



Sri Lakshmi Narayana Institute of Medical Sciences

Date 3/6/2021

From
Dr K Balagurunathan,
Professor and Head,
General Surgery,
Sri Lakshmi Narayana Institute Of Medical Sciences
Bharath Institute of Higher Education and Research,
Chennai.


To
The Dean,
Sri Lakshmi Narayana Institute Of Medical Sciences
Bharath Institute of Higher Education and Research,
Chennai.

Sub: Permission to conduct value-added course: DISASTER MANAGEMENT

Dear Sir,

With reference to the subject mentioned above, the department proposes to conduct a value-added course titled: **DISASTER MANAGEMENT ,30 Hours course on JULY 2021- OCT 2021**. We solicit your kind permission for the same.

Kind Regards


PROFESSOR & HOD
DEPARTMENT OF GENERAL SURGERY
Sri Lakshmi Narayana Institute of Medical Sciences
PONDICHERRY - 605 002

DR K BALAGURUNATHAN

HOD, GENERAL SURGERY

FOR THE USE OF DEANS OFFICE

Names of Committee members for evaluating the course:

The Dean: DR. JAYAKUMAR

The HOD: DR K BALAGURUNATHAN

The Expert: DR ASAYAS BOSCO CHANDRA KUMAR

The committee has discussed about the course and is approved.



Professor General Surgery
Sri Lakshmi Narayana Institute of Medical Sciences
Osudu, Kudapakkam, Puducherry-605 502.

Subject Expert

(Sign & Seal)



PROFESSOR & HOD
DEPARTMENT OF GENERAL SURGERY
Sri Lakshmi Narayana Institute of Medical Sciences
PONDICHERRY - 605 502

(Sign & Seal)



Dean
DEAN

(Sign & Seal)

LAKSHMI NARAYANA INSTITUTE OF MEDICAL SCIENCES
OSUDU, AGARAM VILLAGE,
KODAPAKKAM POST,
PUDUCHERRY - 605 502



OFFICE OF THE DEAN

Sri Lakshmi Narayana Institute of Medical Sciences

OSUDU, AGARAM VILLAGE, VILLIANUR COMMUNE, KUDAPAKKAM POST,
PUDUCHERRY - 605 502.

[Recognised by Medical Council of India, Ministry of Health letter No. U/12012/249/2005-ME (P -II) dt. 11/07/2011]
[Affiliated to Bharath University, Chennai - TN]

Circular

07.06.2021

Sub: Organising Value-added Course: DISASTER MANAGEMENT

With reference to the above mentioned subject, it is to bring to your notice that Sri Lakshmi Narayana Institute of Medical Sciences, **Bharath Institute of Higher Education and Research** is organizing a value added course on “**DISASTER MANAGEMENT**”.

The application must reach the institution along with all the necessary documents as mentioned. The hard copy of the application should be sent to the institution by registered/ speed post only so as to reach on or before 1ST JULY 2021. Applications received after the mentioned date shall not be entertained under any circumstances.

Dean N

SRI LAKSHMI NARAYANA INSTITUTE OF MEDICAL SCIENCES
OSUDU, AGARAM VILLAGE,
KODAPAKKAM POST,
PUDUCHERRY - 605 502

Course Proposal

Course Title: DISASTER MANAGEMENT

Course Objective:

1. INTRODUCTION
2. COMMON FEATURES OF MAJOR DISASTERS
3. FACTORS INFLUENCING RESCUE AND RELIEF EFFORTS
4. SEQUENCE OF RELIEF EFFORTS
5. TRIAGE
6. TRIAGE CATEGORIES
7. DEFINITIVE TREATMENT
8. PRINCIPLES OF DAMAGE CONTROL SURGERY
9. DEFINITIVE TREATMENT
10. HANDING OVER
11. DISASTER PLANS

Course Outcome:

Course Audience: MBBS UNDERGRADUATES

Course Coordinator: DR ASAYAS BOSCO CHANDRA KUMAR

Course Faculties with Qualification and Designation:

