

MAIN OUTPUTS OF THE II INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS ON DROWNING PREVENTION (CIPREA)

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Introduction

The International Congress of Drowning Prevention is an educational event organized by the Royal Spanish Lifesaving Federation (RFESS). It is a biennial opportunity to gather experts, researchers, systems and information on drowning prevention, rescue, lifesaving and water safety.

This second edition was held in (Benalmádena) Malaga from October 12th to 14th, 2018 and had the collaboration of more than 130 experts from around the world.

Objectives

- To present the main outputs from CIPREA 2018
- To Know the main technological advances in the drowning prevention field.
- To disseminate the main initiatives carried out and their main results.
- To share proposals and actions that help to reduce the global number of drownings

Methods

230 people from 16 countries and three continents (Europe, Africa and America) attended to the II Congress on Drowning Prevention (CIPREA) celebrated in Benalmádena (Málaga).

61 speaker presented their works in one of this 8 different areas:

- Prevention
- Data
- Education and sport
- Rescue
- Medicine
- Natural disasters
- Migrants and refugees
- Innovations.

Works were presented trought:

- 9 plenary presentation
- 2 round tables
- 45 communications
- 20 poster
- Exhibitions (K9 rescue and

Results

Plenary sessions, round tables, communications, posters and experiences, highlight the need to advance in the face of a global problem (the accidents in the aquatic environment), the different experts suggest different solutions and measures that we must take in order to improve the prevention and safety in the aquatic environment.

As a general summary of all of them, we collect the following:

- Establish measures and rules that regulate risks in the aquatic environment and security in sports events.
- Incorporate daily, public and transparent statistical controls that highlight the drowning problem
- Create and require a common and homogeneous training for safety professional in aquatic facilities and natural aquatic spaces and extrapolate it to security forces and emergencies bodies with capacity to intervene in aquatic disasters.
- Incorporate the teaching of first aid and lifesaving sport into school curricula
- Conduct prevention and social awareness campaigns
- Innovate about materials and rescue resources as well as investigate techniques, instruments and tools that contribute to prevent and act in natural disasters
- Incorporate safety flag into facilities and natural aquatic spaces as a guarantee of safety based on compliance with the basic standards established in that area.

Conclusion

 Drowning deaths are a big problem worldwide, so unifying criteria and sharing knowledge and experiences seems the only viable way to reduce them



Figure 1: Logo of the II Congress on Drowning Prevention

