in Emergency medicine. There are three university hospitals give academic master degree in Emergency medicine but they are away behind the basic training requirements although they have good approved curriculum did not come to real practice yet. The future: Although Egypt was one of the first countries outside USA which considered Emergency medicine as specialty, immigration of trained Emergency physicians, leaving the positions for unqualified personnel from other specialties and lacking of resources had affected the specialty badly. For Emergency to move forward, we should depend on specialists to build the emergency society with annual international conference and local policies and guidelines and outreach programs to rural and borders regions.

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Emergency department musculoskeletal radiological requests abuse and patients attitude toward radiological exposure in Saudi Arabia

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Background: A useful investigation is one in which the result, positive or negative, will alter management or add confidence to the clinician’s diagnosis. Applying guidelines reduce radiological requests, waiting times, and costs without an increased rate of missed fractures e.g., Ottawa Ankle rule was 100% sensitive and reduced the number of ankle X-rays by 36%. Objectives: Rough estimation of unnecessary radiological requests in the Emergency Department (ED) in Riyadh, the capital of Saudi Arabia, and highlight the importance of implement a referral guideline for imaging to reduce radiological exposure.

Methodology: Retrospective hospital data base study of 1 month investigates the patient musculoskeletal complain and radiograph findings. The study conducted at Mohamed Bin Abdel-Aziz hospital in Riyadh. The hospital depends on part-time physicians from all medical centres in Riyadh. The study includes a questionnaire to the ED physicians to know the main cause of the over-investigation.

Results: 444 Musculoskeletal radiological studies, only 11% of them showed positive findings. 89 % of physicians mentioned that the main reasons for over-investigations are patients insisting and lacking of competent medical system implement national or institutional guidelines.

Conclusion: People in Saudi Arabia expose to huge amount of radiological hazardous with a common believe that radiology is essential for diagnosis all musculoskeletal injuries. Wealthy medical system does not always lead to competent practice.

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A needs assessment survey for an innovative health-care business course for graduate doctors

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Introduction: Over the course of medical education, physicians are expected to acquire extensive knowledge of clinical medicine, and to develop competence in business skills indispensable to contemporary medicine. Despite this consensus few colleges have aligned their curricula. Less than a third of physician-leaders feel prepared for their duties. Physicians frequently assume leadership positions, ‘accidentally’ or ‘coincidental’ without formal training. To be effective leaders, physicians need specific training.

Methods: University Of Zimbabwe College Of Health Sciences (UZCHS) is implementing education improvements through Novel Education Clinical Trainees and Researchers program (NECTAR) funded by PEPFAR’s Medical Education Partnership Initiative (MEPI). During program reviews, a business skills gap was identified. A questionnaire survey was conducted in May 2013 to qualify this assertion as well as appraise the skills gaps for guided remediation.

Results: Out of 119 registrars 26% responded. Of the 32, 99% were 40 years or younger and 61% were male. They had practiced for at least five years: public sector (73%) and private (27%), before enrolling for specialization. 26 (84%) reported preferring management duties regularly. All participants believed that business skills were important, with 93% rating ‘important and very important’. Findings confirmed earlier assertions with 55–90% reporting either none or only basic understanding of human resources, conflict resolution and financial management, among others. Every participant selected multiple skills they wished to acquire, with (83%) selecting at least five. Preferred instructional methods were practicums, hand-outs and online tutorials. They listed improved practice efficiency, leadership, cost control and patient care as anticipated benefits.

Conclusions and recommendations: Registrars delineated their business skills gaps precisely. They aspire to narrow gaps through training, using instructional methods that are compatible with their busy routines. The UZCHS can make an informed choice to introduce business skills training to registrars whose needs are now known. Other medical colleges can benefit from similar endeavours in the interim.

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A profile of babies born before arrival to hospital in a peri-urban setting

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Introduction: Babies born before arrival (BBAs) to hospital constitute a special group with regard to mortality and morbidity. With high neonatal mortality rates in South Africa, this study set out to describe maternal and neonatal characteristics of BBAs, and their outcomes in comparison to babies born in the health sector.

Methods: A retrospective review of BBAs that presented to Edendale Hospital, a peri-urban regional hospital in the Midlands of KwaZulu-Natal, during the period 1 July 2010 to 30 June 2011. Employing case-control sampling, all babies born outside a health facility who presented to hospital within 24 hours of life were included. Cases were compared to the next in-hospital delivery occurring immediately after each BBA presented.

Results: During the review period, there was 135 BBAs (prevalence rate 1.8%). Of these, 71% presented after hours (4 pm – 7 am) and most deliveries occurred at home (73.8%). There was no birth attendant present at 70.5% of deliveries. Average birth weights were similar (2.86k in the sample group, 95% CI 2.73 – 2.95; 2.94 kg in the control

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