Research Paper Medical

Medical Support by the Japanese red Cross Society to Survived Ishinomaki red Cross Hospital After the Great East Japan Earthquake

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Introduction
So Many earthquakes from ancient Japan, and have been living while we Japanesehad been struggling with these earthquakes and tsunamis. Fractal coastline of the East Japan exhibitsria coast. The teaching and the arrival point of past tsunami had been written in such stone monuments and ancient documents.

USGC)
According to the Earthquake Information Center United States Geological Survey of (USGC), are concentrated in the Pacific Rim area large earthquake since 1990 (Figure-1). Of course, Japan is present in that area. The geological, North American plate and the Eurasian plate and the Philippine Sea plate and Pacific Ocean plate is present in Japan at the intersection location, serves as the description of the earthquake-prone (Figure-2).

The Great East Japan Earthquake)
The Great East Japan earthquake on March 11, 2013 (Magnitude:9.0) struck Japan (Figure-3), by the huge tsunami caused by this biggest earthquake ranged from about 20,000 people dead or missing (Figure-4). Maximum run-up height of the tsunami ranged from 40.1m. We felt strong shakings never experienced once more to our Japanese.

The Great East Japan Earthquake was the fourth largest behind only Chile in 1960, Alaska in 196, south of Sumatra in 2004 in the recording since 1900, in this world (Table-1). Ranged about 500km north and south of Ibaraki Prefecture to offshore from offshore Iwate Prefecture, about 200km east-west epicenter is vast. 400000 units or more in total, evacuees of the earthquake immediately after 400000 or more, power failure households 8000000 units or more , household water outage has led to more than 1.8 million units partially destroyed and completely destroyed the building. Evacuees 260000 people there are more than even the current three years has elapsed.

Fukushima Daiichi nuclear power plant accident)
Giant tsunami run-up height 15m, and hit Fukushima Daiichi nuclear power plant on the Pacific Ocean coast, and lost all power, and led to the reactor cooling impossible, hydrogen explosion and core melting occurs in about one hour after the Great East Japan Earthquake. This is a Level 7 of the International Nuclear Event Scale, the Fukushima Daiichi nuclear power plant accidents caused by radioactive material leakageof large quantities, became the equivalent of a nuclear power plant accident at Chernobyl. Fukushima Daiichi nuclear power plant accident and the Great East Japan Earthquakewas a result of torture Japan double bind. The information in this catastrophe was transmitted toward overseas from Japan.

Survived Ishinomaki Red Cross Hospital)
On the other hands, Ishinomaki Red Cross Hospital (IRCH) (Figure-5) in the Tohoku region positioned at a point of about 130km from the epicenter, about from the Pacific Ocean a facility that was in the Pacific Ocean coast three years ago in foresight of thetsunami and the big earthquake that will be coming near future was moved inland to a distance 5km (Figure-6, 7). The Tohoku region of Japan, the sacrifice of the dead or missing of more than 3,000 people has occurred in the major earthquake of Magnitude 8.1 dead or missing 20,000 people or more , in 1933 a large earthquake of Magnitude 8.2 in 1896 (Figure-8)(Table-2). Handed down by oral and photos and documents of these experiences became the incentiveof transfer of IRCH. Ishinomaki City is a region (Figure 8), was devastated dead or missing caused by the Great East Japan Earthquake is about 4,000 people. Medical facilities in the region close to the Pacific Ocean such as IshinomakiMunicipal Hospital fell into shambles along with the death of the medical staff and patients, IRCH survived almost intact. Traffic is limited to only the car moves while the train was destroyed by the tsunami, thedisasterpatient was concentrated on medical facilities that survived the IRCH in medical Ishinomaki area. All toward the IRCH ambulance, medical staff of IRCH was carried out of the labor day and night. Disaster Medical Assistance Team) For dead or missing more than 6,000 occurred the Great Hanshin-Awaji Earthquake of 7.3 Magnitude occurs mainly in Kobe and Awaji Island in Japan in 1995, the Japanese government started the system of Disaster Medical Assistance Team(DMAT) such as doctors and nurses trained objective to minimize the death toll from the major earthquake in 2005. In the very acute phase of the Great East Japan Earthquake, Self-Defense Forces, fire brigade, police, DMAT, and volunteers started the relief activities of the earth. However, they could not be life-saving for deaths of more than 90% were killed by a large tsunami of large immediately after the biggest earthquake.

Medical Support by the Japanese Red Cross Society to IRCH) since the disaster area was needed the support of the chronic phase, the Japanese Red Cross Society has started the support of the surviving IRCH (Figure-9). It's to transport personnel in a large bus from Tokyo to Ishinomaki, from one month after the Great East Japan Earthquake. Dispatched approximately one week of the doctor about six continuously on a rotating basis , and opened a temporary clinic reside in IRCH. These medical supports by these dispatch doctors in the primary - secondary emergency, was helpful for devotion of medical doctors of IRCHto tertiary patients. Medical clerks and nurses were dispatched at the same time was also carried out work in this makeshift temporaryclinic (Figure-10, 11). Medical dispatch doctors examined from children to old men and women until corresponding to any disease, in this temporary clinic. Many doctors supported this temporary clinic, including the clinic volunteer. We have seen many psychological disorder or trauma, caused by the earthquake, tsunami and radiation accident. Seen bronchial asthma and pneumonia, related of rubbles and debris by the tsunami. Seen bone fractures by rubbles. This medical dispatch support was continued after Rail transportresumed until five months after Ishinomaki medical district is settled, cumulative 113medical doctors(81temporaryclinic doctor, 12 ward helping doctor,

20 psychiatrists), 372 nurses, 105 pharmacists, 25 people engineer, and 113 medical clerks were dispatched.

