



**MariHEALTH**



# Maritime Health Trainings for Seafarers and Doctors

## «Training 2-Maritime medical environment and publications »

ERASMUS+ KA2 - Cooperation for Innovation and the Exchange of Good Practices  
KA202 - Strategic Partnerships for vocational education and training

**İTÜ**



University of  
**Strathclyde**  
Glasgow



REPUBLIC OF TURKEY  
MINISTRY OF HEALTH  
GENERAL DIRECTORATE OF HEALTH  
FOR BORDER AND COASTAL AREAS OF TURKEY



**AP&A**  
GROUP

## Maritime medical environment and publications

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✓ ***Learning Objective;***

In this section, it is aimed to raise awareness of seafarer's on their rights related medical cases and increase knowledge about relevant regulations, standards and procedures. Upon completion of this section, trainers will be able to:

- What are the rights of a seafarer in the light of regulations
- Which regulations aim to cover medical standards
- How should implement procedures when a medical assistance needed
- Familiarization on medical environment onboard
- What are main publications onboard
- Which records and how should be kept

# Relevant Organizations



# Health-related Documents And Standards

## EU Directives

- Council Directive 92/29/EEC of 31 March 1992 on the minimum safety and health requirements for improved medical treatment on board vessels
- Regulation (EC) No 336/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 15 February 2006 on the implementation of the International Safety Management Code within the Community and repealing Council Regulation (EC) No 3051/95. Text with EEA relevance.

## IMO Conventions

- International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea (SOLAS)
- International Life-Saving Appliance (LSA) Code
- International Safety Management (ISM) Code
- International Convention on Maritime Search and Rescue,
- Casualty Investigation Code

## IMO Recommendations

- The Ship's Medicine Chest and Medical Aid at Sea, U.S. Public Health Services.
- International Health Regulations (2005), 3rd Edition
- Guide to Ship Sanitation, 3rd Edition

## WHO Recommendation

- International medical guide for ships : including the ship's medicine chest, 3rd Ed.
- Q Addendum to Int'l Medical Guide for Ships, 3rd Ed.

# MLC - Maritime Labour Convention 2006

Entry into force: 20 August 2013

## Article IV - Seafarers' Employment And Social Rights:

It is clearly demonstrated that “Every seafarer has a right to health protection, medical care, welfare measures and other forms of social protection.



Map of Ratifications (ILO, 2020)

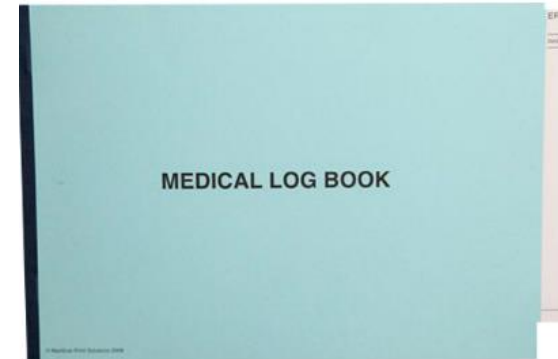
## MLC - Maritime Labour Convention 2006

Includes a chapter called as:

### **4. Health Protection, Medical Care, Welfare and Social Security Protection**

- To protect the health of seafarers and ensure their prompt access to medical care on board ship and ashore (Regulation 4.1 – Medical care on board ship and ashore).
- To ensure that seafarers are protected from the financial consequences of sickness, injury or death occurring in connection with their employment (Regulation 4.2 – Shipowners’ liability).
- To ensure that seafarers’ work environment on board ships promotes occupational safety and health (Regulation 4.3 – Health and safety protection and accident prevention).
- To ensure that seafarers working on board a ship have access to shore-based facilities and services to secure their health and well-being (Regulation 4.4 – Access to shore-based welfare facilities).
- To ensure that measures are taken with a view to providing seafarers with access to social security protection (Regulation 4.5 – Social security).

