

1), *2), 2)
1), 2)

Study on the Patterns of Helicopter Emergency Medical Services in Ullung Island

Tae-Hun Kim¹⁾, Hyun-Sul Lim^{*2)}, Kwan Lee²⁾

Yangbuk Integrated Public Health Subcenter, Gyeongju City¹⁾

Department of Preventive Medicine, College of Medicine, Dongguk University²⁾

= A B S T R A C T =

Objective: The aim of this study was to evaluate the patterns of helicopter emergency medical services (HEMS) in Ullung Island.

Methods: The authors reviewed the records from emergency room diaries and the lists of helicopter transfers in the Ullung Public Health Medical Center over the 5-year period from Jan 1, 1997 to Dec 31, 2001.

Results: One hundred thirteen cases were transferred by helicopters in 88 flights. According to year, the number of flights was 13(14.8%) and the number of cases was 15(13.3%) in 1997; 17(19.3%) and 21(18.6%) in 1998; 18(20.5%) and 20(17.7%) in 1999; 17(19.3%) and 20(17.7%) in 2000; and 23(26.1%) and 37(32.7%) in 2001. According to the kind of helicopter, the number of flights was 46(52.3%) and the number of cases was 60(53.1%) by Maritime police; and 19(21.6%) and 28(25.1%) by 119 rescue. According to time zone, there were no night flights.

According to sex and age, there were 75 male cases(66.4%) and 28 cases(28.3%) of patients aged sixty years and over. The number of flights was 11(12.5%) and the number of cases was 15(13.3%) in November; 10 flights(11.4%) and 14 cases(12.4%) in March; and 7 cases(8.0%) in each of September, October and April. The most common season of helicopter transfer cases was autumn. According to transfer area, there were 48 cases (42.5%) in Pohang city, Gyeongsangbukdo; 35(31.0%) in Gangnung city, Gangwondo; and 17(15.0%) in Daegu metropolitan city. According to condition, there were 27 cases(23.9%) of cerebro-vascular accident, 13(11.5%) of fracture and 11(9.7%) of head injury. According to admission department, there were 42 cases(37.2%) in Neurosurgery, 21(18.6%) in Internal Medicine and 13(11.5%) in Orthopedic Surgery. According to the Korea

Standard Classification of Disease(3-KSCD), circulatory systemic disease(IX) and injury, intoxication and others (XIX) were the two most frequent categories with 34 cases(30.1%) each, followed by digestive system disease (XI) with 23 cases(20.4%).

Conclusions: HEMS in Ullung Island leave much to be desired. Helicopters cannot make a night flight and are not equipped with medical facilities. HEMS in islands such as Ullung Island are essential. We hope that night flights, equipment-monitoring systems for emergency patients in the helicopters, and a law related to HEMS in the island will all be established.

KEY WORDS: Helicopter emergency medical services, Emergency, Helicopter, Ullung Island

1988 가 2 .

가 가 가 .

가 가 (,

1992). 가 가

4 가

가 가 (, 1997),

가 가 .

1997 1 1 2001 12 31 5

1 , 2 , 3 ,

2 1 가 . 가 5 88

가 61.3% 가 (5

, 1996). 110 113 . , , ,

, , , , , , , , , .

1, 5, 2, 1997, 13, 14.8%, 15 (12.8%), 1998, 17 (19.3%), 21 (18.6%), 1999, 18 (20.5%), 20 (17.7%), 2000, 17 (19.3%), 20 (17.7%), 2001, 23 (26.1%), 37 (32.7%), 가 (Table 1).

Table 1. Distribution of Helicopter Emergency Medical Services by year

Year	Helicopter flights		Transferred cases	
	No.	Percent (%)	No.	Percent (%)
1997	13	14.8	15	13.3
1998	17	19.3	21	18.6
1999	18	20.5	20	17.7
2000	17	19.3	20	17.7
2001	23	26.1	37	32.7
Total	88	100.0	113	100.0

1 (77.3%), 2 (1.1%), 3 (3.4%), 4 (1.1%), 가 68 (52.3%), 19 (21.6%), 가 16 (18.2%), 3 (3.4%), 4 (1.1%) (Table 2).

가 46 (52.3%), 19 (21.6%), 가 16 (18.2%), 3 (3.4%), 4 (1.1%) (Table 2).

