Objectives: The PIS aims to enhance the efficiency and effectiveness of Emergency Medical Team (EMT) Type-1 facilities, improve healthcare service quality and patient safety, and deliver real-time data to stakeholders like the Emergency Medical Teams Coordination Cell (EMTCC) and local government agencies for informed planning and action. It also assists in patient tracking during disaster response and recovery phases. **Method/Description:** During the Türkiye earthquake response from February 11-24, 2023, PEMAT used the PIS for data collection and reporting per international standards like

the International Classification of Diseases and the EMT Minimum Data Set. Timely reports on patient numbers were provided to the EMTCC.

Results/Outcomes: PEMAT catered to 1,022 patients, primarily aged 18-64 (68.59%), with a majority (54.60%) being male. The top reasons for consultation were Acute Upper Respiratory Infection (36.30%), Minor Injury (6.36%), and Skin Disease (6.07%). Notably, 74.16% of cases were unrelated to the earthquake. Timely reporting to the EMT MDS Portal earned commendation from the EMTCC.

Conclusion: The PIS significantly improved healthcare service quality and provided crucial real-time data for decision-making during disaster response and recovery.

Prebosp. Disaster Med. 2025;40(Suppl. S1):s40–s41 doi:10.1017/S1049023X25001141

Progress in Health Data Collection and Management During and After Emergencies and Disasters: Increasing Evidence by EMT Minimum Data Set

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Background/Introduction: Reliable health data before, during and after emergencies and disasters are essential for evidencebased policies and programs. However, standardization of health data collection and reporting was a historical challenge for the medical team dispatched to emergency areas.

The WHO Emergency Medical Team (EMT) Minimum Data Set (MDS) was established in 2017, and has been applied in different health emergencies and disasters as a common health data collection tool.

Objectives: Summarize the findings from analyzing the health data collected by the EMT MDS in emergencies and disasters since 2018

Method/Description: The WHO Centre for Health Development (WHO Kobe Centre (WKC)) supported and jointly conducted a research project to synthesize the existing knowledge and analyze case studies on the application of the WHO EMT MDS. The study was led by Hiroshima University and collaborated with WHO EMT and multinational research institutes.

Results/Outcomes: The research project demonstrated the function and value of the EMT MDS to timely collect analyzable data that enables decision makers to understand the health needs of affected areas, and conduct data-based resource allocation. Multiple barriers and facilitating factors for successful

https://doi.org/10.1017/S1049023X25001153 Published online by Cambridge University Press

application of the tool were also identified. In addition, several new findings on early onset of mental health problems and other related matters were identified.

Conclusion: EMT MDS is now used as a common health data collection tool in emergencies and disasters. Accumulated data from different emergencies and disasters will support building robust scientific evidence to better protect people from emergencies and disasters.

Prehosp. Disaster Med. 2025;40(Suppl. S1):s41 doi:10.1017/S1049023X25001153

Medical Data in Humanitarian Emergencies: Does the WHO MDS Need a Revision?

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Background/Introduction: The World Health Organization (WHO) Emergency Medical Team (EMT) Minimum Data Set (MDS) consists of a package of selected medical data items for recording and reporting patient encounters during sudden onset disaster. The MDS is primarily tailored for trauma and surgical care, and its effectiveness, particularly in contexts where other levels of care are needed, namely primary health care (PHC), has been strongly debated.

Objectives: This study aims to analyze medical data from three UK-MED/UK-EMT deployments, compare the current MDS tool with its context-adapted versions, and explore potential improvements to enhance the effectiveness and adaptability of medical reporting.

Method/Description: We conducted a statistical analysis of medical data collected and reported in three types of settings: a) Ukraine (conflict), b) Malawi (outbreak), and c) Türkiye (earthquake).

Results/Outcomes: The analysis of data from recent deployments in Ukraine, Malawi, and Türkiye reveals that nontrauma medical encounters are often categorized as "other" indicating that the current MDS lacks adaptability to various disaster types (non-trauma), local contexts, and specific medical needs. In addition, the tool generates extensive data with low granularity which has proven unhelpful in supporting health programming decision-making and for analysis of disaggregated data during and post-deployment.

Conclusion: We advocate for a comprehensive revision of the MDS, emphasizing the development of a modular data collection approach that can be tailored to specific local contexts and health services. This revised approach will enhance the utility of collected data for both immediate response efforts and long-term health system improvements, without adding extra data collection burden on clinicians.

Prehosp. Disaster Med. 2025;40(Suppl. S1):s41 doi:10.1017/S1049023X25001165

