# Investigative report of surveys on the practical use of planning for accepting disaster casualties in hospital



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Introduction/background: Many earthquake disasters occur in Japan, and hospital buildings in particular require special measures to be able to function effectively at such times. It is predicted that a large number of casualties will go to hospitals at the time of a disaster.

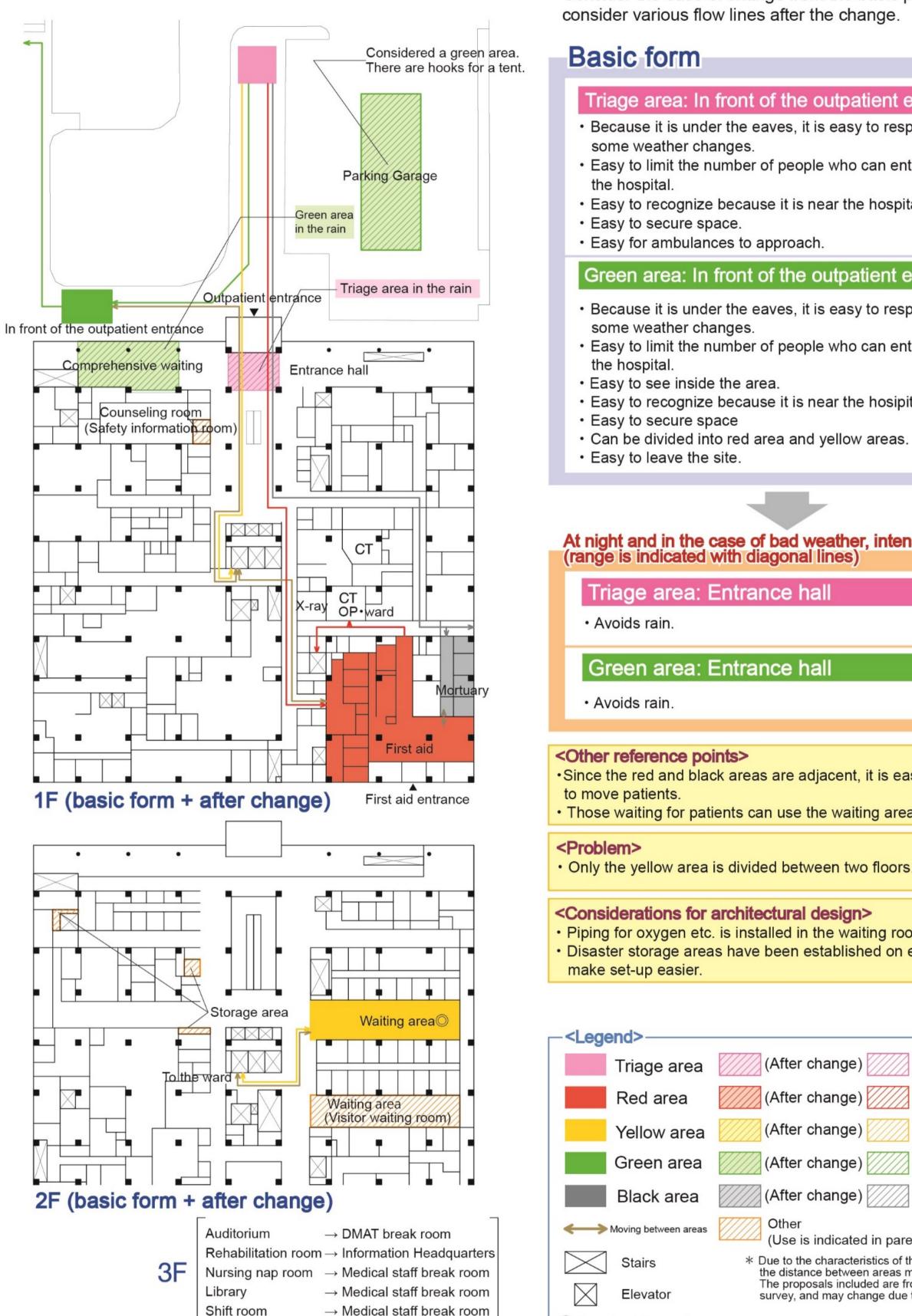
Research question(s)/aims: In this study, we investigated the acceptance plan for a large number of casualties at disaster base hospitals in Japan and clarified the current situation. The purpose was to compile the results into a manual to educate about disaster countermeasure activities and to obtain guidelines for planning hospital buildings that can respond to disasters in the future.

Research method: Oral surveys were conducted at 34 disaster base hospitals, and their response status for accepting a large number of casualties was grasped. Representative examples of the results were compiled into a medical rescue station installation.

Conclusion: Based on the results of the survey, methods of responding to disasters were grasped concretely and compiled, as case studies, into a manual for accepting patients and setting up patient areas, and issues that need to be considered in planning hospital buildings that can respond to disasters were examined. In the future, we will aim to elucidate matters that need to be considered during more detailed planning, taking into account factors such as bed layout.

