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日 時: 2005 年 12 月 2 日(金) 18 時 00 分~19 時 00 分

場 所: 実習館 2 階総合歯科医学研究所セミナールーム

演 者: **Professor Siar Chong Huat 氏**

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タイトル: **The Sumatran Earthquakes and its Impact on Human Lives**
(スマトラ地震と生活への衝撃)

On Sunday 26 December 2004 at 00:58:53 (07:58 local time at Aceh, northwest Sumatra, Indonesia) an undersea earthquake with a magnitude of 9.3, occurred at 10km depth, just north of Simeulue island which is 60km off the western coast of northern Sumatra, Indonesia. It is believed to be caused by the Indo-Australian plate sliding further under the Eurasian plate which was instantly lifted by about 10m. The energy released by this geophysical phenomenon was equivalent to around 10,000 atomic bombs. A gigantic volume of water was set in motion in the form of a monstrous wave that moved off in all directions. Initially the speed of this wave was 700km/h and its height 37m. The resulting tsunami devastated the shores of Indonesia, Sri Lanka, South India, Thailand, Malaysia and other countries with waves up to 30m (100 feet). It caused serious damage and deaths as far as the east coast of Africa, with the furthest recorded death due to the tsunami occurring at Port Elizabeth in South Africa, 8,000km (5,000miles) away from the epicenter. About 200,000 to 310,000 people were thought to have perished as a result of this Boxing Day tsunami, and the count is not yet complete. On Monday 28 March 2005 at 16:09 (23:09 local time in Sumatra) another undersea earthquake with a magnitude of 8.7, occurred at 30km depth, near Nias island, 200km off the Sumatran mainland, Indonesia. The ensuing tsunami led to 1,000 and 200 people killed in Nias and Simeulue island respectively, besides causing damages to homes and infrastructures.

The lecture gives overview on the loss of life, property damage, and social, health and economic disruption in countries affected by two recent natural disasters.