28 (25.1%), 14 (15.9%), 16 (14.6%), 가 7 (8.0%), 7 (6.2%), 가 1 (1.1%), 1 (0.9%), 가 1 (1.1%), 1 (0.9%) (Table 3), 가 86 (97.7%), 2 (2.3%) 가

Table 2. Distribution of Helicopter Emergency Medical Services by number of transferred cases per single flight

No. of transferred cases	Helicopter flights		Transferred cases	
	No.	Percent (%)	No.	Percent (%)
1	68	77.3	68	60.2
2	16	18.2	32	28.3
3	3	3.4	9	8.0
4	1	1.1	4	3.5
Total	88	100.0	113	100.0

Table 3. Distribution of Helicopter Emergency Medical Services by kind of helicopter

Kind	Helicopter flights		Transferred cases	
	No.	Percent (%)	No.	Percent (%)
Maritime police	46	52.3	60	53.1
119 rescue	19	21.6	28	25.1
Navy	14	15.9	16	14.6
Private	7	8.0	7	6.2
Korea air force	1	1.1	1	0.9
USA air force	1	1.1	1	0.9
Total	88	100.0	113	100.0

6 2
 (23%), 6 41 (46.6%), 47 (43.1%),
 6 38 (43.2%), 6 (8.8%) 16 (14.7%) 10
 7 (8.1%) 79 (89.8%) 7 6 6
 (Table 4).

Table 4. Distribution of Helicopter Emergency Medical Services by time zone

Time zone	Helicopter flights		Transferred cases	
	No.	Percent(%)	No.	Percent (%)
0:00-05:59	2	2.3	3	2.7
06:00-11:59	41	46.6	54	47.8
12:00-17:59	38	43.2	49	43.4
18:00-23:59	7	8.1	7	6.1
Total	88	100.0	113	100.0

2 , 11 11
 (12.5%) 15 (13.3%) , 7
 9 (10.2%) 11 (9.7%), 3 10
 (11.4%) 14 (12.4%), 4 7 (8.0%)
 8 (7.1%), 9 7 (8.0%) 11 ((9.7%),
 10 7 (8.0%) 11 ((9.7%)
 25
 (28.5%) 37 (34.0%) ,
 23 (26.2%) 29 (25.7%), 19
 (21.6%) 24 (21.3%), 21 (23.9%)
 23 (20.3%) (Table 5).

3.

Table 5. Distribution of Helicopter Emergency Medical Services by month

Month	Helicopter flights		Transferred cases	
	No.	Percent(%)	No.	Percent (%)
January	6	6.8	7	6.2
February	7	8.0	9	8.1
March	10	11.4	14	12.4
April	7	8.0	8	7.1
May	6	6.8	7	6.2
June	7	8.0	7	6.2
July	9	10.2	11	9.7
August	5	5.7	5	4.4
September	7	8.0	11	9.7
October	7	8.0	11	9.7
November	11	12.5	15	13.3
December	6	6.8	8	7.1
Total	88	100.0	113	100.0

Table 6. Distribution of Helicopter Emergency Medical Services by transferred area

Area	No. of cases	Percent (%)
Pchang city, Gyeongsangbukdo	48	42.5
Gangnung city, Gangwondo	35	31.0
Daegu metropolitan city	17	15.0
Seoul metropolitan city	10	8.8
Busan metropolitan city	2	1.8
Seongnam city, Gyeonggido	1	0.9
Total	113	100.0

4.

Table 7. Distribution of Helicopter Emergency Medical Services by age and sex

Age (years)	Male		Female		Total	
	No. of cases	Percent (%)	No. of cases	Percent (%)	No. of cases	Percent (%)
0-4	5	6.7	2	5.3	7	6.3
5-9	3	4.0	2	5.3	5	4.4
10-19	2	2.7	2	5.3	4	3.5
20-29	8	10.7	4	10.5	12	10.6
30-39	11	14.7	9	23.7	20	17.7
40-49	12	16.0	4	10.5	16	14.2
50-59	13	17.2	4	10.5	17	15.0
60 and over	21	28.0	11	28.9	32	28.3
Total	75	100.0	38	100.0	113	100.0

가 71 (65.1%), 가 38 (34.9%) 가 .
 60 31 (28.4%), 30 가 20 (18.3%), 40 가 16 (14.7%) .
 60 가 (Table 7).

5.

42 (37.1%), 21 (18.6%), 가
 13 (11.5%) (Table 8).

27 (23.9%) 가 , 13 (11.5%),
 11 (9.7%), 10 (8.8%), 8 (7.1%) . 18 (15.9%) , , 가
 (Table 9).

