CRP 514: Introduction to GIS

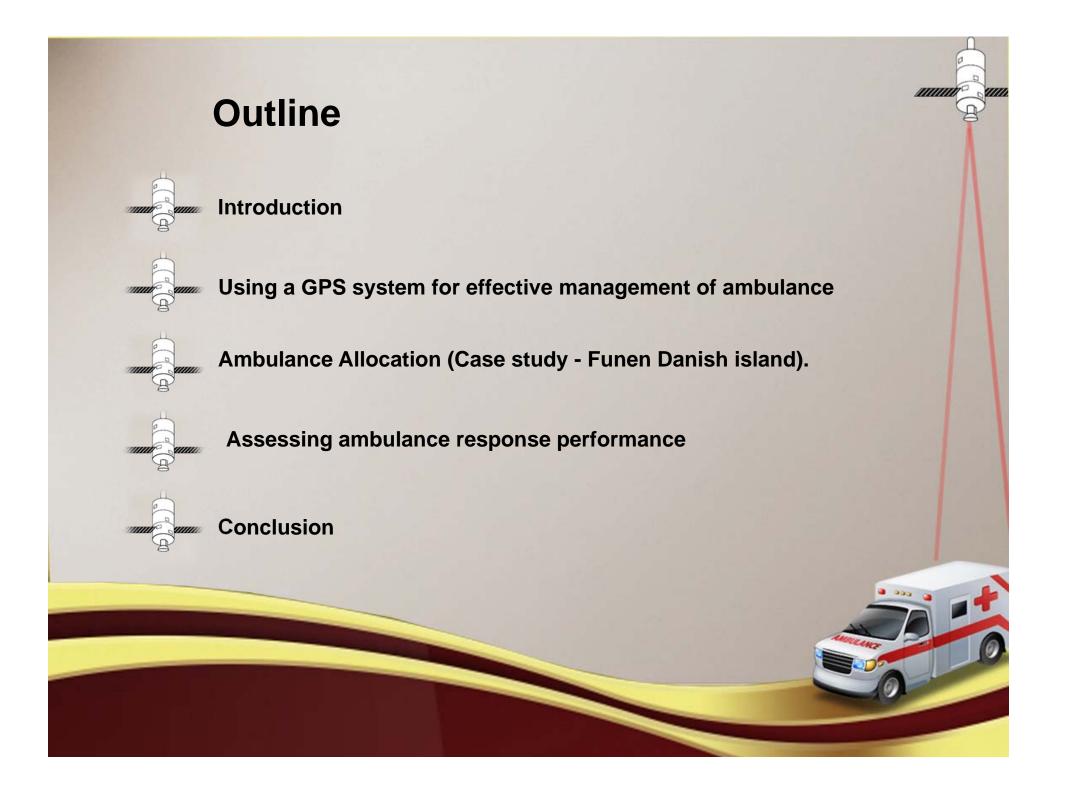
Term Paper Presentation



How can (GPS) and (GIS) Improve Ambulance Performance Levels

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Sunday 9th January 2011





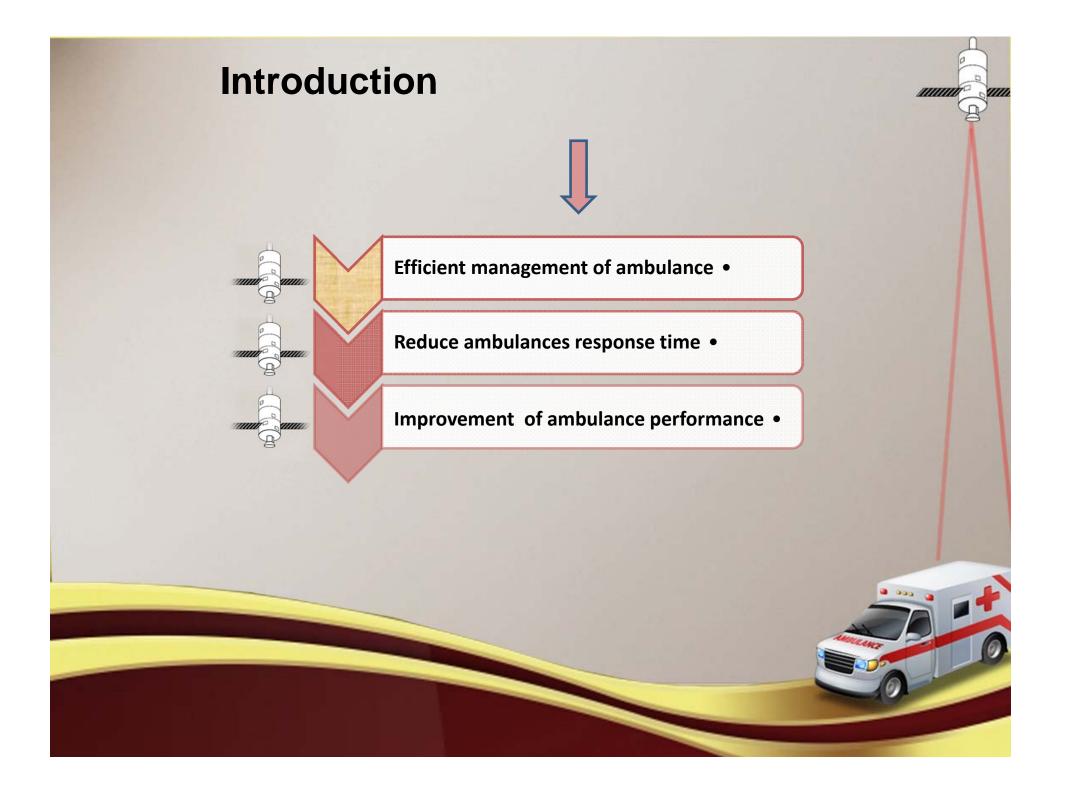
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Emergency medical services are very important

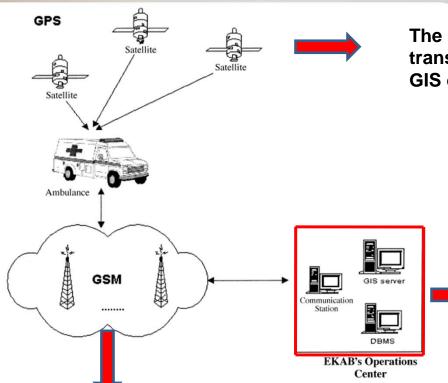
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Patients need to be rapidly transported to the hospital

Ambulances should be allocated properly



Using a GPS system for effective management of ambulance



The GPS and GSM technologies will be used to transmit the exact positions of ambulances to the GIS operating in Operations Center..

> Operations Center will exchange data with the ambulances through the GSM network..

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GSM modem will transmit its position to the base station in the Operations Center

The primary functions for GPS subsystem

- **1. Depiction on a map of ambulance positions and hospital locations**
- 2. Ambulance districting.
- 3. Finding the site of the incident.
- 4. Choosing the appropriate ambulance to handle an emergency incident.



