructure. Participants stayed in tents and ate mostly MREs. The hybrid adult live actor, pediatric low fidelity manikin simulation required our multidisciplinary group of fellows to set up their pop-up field clinic; triage 40 pediatric victims; and fully evaluate and manage 6 pediatric victims. Hot wash was conducted immediately after the simulation and cold debrief 1 month after to identify strengths, gaps, and patient care and personal challenges of austere environment disaster response.
Results: The simulation engaged 9 fellows and 3 guest trainees; 7 faculty ran the simulation, 8 faculty acted as adolescent patients and/or caregivers. The simulation scheduled for 2 hours was terminated at 96 minutes when predesignated endpoints were met. Hotwash and 1-month cold debrief identified austere environment pediatric disaster response considerations and challenges including: vulnerabilities; medical, psychosocial impacts; evaluation; management; logistics; and patient, caregiver, and responder ethical and moral hazards. All trainees supported inclusion of pediatric simulation in future courses.
Conclusion: The experience provided team building, technical performance training, psychosocial stress preparation and management training for disaster response in the austere environment. The simulation planning, design, scenarios, and debriefs provide a toolkit for including pediatrics in other austere environment disaster training.

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Evaluating the Effectiveness of CBRN Training Modules Across Various Profession Groups

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Introduction: In line with the importance of being prepared against CBRN threats in the modern world, the impact of customizing training according to professional groups on participants' knowledge and skill levels was examined. This study aims to evaluate the effectiveness of CBRN (Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear) training modules specially designed for different professional groups.
Methods: The research was designed as a quasi-experimental study with a pre-test and post-test design. A total of 271 individuals from five different professional groups—physicians, auxiliary health personnel, search and rescue personnel, auxiliary search and rescue personnel, and students—who received training from the SBÜ CBRN Training and Simulation Center participated in the study. Before and after the training, tests consisting of 25-30 multiple-choice questions were administered to measure knowledge and awareness levels regarding CBRN. The tests were evaluated out of 100 points, and those who scored 50 points or above were considered successful.
Results: In evaluations conducted before and after the training, a statistically significant increase was found between the pre-test and post-test scores in all professional groups and genders. A statistical difference was found between professional groups in terms of pre-test scores; particularly, it was determined that the pre-test scores of auxiliary search and rescue personnel were lower than those of other groups, but they showed the highest score increase after the training.
Conclusion: Customizing training according to professional groups enhances its effectiveness and better responds to participants' professional needs. In the future, optimizing training programs based on participant feedback, more frequent use of advanced technologies (AR and VR), and the integration of psychological resilience training may further increase the success of the training. It is recommended that training programs be updated at regular intervals and that content specific to professional groups be developed.

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The Importance of a Standardized Handover Procedure for Effective Disaster Relief in Affected Areas

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Summary: Peace Winds (PW) is an international NGO that provides humanitarian aid to people facing crises worldwide. ARROWS (Airborne Rescue and Relief Operations With Search), a part of PW's project, supports victims of man made and natural disasters. On January 1, 2024, the Noto Peninsula in Japan suffered a magnitude 7.6 earthquake. During that time, the PW staff and rosters (registered members) were dispatched to the affected area to provide disaster relief.

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