

Interpretation: The picture of delivery preparedness improved with the delivery weights methodology, as more deliveries took place in better equipped facilities. This analysis shows that use of the delivery weights methodology allows some adjustment for patient volume, albeit no adjustment for crowding or staffing constraints. Despite its limitations, this methodology represents a crucial step in shifting the outcome of interest, and the denominator of our measurements, from facilities to individual deliveries. Considering that facility utilisation differs widely by facility type and national context, it is plausible that employing these methods could better standardise national datasets, enhancing their ability to inform policy at a national and international level.

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The ethic experiences and preparation of medical trainees participating in short-term, international educational programs: a systematic review of the literature

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Background: Responding to demand from medical trainees, educators have developed a spate of short-term, global learning opportunities. However, it is uncertain how well the literature has reported and analyzed the ethical challenges for medical trainees participating in these new programs. This knowledge is important for those designing and reforming global health programs. Therefore, we conducted a systematic review to evaluate the literature addressing ethics preparation and experiences of medical trainees who pursue short-term global health trips.

Methods: We devised a set of inclusion and exclusion criteria. Inclusion criteria were four main components: (1) global health, (2) ethics, (3) medical trainees, and (4) short term trips. Articles were excluded if (1) they described or analyzed programs or experiences not supported by a USMLE or ACGME accredited program or (2) were written in a language other than English.

Search strategies were developed in consultation with a librarian for five databases: Pubmed, Embase, Education Source, Academic Search Complete, and Web of Science (Core Collection). A single author analyzed the search results based on the inclusion and exclusion criteria and a team of authors conducted a qualitative content analysis of the resulting papers.

Findings: The search protocol returned 530 unique papers, of which 73 were qualified based on the inclusion and exclusion criteria. Identified papers fit into three broad categories:

- (1) Program case reports (n=29). These narratives described curriculum or program development, and addressed curricular ethics content aimed at preparation for short-term trips.
- (2) Reflective essays (n=24). Often drawing on personal experience from program development or participation, these essays contained reflective analysis and narratives.
- (3) Empirical research papers (n=20) that used research methodology to describe the ethical challenges faced by medical trainees on short-term trips.

Interpretation: Our preliminary results show a nascent literature on ethics for medical trainees embarking on short term, international trips. The case studies and essays are helpful for exchanging program ideas; however, more systematic, empirical studies would be useful to evaluate and guide curricular development.

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"The decontamination is not done": a photovoice exploration of the lives of internally displaced people in Fukushima

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Purpose: While there is an abundance of research on the after effects of the 3.11 triple disaster on subsets of affected individuals, including nuclear power plant workers, there is a dearth of literature examining the experiences of those who remain internally displaced by the disaster. This project was designed to create a visual and oral narrative of the daily lives of internally displaced individuals in Fukushima, Japan.

Method: Using Photovoice, a community based participatory research method that uses documentary photography and storytelling, seven residents of the Onodai temporary housing shelter underwent three rounds of photo-taking during July, 2015. Each round of photos was followed by individual in-depth interviews, and group discussions. Bilingual medical students acted as translators during the interview process. The English portions of each interview was transcribed verbatim and analyzed using grounded theory to identify broad categories that were then refined to generate consistent themes.

Outcome & Evaluation: The resident's stories, elicited by the photographs they took, showed how the long-term effects of the disaster manifested as a series of juxtapositions in their lives. Several participants reported feeling torn between their loss of purpose, as their farmland was destroyed, and their enjoyment of new-found leisure time. They also reported that while they enjoyed the sense of community that they had within the temporary housing shelter, they often felt stifled by the new level of physical proximity to their neighbors. Finally, they reported feeling that nature, with which they reported having close communion, had been tarnished by the radiation that now covered their homes, forests, and fields. All participants, however, reported a desire to build a better life, either by building new homes in areas that had not been affected by the radiation, or by rebuilding their lives and legacies in their hometown.

Going Forward: This small study may give some insight into the feelings of internally displaced Japanese people in the wake of this disaster, and may hopefully inform the efforts of those who are attempting to aid in this recovery.

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