- A medical unit with medicines and medical equipment
- A treatment room and sick bay
- One or more medical responsible persons
- Modern communication equipment
- A set of regulations, recommendations and procedures guiding the construction, operation and maintenance of the hospital / sick bay.
- The procedures
- A log of all cases and the treatment



# Who needs dedicated medical facilities?

- all ships with a crew of 15 or more and engaged in voyages of three days or more must have dedicated medical facilities.
- fishing vessels more than 500 tons (or 150 ft) are required to have a sick bay.
- An approved medicine chest with readily understandable instructions shall be carried in every ship which does not carry a doctor



## RMI Ship-Specific Medicine Chest Inventory Guidelines for Vessels Without a Doctor On Board

Vessel	WHO Category
Oceangoing ships	Category A
Coastal, Great Lakes or nearby foreign ports with voyages not more than 24 hours from port of call	Category B
Fishing vessels <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• on extended voyages more than seven (7) days</li> <li>• on voyages of seven (7) days or less and in close proximity to a port of call</li> </ul>	Category B Category C
Yachts <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• on voyages more than 60 miles from safe harbor</li> <li>• on voyages 60 miles or less from safe harbor</li> </ul>	Category B Category C
Ro-Ro Passenger Ships not normally carrying a medical doctor	Category B and Emergency Medical Kit per <a href="#">MSC/Circ.1042</a> , as supplemented by <a href="#">MSC/Circ.1172</a>
Mobile and immobile floating production, storage and offloading units (FPSOs) and floating storage units (FSUs)	Seek advice of qualified medical practitioner or pharmacist to establish inventory



