

0151 **SITUATION OF EMERGENCY IN THAILAND**

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Researchers used the literature review method and pilot study in a village in North Eastern region. The methods were field observation, in-depth interview, and focus group discussion. The data were analysed by content analysis.

The results from 136 researches are: (1) the most of researches were traffic accidents aimed to individual and group changing such as teenager group. The most helping was traffic accidents. (2) Government focused on emergency-related traffic accidents mostly. Most forms of public management base on the symptoms that are standardised to obtain emergency assistance from the recovery unit's life.

The results from pilot study are: (1) the emergency case in community had more quantity than the hospitals data. (2) There were many emergency case occurrence for example: the emergence of a chronic disease, a common illness includes the elderly faint, high fever, abdominal pain, diarrhoea and children injured by the accident etc. (3) Emergency management had been found such as aid of friendly folk, self-help, neighbourhood, volunteer, village headman and subdistrict administration organisation had some volunteer civil protection department to help alleviate which were helping people not only sick, but included issues in trouble as people's needs.

The finding show that the definition of emergency in people viewpoint were different from medical viewpoint. Thus, it has to study about the community management process for emergency helping which accordant to the context environment, social and community culture. Finally, it will lead to the suggestion for community emergency system development both in local area and country further.