

Experience of Emergency Medical Services Response to Arasbaran Earthquakes in 2012: A Qualitative Study

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Abstract

Background One of the most important concerns in responding to disasters is providing Basic Life Support (BLS) services to injuries. Considering the key role of Emergency Medical Services (EMS) in providing BLS, the purpose of this study is to investigate the experience of provincial EMS's response to the Arasbaran twin earthquakes and its challenges in 2012 in Iran.

Methods In this qualitative content analysis, data were collected through Focus Group Discussions (FGD) and semi-structured in-depth interviews with purposefully-selected EMS paramedics and officers in East Azerbaijan Province, Iran. To form the main categories, the interviews were encoded in three stages and the similar codes were placed under the same subcategories and merged.

Results A total of 26 EMS paramedics and officers participated in the study. The codes extracted from their interviews were divided into ten categories, including; the lack of preparedness and coordination, dead bodies' management challenges, responders' psychosocial support, deficiencies in supplies and ambulances, difficulty of access to rural areas, volunteer management, non-documentation of the experiences, communication challenges, recalling and deploying of EMS responders.

Conclusion According to the findings, EMS timely response and paramedic's sense of responsibility for providing services were a positive point about the EMS operations. The weaknesses of the system should therefore be addressed through transferring of experiences and by planning and arranging training courses.

Background

Disasters are imposed on human life as destructive phenomena [1,2 and 3]. In 2017, for example, 318 disasters occurred throughout the world, with 9503 deaths, more than 96 million affected and more than \$314 billion in financial damages [4].

Iran is one of the most disaster-prone countries in the world. Most of hazards that have been identified on earth have the potential to occur in Iran. More than 90% of the country and almost all its mega cities are at risk of floods and earthquakes [5,6].

Disasters, particularly those who release a lot of energy, damage the structures and injure people. Rescuing these casualties from the rubble and providing immediate medical care can reduce many deaths and complications [7]. Medical services are the most important demand of the affected people during the first moments after disasters. Therefore, pre-hospital EMS is one of the key components of every disaster response [7], and since the launch of these systems in the world, they have become the leading organization in response to disasters [8].

EMS is the main providers of BLSs in the early moments after a disaster [8]. There is a lot of evidence showing the preparedness of these systems, and their timely and effective response has significantly reduced the deaths and adverse effects of disasters [9].

On August 21, 2012, two earthquakes, with a magnitude of 6.2 and 6.3 on the Richter scale, shook the Haris, Varzaghan and Ahar (Arasbaran) districts in East Azerbaijan Province and injured more than 3000 [10]. The provincial pre-hospital emergency department was involved in response to the earthquakes. Many disaster management specialists believe that these experiences should be constantly investigated and their strengths and weaknesses extracted. Thus the aim of this study is to extract the experiences of East Azerbaijan EMS in response to Arasbran twine earthquakes.

Methods

Purposively selected EMS paramedics and officials who were involved in responding to Ahar, Varzaghan and Haris earthquake in 2012 were the participants of this content analysis qualitative study. After receiving the consent of Tabriz University of Medical Sciences, the researchers were referred to the central EMS organization in Tabriz. The selected participants consent were obtained written and then they interviewed or coordinated by FGD. The number of participants in each FGD was five to seven. The group discussions and interviews continued until data saturation was achieved. The inclusion criteria for this study consisted of having being involved in these response operations as an EMS paramedic or officer. The exclusion criterion was unwillingness to participate in the study. The interviews and group discussions began with the interviewer presenting a summary of the project and its objectives to the interviewees. The interviews then began with general questions, and based on participants' responses, more in-depth questions were asked to extract rich interviewee experiences. All the responses were recorded by a recorder and immediately transcribed after the completion of the interview. A summary of all the discussions and participants' behavior and body language during the sessions were recorded. All the statements made by the participants were then transcribed on paper with the exact same wording and were submitted to each participant to correct their statements. The text of the interviews and discussion was repeatedly studied to achieve immersion. Data extraction began after this stage. Data analysis was carried out in the form of content analysis, and started simultaneously in three stages (simultaneous analysis). At first, the initial codes were determined. The duplicate codes then were removed and the codes with the same concept were placed together to form the subcategories. The main categories were formed out of the merged subcategories.