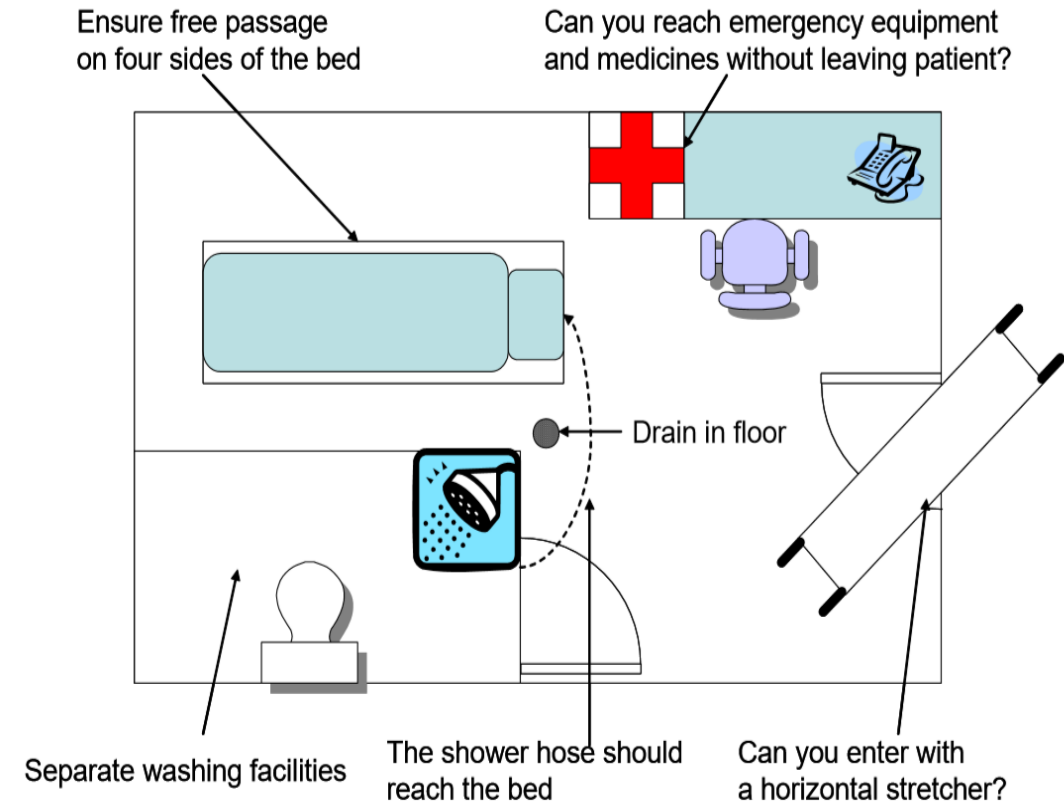
# Location, what to consider

- 1) The ability to carry an injured person on a stretcher from the most likely places of injury to the hospital.
- 2) The ability to evacuate patients by helicopter
- 3) The sick bay shall have a separate water closet, preferably accessible from both sides, for exclusive use by those confined to the sick bay.
- 4) It must be possible to regulate the temperature
- 5) There should be a cabin nearby to accommodate patients during long term care.
- 6) It should be possible to turn the nearby sleeping room into an isolation ward facility.
- 7) The hospital shall have a minimum of two outlets for emergency power.



# Size and shape of hospital

- 1) **Sufficient space** to create a good working environment is mandatory.
- 2) The medical officer should not need to walk more than **two steps** to reach:
  - a. The patient head
  - b. The medicines
  - c. The necessary medical equipment
  - d. The telephone / intercom
  - e. The light switch
  - f. The PC containing logistics and medical treatment advice and telemedical systems
- 3) If there is a sick-bay, it should be adjacent to the hospital cabin
- 4) The light above the treatment coach must have at least 750 lux, and the office desk at least 300.
- 5) Floor covering that withstands water and a drain in the floor



# Furnishing the hospital and sick bay

## Reserve emergency medical facility:

- The possibility that the ship's usual medical facilities could be damaged, or be inaccessible due to fire or other reasons, must be addressed at the design stage.
- There must be an emergency medical facility (secondary medical facility) in a separate location, preferably in a separate fire protected zone.
- This facility may also be used when the capacity of the ordinary medical facility is exhausted.
- A room normally used for other purposes should be designed to facilitate conversion into an emergency medical facility.



## Ships without dedicated medical facilities

- In ships with less than 15 persons on board and less than 500 tons, there are no requirements for dedicated medical facilities. It is, however, necessary to be able to accommodate and treat injured and sick people.

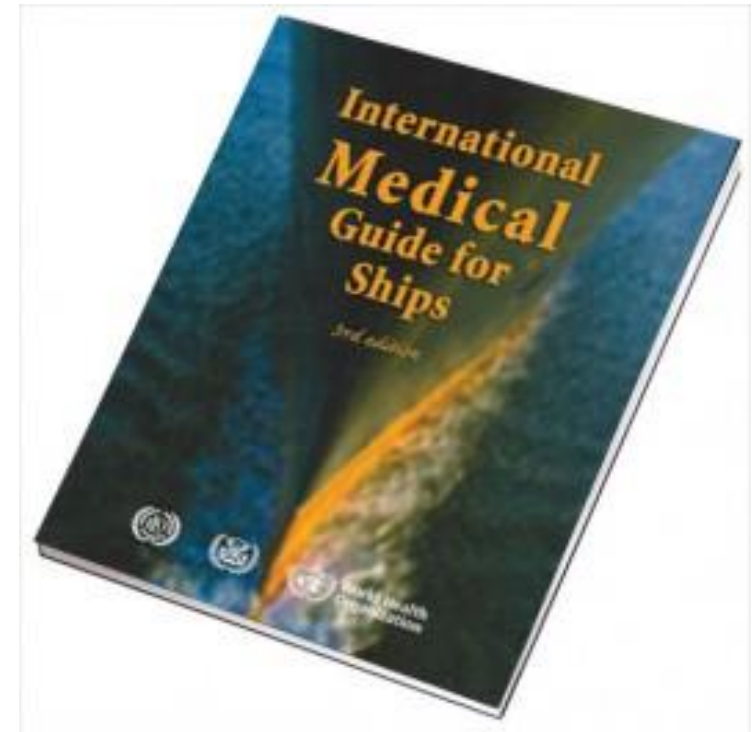
At least one cabin should comply with the following requirements:

- 1) It must be possible to transport a person on a stretcher from likely sites of injury into the cabin and the berth.
- 2) There must be a connected bathroom with shower or bath.