1. Dr Asayas Bosco Chandra Kumar , Prof General Surgery Prof and HOD General Surgery
2. Dr K Balagurunatha, Prof and HOD General Surgery

Course Curriculum/Topics with schedule (Min of 30 hours)

SlNo	Date	Topic	Time	Hours	Faculty
1.	15/7/2021	1. INTRODUCTION	4-6PM	2	DR ASAYAS BOSCO
2.	17/7/2021	2. COMMON FEATURES OF MAJOR DISASTERS	4-7PM	3	Dr K Balagurunatha
3.	19/7/2021	3. FACTORS INFLUENCING RESCUE AND RELIEF EFFORTS	4-7PM	3	DR ASAYAS BOSCO

4.	21/7/2021	4. SEQUENCE OF RELIEF EFFORTS	4-6PM	2	Dr K Balagurunatha
5.	23/7/2021	5. TRIAGE	4-7PM	3	DR ASAYAS BOSCO
6.	25/7/2021	6. TRIAGE CATEGORIES	4-7PM	3	Dr K Balagurunatha
7.	28/7/2021	7. DEFINITIVE TREATMENT	4-7PM	3	DR ASAYAS BOSCO
8.	2/8/2021	8. PRINCIPLES OF DAMAGE CONTROL SURGERY	4-6PM	2	Dr K Balagurunatha
9	3/8/2021	8. PRINCIPLES OF DAMAGE CONTROL SURGERY	4-6PM	2	DR ASAYAS BOSCO
10.	5/8/2021	9. DEFINITIVE TREATMENT	4-6PM	2	Dr K Balagurunatha
11.	7/8/2021	10. HANDING OVER	4-7PM	3	DR ASAYAS BOSCO
12.	9/8/2021	11. DISASTER PLANS	4-6PM	2	Dr K Balagurunatha
			TOTAL HOURS	30	

REFERENCE BOOKS: (Minimum 2)

1. Schwartz's Principles of Surgery, 10th Edition
2. Bailey And Love's Short Practice of Surgery 26th Ed
3. Sabiston Textbook of Surgery - The Biological Basis of Modern Surgical Practice, 19E

VALUE ADDED COURSE

1. Name of the programme & Code

DISASTER MANAGEMENT & GS04

2. Duration & Period

30 hrs & JULY 2021 – OCT 2021

3. Information Brochure and Course Content of Value Added Courses

Enclosed as Annexure- I

4. List of students enrolled

Enclosed as Annexure- II

5. Assessment procedures:

Multiple choice questions- *Enclosed as Annexure- III*

6. Certificate model

Enclosed as Annexure- IV

7. No. of times offered during the same year:

1 TIME, JULY – OCT 2021

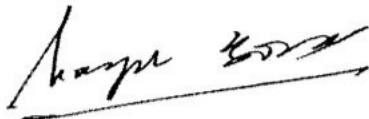
8. Year of discontinuation: 2021

9. Summary report of each program year-wise

Value Added Course- JULY 2021 – OCT 2021					
Sl. No	Course Code	Course Name	Resource Persons	Target Students	Strength & Year
1	GS04	DISASTER MANAGEMENT	DR ASAYAS BOSCO CHANDRA KUMAR	MBBS	20 (JULY 2021- OCT 2021)

10. Course Feed Back

Enclosed as Annexure- V



Professor General Surgery
Sri Lakshmi Narayana Institute of Medical Sciences
Osudu, Kudapakkam, Puducherry-605 502.


