Study/Objective: This was descriptive, cross-sectional research conducted in the Latin American Center for Disaster Medicine (CLAMED) in the period from March 2010 to October 2013. The objective that was developed: Designing a strategy for the improvement of nurses in helping to raise their professional skills in disaster.

Background: Some of the most serious consequences of disasters are often: the impact it has on populations with increased morbidity and mortality, deterioration of environmental hygiene, the risk of epidemics, damage to health infrastructure, inaccessibility to services, and involvement in the development of health programs. Thus, the higher the vulnerability, there will be an increased risk of the occurrence of disasters and the exponential association of the frequency and intensity of threats. As such, governments and health systems in many countries should focus their efforts on preparing health professionals, as well as for the prevention and mitigation of disasters.

Methods: The research, supported in different areas of knowledge, made possible the construction of its theoretical framework, relying on documentary analysis, system approach, modeling, and historical and logical thought. From the research process, the level of knowledge of nurses on disaster risk reduction was diagnosed, and in that sense, a strategy that asks for consideration was prepared.

Results: It was found that 66.6% had not received readying on the issue Health and Disasters. It was evident that general disasters and organization of prehospital and hospital care in disaster situations were the issues that most impacted the level of knowledge, behaving 24.6% and 18.1%, respectively. They were diagnosed as having an insufficient level of knowledge for disaster risk reduction.

Conclusion: A strategy for nurses in Health and Disasters showing a harmonious configuration in the system, given the close link between the different organizational forms of post-graduate training in Cuba, was designed.

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Evaluation on the Myth Evaluations of Nursing Students on Elders in Cases of Disasters and Emergencies

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Study/Objective: This study aims to examine some factors that affect the myth evaluation of students studying at the Nursing Department of a university, on elders in cases of disasters and emergencies.

Development and Effect of a Multi-Modality Disaster Training Program for Hospital Nurses

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Study/Objective: To develop a multi-modality disaster training program for hospital nurses, and to investigate the effect of the program.

Background: Despite the importance and perception of nurses in disaster crisis, a standardized program to develop competencies is still lacking in Korea. There are few programs focusing on the prehospital aspect of disaster, but none exist that focus on nurses left in the hospital to care for victims transported from the scene. Since disaster response requires multiple aspects of competencies, such as triaging, incident command, life-saving procedures, teamwork, communication, and leadership, it is important to develop a multi-modality training program that is best suitable for the content to be trained.

Methods: The educational intervention consisted of a 3-day workshop (see Table below) for a selected 24 emergency nurses. Pre- and post-surveys were conducted to evaluate the differences in perception of disaster nursing. Disaster Preparedness