ing the time the bears spent at the open Ziplocs with food to the closed Ziplocs with food. There was no statistically significant difference between the controls from both phases of the experiment ($P = 0.854$).

Conclusions.—The bears spent a statistically significant greater time at the open Ziplocs with food compared to the closed Ziplocs with food. These data suggest that sealing food in 2 layers of Ziploc bag may decrease the ability of bears to detect the scent of food from within. We advise following the ABA recommendations.

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A Successful Resident Directed Wilderness Medicine Conference: A Platform for Resident and Participant Education, Faculty Development, and Community Outreach

Introduction.—Emergency Medicine (EM) training programs attract physicians adept in wilderness medicine. Other medical professionals are also interested in learning about wilderness medicine. It may be possible for EM residency programs to create a wilderness medicine conference that will provide an educational service to both its faculty and the attendees.

Methodology.—Senior hospital administration pledged support to an EM resident course director who, with assistance from faculty advisors and fellow residents, created a 3-day wilderness medicine conference. The curriculum included didactics, skill labs, and simulations. Hospital financing, marketing, and the continuing medical education department worked together to implement and evaluate the conference. Cosponsors, vendors, and potential attendees were contacted and invited via mailings, telephone calls, e-mails, and links on various websites. At the conclusion of the conference, a formal survey was provided to each participant in order to gather qualitative and quantitative data.

Results.—The conference was approved for 20 hours of continuing education credits. Attendance tallies included 20 faculty, 160 paid participants, and 15 commercial vendors. Attendee evaluations were generally positive, particularly with respect to the hands-on workshops and outdoor labs. Faculty members found the conference to be an engaging and rewarding academic experience. Participating residents felt the weekend improved their medical knowledge, and honed their teaching skills through assisting and leading workshops. The conference achieved modest financial success and was able to cover costs and generate a small profit. Finally, the efforts of the sponsoring hospital gained favorable recognition within the community.

Conclusion and Discussion.—Directing a conference can be difficult and time-consuming for directors, faculty, and staff.

However, with the support of the sponsoring hospital, faculty, and other residents, organizing a wilderness medicine conference can be rewarding, educational, and fun. Based on the success of this conference, other residency programs should consider similar ventures.

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Participants' Perception of the Causation of Health Impacts in an Outdoor Recreation Activity: A Kayaking Case Study

Introduction.—The knowledge and beliefs of those engaged in activities are seen to provide valuable information to inform the development of incident prevention strategies.

Objectives.—This study aimed to explore the perception of the cause of injuries and medical conditions amongst those paddling kayaks in the sea environment.

Methods.—Four-hundred questionnaires were distributed at coastal launch sites in West Wales. One hundred and seventy-eight questionnaires were returned.

Results.—Impact with rocks and the beach were seen to be the two most likely causes of negative health consequences. Statistically significant differences in responses to the most likely cause of injuries and medical conditions were observed according to the type of boat used, the activities undertaken, the qualifications held, ability, and direct experience of health impacts. While impact with rocks and beach were seen to be a major causal factor among users of different types of boats, there was variation in the observed use of protective helmets. Direct observation also indicates that the adoption and use of personal flotation devices should not be a major issue of concern for those in the United Kingdom wishing to promote water safety among those kayaking in the sea. There appears to be a mismatch between health impacts of kayaking as outlined in the literature and perceptions of causality. It may be the case that respondents focus upon acute incidents as opposed to conditions that develop over time. This in turn may influence prevention strategies with the emphasis being placed upon immediate as opposed to chronic conditions.

Conclusions.—It is concluded that there is variation in the perception of the cause of injuries and medical conditions and this may be linked to the demands of particular activities and boats and experience and beliefs of participants. Such information could usefully inform incident prevention strategies.

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Wilderness Search and Rescue Epidemiology In and Around Boulder County, Colorado, 2002 to 2008

Background.—There is a growing body of literature related to the use of wilderness search and rescue teams, the types of