S35-1 The involvement of pharmacist in emergency and disaster medicine

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are obliged to start treatments based on very limited information. For example, in many cases of poisoning, such as overdoses of drug and pesticide poisoning, the treatments are taken based on the clinical condition, since patients were admitted with semi-unconsciousness and this made it difficult to identify the types and amount of the toxic substances. In this case, one of the methods to decision-making for the treatments is the analysis of substances. JRCS Kumamoto Hospital Pharmaceutical Department has contributed to the Emergency Medicine by analyzing alcohol, acetaminophen, and paraquat to discuss the necessity of antagonists or blood purifications with the emergency physicians. Emergency medical cares for poisoned patients need rapid identification of toxic substances, Simple test kits such as Triage® and TDX with fluorescence polarization immunoassay is normally taken however, in some cases, high-performance liquid chromatography and energy dispersive X-ray fluorescence

spectrometer have been used to identify the substances. Information provision is also an imperative task to cope with toxic cases. The picric chloride toxic accident at JRCS Kumamoto Hospital gives us a lesson that preventions

against the poisoning of medical staff must be done with quick decision making for treatments. We take this

occasion to report on the activities of a clinical pharmacist in emergency medicine.

Japanese Red Cross Society (JRCS) Kumamoto Hospital Emergency Care Center has been providing the emergency medical care to various patients from primary cases to critical cases. In many cases, the medical staffs