

INVOLVEMENT OF PHARMACISTS FROM THE ALPES-MARITIMES FIRE & RESCUE SERVICES (SDIS 06) DURING THE TERRORIST ATTACK OF JULY 14, 2016 IN NICE (FRANCE)

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BACKGROUND

On the evening of July 14, 2016 a truck was deliberately driven into the crowd celebrating Bastille Day on the Promenade des Anglais in Nice, France, resulting in 86 deaths and 434 wounded. The SDIS 06 rescuers, including physicians (18), nurses (36), pharmacists (3) and psychologists were quickly on site at work.

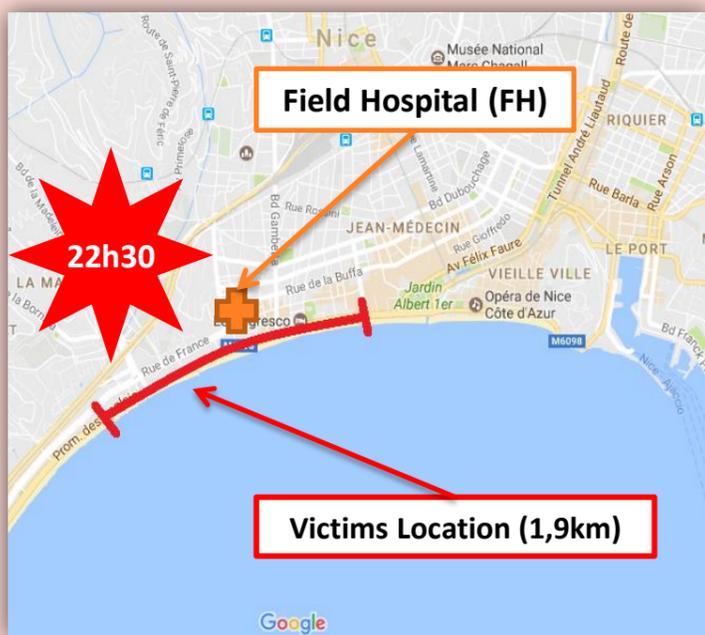
OBJECTIVE

To analyse the added value of the pharmacists during the rescue operation to optimise the quality of patient care.

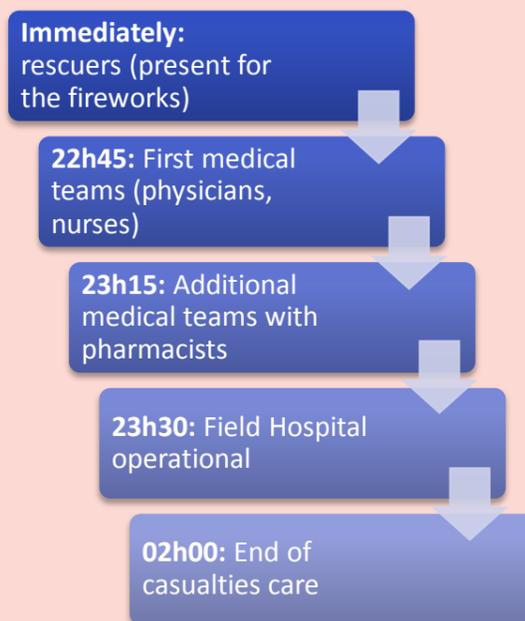
METHODS

Feedback collected from each responder involved were analysed in order to identify the strengths, weaknesses and possible improvements.

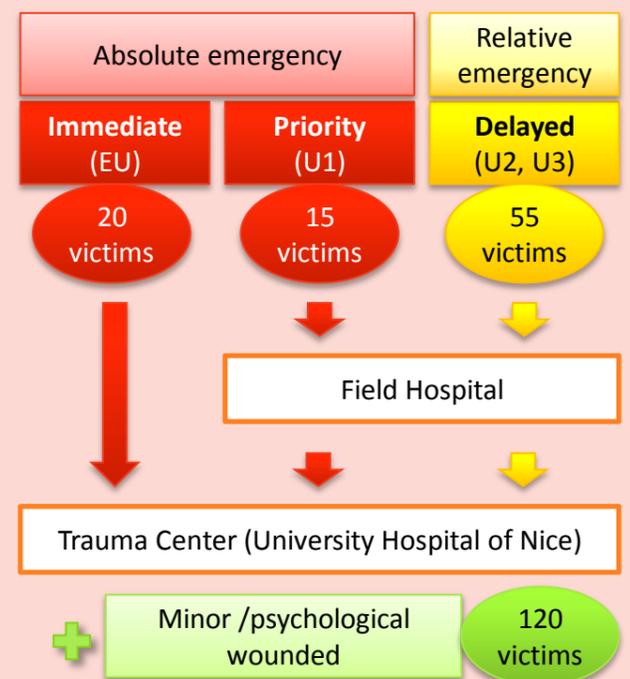
RESULTS



Timing of intervention



Medical triage*



Pharmacists' contribution during the night

Field Hospital: 1 pharmacist

- Deployment
- Management of medical products
- Drugs and medical devices delivery for :
 - Medical rescue (at the front) : Damage Control
 - Medical treatment (in the FH) : stabilization and emergency treatment before evacuation
- Anticipation of needs

Central Pharmacy: 1 pharmacist

- Preparation of additional oxygen cylinders
 - 8 oxygen cylinders of 5 liters (14 already in the FH)
 - Splints
 - Cuvettes for hemoglobin analyser
 - Lancets and strips for glucose meters
- Planning of delivery to the FH
- Reception of 30 additional oxygen cylinders (at midnight) provided by the oxygen supplier according to the "emergency procedure" (delivery within 30 minutes)

Back-up: 1 pharmacist

- From home, helping by regular phone contacts and ready to come if needed

Damage Control : tourniquets, hemostatic dressings, tranexamic acid, fluids, blankets

Key pharmacists' skills

- Knowledge of drugs and medical devices used in crisis situation
- Knowledge of the products storage in the FH
- Extemporaneous preparation of kits for intubation, perfusion
- Analysis of the medical situation to anticipate the needs
- Knowledge of techniques and organization for medical management of mass disasters

CONCLUSION

The involvement of the SDIS 06 pharmaceutical team was found to be effective and helpful in the victims' care management. Pharmaceutical and operational knowledge allow to optimize the deployment of the FH, to dispense the drugs and medical devices in kits adapted to the situation and to anticipate the needs. The improvement of competences is foreseen by intensifying the training in multidisciplinary team with always innovative scenarios.

*Carli P & Telion C, Update conference, French Society of Anesthesia and Resuscitation 2016