## Documentation:

The written procedures should include:

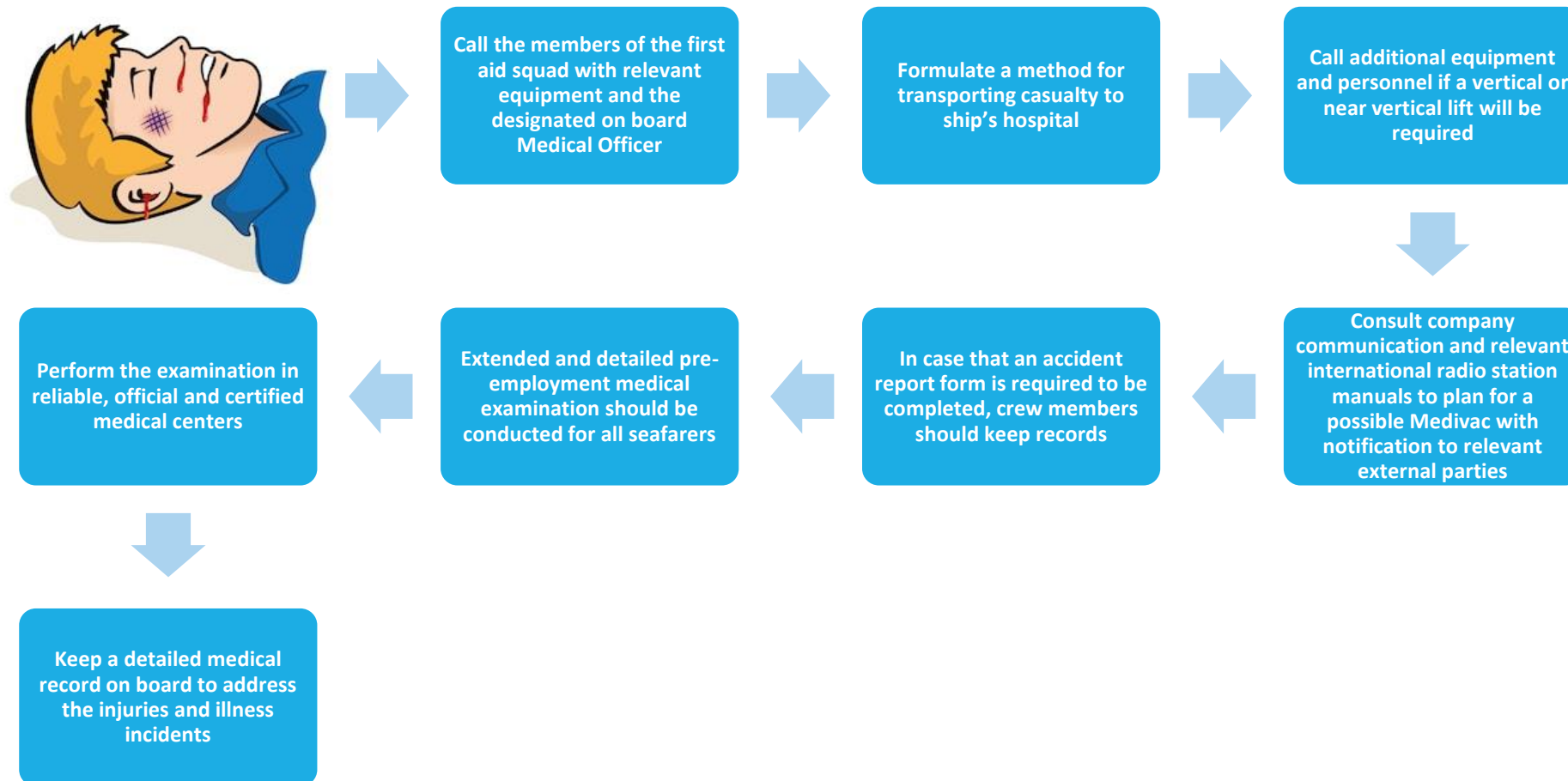
- 1) How to use the hospital
- 2) Who to contact on shore and how.
- 3) The ship's contact information
- 4) Policies for reporting the use of medication and treatment
- 5) Patient journal forms
- 6) Procedures for evacuation
- 7) Procedures for contacting a medical doctor on-shore / family doctor as appropriate.
- 8) Procedures for the treatment of patients with contagious diseases or infections
- 9) Procedures for the documentation of accidents, medical treatment and deaths, including procedures for storing, backing up and deleting the medical information.



