**Others**

In dit categorie zijn alle overblijvenden studies. De inhoud is relatief divers; er wordt menselijk gedrag tijdens calamiteiten en evacuaties bestudeerd, maar ook nazorg of gevaren die uitgaan van het werken in de community.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Waar gaat het om?</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>A multiple shutdown method for managing evacuation in case of major fire accidents in chemical clusters</strong></td>
<td>The basic decision model developed in the first part of the article by Reniers et al. is extended to determine both the optimal time and the optimal mode to stop the ongoing activities in case of a major fire possibly giving rise to an escalating event.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>A Typology of Residential Fire Survivors’ Multidimensional Needs</strong></td>
<td>analysis of the tangible, psychological, and general needs of adults and their children reported by residential fire survivors approximately 14 weeks postfire. Those needing help were more likely to be women with children younger than age 18 living in their household, have low-income status, less education, and to have already received services from church groups. The classification of selfidentified needs of fire survivors included the need for specific tangible and social service assistance, psychological and spiritual support, and nonspecific assistance.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Assessment of legibility of egress route in a building from the viewpoint of evacuation behavior</strong></td>
<td>The paper considers the legibility of egress route as the geometric access potential of the egress route network in the architectural plan. The legibility of the egress route is a function of the physical measures that allow quantitative evaluation of how quickly occupants can escape or how easily they can find exits.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Buses as Fire Hazards: A Swedish Problem Only? Suggestions for Fire-Prevention Measures</strong></td>
<td>buses are potential fire and burn hazards, not only when involved in collisions but also in other circumstances. The number of fire incidents is increasing, especially in newer buses. In conjunction with the Swedish Rescue Services Agency, we examined some of the recent bus fires in Sweden. We did not find any casualties, but the results of our study suggest that casualties as a result of bus fires are imminent unless preventive measures are taken. We also studied experiences from previous bus fires and suggest preventive measures.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Dissemination, Implementation, and Widespread Use of Injury Prevention Interventions</strong></td>
<td>Specifically, we emphasize the importance of diffusion of effective interventions to injury prevention and suggest activities that may strengthen the capacity to deliberately spread the use of science-based interventions.</td>
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<td><strong>Intentional systems representations are useful alternatives to physical systems representations of fire-related human behavior</strong></td>
<td>This paper discusses how intentional systems representations can describe the cognitively derived responses of people in a more parsimonious manner, and can be used to design fire safety systems that capitalize on the adaptive skills of people. Using the framework of physical versus intentional systems representations, various models of fire-related behavior are reviewed and evaluated.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Fire risk management system for safe operation of large atmospheric storage tanks</strong></td>
<td>This paper has been prepared by its authors to show the benefits coming from the application of the fire risk assessment methodology prepared by the “LastFire_Project” group of experts.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Lessons from the evacuation of the world trade centre, 9/11 2001 for the development of computer-based simulations</strong></td>
<td>This paper reviews the state-of-the-art in evacuation simulations. The development of the Glasgow Evacuation Simulator is used to illustrate the existing generation of tools.</td>
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<td><strong>Management of evacuation in case of fire accidents in chemical industrial areas</strong></td>
<td>This paper develops a tentative approach to calculate the economic gains and/or losses linked to the decision problem whether or not, and when, to evacuate chemical installation(s) threatened by possible domino effect.</td>
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<td>Neural network and GA approaches for dwelling fire occurrence prediction</td>
<td>This paper describes three approaches for the prediction of dwelling fire occurrences in Derbyshire.</td>
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<td>Occupant interactions with self-closing fire doors in private dwellings</td>
<td>Forty semi-structured interviews were conducted with individuals inhabiting a new home. In all of the properties with self-closing fire doors, the occupants reported interfering with the self-closing mechanism of the doors. A quantitative survey was subsequently undertaken to obtain frequency data. In the majority of dwellings with fire doors occupiers reported propping these open in some way, or removing the self-closing mechanism from the door.</td>
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<td>Perceived Risk of Home Fire and Escape Plans in Rural Households</td>
<td>Forty-two percent of rural households reported having a fire escape plan. Of the households with a plan, less than two thirds (56.9%) discussed or practiced the plan. Households with children were more likely to develop and practice a fire escape plan. Households with an elderly or disabled person were less likely to develop or practice the plan. Compared to respondents who perceived low or very low risk of home fire, those who perceived a high or very high risk had 3.5 times greater odds of having a fire escape plan and 5.5 times greater odds of discussion or practicing their plan.</td>
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<td>Qualitative overview of some important factors affecting the egress of people in hotel fires</td>
<td>This paper briefly reviews some of the important aspects of fire in buildings inhabited by diverse populations, and comments on those factors to be appreciated by management, especially in hotels.</td>
