

Terrorist Shooting to Responders' Cars in Tehran Terrorist Attack in 2017: A Case Report

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Introduction

Today, emergencies might occur that threaten people's lives; therefore, well-being, property, peace, and security are required. People can rely on local police officers, firefighters, emergency medical technicians, public health professionals, in order to reach their security, peace, and routines.(1)

Given that it is a common issue for all nations, emergency responders life has changed in fundamental ways since September 11, 2001. Members of this professions facing with high levels

of risk and unknown threats. On September 11 terrorist events have forced emergency responders to see the incidents. At the World Trade Center, 450 emergency responders perished while responding terrorist attacks and about one-sixth of the total number of victims. Many of them were seriously injured. Furthermore, terrorist events oblige emergency responders to reconsider the equipment and practices used to protect themselves(1).

Mental health researchers are exploring the effects of terrorism on the individual and communities. While some highlight the psychopathological effects of terror, others focus on the human suffering, which is not synonymous with psychiatric morbidity, community and cultural factors that enable to withstand stressful events(2).

One of the most important lessons learned from the responders at the terrorist attack sites is their importance of on-site safety management. Effective safetymanagement is unlikely to be achieved if the overall site is not supported by a defined management structure, with clear lines of authority and responsibility. The operationalside of safety management involves risky monitoring and assessment, safety-equipment logistics and maintenance, site access control, healthand safety monitoring, and medical treatment of emergency workers(1).

Case report

On 7 June 2017, two terrorist attacks were simultaneously carried out by five terrorists belonging to the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL) against the Iranian Parliament

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building and the Mausoleum of Ruhollah Khomeini, both in Tehran, Iran. It caused 17 civilians dead and 43 wounded (3). The terrorist group of Daesh (the ISIS terrorist group) has claimed responsibility for the fatal attacks in Tehran. One of the terrorist was gunned down by the security forces and the other one exploded himself. A security official said that terrorists had entered the Parliament building while they had dressed as women. Parliament operation ended by security forces that killed three of terrorists, one of them had detonated himself before being arrested. Meanwhile, according to an official at the Intelligence Ministry, several terrorist cells have entered Tehran to carry out terrorist operations, however one of their members have been arrested.

According to this report social welfare team that was doing services in Imam Khomeini shrine after hearing Gunshots ran into the police station. At the same time social emergency ambulance in front of the police station was attacked by 16 bullets of terrorists. Fortunately any social emergency employee had not been damaged as a result of this terrorist attack. According to IRNA, social emergency is one of the intervention programs aimed at preventing social damages that provide services through the telephone line 123, the Mobile Emergency and Community Services database and intervenes in the individual, family and community crisis (4).



Figure 1: social emergency ambulance after terrorists shooting(4)

Discussion

First responding job is an inherently dangerous occupation. Emergency responders face a wide range of serious hazards in their jobs, which places them at high risk for occupational injury or death. In this case, welfare organization aid workers while doing mission in Imam Khomeini Shrine shot by terrorists. It is worth aid workers as soon as hearing sound of shooting ran into the police office and their ambulance. Usually such accidents are occurring for first responders that doing search and rescue in hazardous environment in order to save people that their life is threatening(5).

It has been argued that individuals with low risk perception are less likely to respond to warnings and undertake preparedness measures than individuals with a high risk perception(6). Several studies confirm that effective public

communication is an essential part of any emergency response programme. Becker suggests that timely and effective flow of information between agencies and the public is vital for facilitating and encouraging appropriate protective actions, reducing rumours and fear, maintaining public trust and confidence, and reducing morbidity and mortality.' The public perception of risk is an important factor to consider when analyzing public responses to government communication about a potential terrorist threat or terrorist incident. This is because risk perceptions, especially those that cause fear, have been known to have important implications for physical health. For example, the research suggests that emotional responses on September 11th 2001 attacks in the USA may have imperiled consequences which cause 3019 dead or missing individuals. Risk and acceptability mean

different things to different individuals, and it is fair to say that a gap exists between public and professional understandings of these concepts(7). In this case, the motivation of the terrorists to shoot a rescue vehicle may have been similar to the security and police vehicles. Also terrorists Motivation maybe was because of vehicle belonging to government.

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Author Contribution

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