**2016년도 항공우주의학협회 춘계학술대회 초록접수 양식**

**\* 국문, 영문 모두 가능하나 제목, 성명, 소속, 본문의 언어를 국문 또는 영문 한가지로 통일하여 주십시오.**

**(초록은 협회사무국에서 직접 접수합니다.** **asmak@hanmail.net)**

**발표제목**: 영문인 경우 각 단어의 첫글자를 대문자로 하십시오.

**발표자 및 저자 성명**: 공동저자를 쉼표로 구분해주시고 발표자는 밑줄로 표시해주십시오.

한글은 성과 이름 순으로, 영문은 이름과 성 순으로 맞춰주십시오.

**소속**: 성명과 소속이 하나 이상일 경우 윗첨자 숫자로 구분하여 주십시오.

**본문:** 폰트 10으로 한글 1200자, 영문 2000자, 최대 1페이지가 넘지않도록 해주십시오.

**키워드 5개 이하**: 영문인 경우 각 단어의 첫글자를 대문자로 하십시오.

**발표양식**: 구연 ( ), 포스터 ( )

<예문>

The Effectiveness Evaluation of Helicopter Ambulance Transport among Neurotrauma Patients in Korea

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OBJECTIVE:

Helicopter ambulance transport (HAT) is a highly resource-intensive facility that is a well-established part of the trauma transport system in many developed countries. Here, we review the benefit of HAT for neurosurgical patients in Korea.

METHODS:

This retrospective study followed neurotrauma patients who were transferred by HAT to a single emergency trauma center over a period of 2 years. The clinical benefits of HAT were measured according to the necessity of emergency surgical intervention and the differences in the time taken to transport patients by ground ambulance transport (GAT) and HAT.

RESULTS:

Ninety-nine patients were transferred to a single university hospital using HAT, of whom 32 were taken to the neurosurgery department. Of these 32 patients, 10 (31.3%) needed neurosurgical intervention, 14 (43.8%) needed non-neurosurgical intervention, 3 (9.4%) required both, and 11 (34.4%) did not require any intervention. The transfer time was faster using HAT than the estimated time needed for GAT, although for a relatively close distance (<50 km) without ground obstacles (mountain or sea) HAT did not improve transfer time. The cost comparison showed that HAT was more expensive than GAT (3,292,000 vs. 84,000 KRW, p<0.001).

CONCLUSION:

In this Korean-based study, we found that HAT has a clinical benefit for neurotrauma cases involving a transfer from a distant site or an isolated area. A more precise triage for using HAT should be considered to prevent overuse of this expensive transport method.

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KEYWORDS: Aeromedical evacuation; Clinical benefit; Helicopter ambulance transport; Korea; Neurotrauma