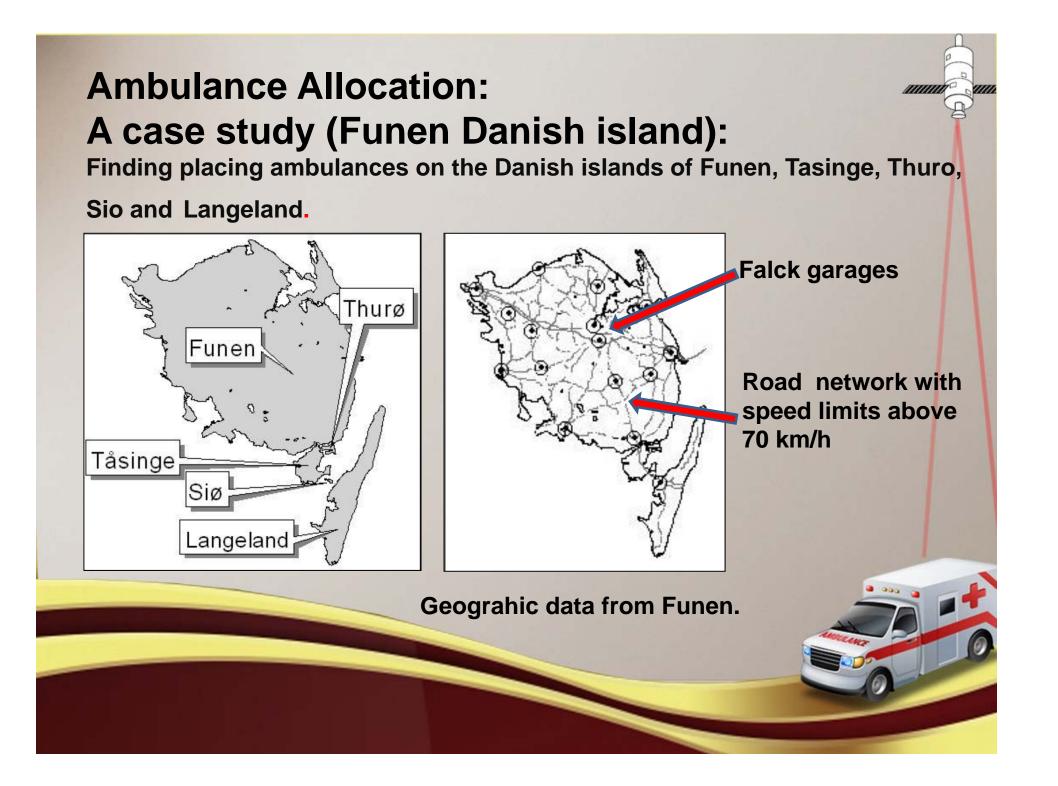
The ambulance position. The traffic conditions. The type and location of the incident

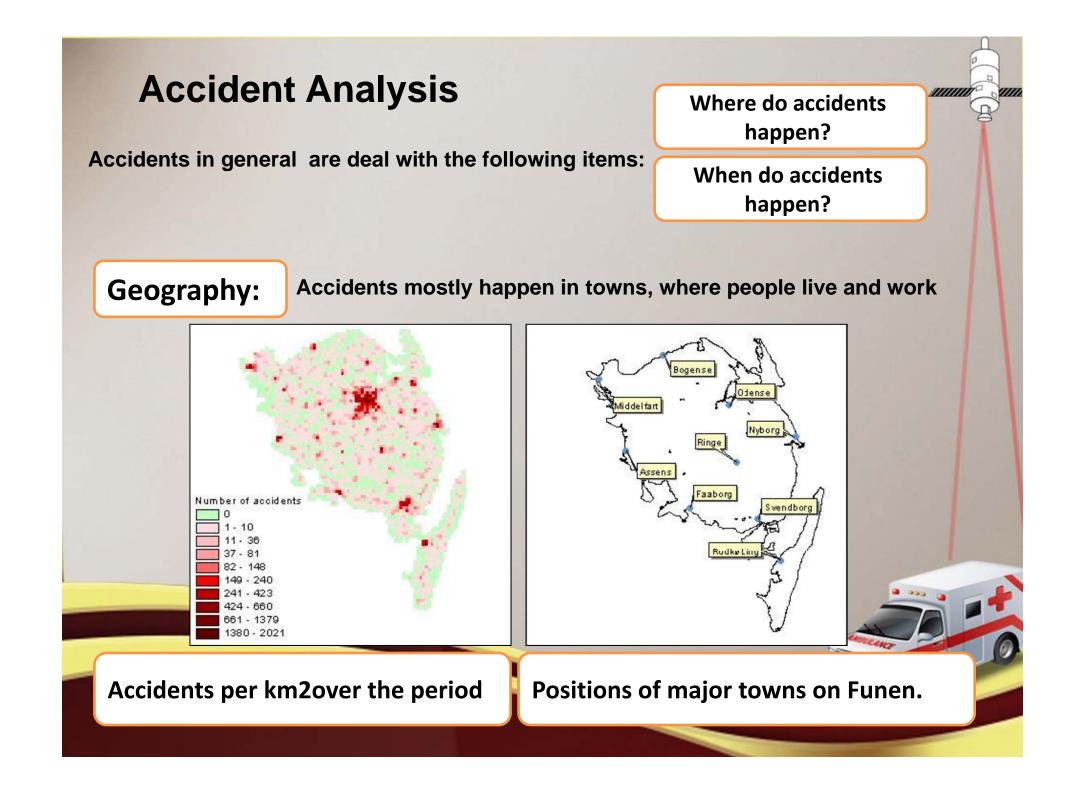
5. Routing an ambulance to the incident site and from there to the closest