Results

Four FGDs and five interviews were held with 26 participants. Eighteen of them were EMS paramedics and eight were officials. Seven of the participants were women and 19 were men. All of them had either participated directly in providing services to the injured people in the early hours after the earthquakes or had been involved in managing the response. Table 1 presents their profile.

Table 1
The demographic characteristics of the study participants

	Title	Number	Percentage
Education	General physician	5	19.23
	Master	4	15.38
	Bachelor	11	42.31
	Associate Degree	6	23.08
	Total	26	100
Work Experience	More than 25 years	4	15.38
	20-24 years	6	23.08
	15-19 years	5	19.23
	10-14 years	4	15.38
	5-9 years	3	11.54
	Less than 5 years	4	15.38
	Total	26	100
Workplace	Emergency Department	11	42.31
	City EMS headquarters	5	19.23
	EMS headquarters of the province	10	38.48
	Total	26	100

After the earthquakes, EMS started its response operation at two levels, including the district (local) and the provincial level. The paramedics who were present at the local EMS posts in the earthquake-affected area had gone to the nearest villages from the very first moments after the turmoil along with other people and began to gather the injured in certain points, prioritize them and provide basic medical services to them; then, using ambulances, they began transferring the injured to Ahar, Haris and Varzaghan hospitals. At the local level, since the earthquake occurred in the afternoon and the buildings were closed and since the cities themselves were not badly damaged, the paramedics first ensured the family's health and then deployed them locally (mostly to relatives' homes) and immediately went to their departments and started the response operation.

In the provincial department, almost all the officers had set up their families in a safe place after learning of the earthquake and had come back to their workplace within the first minutes. They had then begun getting information from places hit by the earthquakes. After getting the initial information, three rapid assessment teams were deployed to the affected areas. Afterwards, the officers began calling on other coworkers from the provincial towns, and after about two hours, ambulances deployed to the affected zones. As the earthquake-affected cities were in the neighboring province of Ardabil, ambulances were immediately sent from this province to the city of Ahar for relief. More ambulances were sent from West Azerbaijan Province. Despite these efforts, most of the injured had reached the hospitals by their own personal cars, which were mostly unsuitable for carrying an injured. Overall, more than 3000 earthquake victims were transferred to hospitals in the region. The initial response was almost completed around 2:00 AM (approximately eight hours after the first shakes).

After the analysis of the FGDs and interviews and their encoding, the codes were finally extracted by eliminating the repetitive codes and merging the similar items. The similar codes were placed into subcategories, yielding 32 subcategories. The similar subcategories were also merged to form the top ten categories, including:

- Lack of EMS preparedness
- Lack of coordination
- The challenge of dead bodies management
- Lack of psychosocial support for the EMS responders
- Deficiencies and the lack of facilities, equipment, supplies and ambulances
- Difficulty of access to damaged rural areas
- Relief volunteer management
- Lack of documentation of experiences
- The challenges of communicating with the earthquake-affected areas and between teams
- Recalling and deploying EMS responders

Table 2 presents the details of the codes, subcategories and categories.

Table 2
The categories and sub-categories extracted from the interviews and FGDs

Code	Subcategory	Category	Code	Subcategory	Category	Code	Subcategory	Category
Unable to identify the deceased people	Identification problems	The challenge of dead body management	Workers' concerns about their families	Lack of attention to the safety and security of the personnel's family	Psychosocial support for the responders	Unfamiliarity of the paramedics with the basics of triage	Lack of EMS paramedics' and officers' individual preparedness	Lack of preparation
Failure to effectively deal with the dead bodies			The importance of family status			Inadequate training of the paramedics and the lack of necessary skills		
Failure to properly define the mission for the deceased	Not having a developed program		Authorities' failure to support the responder' families			Lack of paramedics' readiness to provide services in disaster situations		
Carrying corpses instead of injured people with ambulances			Psychological disorders developing in the personnel			Lack of mental support		
Not properly equipping the responders	Lack of equipment	Lack of facilities, equipment, supplies and ambulances	Employees' fatigue because of large volumes of work			Lack of familiarity about how to respond to an earthquake		
Lack of equipment in the early hours			Failure to deal with personnel problems after the disasters			Lack of prior organization		
Equipment disproportionate to geographic area			Lack of personal security	Low attention to the safety and security of the responders		Lack of accurate planning to cover the costs of the crisis		
Lack of basic relief supplies			Fear of showing up on the field and its impact on decision-making			Lack of readiness to confront the disasters		
Failure to supply appropriate medications	Lack of supplies		Failure to supply water and food to the responders	Lack of support				
Lack of triage tags			The difficulty of making decisions in the early moments			The difficulty of decision-making in emergency situations		
Shortage of first-aid means			Simultaneously treating several patients			Lack of a disaster management room in EMS		
Small number of ambulances in the early hours	Lack or inappropriate ambulances		Lack of access due to the severe destruction of the villages	Closure of rural roads and alleys	Lack of access to villages and damaged areas	The ordinary people disrupting the first responders	Lack of community preparedness	
The number of ambulances being disproportionate to the mission volume in the first hours			The entrance of villages being obstructed					
Ambulances being disproportionate to the region			Lack of access to the areas in the early hours			Lack of familiarity of the residents with relief issues		

