

## **Ambulatory Forensic medicine in mass disaster**

**Katayoon Salimi- social scientist**  
**Assessment expert Legal Medicine Organization of I.R**

**Maryam Farajian- microbiologist**  
**Research expert Legal Medicine Organization of I.R**

### **Abstract:**

Disasters do more than cause unexpected deaths, injuries, and illnesses. Among their effects are the destruction of local health infrastructures—hospitals, doctor's offices, clinics, dialysis centers, pharmacies, and the like; the environmental impact, such as increased risk of communicable diseases, premature death, and decreased quality of life; psychological effects, including anxiety, neuroses, and depression; food shortages and nutritional consequences; and, in some places, large population movements.

We have found problems during our drills and have addressed those problems, but more holes may surface under different circumstances. During emergency response we work under the direction of local authorities, providing technical assistance in recovering, identifying, and processing the deceased. Composed of medical examiners, coroners, pathologists, forensic anthropologists, funeral directors, medical records technicians and transcribers, fingerprint specialists, forensic odontologists, dental assistants, X-ray technicians, mental health specialists, as well as computer professionals, administrative support staff, and security and investigative officers. We also need some special equipment for an ambulatory forensic medicine such as a truck with refrigerator.

Depending on the incident, we can be dispatched by rail, truck, or air. Each unit contains over 10,000 individual items, ranging from exam tables, forceps, scalpels, and hemostats to high tech digital dental X-ray devices and full body X-ray machines, as well as a full complement of office computers, faxes, and forms - all accompanied by a team of experts . Forensic anthropologists are also adept at reading X-ray to determine bone age. Then, as soon as possible, pathologists, anthropologists, and odontologists begin the solemn task of examining and documenting victims.

Forensic anthropologists help by creating a profile of the remains based on skeletal assessment of such things as age, sex, ancestry, and stature. "Even with X-rays, it's hard for a pathologist to determine what the bone is. Sometimes, we can feel a fragment and know that it's, say, a right proximal humerus. Pathologists are not trained to do that." Forensic anthropologists now use computers to augment their fingers. help classify unknown skeletal remains based on measurements.

We should prepare ourselves for any kind of unexpected event. Such as landslides, avalanches, volcanic eruptions, floods, seaquakes & earthquakes. We've investigated the equipments needed at the moment of the disaster & after that. The problem of illnesses , phase of medical emergency, epidemic or endemic illness, infectious disease such as cholera, leptospirosis, some negative gram & positive gram bacteria, virio are crucial.