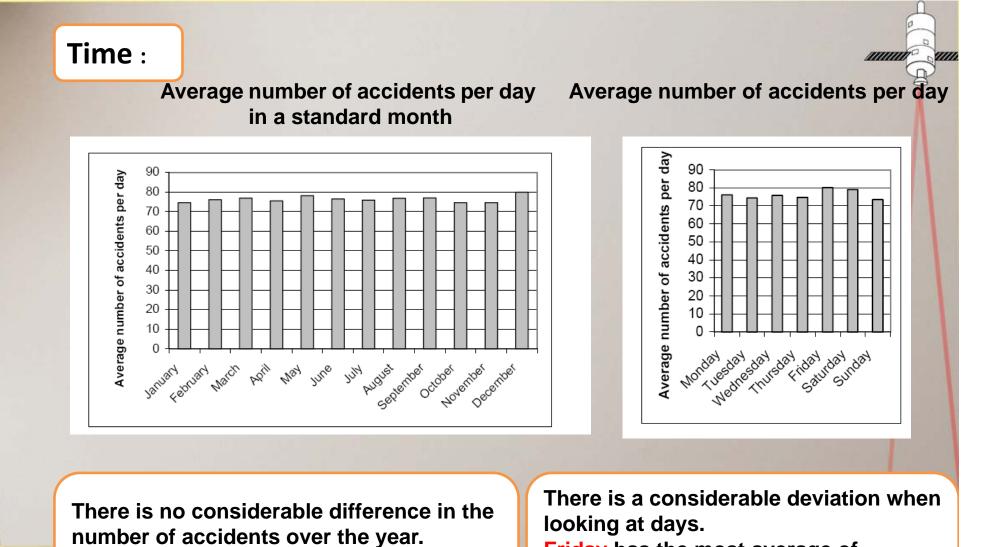
appropriate hospital.