RESOURCE PERSON

DR ASAYAS BOSCO CHANDRAKUMAR
(PROF GENERAL SURGERY)



PROFESSOR & HOD
DEPARTMENT OF GENERAL SURGERY
Sri Lakshmi Narayana Institute of Medical Sciences
PONDICHERY - 605 502
CO-ORDINATOR

DR K BALAGURUNATHAN
(HOD GENERAL SURGERY)



DISASTER MANAGEMENT

PARTICIPANT HAND BOOK

COURSE DETAILS

Particulars	Description
Course Title	DISASTER MANAGEMENT
Course Code	GS04
Objective	1. INTRODUCTION 2. COMMON FEATURES OF MAJOR DISASTERS 3. FACTORS INFLUENCING RESCUE AND RELIEF EFFORTS 4. SEQUENCE OF RELIEF EFFORTS 5. TRIAGE 6. TRIAGE CATEGORIES 7. DEFINITIVE TREATMENT 8. PRINCIPLES OF DAMAGE CONTROL SURGERY 9. DEFINITIVE TREATMENT 10. HANDING OVER 11. DISASTER PLANS
Further learning opportunities	-
Key Competencies	On successful completion of the course the students will have skill in handling DISASTERS
Target Student	Final year MBBS Students
Duration	30hrs
Theory Session	10hrs JULY 2021 – OCT 2021
Practical Session	20hrs
Assessment Procedure	Multiple choice questions

INTRODUCTION

Natural disasters provide a constant reminder of the power and capricious nature of our planet. The depletion of the ozone layer and global warming mean that the future may hold in store calamitous events with even greater magnitude than those experienced before. National conflicts and ideological differences have not lessened and the resultant 'unnatural disasters' have the potential to rival the natural ones in enormity. Disasters by their very nature are unpredictable and no two are alike. Nevertheless, there are numerous common elements and it has been shown that countries that invest in disaster preparedness are better equipped to cope with such catastrophes. Recent wars and disasters have highlighted the increasingly crucial role of surgeons in these scenarios.

Common features of major disasters

1. Massive casualties
2. Damage to infrastructure
3. A large number of people requiring shelter
4. Panic and uncertainty among the population
5. Limited access to the area
6. Breakdown of communication

FACTORS INFLUENCING RELIEF EFFORTS AND PROVISION OF MEDICAL AID

Good communication is critical for the authorities to respond quickly to a disaster. Wireless technology and satellite imagery have revolutionised the way in which real-time information can be obtained. Nonetheless, there is an inevitable lag period between the occurrence of the disaster and the response from the establishment. The location of the disaster area has a bearing on relief efforts. In large cities emergency and medical services are better developed.

However, these areas are densely populated and may have limited access by road and air. Disasters in remote areas can be particularly difficult to manage because relief efforts are hampered by geographical isolation and the lack of infrastructure.

The time-frame in which a disaster occurs also impacts on the relief efforts. Earthquakes can unleash havoc in seconds but floods and hurricanes may continue for several days. Another important factor is the state of resources of the country; disasters in poorer countries can seldom be managed without significant outside assistance.

Factors influencing rescue and relief efforts

1. Status of communications
2. Location, whether rural or urban
3. Accessibility of the location
4. Time-frame in which disaster occurs
5. Economic state of development of the area

SEQUENCE OF RELIEF EFFORTS AFTER A DISASTER

1. Establish chain of command
2. Set up lines of communication
3. Carry out damage assessment
4. Mobilise resources
5. Initiate rescue operation
6. Triage casualties
7. Start emergency treatment
8. Arrange evacuation
9. Start definitive management

