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# **Generic procedures for** medical response during a nuclear or radiological emergency



Co-sponsored by IAEA and WHO

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#### FOREWORD

The aim of this publication is to serve as a practical resource for planning the medical response to a nuclear or radiological emergency. It fulfils in part functions assigned to the IAEA under Article 5.a(ii) of the Convention on Assistance in the Case of a Nuclear Accident or Radiological Emergency (Assistance Convention), namely, to collect and disseminate to States Parties and Member States information concerning methodologies, techniques and available results of research relating to such emergencies.

Effective medical response is a necessary component of the overall response to nuclear or radiological (radiation) emergencies. In general, the medical response may represent a difficult challenge for the authorities due to the complexity of the situation, often requiring specialized expertise, and special organizational arrangements and materials. To be effective, adequate planning and preparedness are needed.

In March 2002, the IAEA's Board of Governors approved a Safety Requirements publication Preparedness and Response for a Nuclear or Radiological Emergency, jointly sponsored by seven international organizations, including the World Health Organization (WHO), which establishes the requirements for an adequate level of preparedness and response for a nuclear or radiological emergency in any State. The Safety Requirements state, inter alia, that "…arrangements shall be made for medical personnel…to be made aware of the medical symptoms of radiation exposure and of the appropriate notification procedures and other immediate actions warranted if a nuclear or radiological emergency is suspected." [para 4.77]. In 2004, the IAEA General Conference, in resolution GC(48)/RES/10, encouraged Member States to "implement the Safety Requirements for Preparedness and Response to a Nuclear or Radiological Emergency".

The 2003 General Conference in resolution GC(47)/RES/7 encouraged Member States to "adopt IAEA standards, procedures and systems developed as part of international cooperation" and to "…contribute to the international efforts to develop a consistent, coherent and sustainable joint programme for improved and more efficient international response to nuclear and radiological emergencies…". This manual, if implemented, should help to contribute to coherent international response.

The manual provides the practical tools and generic procedures for use by emergency medical personnel during an emergency situation. It also provides guidance to be used at the stage of preparedness for development of medical response capabilities. The manual also addresses mass casualty emergencies resulting from malicious acts involving radioactive material. This part was supported by the Nuclear Security Fund. The manual was developed based on a number of assumptions about national and local capabilities. Therefore, it must be reviewed and revised as part of the planning process to match the potential accidents, threats, local conditions and other unique characteristics of the facility where it may be used.

The IAEA wishes to acknowledge the contribution of the WHO, which is co-sponsoring this publication. The IAEA officer responsible for this publication was E. Buglova of the Division of Radiation, Transport and Waste Safety, Department of Nuclear Safety and Security.

#### EDITORIAL NOTE

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### CONTENTS

1.	INTRODUCTION1				
	1.1.	BACK	GROUND	1	
	1.2.	OBJEC	CTIVES	2	
	1.3.	STRU	CTURE	3	
2.	OVE	ERVIEW	V		
	2.1. GOALS OF EMERGENCY RESPONSE				
	2.2.	GOAL	S OF EMERGENCY MEDICAL RESPONSE	4	
	2.3.	RATIO	DNALE	4	
		2.3.1.	Preparedness for emergency medical response	4	
		2.3.2.	Types of radiation emergencies	6	
		2.3.3.	Classification of casualties related to radiation emergencies	9	
	2.4.	GENE	RAL CONCEPT OF MEDICAL RESPONSE	11	
		2.4.1.	Threat description and concept of operations	11	
	2.5.	MEDI	CAL RESPONSE ORGANIZATION IN		
		RADIA	ATION EMERGENCY	14	
		2.5.1.	First responder	15	
		2.5.2.	Medical response initiator	15	
		2.5.3.	Emergency medical response team	15	
		2.5.4.	Emergency medical manager	15	
		2.5.5.	Medical transport team	16	
		2.5.6.	Hospital emergency department response team	16	
		2.5.7.	Medical specialist of appropriate service		
			(Specialized medical team)	16	
		2.5.8.	Referral hospital	17	
		2.5.9.	Public health advisor	17	
		2.5.10.	Radiological assessor	17	
		2.5.11.	Health/medical physicist	17	
		2.5.12.	Decontamination team	17	
		2.5.13.	Triage team	18	
		2.5.14.	Bioassay team	18	
		2.5.15.	Radiopathology team	18	
		2.5.16.	Dosimetry team	18	
		2.5.17.	Biodosimetry team	19	

#### PROCEDURES

### SECTION A — RESPONSE INITIATION PROCEDURES

PROCEDURE A0: EMERGENCY MEDICAL RESPONSE INITIATION	
OVERVIEW	
PROCEDURE A1: INITIATION OF PRE-HOSPITAL RESPONSE	
PROCEDURE A2: INITIATION OF HOSPITAL RESPONSE	
PROCEDURE A3: INITIATION OF GENERAL EMERGENCY RESPON	NSE27
PROCEDURE A4: INITIATION OF PUBLIC HEALTH RESPONSE	

