



Our Mission:

The Saint Louis University School of Public Health is dedicated to the discovery, translation, and dissemination of public health knowledge to improve the health and well being of all.



Time-Motion Study of Autoinjectors vs Traditional Needle and Syringe Administration of Organophosphate Antidote

The purpose of this project is to translate information about the relative advantages of using organophosphate antidote autoinjectors vs a traditional needle and syringe administration. The project involves a time motion study comparing new vs traditional treatments and the use of educational pocket-sized reference cards vs no reference materials. Bruce Clements is the principal investigator.

Project Contact:
Terri Rebmann
314-977-8260
rebmannt@slu.edu

Discovery

What is the health problem?

- ❖ Chemical terrorism poses a huge risk to the health of U.S. citizens.
- ❖ Traditional needle and syringe administration of organophosphate antidote is very time-consuming, which may result in decreased numbers of victims treated and a higher associated morbidity and mortality rate.
- ❖ The use of autoinjectors may decrease administration time and result in better outcomes.

Translation

How do we take what we know and apply it to the public?

- ❖ The results from this time motion study can be used by local, state, and national public health and disaster response agencies when planning for mass distribution/administration of organophosphate antidote following a chemical terrorism attack.
- ❖ Results may influence national policy regarding stockpiles of organophosphate antidote.
- ❖ Results may inform public health and health care educators on how to better train first responder and health care professionals who will be administering organophosphate antidote following a chemical terrorism attack.

Dissemination

How do we plan to disseminate study results?

- ❖ A manuscript describing the results from this study will be submitted to a peer-reviewed journal and for presentation at local and/or national conferences.
- ❖ Results from the study will be included in training and reference materials for disaster planners and educators and through educational and reference materials created by the Institute for Biosecurity at Saint Louis University, School of Public Health.

Change

What changes may occur because of the dissemination?

- ❖ Successful dissemination of materials will result in a better prepared first responder and health care workforce to respond to a chemical terrorism attack.
- ❖ Skills in responding will be demonstrated by traditional evaluations that are part of local, state, and national disaster exercises.