6. Generation of statistics regarding incidents.



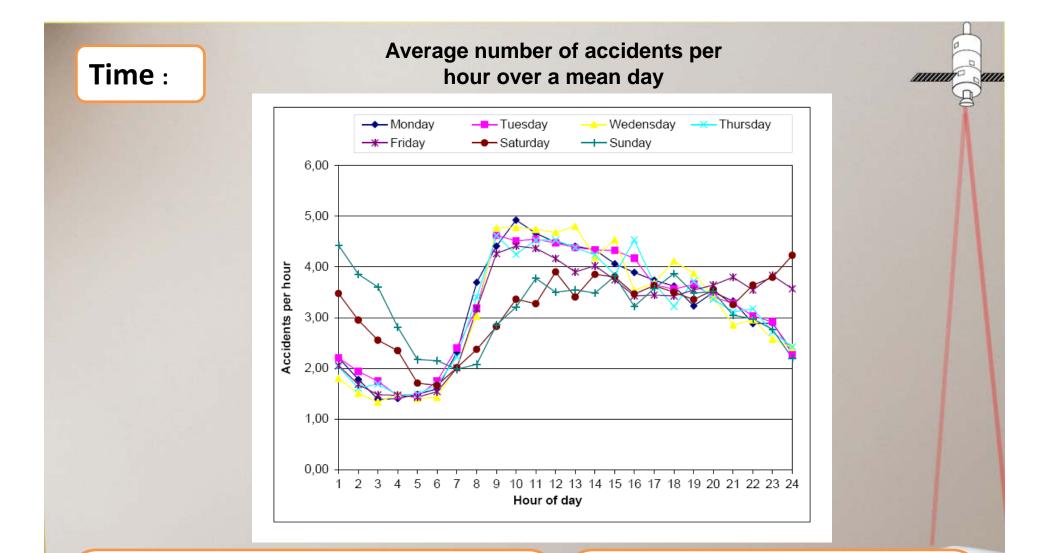






December has the largest

Iooking at days. Friday has the most average of accidents and Sunday has the lowest number of accidents



If we took the number of accidents over the week on an hourly basis, rather than on a daily basis, the variation will be more different The lowest number of accidents happen when people are at sleep. The highest number of accidents happen between 9 am and 2 nm in the weekdays

between 9 am and 2 pm in the weekdays when people are at work.

Visual Inspection of Accidents : Accidents per km2: "summer Accidents per km2: "summer weekends" minus "winter weekends". weekends" minus "fall at work". Accidents per v Accidents per -50 50 -50 to - 25 -50 to - 25 -25 to - 15 -25 to - 15 -15 to 0 -15 to 0 0 to 15 0 to 15 15 to 25 15 to 25 25 to 50 25 to 50 50 < 50 <

Each cell in the grid is one by one km.

There is a lot of light blue, hence there seem to be slightly less accidents in areas where very few people live or work.

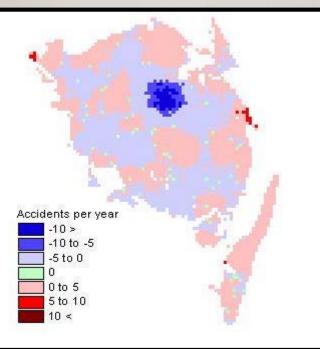
The (three to four cells) in the middle are Ring (Festival >>> Many people)

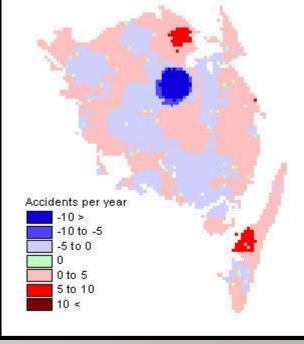
Visual Inspection of Accidents :

Accidents per km2 (mean within five km radius): "summer weekends" minus "winter weekends".

Accidents per km2 (mean within five km radius): "summer weekends" minus "fall at work".