## Content of International Medical Guide for Ships

- 1- First aid
- 2- Shock
- 3- Pain management
- 4- Head injuries
- 5- Eye injuries and diseases
- 6- Bone, joint, and muscle injuries
- 7- Abdominal and chest injuries
- 8- Wounds
- 9- Burns, chemical splashes, smoke inhalation, and electrocution
- 10- Heat stroke and other heat disorders
- 11- Poisoning
- 12- Examination of the patient
- 13- Paralysis, strange behaviour, unconsciousness
- 14- Chest pain and other disorders of the heart and circulation
- 15- Respiratory diseases
- 16- Gastrointestinal and liver diseases
- 17- Kidney and other urinary disorders
- 18- Pregnancy and childbirth
- 19- Sexually transmitted infections
- 20- Skin diseases
- 21- Bone, joint, and muscle disorders
- 22- Tobacco, alcohol, and drug use
- 23- Infectious diseases
- 24- Dental problems
- 25- External assistance
- 26- Nursing care and medical procedures
- 27- Death at sea
- 28- Medical care for survivors at sea
- 29- Environmental control and hygiene
- 30- Preventing disease and promoting health in seafarers
- 31- Anatomy and physiology
- 32- International Health Regulations
- 33- The ship's medicine chest

# Actions To Be Taken in Case of Personnel Injuries or Illness



## Actions To Be Taken in Case of Personnel Injuries or Illness

For Radio Medical Advice, master should contact with:

INTERNATIONAL RADIO MEDICAL CENTRE (C.I.R.M.)

Phone: 39-06-54223045 OR 39-348-3984229

Facsimile: 39-06-5923333

E-Mail : [telesoccorso@cirm.it](mailto:telesoccorso@cirm.it)





## Actions To Be Taken in Case of Personnel Injuries or Illness

For Medical advice or Medical Evacuation (in case of serious medical emergency) master should contact with:

by contacting nearest CES by Inmarsat phone  
Code 32: Medical Advice  
Code 38: Medical Evacuation

OR

by contacting nearest MRCC by Inmarsat phone  
the contact details in ALRS Volume I (NP 281)



# References

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[1] International Labour Conference. (2006), Maritime Labour Convention, 2006

[2] Schlaich, C., Reinke, A., Savenich, C., Reimer, T., Oldenburg, M., Baur, X., ... & Ioannidis, N. (2009). Guidance to the International Medical Guide for Ships 3 rd edition. International maritime health, 74, 328-328.

[3] World Health Organization. (2007). International medical guide for ships: including the ship's medicine chest. World Health Organization.

[4] Norwegian Maritime Medical Centre. (2006). Recommendations for Ship Medical Facilities, Issue / revision 1/0.

[http://www.imo.org/en/KnowledgeCentre/Resources\\_for\\_Seafarers/Seafarersrights/Pages/default.aspx](http://www.imo.org/en/KnowledgeCentre/Resources_for_Seafarers/Seafarersrights/Pages/default.aspx)

<https://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=NORMLEXPUB:12030:0::NO:::#Seafarers>