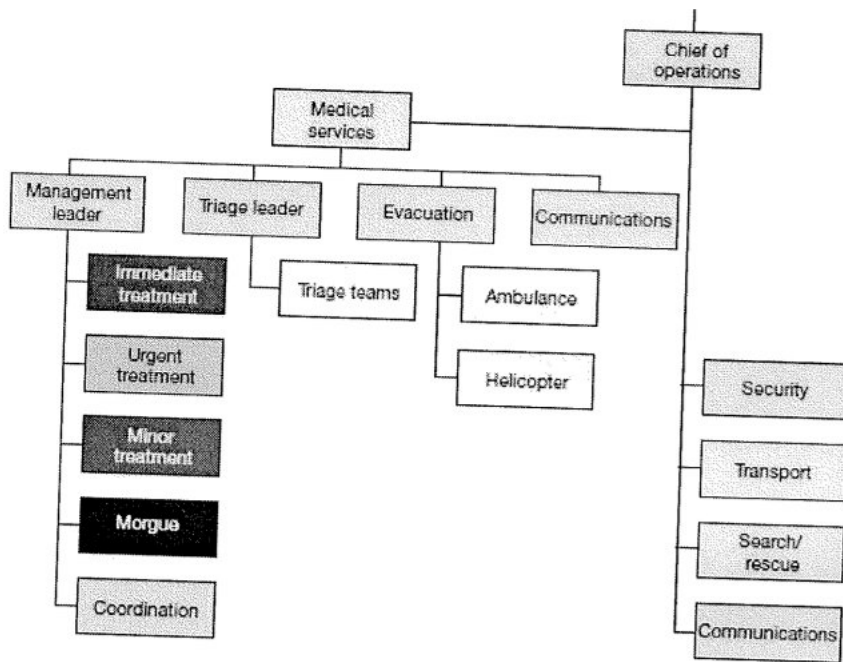


Figure 29.3 Organisation chart for disaster management.

Triage

Derived from the French verb ‘trier’, triage means ‘to sort’ and is the cornerstone of the management of mass casualties.

It aims to identify the patients who will benefit the most by being treated the earliest, ensuring ‘the greatest good for the greatest number’. Numerous studies show that only 10–15% of disaster casualties are serious enough to require hospitalisation. By sorting out the minor injuries, triage lessens the immediate burden on medical facilities. Deciding who receives priority when faced with hundreds of seriously injured victims someone senior, who has the experience and authority to make these critical decisions.

To keep pace with the changing clinical picture of an injured person, triage needs to be undertaken in the field, before evacuation and at the hospital.

Triage areas

For efficient triage the injured need to be brought together into any undamaged structures that can shelter a large number of wounded. A good water supply, lighting and ease of access are useful. Separate areas should be reserved for patient holding, emergency treatment and decontamination (in the event of discharge of hazardous materials).

Practical triage

Emergency life-saving measures should proceed alongside triage and can actually help the decision-making process. The assessment and restoration of airway, breathing and circulation are critical. Vital signs and a general physical examination should be combined with a brief history taken by a paramedic or by a volunteer worker if one is available.

Documentation for triage

Accurate documentation is an inseparable part of triage and should include basic patient data, vital signs with timing, brief details of injuries (preferably on a diagram) and treatment given. A system of colour-coded tags attached to the patient's wrist or around the neck should be employed by the emergency medical services. The colour denotes the degree of urgency with which a patient requires treatment.

Triage categories

Priority	Colour	Medical need	Clinical status	Examples
First (I)	Red	Immediate	Critical, but likely to survive if treatment given early	Severe facial trauma, tension pneumothorax, profuse external bleeding, haemothorax, flail chest, major intra-abdominal bleed, extradural haematomas
Second (II)	Yellow	Urgent	Critical, likely to survive if treatment given within hours	Compound fractures, degloving injuries, ruptured abdominal viscus, pelvic fractures, spinal injuries
Third (III)	Green	Non-urgent	Stable, likely to survive even if treatment is delayed for hours to days	Simple fractures, sprains, minor lacerations
Last (0)	Black	Unsalvageable	Not breathing, pulseless, so severely injured that no medical care is likely to help	Severe brain damage, very extensive burns, major disruption/loss of chest or abdominal wall structures

Evacuation of casualties

Decisions regarding the best destination for each patient need to be based on how far it is safe for them to travel and whether the facilities that they need for definitive treatment will be available. A quick retriage is very useful in this situation. The paramedics accompanying the casualties should be resolved to prevent the 'second accident' (damage caused inadvertently by transport and treatment). An adequate supply of essentials such as intravenous fluids, dressings, pain medication, and oxygen must be arranged.

