

VISOKA ZDRAVSTVENA ŠOLA V CELJU

DIPLOMSKO DELO

**PRIPRAVLJENOST EKIP NUJNE MEDICINSKE POMOČI NA
OSKRBO POŠKODOVANECV V KEMIJSKI MNOŽIČNI NESREČI**

**PREPAREDNESS OF EMERGENCY MEDICAL TEAMS FOR THE
CARE OF THE INJURED IN A CHEMICAL MASS ACCIDENT**

Študent: DENIS TOMAŠIĆ

Mentor: viš. pred. Branko KEŠPERT, dipl. zn., mag. zdr. nege

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POVZETEK

Uvod: Množična nesreča je dogodek, ki presega zmogljivosti ustaljene prakse zdravstvenega sistema, prekine običajno rutinsko prakso in zahteva posebno organizacijo. Ker so kemične nesreče danes neizbežne, je pomembna pripravljenost ekip nujne medicinske pomoči (v nadaljevanju NMP) na oskrbo poškodovancev. Z raziskavo smo želeli ugotoviti pripravljenost ekip NMP na oskrbo poškodovancev v kemijskih množičnih nesrečah.

Metode dela: Raziskava je temeljila na kvantitativni metodi raziskovanja, metodi deskripcije. Za inštrument smo uporabili strukturirani anketni vprašalnik iz štirih sklopov. Uporabili smo neslučajnostni in namenski vzorec, v katerega smo vključili 40 članov negovalnih timov v delovni enoti NMP z reševalno postajo Zdravstvenega doma Celje. Realizacija vzorca je bila 100 %. Podatki so bili zbrani in obdelani s programi Microsoft Office Excel 2012, IBM SPSS 18 in Microsoft Office Word 2012.

Rezultati: 38 (95 %) anketirancev pozna katero izmed kemijskih množičnih nesreč. Anketiranci se v povprečju strinjajo, da mora biti ekipa NMP ob ukrepanju v kemijski množični nesreči še posebej pozorna na smer vetra, prisotnost dima, dekontaminacijo opreme in vozil. 24 (60 %) anketirancev meni, da člani ekip NMP pred dekontaminacijo pri ponesrečencu izvedejo: sprostitev dihalih poti in ustavitve krvavitve. Večina anketirancev zna uporabiti osnovno osebno varnostno opremo (v nadaljevanju OVO). 14 (35 %) anketirancev se še ni udeležilo nobenega izobraževanja na temo kemijskih množičnih nesreč.

Razprava in sklep: Ugotavljamo, da je večina anketirancev dobro seznanjena s kemijskimi množičnimi nesrečami, z njihovo značilnostjo in ukrepi, ki sodijo k temu. Poznajo OVO, vendar je kar nekaj nejasnosti pri dodatni OVO. Ugotavljamo, da je v Sloveniji izvedenih še premalo raziskav in simulacij, da bi ekipe NMP lahko bile samozavestne pri svojem delu. Z organizacijo več strokovnih izpopolnjevanj (vsaj enkrat letno vaja in trening z OVO) in simulacij bi izboljšali vzajemno delo ter usklajenost ekip NMP in ostalih, ki sodelujejo pri nesrečah.

Ključne besede: nujna medicinska pomoč, množične nesreče, kemikalije, varnost, zaščita, smernice.

SUMMARY

Introduction: A mass accident is an event, which exceeds the capacity of the practice established by the health care system, interrupts the normal routine practice and demands special organization. Since chemical accidents are nowadays unavoidable, the preparedness of emergency medical teams (EMT) for the care of the injured is important. With the research we want to identify the preparedness of EMT for the care of the injured in chemical mass accidents.

Work methods: The research was based on a quantitative research method, the descriptive method. We used a four-set questionnaire as the research instrument. We used a non-random and purposive sample, which included 40 members of care teams in the work unit EMT with the ambulance of the Community Health Centre Celje. The realization of the sample was 100%. The data was obtained and processed with the software Microsoft Office Excel 2012, IBM SPSS 18 and Microsoft Office Word 2012.

Results: 38 (95%) respondents are familiar with at least one chemical mass accident. In average, they agree that in the case of a chemical mass accident the EMT unit needs to pay special attention to the wind direction, the presence of smoke, the decontamination of the equipment and vehicles. 24 (60%) respondents think that before the decontamination members of the EMT units perform the following actions on the injured: release of the respiratory channels and stopping of the bleeding. The majority of respondents know how to use the basic personal protective equipment (PPE). 14 (35%) respondents did not yet attend any training concerning chemical mass accidents.

Discussion and conclusion: We found that the majority of respondents is well informed about chemical mass accidents, their characteristics and related measures. They are familiar with PPE, but regarding additional PPE, there are numerous uncertainties. We also found that Slovenia lacks researches and simulations, which would ensure EMT units to be more confident at their work. More professional training (at least one annual exercise and training with PPE) and simulations would improve the mutual work and consistency of EMT units and others, who participate in accidents.

Key words: emergency medical treatment, mass accidents, chemicals, safety, protections, guidelines.