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Epidemiological Analysis of Air Medical Evacuations Conducted by the U.S. Air Force (USAF) in Antarctica 2011-2016



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Overview

- Background
- Antarctic Environment
- Operation DEEP FREEZE (ODF)
- Study Design
- Sample Cases
- Data
- Conclusion





Antarctic Environment

- Coldest Place On Earth
 - Lowest temperature ever recorded
 - Vostok Station, -89.2 C



- Driest Place On Earth
 - 2" of water equivalent per year less than the Sahara
 - Unlike other deserts, moisture does not evaporate
- Windiest Place on Earth
 - 320 km/hr
 - French Dumont d'Urville base in July, 1972





Antarctic Environment

 Huge mountainous land mass (Highest continent on Earth)

Visibility

- Classifications vary by station
- McMurdo: Category 3 Category 1
- Flight Operations
- Runways





ODF Mission Background

- Operation DEEP FREEZE is a US Department of Defense (DOD) activity in support of the National Science Foundation (NSF)
- Military Services provide operational & logistical support
 - Coordinate strategic inter/intra-theater airlift
 - LC-130 field support airlift
 - CASEVAC support
 - Sealift; seaport access
 - Bulk fuel supply





USAF Airlift Platforms







Epidemiological Analysis of *Air Medical Evacuations* Conducted by the USAF in Antarctica 2011-2016



What is "Patient Movement?"

- CASEVAC (CASualty EVACuation) is a term used by all US military services (USA, USN, USMC USAF & USCG) refers to the <u>unregulated</u> movement of casualties aboard ships, vehicles, or aircraft
- MEDEVAC (MEDical EVACuation) Traditionally refers to US military services' <u>unregulated</u> patient movement using predesignated tactical or logistic aircraft (both fixed wing and rotary), boats, ships, and other vehicles temporarily equipped and staffed with medical attendants for enroute care.
- AE (Aeromedical Evacuations) refers to USAF fixed-wing movement of <u>regulated</u> patients using USAF or Civilian Air Ambulance (CAA) contracted airframes with AE aircrew trained explicitly for this mission











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Antarctica Research Stations

Unique Medical Issues

- Remote and Harsh Environment
- Cold injuries, accidents, infections
- Psychiatric issues
- Definitive care is 3,822km away (~ Bangkok to Pyongyang)
 - C-17: 5 flight hours
 - LC-130: 8 flight hours

Unique Medical Issues

- Circadian Rhythm Disruption
- Lack of specialists
- Vaccinations
- Diverse population

Medical Resources

Contract civilians:

- Clinic Director
- > Flight Nurse
- > Clinic Manager RN
- > Mid-level provider
- > Pharmacy Technician

USAF personnel:

- Flight Surgeon
- Flight Nurse
- > Aeromedical Evacuation Technician

Flight Surgeon's Office

Medical Resources

Hospital Facility

- ER (2 beds)
- Inpatient (6 beds)
- Dental Room
- Lab (basic)
- Radiology (x-ray, U/S)

Patient Transport (LC-130)

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Patient Movement Items (PMI)

Zoll MD

Infusion Pump

Ventilator

Suctioning

Glide Scope

H-Tanks

Humanitarian Assistance 2010

- Davis Station (Australia)
- 31 year-old male
- Quad driven off a cliff
- Pelvis & both ankles broken
- Weather: 2-week delay
- Joint Medical Attendant Transport Team (JMATT) to Tasmania
- Good clinical outcome

Critical Care Air Transport Team (CCATT) rescue 2011

- Polar winter evacuation from McMurdo Station (USA)
- Ruptured appendix, subsequent mesenteric abscess
- <72 hours from call to transport</p>
- C-17 landed on ice runway using Night Vision Goggles (NVGs)
- C-17 flew total of 4600 miles (7403 kilometers) to make the save (radius of Earth = 3,959 miles)

Partner/Civilian Rescue 2012

- MCM patient ruptures appendix week prior to WINFLY
- NSF contracted Civilian air ambulance (Australia)
- Australian Antarctic Division (AAD) Med Team
- Flown to CHC with good clinical outcome

Humanitarian Assistance / Disaster Response 2012

- Jung Woo 2
- Burning Korean fishing vessel
- 3 fatalities / 7 burn victims
- Transferred from ship to ice, then to MCM via helicopter
- After treatment at MCM, flown to Christchurch via LC-130

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Intrinsic Assets 2013

- Cargo offload operations late season
- US Navy personnel, struck in face by cargo hook
- +LOC, lacerations, facial/neck swelling
- Intubated and transported to CHC by FS and FN
- CT scans/x-rays negative
- After surgery in CHC, extubated and did well

CCATT Rescue 2013

- Polar winter evacuation (MCM, USA)
- Suspected Acute Myocardial Infarction
- C-17 onto ice runway using NVGs
- Quick turn around ... took only 35 minute ground time to load patient!

Humanitarian Assistance / Disaster Response 2014

- Korean Antarctic Program requested assistance
- Research station opened for 2013-14 season
- Helicopter transporting passengers crashed into research vessel
- 4 passengers severely wounded
- 1 passenger intubated, all 4 transported to CHC
- FS, Civilian FN and AET attended patients en-route

Humanitarian Assistance 2015

- Italian Antarctic Program requested assistance
- Accidental tire explosion, poly-trauma (+ LOC, burns, multiple fractures including the orbit)
- Arrived at Willy Airfield via Twin Otter, trans-loaded to a diverted LC-130 after stabilization in a converted vehicle maintenance hut.
- Accompanied by USAF FN and Italian Anesthesiologist
- Arrived in CHC < 10 hours (from POI)</p>
- Good clinical outcome

Partner / Civilian Rescue 2016

- South Pole, winter rescue
- 2 sick contractors needed hospitalization
- 2 Twin Otters flew in from Canada, arrived at South Pole with a wind chill of -113 degrees Fahrenheit.
- Airlifted to Punta Arenas, Chile
- Good clinical outcome

Humanitarian Assistance 2016

- South Pole transfer
- Former astronaut suffered illness due to high altitude at the South Pole (> 10,000 feet elevation)
- Airlifted from South Pole via LC-130 to MCM for "stabilization"
- Airlifted from MCM to CHC for definitive care accompanied by MCM physician via LC-130
- Good clinical outcome

Humanitarian Assistance 2017

- Elderly Dutch tourist
- Suspected Stroke
- Airlifted from cruise ship via helicopter to MCM for "stabilization"
- Airlifted from MCM to CHC via C-17 with civilian FN, AF AE technician

Recovered well

DATA

5 SEASONS 89 patients evacuated total

TOP 3 Diagnosis:
1. Musculoskeletal Trauma (n=26, 29%)
2. GI requiring general surgery (m=19, 21%)
3. Acute cardiopulmonary disorder (=15, 17%)

DATA

Top Three Most Common Individual Diagnoses:

1. Fractures/Dislocations (n=15, 17%)

2. Acute Abdomen (n=14, 16%

3. Suspected Acute Coronary Syndrome (n=11,

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DATA

Conclusion

- These initial epidemiological data (during peacetime missions Operation DEEP FREEZE) captures different causes / diseases requiring patient movement compared to combat operations.
- More data will allow better preparation, anticipation and coordination of potential patient movements from austere locations in the future.
- There is a bimodal distribution of age group requiring patient movement. Top causes for evacuations also varied amongst different population and age groups.
- Health promotion programs and age appropriate medical screenings may help reduce preventable medical emergencies requiring patient movements