Essentials of casualty evacuation

1. Re-triage to upgrade priorities amongst the injured
2. Select appropriate medical facilities for transfer
3. Choose appropriate means of transport
4. Prevent the 'second accident' during transfer
5. Ensure an adequate supply of materials to accompany the patient

Management in the field

	Examples	Further
First aid	Suturing cuts and lacerations, splinting simple fractures	Review at local hospital
Emergency care for life-threatening injuries	Endotracheal intubation, tracheotomy, relieving tension pneumothorax, stopping external haemorrhage, relieving an extradural haematoma, emergency thoracotomy/laparotomy for internal haemorrhage	After damage control surgery, transfer patients to base hospitals once stable
Initial care for non-life-threatening injuries	Debridement of contaminated wounds, reduction of fractures and dislocations, application of external fixators, vascular repairs	Transfer patients to base hospitals for definitive management

Principles of damage control surgery

1. Do the minimum needed to allow safe transfer to a definitive Facility
2. Take actions that prevent deterioration of that patient during transfer
3. Secure the airway – may require tracheostomy
4. Control bleeding – may require craniotomy, laparotomy, thoracotomy, repair of major limb vessels
5. Prevent pressure build up – may require burr holes, chest drain, laparotomy, fasciotomy
6. Prevent infection by extensile exposure and removing dead and contaminated tissue

Principles of debridement and initial wound care

1. Obtain generous exposure through skin and fascia
2. Identify neurovascular bundles
3. Excise devitalised tissue
4. Remove foreign bodies
5. Repair major vessels
6. Obtain skeletal stabilisation with external fixators
7. Only tag tendons and nerves that have been cut
8. Leave the wound open and delay primary closure
9. Avoid tight dressings
10. Elevate the injured limb

Compartment syndrome

- Commonest in a closed fracture or soft-tissue crush injury
- Pain on passive extension of the muscles is diagnostic
- Intra-compartmental pressure studies are not reliable
- If there is any suspicion, then fasciotomy must be performed early

Disaster planning

- Disaster can be anticipated and should be prepared for
- Evacuation of a whole population may be a best option
- Coordination between military, police, fire, ambulance and medical services is important

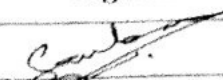
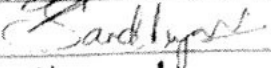
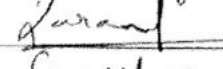
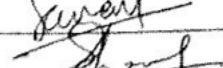
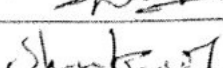
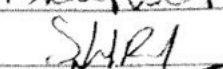
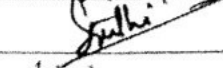
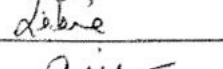
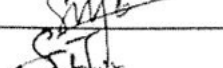
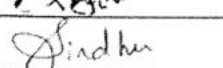
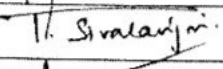
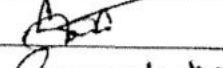
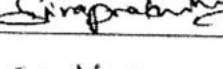
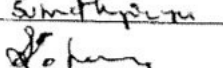
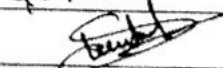
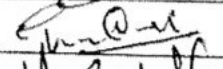
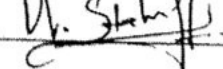



Assessment Procedure

Multiple choice questions based assessment after successful completion of theory and practical sessions

VALUE ADDED COURSE

DISASTER MANAGEMENT GS04

List of Students Enrolled JULY 2021 – OCT 2021

MBBS Student			
Sl. No	Name of the Student	Roll No	Signature
1	SANKAR C	U12MB291	
2	SANDHIYA P	U12MB292	
3	SARANRAJ MK	U12MB293	
4	SASIDHARAN A	U12MB294	
5	SATHIYAPRABHU	U12MB295	
6	SHARAN KUMAR R	U12MB296	
7	SHRI RAMA PRASANTH AB	U12MB297	
8	SHRUTHI KALIAPERUMAL	U12MB298	
9	SIBIE CASTRO F	U12MB299	
10	SIDDARTH E	U12MB300	
11	SIJO SS	U12MB301	
12	SINDHU R	U12MB302	
13	SIVARANJANI T	U12MB303	
14	SIVABALAKUMARAN K	U12MB304	
15	SIVAPRAKASH M	U12MB305	
16	SAMARTY VARGHESE	U12MB306	
17	SOHAN GEORGE KOSHY	U12MB307	
18	SOWBARNIKA R	U12MB308	
19	SOWMIYA DEVI V	U12MB309	
20	STALIN I	U12MB310	