Code	Subcategory	Category	Code	Subcategory	Category	Code	Subcategory	Category
Ambulances not appropriate for disaster situations			Poorly-constructed regional roads	Poorly-constructed rural roads		The local people's inability to perform proper triage		
Lack of advanced facilities and ambulances			Geographical conditions					
The impossibility of landing helicopters			Damage to the roads and bridges	Destruction of communication routes		The people's inability to perform medical first aids		
Inviting people to help the responders	Community relief	Managing Volunteers and People's Aid	Road traffic			Misalignment in missions by ambulances	Lack of inter-sectional coordination	Lack of coordination
People transferring the patients to health centers			Road closure					
Community members rescuing and prioritizing the injured			Failure to transfer experiences to other relief forces	No lessons learnt from the past	No lessons learnt from the past	Inconsistencies between pre-hospital and hospital emergencies		
People dominating the management of the scene			No lessons learnt from the past			Uncoordinated forces' decisions		
The abundance of popular and organizational gifts	Community donations		Suspension of measures after the change of management			Uncoordinated management of ambulances		
The existence of spontaneous help from the people			Failure to improve post-earthquake affairs	Not learning from this earthquake		Lack of full access to all the facilities available at the local level		
People's insistence on receiving services themselves	Challenges of people's presence on the scene		Failure to act on the experiences of the Ahar-Haris incident			Non-therapeutic intervention in treatment	Lack of intra-sectional coordination	
The influx of people and residents into health and service centers			Not taking advantage of past experiences	Lack of document actions		Unfamiliarity of the organizations involved in responding with each other's tasks		
Involvement of ordinary people in therapeutic measures and triage			Failure to record the response experience			Lack of coordination between the organizations		
The gathering of people and residents in health centers						Lack of coordination in supplying staffing needs		
Calling on all the ready forces		Recall and management of volunteers	Disconnection from all sources of communication in the early hours	Communication interruptions	The challenge of communicating with earthquake-affected areas and between teams	Relief turmoil in the affected villages	Lack of unity of commands	
Quickly sending donations from other provinces			Satellite phones not operating			Lack of access to the authorities		
Deployment of forces from different routes	Calling on and dispatch of forces					Unaccountability of the officials		

Code	Subcategory	Category	Code	Subcategory	Category	Code	Subcategory	Category
Rapid deployment of responders from Tabriz center			Difficulty of communication with the rescue teams	Lack of communication equipment		Not offering a definition of responsibility to the forces		
Cooperation and readiness of other provinces			Lack of communication equipment			Lack of time management for helping in the early hours		
The arrival of auxiliary forces from neighboring cities			Lack of private communication systems			Poor allocation of paramedics to the areas		
High sense of responsibility among the personnel	High motivation to provide services		Lack of communication equipment in ambulances			Collecting earthquake information by visiting the site	Failure to perform a quick assessment in the first hours	
Rapid arrival of equipment and assistance from Tehran			Lack of physical facilities for communication			Dispersed information in the first minutes of the incident		
Fast delivery of equipment			Lack of access to SMS	Results from communication problems		Failure to perform an early initial needs assessment		

1- Lack Of Ems Preparedness

The lack of preparedness in the EMS paramedics and officers was one of the main issues discussed by most interviewees. The lack of preparedness was reported at different levels and has been divided into three sub-categories: The lack of paramedics' and officer's preparedness, the lack of EMS organizations' preparedness and the lack of community preparedness. Examples of participants' statements are given below:

... We did not know that there was an earthquake; we were afraid, but did not know what to do ..." "... We have been trained to provide services in the case of road accidents and emergency situations such as heart attacks. We did not know what to do there ..." "... We never had a maneuver that covered such a situation ..." "... People didn't know what triage was. They didn't know how to help us. They put a lot of pressure on us ...