Table 8. Distribution of Helicopter Emergency Medical Services by department

Department	No. of cases	Percent (%)
Neuro-surgery	42	37.1
Internal Medicine	21	18.6
Orthopedic Surgery	13	11.5
Surgery	13	11.5
Obstetrics & Gynecology	10	8.8
Pediatrics	7	6.2
Neurology	2	1.8
Ophthalmology	2	1.8
Thoracic surgery	2	1.8
Urology	1	0.9
Total	113	100

Table 9. Distribution of Helicopter Emergency Medical Services by disease

Disease	No. of cases	Percent (%)
Cerebro-vascular accident	27	23.9
Fracture	13	11.5
Head injury	11	9.7
Bleeding & pain due to pregnancy	10	8.8
Peritonitis	8	7.1
Acute respiratory distress	6	5.3
Gastrointestinal bleeding	5	4.4
Intestinal obstruction	4	3.5
Acute myocardial infarction	3	2.7
Hepatic encephalopathy	2	1.8
Amputation	2	1.8
Eyeball injury	2	1.8
Appendicitis	2	1.8
Others	18	15.9
Total	113	100

(1870 cases, 1972 (Garza, 1989). (Royal Flying Doctor Service) (IX) 34 (30.1%), (XIX) 34 (30.1%), (XI) 23 (20.4%) (Table 10). (1993, 175,000 cases, 1994, 275 cases) (Mayfield, 1994).

Table 10. Distribution of Helicopter Emergency Medical Services by 3-KSCD*

3-KSCD*	No. of cases	Percent (%)
Hematopoietic and immune system disease (III)	1	0.9
Endocrine, nutrition, and metabolism disease ()	1	0.9
Nervous system disease ()	1	0.9
Circulatory system disease ()	34	30.1
Respiratory system disease ()	6	5.2
Digestive system disease (XI)	23	20.4
Musculoskeletal and connective tissue system disease ()	1	0.9
Genitourinary system disease ()	2	1.8
Pregnancy, childbirth, and puerperal disease ()	10	8.8
Injury, intoxication and others ()	34	30.1
Total	113	100.0

*Korea Standard Classification of Disease - 3rd edition

121

65 43 (66.2%)
50 가 13 (20%)

가 가 가 가 가 가

1994) 가 가 가 가 가 가

가 가 가 가 가 가

가 가 가 가 가 가

1996 (1996)

(, 1998).

119

37가 가 가 가 가 가

(, 1998).

가 가 가 가 가 가

가3

2001 가 가 가 가 가 가

가 가 가 가 가 가

119 (, 1998).

가 가 가 가 가 가

600 가 가 가 가 가 가

600 가 79 (89.8%)

119 가 가 가 가 가 가

가 가 가 가 가 가

(1996)

가 가 가 가 가 가

가 75 (66.4%), 60

32 (28.3%) (1998)

가 . , .
 , .
 가 . 가
 가 . 2 가 .
 가 .
 가 . , .
 가 . (1991) 가
 , , , , 가 .
 (1996) 7 가 .
 가2 가 .
 , (, 2002).
 가 ,
 가가 .
 가 .
 (- , 2002).
 (1996) 가 가
 가 .
 가 . ,
 가 . ,
 가 . , 1997 1 1 2001 12 31 5

가 5 88 , 110
 113 .

1997 13
 (14.8%), 1998 17 (19.3%), 1999 18
 (20.5%), 2000 17 (19.3%), 2001 23
 (26.1%) 가

가 1992; 17(2): 103- 111
 가 46 (52.3%), 119 가 19
 (21.6%), 14 (15.9%),
 가 7 (8.0%) 6 1996; 7(2): 163- 170
 6 79 (89.8%)가
 가 25 (28.5%), 23
 (26.2%) 1998; 9(4): 543- 550
 47 (43.1%), 34 (31.2%),
 16 (14.7%) 10 (8.8%)
 가 71 (65.1%), 가
 38 (34.9%) 가 60 1991: 16(1): 3- 9
 31 (28.4%), 30 가 20 (18.3%), 40 가 16
 (14.7%) 42
 (37.1%), 21 (18.6%), 가
 13 (11.5%) 5(2): 329- 335
 27 (23.9%) 가 13 (11.5%),
 11 (9.7%), 10
 (8.8%), 8 (7.1%)
 (3- KSCD) (IX)
 34 (30.1%), (XIX)가 34 (30.1%),
 (XI) 23 (20.4%)

1. , , , .
 2. , , .
 3. , , , , .
 4. , , . , 1997
 5. .
 6. , .
 7. - .
 8. , .
 9. Garza MA. Will turbulence stall air medicine? J Emer Med Serv 1989; 14(11): 42-53
 10. Mayfield T. 1994 annual transport statistics and transport fees survey. Air Med J 1994; 13(4): 132- 135