

**Methods:** Data were collected in a hospital of Florianópolis/Santa Catarina, from June to September 2015, through interviews with 36 health professionals. The analysis of the data was based on a theoretical codification which identified the phenomenon “Promoting the integrality on the attendance to the ground transportation accident victims.” This phenomenon has emerged from the integration of five categories and 13 sub-categories, according to Strauss and Corbin’s (Grounded Theory) paradigmatic model. The analysis of the category context outlined the scenery of the assistance to these victims.

**Results:** The results revealed that the organization of flux attendance to these aggravations to the integrality light is still incipient. It has been verified that the saturation of the operational limit and lack of inter-sectoring are the factors that impact in this care. It has been evidenced that the necessity of capacitance of the professionals to give the integral care, because a little bit is done in these event prevention fields.

**Conclusion:** We can conclude that the organization of the integral care to the participants of this study is partially comprehended, and the care is not contemplated in its whole magnitude of what it requires improvements on the performed actions.

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### Health: Seeking Behavior of Patients Who Died of Rabies in the Komfo Anokye Teaching Hospital (KATH)

#### Emergency Department in Ghana

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**Study/Objective:** This study seeks to describe cases of human rabies in relation to health seeking behavior of rabies patients who reported to the Emergency Department (ED) in January 2015 to January 2016 in Ghana

**Background:** Human rabies is a neglected preventable tropical disease of the public health interest, with a case fatality rate of almost 100%. There are several interventions available for the control and eradication of human rabies offered by the World Health Organization and its partners. The health seeking behavior of patients bitten by potentially rabid dogs will influence their outcome.

**Methods:** This study is a retrospective chart review of all patients who presented to the Komfo Anokye Teaching Hospital Emergency Department and were diagnosed with Human Rabies based on ICD 10, from January 1, 2015 to January 1, 2016.

**Results:** Nine (9) patients presented with Human rabies and all died off. All bites were from dogs with majority (67%) being stray dogs. Majority of the patients were males (78%). Eighty-nine percent were between the ages of 20 years and 60 years (8 out of 9). Fifty-six percent of the cases did not seek initial medical treatment after the dog bite, 33% went to the hospital, injected with anti-tetanus toxoid and asked to observe the dogs. One case (11.1%) was given no treatment even though initial medical treatment was sought.

**Conclusion:** There is the need to further study factors that will ensure people who get bitten, that they receive prompt and

appropriate treatment to reduce the economic burden of human rabies.

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### AAR and IP: Effective Tools to Improve Public Health

#### Preparedness

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**Study/Objective:** Describe the utility of incorporating properties of a public health investigation into an After Action Report.

**Background:** Integrating public health practice into emergency response operations from recommendations in After Action Reviews (AARs), and implementing standardized practices in public health emergencies.

**Methods:** Literature review.

**Results:** Preliminary Findings: - There is a need for a clear, comprehensive, uniformed data system which intersects the Incident Command System (ICS).

- Improved performance measures resulted in group discussion, interactive exercise, and hands-on practices in conjunction with FEMA IS-130 with participants in the healthcare field.
- Drills/exercises should be accompanied by clear performance measures.
- Significant decrease in public health practitioner participation in plans and protocols, communication and incident command and other investigations support (ie. surveillance systems).

#### Conclusion:

- Investigate the utility of incorporating components of a public health investigation into an After-Action Report/Improvement plan.
- Raise awareness of integrating an emergency response planning tool into the public health and healthcare sectors, to enhance response capabilities.
- Develop innovative methods for future collaboration and standardization of emergency preparedness best practices.
- Improve public health emergency preparedness by developing a tool which integrates the emergency management operational objectives, with the public health components of investigating an outbreak.

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### Community Awareness of Stroke, Hypertension and Modifiable Risk Factors for Cardiovascular Disease in

#### Nkonya-Wurupong, Ghana

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