2- The Lack Of Coordination

The most frequently discussed issue by the interviewees was the lack of coordination, which entailed internal (EMS) and external (between the different relief organizations) levels. The lack of internal coordination refers to coordination in missions, dispatches and organizing of responders and equipment, and the lack of external or intersectional coordination mainly means the inconsistency of different organizations with each other in providing services.

There were numerous challenges in managing and organizing relief affairs in the affected areas. Rapid assessment was not carried out in the early hours of the incident, and more pressure was put on EMS organizations that revealed their managers' weakness in the allocation of equipment and human resources.

... We became involved with the police and the police hit our colleagues. They insisted that we should take the corps with us ..." "... We didn't know where to go; the division was poor, and everyone gave a command. He said you were going to the village of Varzaghan, or you go to the villages around Tabriz, and so on" "... Another problem was protection..." "...The university had good facilities; we couldn't serve them all though ..." "The security forces contacted our colleagues; unfortunately, they think we are under their control and should listen to whatever they say ..." "... The school watchman resisted opening the school ..." "... In that village, there were a few injuries, but the number of ambulances was higher ...

3- The Challenge Of Dead Bodies Management

Another challenge noted by the interviewees was the challenge of managing the dead bodies; that is, the inability to identify, organize and transport the deceased bodies.

"... Some of the corpses were not recognizable ..." "I saw an ambulance bring a corpse ..." "... We didn't know what to do with the bodies, and people also pressured us ..." "... Where should we put them? ...".

4- Psychosocial Support For The Ems Responders

From the viewpoint of the interviewees, the lack of mental support for the EMS personnel, the lack of attention to the safety and security of them and their families, the lack of proper water and food supply and the presence of fear and unrest in emergency situations affect correct decision-making and deployment

of responders and put the personnel in unfavorable conditions.

... I gave everything to my nephew and carried my car to Varzaghan ..." "... I was able to call my family, who said they were good and safe ..." "... We were worried about our own families ..." "They said all the troops have gone to their own families' rescue ..." "... Everyone received tents and the basic necessities except our own families ..." "... After the earthquake, nobody came to us to see how we were finally doing ..." "... We are always neglected by the staff..."

5- Deficiencies and the lack of facilities, equipment, supplies and ambulances

The most common problems noted by the participants included the lack of equipment, especially in the early hours after the incident, the lack of supplies and treatment facilities, the failure to supply appropriate medications to the injured and inappropriate or lack of ambulances and the lack of proper and balanced allocation of equipment to the earthquake-affected areas.

"... There was an ambulance and we brought eight patients on it ..." "... Our ambulances are Sprinter and not suitable for our area ..." "... The equipment is very important. We have many shortcomings..." "... We are not equipped with clothes..." "... We didn't have tags for the triage".

6- The Challenge Of Access To Villages And Damaged Areas

Access to villages was very difficult, and the rural texture of the earthquake-affected areas (narrow streets and rural roads) also exacerbated this problem. Some road bridges were either destroyed or completely unreliable. Some roads could not be crossed due to the collapse of the mountains or because they were subsiding. In the first moments, heavy traffic was created on the roads that delayed the response.

... We went there and I saw that both the entrance and the exit were destroyed. We had to keep on the bridge ..." "... There was about 30 centimeters subsidence in the direction of the road ..." "... Our second problem was the traffic; after the announcement of the earthquake in these three areas, the road was actually blocked ..." "... On the Khaje-Haris path, the mountain had collapsed ...

7- Relief Volunteer And Donation Management

The participants discussed the role of volunteers in the process of providing relief to the injured and public and organizational donations. They also discussed the problems and challenges of people's presence in the regions, which mainly included people's pressures to receive services, invasions of and gatherings in health centers and interferences in the provision of health care.

... Several trucks brought in patients ..." "... I think about 10% of the injured were brought in by EMS personnel and the rest by the locals. People themselves took over the situation and did everything by themselves ..." "... People insisted that we take their patients and did not let us do triage ..." "... They disturbed our efforts for triage as soon as they saw us in our uniforms ..." "People came and went to help the injured trapped beneath the rubble ...