SANKAR C
U12HD 291

SRI LAKSHMI NARAYANA INSTITUTE OF HIGHER EDUCATION
AND RESEARCH

Annexure - IV

DISASTER MANAGEMENT
MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

Course Code: GS04

I. ANSWER ALL THE QUESTIONS

1. Features of major disasters
- a. Massive casualties
 - b. Damage to infrastructure
 - c. both
 - d. none of the above
2. Factors influencing relief aids and provision of medical aid
- a. good communication
 - b. wire less technology
 - c. Both A & B are Correct
 - d. None of the above
3. factors influencing rescue and relief efforts
- a. Status of communications
 - b. Location, whether rural or urban
 - c. Accessibility of the location
 - d. All are correct
4. triage means
- a. to sort
 - b. to differentiate
 - c. Both A & B are Correct
 - d. None of the above



**SRI LAKSHMI NARAYANA INSTITUE OF HIGHER EDUCATON
AND RESEARCH**

5. pt with severe trauma and pneumothorax is ncluded under color coding

- a. yellow
- b. red
- c. Both A & B are Correct
- d. None of the above

6. triage color coding for non urgent medical need

- a. yellow
- b. green
- c. red
- d. None of the above

7. principles of damage control sureyr ?

- a. Do the minimum needed to allow safe transfer to a definitive Facility
- b. Take actions that prevent deterioration of that patient during transfer
- c. Secure the airway – may require tracheostomy
- d. All the above are correct

8. components of disaster planning

- a. Disaster can be anticipated and should be prepared for
- b. Evacuation of a whole population may be a best option
- c. Coordination between military, police, fire, ambulance and medical services is important
- d. all of the above

ASSESSOR NAME :

SIGNATURE :

DATE :

Dr. M. SENTHILVELAN, MS.,

Reg. No: 53175

Professor General Surgery

Sri Lakshmi Narayana Institute of Medical Sciences

Osudu, Kudapakkam, Puducherry-605 502.



SRI LAKSHMI NARAYANA INSTITUTE OF HIGHER EDUCATION
AND RESEARCH

Sandhya P.
U12MB292

Annexure - IV

DISASTER MANAGEMENT
MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

Course Code: GS04

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- a. Massive casualties
- b. Damage to infrastructure
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- d. none of the above

✓

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**SRI LAKSHMI NARAYANA INSTITUE OF HIGHER EDUCATON
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ASSESSOR NAME :

SIGNATURE :

DATE :

Mr 10/8/2016.

Dr. M. SENTHILVELAN, MS.,
Reg. No: 53175
Professor General Surgery
Sri Lakshmi Narayana Institute of Medical Sciences
Osudu, Kudapakkam, Puducherry-605 502.



Sri Lakshmi Narayana Institute of Medical Sciences

Affiliated to Bharath Institute of Higher Education & Research
(Deemed to be University under section 3 of the UGC Act 1956)



CERTIFICATE OF MERIT

This is to certify that SHRUTHI KALIAPERUMAL has actively participated in the Value Added Course on **DISASTER MANAGEMENT** held during **JULY 2021 – OCT 2021** Organized by Sri Lakshmi Narayana Institute of Medical Sciences, Pondicherry- 605 502, India.

Professor General Surgery
Sri Lakshmi Narayana Institute of Medical Sciences
Osudu, Kudapakkam, Puducherry-605 502.

