development; (2) the definition of standards of care and deployment's policies for each SCTs; (3) a market survey to reach a realistic budget estimation and to investigate technologies, materials, and products.

Results/Outcomes: The main result is the definition of the technical specifications for each SCT to be used during the next procurement phase. The main challenges were the tight deadlines, the harmonization of different medical practices and the level of the care to provide.

Conclusion: This model can offer valuable guidance and can be applied by other teams involved in the development of SCTs.

A New Model for WHO Emergency Medical Teams? Lessons from the US National Disaster Medical System Specialized Teams

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Background/Introduction: The US National Disaster Medical System (NDMS) deploys specialized teams for acute trauma, pediatric care, mortuary services, and veterinary response to manage various disaster scenarios. These teams offer potential models for enhancing the WHO Emergency Medical Teams (EMT) program's international humanitarian and disaster response capabilities.

Objectives: This study analyzes the structure, effectiveness, and lessons from NDMS specialized teams, assessing their applicability to the WHO EMT program. It aims to provide recommendations for developing specialized teams for international disaster medical response.

Method/Description: A comprehensive review of NDMS team deployments is conducted, focusing on organization, training, utilization, strategies, and outcomes. Data is collected from NDMS reports and debriefings. Comparative analysis identifies best practices and key lessons for the WHO EMT program.

Results/Outcomes: Preliminary findings indicate that specialized teams effectively address specific disaster needs. Strengths include specialized training, rapid deployment, and targeted medical care. Lessons from NDMS emphasize the importance of specialized skills, interdisciplinary coordination, and flexible operations, enhancing generalized response capabilities. These insights support recommendations for the WHO EMT program to develop specialized teams for diverse humanitarian and disaster challenges.

Conclusion: NDMS specialized teams provide a valuable model for the WHO EMT program. Adopting and adapting this model can enhance the WHO EMT program's capacity to offer specialized support in international humanitarian and disaster medical responses. Developing trauma, pediatric, mortuary, and veterinary teams within the WHO EMT framework can improve global disaster response effectiveness and efficiency.

Developing Guidelines to Enhance Technological Interoperability of Communication and Information Management Systems for KDRT Medical Teams: A Systematic Literature Review

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Background/Introduction: Past studies have raised the need for improvements in the Korea Disaster Relief Team (KDRT)'s communication and information management systems.

Objectives: This study aims to develop guidelines to enhance the technological interoperability of KDRT medical teams, focusing on communication and information management systems at international disaster sites.

Method/Description: A literature review and analysis of KDRT documentation and international research were conducted using PRISMA methodology. The study applied the Interoperability Continuum Framework's five domains to assess and enhance KDRT's technological capabilities. The PRISMA flow diagram was used to systematically identify, screen, and include relevant studies and documents.

Results/Outcomes: From 17369 initial documents, 20 were included in the final qualitative synthesis. Key areas for improvement were identified:

1. Governance: Establish a robust structure for clear decision-making and coordination. Create an inter-agency committee and regularly review policies.
2. Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs): Develop and standardize SOPs aligned with WHO standards. Provide regular training for team members.
3. Technology: Integrate advanced communication systems for real-time data sharing. Utilize digital platforms for resource management. Regularly evaluate and update tools.