THE READINESS OF MEDICAL STUDENTS TO TAKE PART IN ELIMINATION OF MEDICAL CONSEQUENCES OF THE EARTHQUAKES

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BACKGROUND

Nowadays the world is seismic unresistant, earthquakes lead to the appearance of a large number of victims. First aid is extremely important due to destruction of medical infrastructure. Medical students can be involved in providing first aid and strengthening medical care. That's why a survey on the basis of first aid in earthquakes is important.

OBJECT

To analyze the preparedness of students to participate in liquidation of medical consequences of earthquakes.

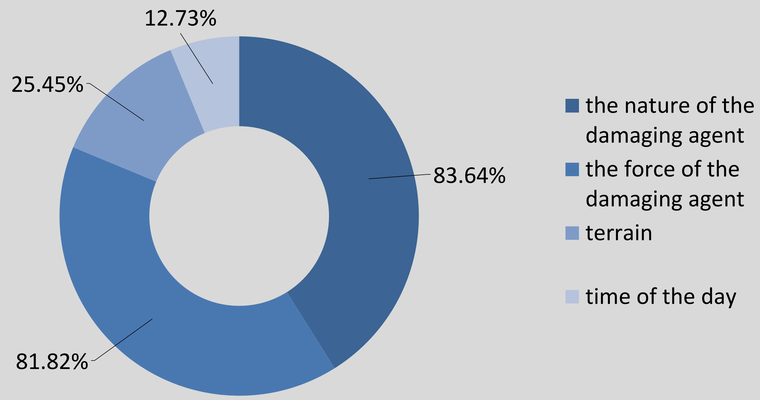
MATERIALS AND METHODS

A survey collected data from 55 students (52,73% - first, 10,91% - second, 25,45% - third year, 7,27% - fifth and 3,64% of the sixth years.) of Moscow medical university (N.I. Pirogov Russian National Research Medical University).
The questionnaire included questions about rules of behave in earthquakes, basic mechanism of first aid during earthquakes

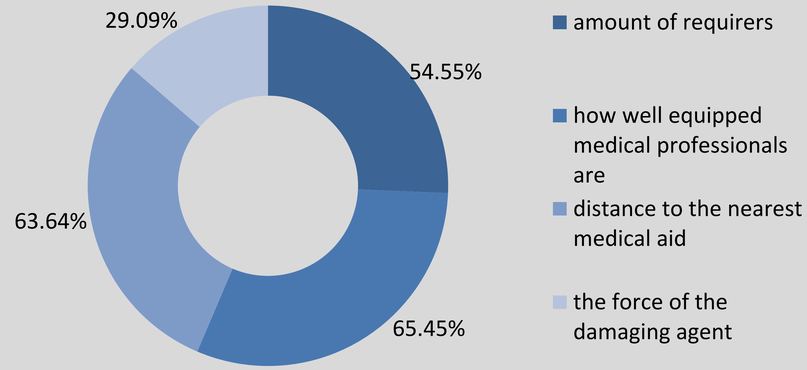
RESULTS

Among all, 50 students do not work. Only 36 are ready to participate in the elimination of the consequences of the emergency, among these 25 are the first year students. Perhaps, this is because they just started to study and do not understand completely what an emergency situation is. 90% know about earthquake safety rules. Approximately 73% know the causes of irretrievable and health losses, incorrect answers were in the first year students. But 20 of them know that approximately 15-25% among injured are children, which is the best result among all students.

What causes irretrievable losses?



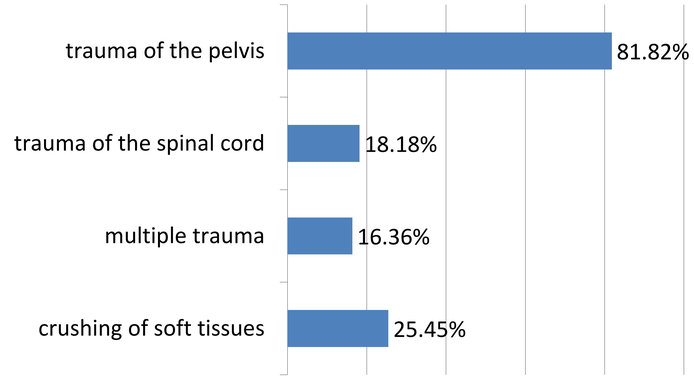
What causes health losses?



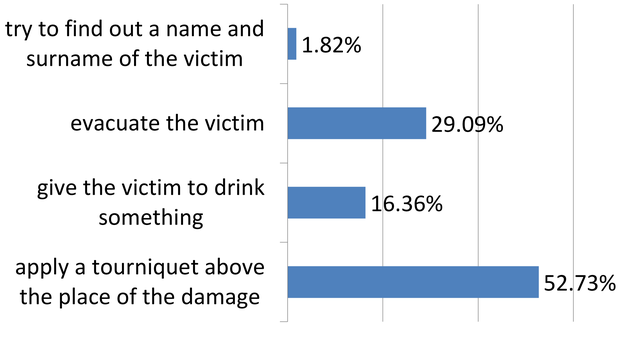
What is restricted to do in case of the threat of building collapse

What is it crash-syndrome?

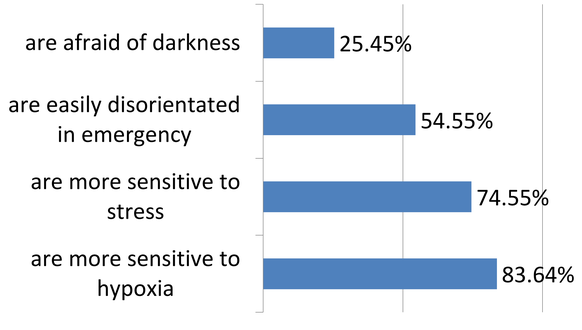
The most characteristic damage under the rubble:



What should be done first of all when removing the victim from the rubble?



What refers to the pathophysiological features of childhood in the provision of medical care?



Everybody knows the crash-syndrome and combined injury, only half of students know that renal failure and shock is a part of them. 53%, mainly of the first year, know about necessity of a tourniquet before removing victims from the rubble. 91% knows that the best position to transport victims is supine on the rigid stretcher.

CONCLUSION

The first year students know first aid theory better but without experience, while senior students have more specific information. To strengthen the readiness of all students, a thematic practice is required.