Conclusion)
In two points of support for the burden of the medical

staff of disaster areas and support for the patient in need of medical care, IRCH support by the Japanese Red Cross Society, helped in the reconstruction of the affected disasterareas.

Philosophy of first our Japanese Red Cross Society is a disaster relief. Huge earthquake occurs again surely in Japan even look geologically. To continue to synchronic and diachronic manner the effort to locate away from the coast line medical facilities as much as possible is important. To send medical staff to a medical facility that has survived to avoid the damage of the tsunami is possible, leading to the reconstruction of the affected area. Because it is impossible, it is possible to control the earthquake and tsunami is the only way the only escape from the damage of them survive to us human beings.

Japan is the only country attacked by atomic bombs of USA in the world (Hiroshima, August 6, 1945, and Nagasaki, August 9, 1945).

We Japanese have real experience of radiation damage. Absolute safety has been sought in the nuclear power it is therefore. However, in the lesson that the nuclear power plant accident was supposed to not happen is absolutely happened in Fukushima, nuclear power plant of all is stop operating in Japan. In Japan poor of fossil fuel resource, I'm cracking the opinion of the abolition of nuclear power plants and the resumption of the nuclear power plant. It is of the opinion that Japan not survive if you do not move away from nuclear power and opinion Japan will not survive if you do not depend on nuclear power generation. Liberal Democratic Party and Prime Minister Shinzo Abe of Japan's current seems to think the nuclear power plant running again. It can be said from one clinician only one. It should be installed in a location that is not subject to damage caused by the tsunami caused by the earthquake away even a little from the sea if you restart the nuclear power plant.

It said in a poem called "Not losing to the hard rain " by Kenji Miyazawa of Japanese poet who was born in the Tohoku region, experienced the Great East Japan Earthquake of 1933 and 1896. We Japanese people want to be such a person.
Not losing to the hard rain

