



香港賽馬會災難防護應變教研中心
Hong Kong Jockey Club
Disaster Preparedness and Response Institute
architecture for humanitarian crisis and disaster management



**Hong Kong Jockey Club Disaster Preparedness and Response Institute and
The Hong Kong Association for Conflict and Catastrophe Medicine and
A&E Department of Alice Ho Miu Ling Nethersole Hospital**

HazMat Medical Response Course Program Day 1

Time	Topic	Format	Speaker
08:45 - 09:00	Registration		
09:00- 09:15	Introduction		Jimmy Chan
09:15 - 10:15	Chemical Agents	Lecture	Jimmy Chan
10:15 - 11:00	Radiological Agents	Lecture	Jimmy Chan
11:00 - 11:15	TEA BREAK		
11:15 - 12:45	Biological Agents	Lecture	Richard Yeung
12:45 – 14:00	LUNCH		
14:00- 14:30	Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)	Lecture	Richard Yeung
14:30- 14:45	PAPR (PPE)	Lecture	Jimmy Chan
14:45 - 15:00	TEA BREAK		
15:00 - 15:15	DON and DOFF of PPE, Practice with PAPR	Demo	Instructors
15:15 - 16:45	DON and DOFF of PPE, Practice with PAPR	Practical	Instructors
16:45 - 17:00	Day 1 Conclusion		Jimmy Chan



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HazMat Medical Response Course Program Day 2

Time	Topic	Format	Speaker
09:00 - 09:45	Explosion Injury	Lecture	YY Chow
09:45 - 10:45	Riot Control Agents	Lecture	Jimmy Chan
10:45 - 11:00	TEA BREAK		
11:00 - 11:30	HazMat Scene Management	Lecture	Richard Yeung
11:30 - 12:00	HazMat Drill (Exercise Pony)	Lecture	Jimmy Chan
12:00 - 12:45	Witten Test	Test	Jimmy Chan
12:45 - 14:00	LUNCH		
14:00 - 14:30	Exercise Briefing	Exercise	Richard Yeung
14:30 - 15:45	HazMat Exercise	Exercise	Richard Yeung
15:45 - 16:00	TEA BREAK		
16:00 - 16:45	Exercise Debriefing		All
16:45 - 17:00	Closing Remark and Certificate Presentation		Jimmy Chan

Form of Teaching

This course is conducted mainly by lectures, and assisted with video demonstration and practical session. Lecture notes will be distributed to students and website references will be provided. After attending the lectures, students are required to participate in a PPE Practical session and HazMat XVR Simulation Exercise so as to understand more about the HazMat medical management in the field through the role play in the simulation environment.

1. Assessment Method

Class attendance:	50% (require at least 80% of class attendance)
Practical and exercise:	30%
Written Test	20%
Total:	100%

2. Teaching Material

Lecture notes will be distributed to students.

References:

- a. Chan TS. Hospital Authority HazMat Incident Contingency Plan. Proceedings of 1st Asian Emergency Care and Defense Medicine 2001.
- b. Chan JT, Yeung RS, Tang SY. Hospital preparedness for chemical and biological incidents in Hong Kong. Hong Kong Med J. 2002 Dec;8(6):440-6. Review. PMID: 12459601 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]
- c. Chan TS, Yeung SD, Tang YH. An overview of chemical warfare agents, Hong Kong Journal of Emergency Medicine 2002;9(4):201-205.
- d. Chan TS, Lau HK, Wu YF. Confidence test for personal protective equipment, Hong Kong Journal of Emergency Medicine 2002;9(4):195-200.
- e. Yeung SD, Chan TS, Ho ST. Prehospital response to HazMat incidents. Hong Kong Journal of Emergency Medicine 2002;9(2):90-94
- f. Yeung SD, Chan TS, Lee LY, Chan YL. The use of personal protective equipment in HazMat incidents, Hong Kong Journal of Emergency Medicine 2002;9(3):171-176.
- g. Chan TS. Medical management of Hazmat incidents in Hong Kong. Proceeding of 3rd Asian Conference on Emergency Medicine. Page 53
- h. Cocks Robert, Chan JT. Incapacitating agents: weapon of mass disruption. Hong Kong Journal of Emergency Medicine 2005;12(3):182-4
- i. Jimmy Chan. Management of Hazmat incidents in hospitals. Business Briefing of Hospital Engineering Facilities management 2005. Page 26-27
- j. Jimmy Chan. Injuries caused by Less-Lethal Weapons in WTO MC6, Proceeding in HA Convention 2006.

- k. Jimmy Chan. Disaster Medicine-The Development of a Hazardous Material Response Plan for Hong Kong. From Casualty to Emergency Medicine November 2006; ISBN: 978-988-97426-3-2: 173-175.
- l. Horton DK, Berkowitz Z, Kaye WE. *Surveillance of hazardous materials events in 17 states, 1993-2001: a report from the Hazardous Substances Emergency Events Surveillance (HSEES) system.* Am J Ind Med 2004 Jun; 45(6):539-548.
- m. Kales SN, Polyhronopoulos GN, Castro MJ, Goldman RH, Christiani DC. *Mechanisms of and facility types involved in hazardous material incidents.* Environ Health Perspect 1997 Sep;105(9):998-1001.
- n. Moles TM. *Emergency medical services systems and HazMat major incidents.* Resuscitation 2000 Apr;44(2):141.
- o. Okumura T, Suzuki K, Fukuda A, et al. *The Tokyo subway sarin attack: disaster management, Part 2: hospital response.* Acad Emerg Med 1998;5:618-24.
- p. Moore WS. *A new classification system for disaster casualties.* Hospitals 1967;41:66-72.
- q. Walter FG, Raymond K, Thomas RG. *Advanced HazMat Life Support Provider Manual Third Edition.* Chapter 5:87. www.ahls.org
- r. Managing hazardous materials incidents volume 1. United States Department of Human Services, Public Health Services, Agency for Toxic Substance and Disease Registry website: <http://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/prevent.html>
- s. ChemWatch. ChemCare Asia website: <http://www.chemwatch.net>

3. Student Discipline

Class discipline: Students are required to observe the class discipline and should not disturb the normal progress of the class by abnormal behaviours. If the student still continue to disturb the class despite of verbal counselling, student will be requested to leave the class and the student will be treated as absent from class.

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