SECTION B — MA	NAGING EMERGENCY MEDICAL RESPONSE	
PROCEDURE B1:	EMERGENCY MEDICAL MANAGEMENT	31
SECTION C - RES	SPONSE AT THE SCENE (AT PRE-HOSPITAL LEVEL)	
PROCEDURE C1:	ACTIONS ON SCENE UNTIL ARRIVAL	
	OF EMERGENCY MEDICAL RESPONSE TEAM	
PROCEDURE C2:	ON SCENE EMERGENCY MEDICAL RESPONSE	
PROCEDURE C3:	TRANSPORT OF VICTIMS TO HOSPITAL	
SECTION D — RES	SPONSE AT THE HOSPITAL LEVEL	
PROCEDURE D0:	CONTAMINATION CONTROL IN HOSPITAL	
PROCEDURE D1:	ASSESSMENT OF CASUALTIES IN	
	AMBULANCE RECEPTION AREA	52
PROCEDURE D1a:	ASSESSMENT AND TREATMENT OF CONTAMINATED /	
	EXPOSED / INJURED PEOPLE IN TREATMENT AREA	55
PROCEDURE D1b:	ASSESSMENT AND TREATMENT OF	
	NON-CONTAMINATED / EXPOSED / INJURED PEOPLE	
	IN TREATMENT AREA	60
PROCEDURE D2:	DECONTAMINATION IN TREATMENT AREA	
PROCEDURE D3:	DECORPORATION IN TREATMENT AREA	68
PROCEDURE D4:	FOLLOW-UP DECORPORATION TREATMENT	73
PROCEDURE D5:	ASSESSMENT AND TREATMENT IN APPROPRIATE	
	SERVICE OF HOSPITAL	75
PROCEDURE D6:	TRANSFER OF PATIENTS TO REFERRAL HOSPITAL	80
PROCEDURE D7:	RADIOLOGICAL SURVEY OF VICTIM ON SCENE AND	
	AT HOSPITAL	82
SECTION E – PSY	CHOLOGICAL SUPPORT	
PROCEDURE E0:	GENERAL GUIDANCE ON PSYCHOLOGICAL SUPPORT	91
PROCEDURE E1:	PSYCHOLOGICAL SUPPORT ARRANGEMENTS AT	
	PREPAREDNESS STAGE	93
PROCEDURE E2:	PSYCHOLOGICAL SUPPORT FOR PUBLIC DURING	
	EMERGENCY	95
PROCEDURE E3:	PSYCHOLOGICAL SUPPORT FOR EMERGENCY	
	RESPONDERS	97
PROCEDURE E4:	PSYCHOLOGICAL SUPPORT FOR PATIENTS	
	AT HOSPITAL	
SECTION F – DOS	SE ASSESSMENT	
PROCEDURE F0:	DOSE ASSESSMENT FOR MEDICAL	
	PURPOSES: OVERVIEW	103
PROCEDURE F1:	ASSESSMENT OF DOSE TO THYROID GLAND	109
PROCEDURE F2:	CYTOGENETIC DOSIMETRY	112
PROCEDURE F3:	MEASUREMENT OF <sup>24</sup> NA IN BLOOD SAMPLE FOR	
	CRITICALITY DOSIMETRY	114

PROCEDURE F4:	NEUTRON DOSE ASSESSMENT FOR CRITICALITY	117
DDOCEDUDE E5.	EMERGENCY	121
PROCEDURE F3.		126
PROCEDURE F0.	IN VIVO BIOASSAT	120
TROCEDURE I'.		. 130
SECTION G – PU	BLIC HEALTH RESPONSE	
PROCEDURE G1:	IMMEDIATE PUBLIC HEALTH RESPONSE: STABLE IODINE	3
	PROPHYLAXIS	135
PROCEDURE G2:	IMMEDIATE PUBLIC HEALTH RESPONSE: LONG TERM	
	MEDICAL FOLLOW-UP	137
WORKSHEETS		
WORKSHEET A1:	EMERGENCY REGISTRATION FORM	141
WORKSHEET A2:	EMERGENCY VICTIM REGISTRATION FORM	142
WORKSHEET C1:	VICTIM CONTAMINATION CONTROL RECORD	
	(ON-SCENE ASSESSMENT)	143
WORKSHEET C2:	REGISTRY FORM FOR PERSON INVOLVED IN	
	EMERGENCY	144
WORKSHEET D1:	RECORD OF PATIENT RADIOLOGICAL SURVEY	
	(AT HOSPITAL)	145
WORKSHEET D2:	MEDICAL INFORMATION FORM	146
WORKSHEET D3:	METHODS AND EFFICIENCY OF DECONTAMINATION	. 149
WORKSHEET D4:	DATA OF DECORPORATION FOLLOW-UP	150
WORKSHEET F1:	RESULTS OF DOSE ASSESSMENT	151
WORKSHEET F2:	RESULTS OF CYTOGENETIC DOSIMETRY	152
WORKSHEET F3:	INFORMATION FOR NEUTRON DOSE ASSESSMENT	
	FOR CRITICALITY EMERGENCY	153
WORKSHEET F4:	RESULTS OF MEASUREMENT OF <sup>24</sup> NA CONCENTRATION	
	IN BLOOD SAMPLE	154
WORKSHEET F5:	RESULTS OF NEUTRON DOSE ASSESSMENT	155
WORKSHEET F6:	INFORMATION FOR INTERNAL DOSE ASSESSMENT	156
WORKSHEET F7:	FINAL RESULTS OF INTERNAL DOSE ASSESSMENT	157
WORKSHEET F8:	INFORMATION FOR IN-VITRO BIOASSAY LABORATORY	158
WORKSHEET F9	RESULTS OF <i>IN-VITRO</i> BIOASSAY MEASUREMENTS	159

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