



Feedback after a massive chemical disaster. What field practitioners should know

Alexis Descatha

► To cite this version:

Alexis Descatha. Feedback after a massive chemical disaster. What field practitioners should know. 33rd International Congress on Occupational Health 2022 (ICOH 2022), Feb 2022, Melbourne, Australia. pp.S22-S23, 10.1016/j.shaw.2021.12.776 . hal-03562898

HAL Id: hal-03562898

<https://univ-angers.hal.science/hal-03562898>

Submitted on 31 May 2022

HAL is a multi-disciplinary open access archive for the deposit and dissemination of scientific research documents, whether they are published or not. The documents may come from teaching and research institutions in France or abroad, or from public or private research centers.

L'archive ouverte pluridisciplinaire **HAL**, est destinée au dépôt et à la diffusion de documents scientifiques de niveau recherche, publiés ou non, émanant des établissements d'enseignement et de recherche français ou étrangers, des laboratoires publics ou privés.



Distributed under a Creative Commons Attribution - NonCommercial - NoDerivatives 4.0 International License

Sp8-1***Feedback after a massive chemical disaster. What field practitioners should know***

Alexis Descatha

*U1085 Irset Ester, Poisoning Control Center, Univ Angers CHU Angers
Inserm, Angers, France*

Introduction: We aim to describe the consequences for field practitioners after a massive chemical disaster.

Materials and Methods: Using an example of a recent massive chemical disaster, we described the potential role of occupational field practitioners in critical phase, as well as the post-critical phase, as well as the anticipation phase.

Results: In the critical phase, the occupational practitioner cares was mostly involved of toxicologic support for the industry involved. The post-critical phase can be defined as the period starting when all victims have been identified, managed, and sent for appropriate care. This phase may last from hours to months. During this phase, the occupational practitioner would play a substantial role in monitoring people and symptoms that were directly concerned by the events as well as screening workers who were indirectly involved. They were particularly involved helping victims in the return-to-work process, and improving procedures and organizing drills. In addition to their usual work of primary prevention, occupational practitioners should endeavor to improve preparedness by taking part in contingency planning, and defining immediately applicable protocols that vary according to chemical hazard.

Conclusions: In conclusion, field practitioners are more and more involved, even after a massive chemical disaster.