**Dr. Asayas Bosco Chandra
Kumar**

RESOURCE PERSON

PROFESSOR & HOD
DEPARTMENT OF GENERAL SURGERY
Sri Lakshmi Narayana Institute of Medical Sciences
PONDICHERRY - 605 502
Dr. K. Balagurunathan

COORDINATOR



Sri Lakshmi Narayana Institute of Medical Sciences

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CERTIFICATE OF MERIT

This is to certify that SANKAR C has actively participated in the Value Added Course on **DISASTER MANAGEMENT** held during **JULY 2021 – OCT 2021** Organized by Sri Lakshmi Narayana Institute of Medical Sciences, Pondicherry- 605 502, India.

Professor General Surgery
Sri Lakshmi Narayana Institute of Medical Sciences
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**Dr. Asayas Bosco Chandra
Kumar**

RESOURCE PERSON

PROFESSOR & HOD
DEPARTMENT OF GENERAL SURGERY
Sri Lakshmi Narayana Institute of Medical Sciences
PONDICHERRY - 605 502

Dr. K Balagurunathan

COORDINATOR

Student Feedback Form

Course Name: DISASTER MANAGEMENT

Subject Code: GS04

Name of Student: Saranraj. MK. Roll No.: U12M13293

We are constantly looking to improve our classes and deliver the best training to you. Your evaluations, comments and suggestions will help us to improve our performance

Sl. NO	Particulars	1	2	3	4	5
1	Objective of the course is clear					
2	Course contents met with your expectations			✓		
3	Lecturer sequence was well planned		✓			
4	Lectures were clear and easy to understand				✓	
5	Teaching aids were effective			✓		
6	Instructors encourage interaction and were helpful			✓		
7	The level of the course			✓		
8	Overall rating of the course			✓		
		1	2	3	4	5

* Rating: 5 - Outstanding; 4 - Excellent; 3 - Good; 2 - Satisfactory; 1 - Not-Satisfactory

Suggestions if any:

Date: 9/8/21

Saranraj
Signature

Student Feedback Form

Course Name: DISASTER MANAGEMENT

Subject Code: GS04

Name of Student: SINDHU

Roll No.: U12 MB302

We are constantly looking to improve our classes and deliver the best training to you. Your evaluations, comments and suggestions will help us to improve our performance

Sl. NO	Particulars	1	2	3	4	5
1	Objective of the course is clear					
2	Course contents met with your expectations					✓
3	Lecturer sequence was well planned					✓
4	Lectures were clear and easy to understand					✓
5	Teaching aids were effective					✓
6	Instructors encourage interaction and were helpful				✓	
7	The level of the course				✓	
8	Overall rating of the course					✓
		1	2	3	4	5

* Rating: 5 - Outstanding; 4 - Excellent; 3 - Good; 2 - Satisfactory; 1 - Not-Satisfactory

Suggestions if any:

Date:


Signature

From
Dr K BALAGURUNATHAN
Professor and Head,
General Surgery,
Sri Lakshmi Narayana Institute Of Medical Sciences
Bharath Institute of Higher Education and Research,
Chennai.

Date 8/10/2021

Through Proper Channel

To
The Dean,
Sri Lakshmi Narayana Institute Of Medical Sciences
Bharath Institute of Higher Education and Research,
Chennai.

Sub: Completion of value-added course: DISASTER MANAGEMENT

Dear Sir,

With reference to the subject mentioned above, the department has conducted the value-added course titled: **DISASTER MANAGEMENT** for 20 students in JULY 16- OCT 2021. We solicit your kind action to send certificates for the participants, that is attached with this letter. Also, I am attaching the photographs captured during the conduct of the course.

Kind Regards



PROFESSOR & HOD
DEPARTMENT OF GENERAL SURGERY
Sri Lakshmi Narayana Institute of Medical Sciences
PONDICHERRY - 605 002

Dr. K BALAGURUNATHAN

HOD General Surgery

Encl: Certificates

Photographs