8- The Lack Of Documentation Of Experiences

Almost all the EMS responders had not recorded their experiences, including the actions taken, the existing problems and challenges, potential solutions and the strengths and weaknesses of each decision and action. This lack of documentation impedes the transfer of experience to other responders and is not conducive to the improvement of weaknesses, the promotion of preparedness, the enhancement of skills and the strengthening of management in similar future situations.

"... We did not record our experiences and everything remained only in our minds; after we're gone, there'll be no trace of our experiences ..." "... Whenever there's an earthquake, I believe these problems will be repeated ..." "... We constantly talk about problems at our meetings, but that's only talk ..." "... The experiences have not been transmitted even then, even if they move, they cannot solve the problem, they must work on the thoughts of managers..."

9- The challenges of communicating with the earthquake-affected areas and between teams

The participants noted communication problems, including the disconnection of communication systems in the early hours and the lack of communication equipment. According to the participants, it later became clear that communication problems had led to a lack of communication with the health centers and relief organizations. Other problems in this domain included the lack of public awareness, not knowing about the center of the earthquake during the early hours, and the lack of coordination between the organizations. There was a disorder in the provision of services as a result of these shortcomings.

"... Landlines and cellphones were completely cut off ..." "... We were not connected anywhere; our sites were mostly wireless. We did not have any other connections with the ambulance ..." "The satellite phone does not help much ..." "... We couldn't communicate with the hospitals and we didn't know which hospitals would take in the patients ..." "... They couldn't call us from the villages".

10- Recalling And Deploying Ems Responders

The interviewees discussed some positive points in their statements, such as the good recall and dispatch of EMS paramedics and the rapid receipt of donations from other provinces and neighboring cities. The high motivation and sense of responsibility in the relief forces to provide services and the spontaneous hastening of the pre-hospital personnel to help the earthquake victims were constantly discussed by the participants of this study.

... All our colleagues came, because everyone felt responsible ..." "... Several surgeons, anesthesiologists, physicians and nurses came ..." "... Our colleagues from Ardabil and Meshkin Shahr had reached Ahar even earlier than ourselves...

Discussion

Providing BLS in the early phase of disasters is a key component of disaster management. Following the twin earthquakes of East Azerbaijan in 2012, provincial EMS tried to provide BLS to the injured. This qualitative study was conducted to investigate the EMS response experience to the earthquake in Varzaghan, Haris and Ahar. According to the results of the interviews, there were many challenges in the EMS response to this incident, including the of preparedness and coordination, the challenges of dead bodies management, psychosocial support responders, deficiencies in supplies and ambulances, difficulty of access to rural areas, volunteer management, lack of documentation of experiences, communication challenges, calling and deploying of EMS responders.

In a recent study, Sorani et al. reviewed the challenges of pre-hospital emergency systems in disasters. They extracted six main categories of data, and apart from the challenges of medical care, the rest of the challenges were in line with those noted in the present study ^[11]. The six main categories of challenges in

Sorani's study were people challenges, infrastructure challenges, information management system challenges, staff challenges, managerial challenges and challenges in providing medical care.

In a study by Babaie et al. (2015) on the challenges of hospital response to disasters, the main challenges extracted included the lack of coordination, preparedness, equipment and supplies, as in line with the results of this study ^[12].

In a study by Khankeh et al., the poor planning in providing health services, poor division of labor, unclear duties, overlapping tasks, parallel functioning and poor connection between the managers and the service providers were major problems and obstacles in disaster management ^[13].

Almost all the available health sectors, including pre-hospital EMS, hospitals, public health and support departments, were involved in the response to disasters; however, there was no coordination among them (either within the Ministry of Health (MOH) between the different departments or outside the MOH), as they kept their organizational boundaries rather than reinforcing each other, although the purpose of all of them was to provide health care to all those affected by the disaster.

In one study, Rubin (1998) stated that the initial response to disasters should include the transfer of the injured to healthcare facilities, the recall and management of healthcare personnel and the supply of medical equipment and other required facilities. Therefore, at this stage, the main activity is to properly coordinate the storage and distribution of facilities. The management of disaster response should immediately activate all the related organizations, issue necessary permits for resource consumption, specify the priorities and progress of work and assess and monitor the provision of services tailored to the objectives. The obtained information is collected, interpreted and explained and the service provider should also be introduced ^[14].