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<td>Respiratory Irritants in Australian Bushfire Smoke: Air Toxics Sampling in a Smoke Chamber and During Prescribed Burns</td>
<td>Despite the high frequency of bushfires in Australia, analyses of bushfire smoke components are scarce. As part of an occupational health study investigating the respiratory health effects of bushfire smoke in firefighters, air toxics sampling was undertaken in a smoke chamber and during prescribed burns. Levels of formaldehyde and acrolein were demonstrated at respectively 60% and 80% of the Short Term Exposure Limit in the smoke chamber. Carbon monoxide levels exceeded the peak limit of 400 ppm significantly. Although concentrations were lower during the prescribed burns, the study shows that Australian bushfire smoke contains air toxics of concern.</td>
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<td>Respiratory Protection Programs for Firefighters: A Survey of Practices for the State of Kentucky</td>
<td>A survey of Kentucky fire departments was conducted to assess their respiratory protection practices, barriers to program implementation, and medical evaluation programs. This survey indicates that many Kentucky fire departments are not meeting the legal and voluntary respiratory protection standards and guidelines, and demonstrates the need for improved education and funding to ensure that firefighters are adequately protected from respiratory hazards.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Responding to a fire emergency in a virtual environment: different patterns of action for different situations</td>
<td>Experimental study of participants’ response to the sudden appearance of a fire emergency in a virtual environment (VE) and of the adaptivity of their response pattern. A VE has been built in which participants meet two situations: first an explorative navigation and afterwards a hurried escape from the unexpected outbreak of fire. Results show that the appearance of the fire emergency triggers important changes in the way people move in the VE, and that such changes are all adaptive responses to an emergency situation. In conclusion, people show recognition of a dangerous situation in a VE and readily produce adaptive responses,</td>
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<td>Strong Communities</td>
<td>This article examines the characteristics of individuals whom the outreach workers were able to involve in the project, the degree of involvement that various community sectors (eg, fire, police, churches, civic groups) have had, the types of activities that they have undertaken, and the characteristics of volunteer groups that have participated. - Strong Communities has indeed penetrated into the target communities in diverse ways engaging people of disparate backgrounds.</td>
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<td>The Implementation and Utility of Fire Incident Reporting Systems: The Delaware Experience</td>
<td>The objectives of this study are to: 1) understand the implementation of DFIRS (Delaware Fire Incident Reporting System); 2) analyze data from DFIRS to describe fire incidents; and 3) inform other states’ fire surveillance efforts. Interview; DFIRS captures 100% of Delaware fires reported to fire departments. Fires in which smoke alarms alerted =less likely to result in injury or death.</td>
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<td>The Influence of Management on the Cost of Fire Protection</td>
<td>This paper presents an empirical analysis of fire departments that estimates the influence of managerial choices on per capita spending within a simultaneous public production system - managerial practices and decisions influence the cost of a public service.</td>
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<td>The interaction between design and occupier behaviour in the safety of new homes</td>
<td>This study examined the interaction between user activity and dwelling design and how this might affect health and safety; aimed to identify how people use features within new homes and how this may limit the protection afforded by building design, codes and regulations. 40 interviews and home inspections. A range of behaviours were reported in relation to building features including fire doors, pipes and cables, and loft access, which may lead to increased risk of injury or ill-health.</td>
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<td>The Risk of Acquiring Hepatitis B or C Among Public Safety Workers</td>
<td>To characterize the risk of occupationally acquired infection; articles (N=72) that addressed the transmission of hepatitis B and C in law enforcement, correctional, fire, emergency medical services, and healthcare personnel. - suggest that emergency medical service (EMS) providers are at increased risk of contracting hepatitis B, but data have failed to show an increased prevalence of hepatitis C.</td>
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<td>Towards a System-Oriented Framework for Analysing and Evaluating Emergency Response</td>
<td>Identifies and discusses aspects of the challenge to evaluate emergency response operations. - the proposed framework may provide a better understanding of how an emergency response system functioned during a specific operation, and help to identify the potential events/circumstances that could significantly affect the performance of the emergency response system.</td>
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<td>Using Behavioral Science to Improve Fire Escape Behaviors in Response to a Smoke Alarm</td>
<td>Smoke alarm effectiveness is limited by behavior. few (16%) have escape plans when the alarm sounds. Review to identify behavioral constructs that influence smoke alarm use. Experts identified important behaviors to be addressed by burn-prevention programs and incorporated the constructs into a behavioral model for use in such programs.</td>
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<td>Waiting time in emergency evacuation of crowded public transport terminals</td>
<td>Waiting time during emergency evacuation in crowded halls was studied. A waiting time index (WTI) was proposed to quantify jamming at the exits; two evacuation models were applied to study emergency evacuation.</td>
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References