### .Method of responding to changes in situation

#### 1) At night, stormy weather, intense heat, etc.



By devising a method for responding to situation changes in in advance, smooth changes will be possible. Consider the ease of change from the basic plan, and also

#### consider various flow lines after the change. Basic form

Triage area: In front of the outpatient entrance • Because it is under the eaves, it is easy to respond to

- · Easy to limit the number of people who can enter the hospital.
- Easy to recognize because it is near the hospital entrance.
- · Easy for ambulances to approach.
- Green area: In front of the outpatient entrance
- Because it is under the eaves, it is easy to respond to some weather changes.
- · Easy to limit the number of people who can enter the hospital.
- · Easy to see inside the area.
- Easy to recognize because it is near the hosipital entrance Easy to secure space
- · Can be divided into red area and yellow areas.

# At night and in the case of bad weather, intense heat, etc. (range is indicated with diagonal lines)

Triage area: Entrance hall Avoids rain.

Green area: Entrance hall

Avoids rain.

<Other reference points> ·Since the red and black areas are adjacent, it is easy

to move patients. Those waiting for patients can use the waiting area as it is.

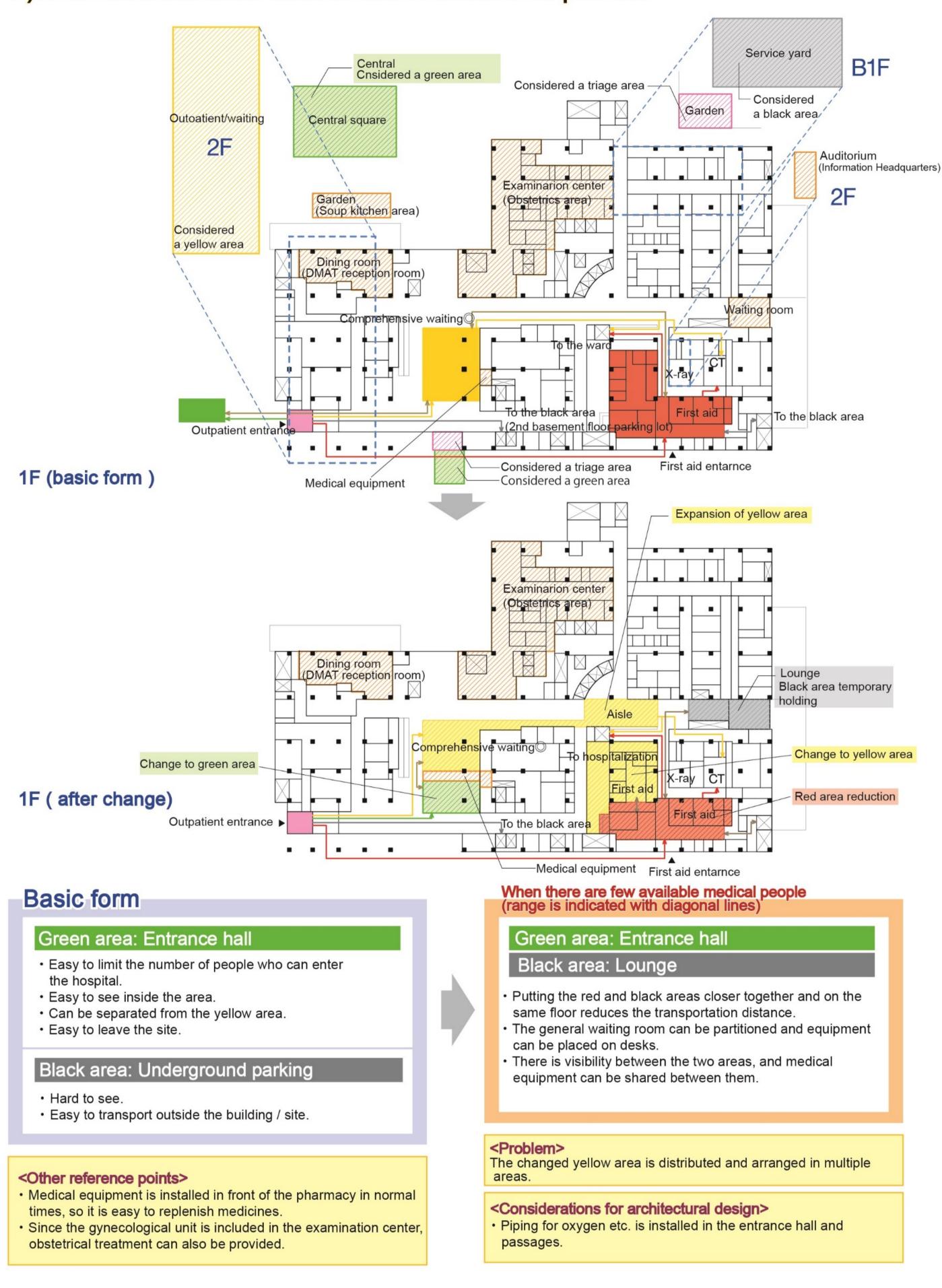
<Considerations for architectural design> Piping for oxygen etc. is installed in the waiting room. Disaster storage areas have been established on each floor to

make set-up easier.



the distance between areas may be large. The proposals included are from the time of the Elevator survey, and may change due to repeated training. There is piping such as oxygen

# 2)When there are fewer medical staff available than planned



## II. Setting method according to building shape and operation status

There may be situations where you have to utilize a limited building shape, or you need to consider joint management with local governments. We will introduce examples according to each situation.

→ Disaster supply storage

Storage area