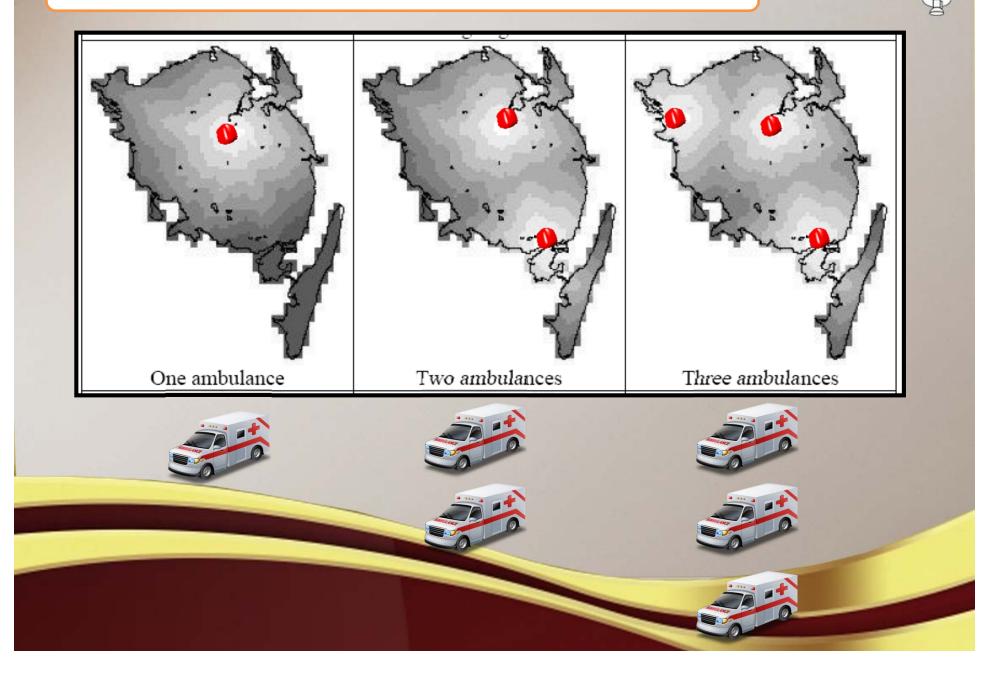
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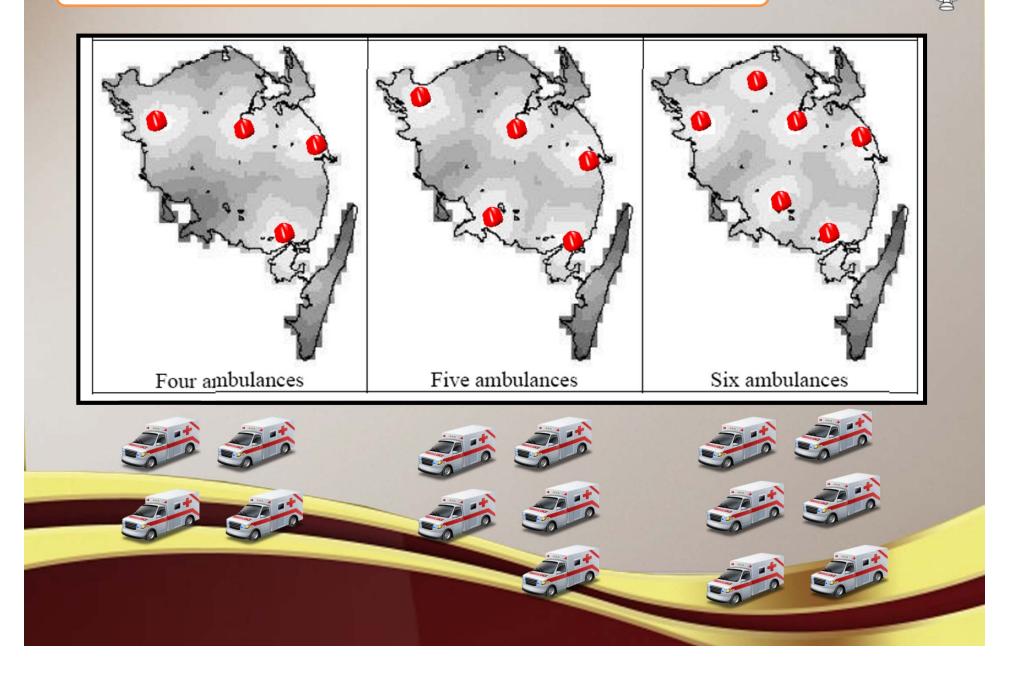
The new plots are easier to interpret. There is increase in some of the coastal areas.

Best Results for allocation of ambulances on Funen



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Best Results for allocation of ambulances on Funen



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Assessing ambulance response performance mm ÷ Statistical Spatial models analysis The GUI helps the users to interact with GIS Once problems are visualized. environment features. Performance they will be refined indicator calculations Ambulance call data Geographic Decision Information Making GUI Evaluation User \rightarrow System planners can better target when, Spatial where, and for what type of calls data Mapping ambulance response performance must be improved Mapping enable planners and to preprocess data, identify and visualise problems easily.

