

ANALYSIS OF THE STRUCTURE OF MEDICAL-SANITARY CONSEQUENCES OF RADIATION ACCIDENTS FOR CARRYING OUT OF PROTECTIVE MEASURES

Mr Sergey Natkha, Ms Alfia Shayakhmetova, Miss Darya Arefieva

Federal State Unitary Research institute of Industrial and maritime Medicine of Federal Bio-Medical Agency
Saint-Petersburg, Russian Federation, niipmm.210@gmail.com

Introduction: On the basis of urgency of their elimination medical-sanitary consequences (MSC) represent one of the basic consequences of radiation. The analysis of mechanisms of formation of radiation factors allows to predict MSC of radiation accidents. However it is not enough for organization protective measures.

Objectives: The objective this work – diminish of medical-sanitary consequences of radiation accidents.

Methods: In the work used structural analysis of MSC. We offer to use following structure of MSC:

- size and character of arising sanitary losses;
- victims need in different kinds of medical aid;
- conditions of medical-evacuation measures holding in an accident zone;
- sanitary-and-hygienic and sanitary-and-epidemiologic conditions which have developed as a result of an accident;
- breach of activity of treatment-and-prophylactic, sanitary-and-hygienic, antiepidemic elements;
- breach of the population life-support in the zone of accident and neighboring areas.

Results: The structure of medico-sanitary consequences of accident includes:

- number of the injured;
- works for providing them with medical aid;
- sanitary-and-hygienic measures;
- measures to supply with medical provision;
- work for restoration of the functioning of the controls and etc.

The leading factor in this structure is the number of the injured that is why for calculations to define indicators of risk of medical-sanitary consequences of accident occurrence they accept number of the injured.

The structure of medico-sanitary consequences depends on the character of possible radiation accidents, on processes that determine the peculiarities of their development, on the type and nature of radiation factors which have formed as a result of an accident, on models of their formation and on the mechanism of their effects on human health.

For example numerical values that characterize the sources of emergency risk can be taken as parameters of probability of radiation accidents, these numerical values are directly dependent on the performance of probability; the values of the indicators characterizing efficiency of protective barriers and systems can be taken as parameters of radiation factors probability; and population density indicators in the zone of influence of emergency object can be taken as parameters of probability of influence of radiation factors on the state of health of the person.