Not losing to the hard wind

Not losing to the cold snow nor to hard summer

In everything

Count yourself last and put others before you

Watching and listening, and understanding

And never forgetting

If there is a sick child to the east

Going and nursing over them

If there is a tired mother to the west

Going and Shouldering her sheaf of rice

If There is someone near death to the south

Going and saying there's no need to be afraid

Figure-1

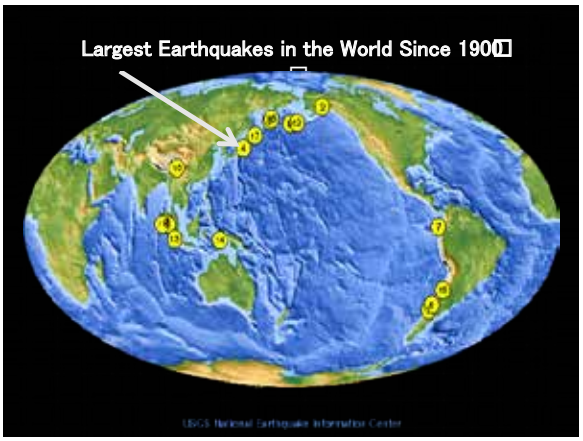


Figure-2

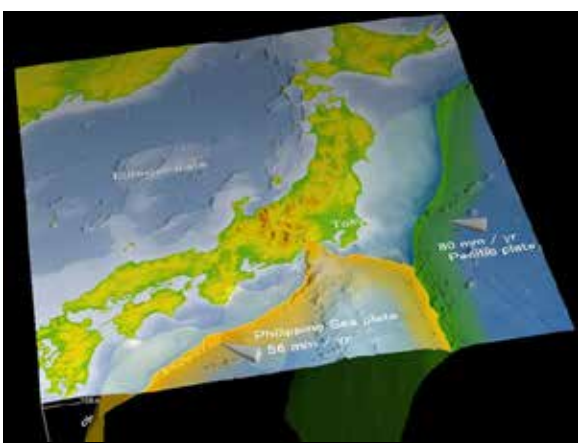


Figure-3

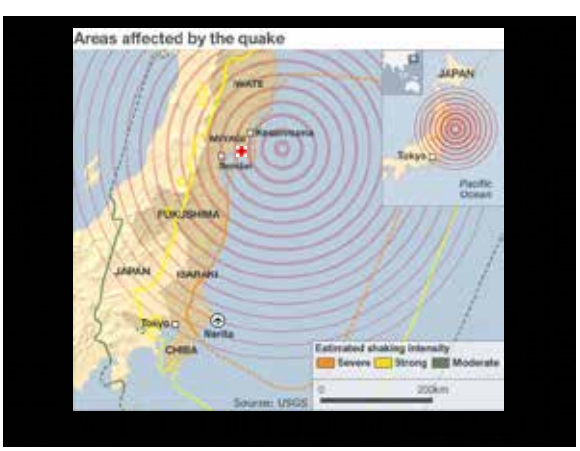


Figure-4

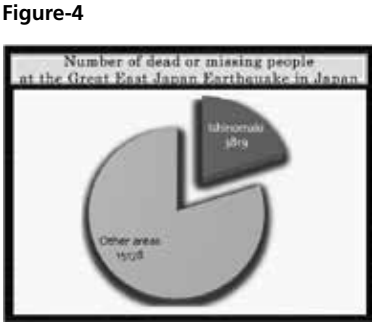


Figure-5



Figure-6



Figure-7



Figure-8

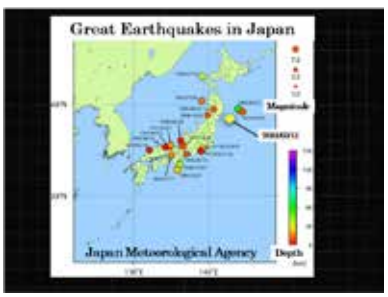


Figure-9



Figure-10

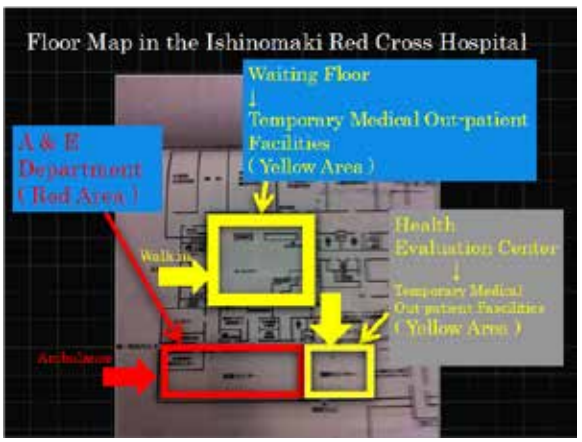


Figure-11

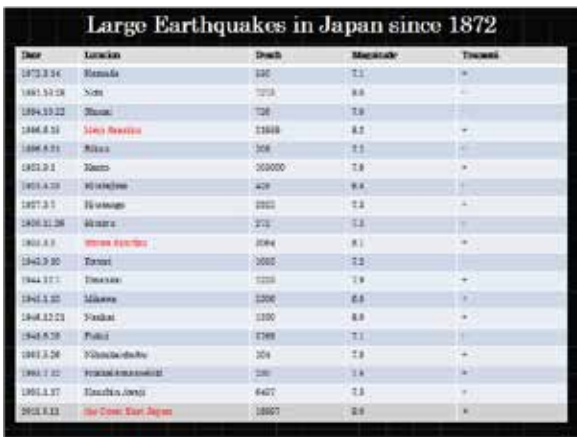


Table-1

Largest Earthquakes in the World Since 1900

	Location	Date UTC	Magnitude	Lat	Long	Reference
1.	Chile	1960 05 22	9.5	38.29	73.05	Kanamori, 1977
2.	Prince William Sound,	1964 03 28	9.2	61.02	147.65	Kanamori, 1977

Table^2



Large Earthquakes in Japan since 1872

Date	Location	Death	Magnitude	Tsunami
1872.3.14	Hamada	330	7.1	+
1891.10.28	Nobi	7273	8.0	+
1894.10.22	Shonai	726	7.9	
1896.6.15	Sanriku	21858	8.2	+
1896.8.31	Rikuu	209	7.2	+
1923.9.1	Kanto	103000	7.9	+
1933.3.3	Hirotsugo	429	8.4	+
1937.3.7	Hirotsugo	2022	7.3	+
1938.11.26	Hirotsu	272	7.3	+
1952.3.3	Hiroshima	2064	8.1	+
1942.9.20	Enrori	1000	7.2	
1944.12.7	Tonanai	1223	7.9	+
1945.1.13	Mikawa	2306	6.8	+
1946.12.21	Nankai	1330	8.0	+
1948.6.28	Fukui	3769	7.1	+
1993.3.26	Nihonkaichubu	104	7.8	+
1993.7.12	Hokkaidonanseoki	230	7.4	+
1995.1.17	Hanshin Awaji	6427	7.3	+
2011.3.11	the Great East Japan	18667	8.9	+

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1. Alternating Medical Dispatch Support Provided by the Japanese Red Cross | Society after the Great East Japan Earthquake. Toshihiko Hata, Ken Ueda, Human Suzuki, Takashi Shimizu, Hiroshi Maruyama, Hiroki Tomita. | 12:54-56.2013. The Journal of Academic Emergency Medicine. | www.akademikaciltip.com doi:10.5152/jaem.2013.026 | 2. Support provided on behalf of various Japanese Red Cross Society facilities to Ishinomaki Red Cross Hospital after the Great East Japan Earthquake: Project participant report. Toshihiko Hata | 10-12, Dec 2011. Governor's Newsletter for all ACP members |