



CALL FOR RESEARCH ABSTRACTS

**Wilderness Medicine Conference & Annual Meeting
July 11-17, 2013
Beaver Run Resort, Breckenridge, Colorado**

**Abstract Submission Deadline for the Summer Conference is May 1, 2013
5-Minute "Lightning" Oral or Full Oral Presentation**

The abstracts will focus on recent research covering the entire spectrum of Wilderness Medicine.

Wilderness Medicine Conference & Annual Summer Meeting abstracts may be submitted as either a 5-minute "lightning" or a full oral presentation. Abstracts must be received by **May 1, 2013**.

- Submit your abstract for consideration using the Instructions for Abstract Preparation below.
- Notification of acceptance will be sent to the principal author after May 15, 2011.
- If your abstract is selected for a "lightning" oral presentation at the Summer conference, you will prepare and present a 5-minute presentation, illustrated by 3 to 4 PowerPoint slides, at a moderated abstract session during the conference.
- If your abstract is selected for a full oral presentation at the Summer conference, you will prepare and present a 10-minute presentation, illustrated by PowerPoint slides, with a 5-minute Q&A time, at a moderated abstract session during the conference.

Instructions for Abstract Preparation:

The abstract should be word processed, using MS Word, in 12-point Times New Roman font. The title should be in bold. List authors' full names with middle initials and degrees. List authors' affiliations with a limit of one affiliation per author. The body of the abstract should be no more than 300 words and must be limited to the space of one page. Do not include references, illustrations, funding sources, tables, or figures. After a brief introduction, abstracts should be formatted into these section headings: Objective, Methods, Results, Conclusions. See an example on page 3.

All accepted abstracts will be considered for publication in the WMS journal, *Wilderness & Environmental Medicine*.

ABSTRACT COVER
Summer Wilderness Medicine Conference & Annual Meeting
July 11-17, 2013
Beaver Run Resort, Breckenridge, Colorado

TITLE

Presenter:

AUTHOR(S) and DEGREE(S) Please indicate which author will present paper.

AFFILIATION(S)

Mailing Address

City

State

Zip

Phone Number

Fax Number

E-mail

I certify that this research has been approved by and complies with my institution's review committees for human and animal experimentation where appropriate. (**Sign and date.**)

SIGNATURE

DATE

Abstracts must be received by May 1, 2013.

Accepted abstracts will be considered for publication in *Wilderness & Environmental Medicine*.

Permission is hereby granted to publish this abstract in *Wilderness & Environmental Medicine*, and I certify that I am the original author of this work. (Sign and date.)

SIGNATURE

DATE

Notification of acceptance will be sent to the principal author after May 15, 2013.

In order to process your abstract you MUST send an electronic copy. Send an electronic abstract with the cover sheet to Dr. Jay Gupta gopta1@yahoo.com and Jonna Barry jonna@wms.org. Mail a hard copy of your abstract and a signed/dated Abstract Cover to:

Jonna Barry
WMS Editorial Office
1505 No Royer St, Colorado Springs, CO 80907

WILDERNESS MEDICAL SOCIETY
ABSTRACT SAMPLE
2013 Winter Wilderness Medicine Conference
Canyons Resort, Park City, Utah
February 15-21, 2013

Instructions for Abstract Preparation:

The abstract should be word processed, using MS Word, in 12-point Times New Roman font. The title should be in bold. List authors' full names with middle initials and degrees. List authors' affiliations with a limit of one affiliation per author. The body of the abstract should be no more than 300 words and must be limited to the space of this page. Do not include references, illustrations, funding sources, tables, or figures. After a brief introduction, abstracts should be divided into these sections: Objective, Methods, Results, Conclusions.

Mountain Lion Attacks in the United States: 1950 through May 2009

Jacob Forke MD¹, Paul Beier PhD², Todd M. Larabee MD¹

¹ University of Colorado Denver School of Medicine, Aurora, CO

² Northern Arizona University School of Forestry, Flagstaff, AZ

Introduction: Information regarding mountain lion attacks on humans has become more prevalent in the mainstream media. It remains unclear if there has been an increase in the number of attacks, or an increase in the prevalence of reports. Furthermore, the epidemiology of human-mountain lion encounters is not documented in the medical literature. **Objective:** The purpose of this study is to examine the epidemiology of documented mountain lion attacks on humans from 1950-May 2009. **Methods:** This is a retrospective case series using data of confirmed mountain lion attacks on humans during the study time period. Data was gathered from publicly available resources including government agencies, newspaper reports, and other published accounts. Data related to the prevalence of cases, human and animal demographics, nature of human-animal interaction, outcome of interaction, and outdoor activities during interaction were collected. Descriptive statistics are reported, and differences in categorical proportions are analyzed using a Chi-square distribution. **Results:** Reports of 141 attacks and 15 fatalities were found during the study time period. The number of reported attacks has gradually increased with a peak in 1990. Attacks on children were not more likely to be fatal when compared to adults. Attacks were more likely to be fatal if the attack occurred during the winter ($p=0.007$) or if the attacking lion was >36 months in age ($p=0.006$). The attacking mountain lions were not more likely to be male. The nature of the pre-attack reaction was associated with a fatal outcome ($p=0.029$), whereas the post-attack reaction was not ($p=0.815$). **Conclusions:** The number of reported mountain lion attacks and fatalities has increased since 1950 with a plateau in 1990. Attacks by older lions are more likely to be fatal, especially during the winter months. This data will help provide a basis for understanding risks and outcomes during mountain lion encounters.