

for the medical management of victims.

Examples of terrorist events from around the world will be used to highlight the different methods of "attack", so that prehospital and hospital staff can best protect themselves and their hospitals, while delivering optimal medical management to affected patients.

**Keywords:** B-NICE (biological; nuclear, incendiary, chemical, explosive); hospitals; management; prehospital; protection; tactics; techniques; terrorism; terrorist; vulnerability

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### "Diseases of Bioterrorism" Training Program for Emergency Medical Services Personnel

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The pre-hospital sector represents a segment of the health-care workforce that has received little attention with regard to the public health management of diseases of bioterrorism. Emergency medical services (EMS) can play a key role in the early detection and prevention of the spread of diseases of bioterrorism. EMS staff may be the first to encounter a patient with a class A illness, and potentially could transport unknowingly infected patients throughout the healthcare system. Therefore, EMS workers must understand key aspects of these diseases, including recognition of potential cases, appropriate personal protective strategies and required reporting mechanisms.

To that effect, the Columbia University Center for Public Health Preparedness at the Mailman School of Public Health worked with EMS leaders in New York City and New York State to develop a training program entitled: Diseases of Bioterrorism — Detection, Protection and Reporting for EMS. Evaluation results indicated that the program was effective and well received. This presentation will provide an overview of this course, as well as the findings (pre- and post-program) from the measurement of changes in knowledge, beliefs and attitudes for diseases of bioterrorism among EMS personnel.

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**Keywords:** attitudes; beliefs; bioterrorism; detection; diseases; emergency medical services (EMS); evaluation; knowledge; prevention; protection; public health; roles; training

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### Emergency Medicine Train-the-Trainers Program

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Emergency Medicine (EM) development internationally has been a popular area of interest among many physicians in the United States. Although, there have been a variety of targeted programs to develop EM internationally, few have developed Train-the-Trainers (ToT) for EM development. We describe the development and delivery of a

ToT program for future EM development is described.

The targeted audience for the ToT is West Bank/Gaza health care workers including physicians and nurses who will be training future students in EM. The primary portions of the ToT focuses on five steps: (1) General adult education methods; (2) Building individual and team capacity; (3) Understanding of techniques to teach EM, teaching EM skills, and EM case management; (4) Self and peer assessment of the incorporation of these teaching techniques; and (5) Evaluation of presentation skills.

The first ToT was delivered in January 2003 to 12 participants. In the succeeding months, the ToT will be delivered to an additional 40 participants. Preliminary results show that >65% of materials presented were new to participants. All participants were extremely satisfied (4.5/5) with information gained from the ToT. Overall knowledge gained from the ToT was (4.2/5). Future training of students will be carried out based on this ToT session.

Train-the-trainers programs in EM are important for the development of EM internationally. This program is one possible way to deliver a ToT.

**Keywords:** assessment; education; emergency medicine; evaluation; international; medical; skills; teaching; train-the-trainer

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### Global Learning, Sharing and Advancing: A Knowledge-Based Approach

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The Life Science industry is global, highly competitive, and resource intense. Rapid advancements have been achieved through collaborative efforts between public and private institutions. These advancements afford an improved level of healthcare delivery to the wider community. Private institutions, such as medical or pharmaceutical companies, must offset the cost of research and development to justify the initial outlay. There often is a potential conflict of interest between the public agendas regarding dissemination of information, and the private research approach to contain and value add to information before public release. Is it possible to protect the rights of public and private institutions, while maintaining the rights and meeting the expectation of the wider community?

This paper will discuss current best practice and lessons learned in the area of global learning, sharing, and advancing. This paper also will explore how this practice may be employed using a dual target, shareholder/stakeholder analogy in the Disaster and Emergency Medicine fields, to provide a mutually beneficial and economically advantageous relationships for all parties.

**Keywords:** conflict; costs; development; dissemination; global learning; information; life science; private sector; sharing; relationships; research

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