The results of the study by Emami et al. (2005) entitled "Strategies in evaluation and management of Bam earthquake victims" revealed that a comprehensive plan is needed to ensure a comprehensive and consistent response to harmful events. It is effective on required services for injured people and screening has many benefits in assessing and managing the victims of accidents rapidly and effectively ^[15].

People develop extensive health needs due to the wide disruptions that occur after disasters ^[13]. Responding to all these needs is almost beyond the control of the health authorities, and people should themselves act too, irrespective of the health system in place in their country ^[16].

In the studied earthquakes, people came to the scene from the very first moments after the incident. Since the earthquake had affected a vast area – mostly rural areas— it was not possible to provide services to all of them in a limited time. The arrival of ordinary people helped quickly rescue the casualties from the rubble and transfer them to the health facilities. Many of these people had no training in emergency services and some of the volunteers may have themselves been harmed; in fact, some of them died in the second post-seismic period. In addition, their lack of awareness about the principles of service provision could have harmed other people as well. Previous studies have made note of similar problems ^[17].

One of the challenges expressed by the interviewees was that the forces active on the scene did not use the lessons learnt from the past, which demonstrates the lack of documentation of the actions and the failure to transfer them to others for future use. The lessons learned in every disaster can become the basis of training and help increase the skills and readiness of the medical personnel and the general public in the face of similar situations. Therefore, by recording and documenting experiences, the level of preparedness, knowledge and skills can be raised in the community by organizing training courses for pre-hospital staff and ordinary people the transfer of experiences.

In the study by Khankeh et al., one of the solutions proposed for improving the services provided in critical situations was proper management, planning and preparation based on past experiences and the information derived from regional reviews, which facilitate planning and decision-making based on actual data ^[18].

In another study, Arabs et al. also emphasized the significant relationship between the knowledge and performance of executive directors and demonstrated the importance of the development and implementation of short-term training programs to increase the knowledge and awareness of hospital executives about coping with natural disasters and hazards, including earthquakes. In addition, general training and pre-event planning help provide an effective response to health services during a disaster ^[19]. Nonetheless, these lessons are usually not taken into account for a variety of reasons ^[20].

The lack of psychosocial support for the staff was a neglected issue in participants' experience. The EMS personnel also have their own family, who may themselves be living in the earthquake-stricken areas and may have been harmed and need help. Meanwhile, almost no action was taken to help ensure the safety of the personnel's family, and the EMS personnel had to them ensure their family's health and safety. Furthermore, disasters create frustrating scenes that disturb the viewers' mental health. Ensuring that these issues are well taken care of requires actions that were not taken into consideration in this earthquake. Similar problems were noted in previous studies.

Communication is one of the main infrastructures and needs of any disaster response and is one of the essential tools for establishing coordination. The first consequence of disasters is the disconnection of communication or excessive burden on the means of communication due to the increased need for communication. Many disaster responding organizations have a multi-layered communication facility for themselves, and although the pre-hospital emergency department also has a separate communication system if its own, one of the biggest drawbacks discussed in the present study was the lack of communication facilities at the time of the earthquake. The failure to plan for a rapid assessment of the health needs, dispersion and inconsistency and prolonged data collection and analysis process mean that many decisions taken in response to emergency situations are based on previous experiences rather than actual data from the field, which was one of the problems discussed in the present study too.

Conclusion

According to the research findings, the EMS response for the twin earthquakes of Arasbaran in the presence and recall of paramedics and their sense of responsibility for providing services was a positive and successful experience in delivering emergency services; however, there were challenges and weaknesses in the management and coordination of the paramedics, most of which were due to the lack of preparedness. The transfer of experiences by planning and organizing courses can address the weaknesses of the current EMS system and will prevent the extent of disasters in the future.

Abbreviations

BLS
Basic Life Support
EMS
Emergency Medical Services
FGD
Focus Group Discussions
MOH
Ministry of Health

Declarations

Ethics approval and consent to participate

This study reviewed and approved by Tabriz University of medical Sciences research ethical committee. Ethical code: IR.TBZMED.REC.1396.535

Consent for publication

Not applicable

Availability of data and materials

The datasets used and analyzed during the current study are available from the corresponding author on reasonable request

Competing interests

There is no conflict of interest

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Authors' contributions

JB contributed in designing, analyzing data, and finalizing the paper. MP contributed in data collection through semi structured interviewees, and transcription of interviews, LR analyzed and interviewees. JB has critically revised the manuscript for important intellectual content. All authors read and approved the final version of the paper.

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