



Australian Government

Australian Maritime Safety Authority

Medical Carriage Requirements on Regulated Australian Vessels

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References

1. *Navigation Act 2012* Chapter 2, Division 3
2. *Marine Order 11 (Living and working conditions on vessels) 2013*
3. *Marine Order 41 (Carriage of Dangerous Goods) 2009*
4. *Maritime Labour Convention, 2006*, Standard A4.1 and Guideline B4.1
5. *International Medical Guide for Ships (IMGS), 3rd Edition 2007*, World Health Organization (WHO)
6. *Quantification Addendum, International Medical Guide for Ships, 3rd Edition, (WHO) 2010*
7. *Medical First Aid Guide for Use in Accidents Involving Dangerous Goods (MFAG), 2010 Edition*, International Maritime Organization (IMO)
8. *Marine Orders Part 10: Medical first aid on ships, Issue 4 (replaced by Marine Order 11 on 1 July 2013)*

1 Background and purpose

The Maritime Labour Convention, 2006, (MLC, 2006) establishes standards for medical care on board ship and ashore. Practical implementation of these standards on regulated Australian vessels occurs under the authority of the Navigation Act 2012, Chapter 2 (Division 3), and Marine Order 11 (Living and working conditions on vessels) 2013.

Regulated Australian vessels must be provided with a medicine chest with at least the medicines, medical and surgical stores and appliances and antiscorbutics, and kept in the manner required by this publication.

The information provided in these medical carriage requirements is derived from international medical publications, in particular the International Medical Guide for Ships and its Quantification Addendum.

Marine Order 11 requires that regulated Australian vessels carry a copy of the most recent edition of the International Medical Guide for Ships.

A review of medicines required on Australian ships was carried out in 2013 in consultation with a number of Australian medical practitioners and pharmaceutical suppliers. As a result of that review, AMSA has adopted the list of medicines listed in the Quantification Addendum to the International Medical Guide for Ships (3rd Edition) WHO 2010 as the standard for meeting the requirements of Marine Order 11.

The Quantification Addendum has not been re-produced in this document.

2 Application

This document applies to regulated Australian vessels, as defined in the *Navigation Act 2012*, section 15.

Medical carriage requirements for Australian Domestic Commercial Vessels are contained in the National Standard for Commercial Vessels (NSCV) Part C Section 7.

3 Mandatory medical carriage requirements

3.1. Medicines

Regulated Australian vessels must carry the quantities of medicines commensurate with the vessels' Category (A, B or C) as described in Table 5.1 and detailed in Section 5.1 of the Quantification Addendum (QA). The categories are:

Category A: Seagoing vessels on unlimited voyages and assumes that supplies can be re-stocked if necessary from wayports.

Category B: Seagoing vessel on short voyages, generally not extending more than 150 nautical miles from the nearest port. Can be extended up to 200 nautical miles if continuously within range of a helicopter rescue service.

Category C: Ships in smooth and partially smooth water that stay close to shore.

Owners and operators are advised that this list only includes the minimum carriage requirements on regulated Australian vessels. The specifications of each individual medicine chest is to be determined for each vessel, taking into account the number of persons on board, the type and nature of the vessel, destination and duration of voyage, dangerous goods carried, and in consultation with a qualified medical professional, such as a doctor or pharmacist.

Masters and/or other seafarers responsible for keeping and managing medical supplies kept on board should familiarise themselves with both the International Medical Guide for Ships (IMGS) and its Quantification Addendum (QA), in particular the relationship between the medical symptoms and treatment advice in the main body of the IMGS, including the list of recommended medicines and equipment in Chapter 33, and the corresponding details of proposed quantities and dosages in section 5.2 of the QA.

3.2. Medical equipment

In addition to the medicines described above, regulated Australian vessels are to carry (as a minimum) the medical equipment listed at Annex A to this document.

4. Vessels carrying Dangerous Goods

All vessels carrying as cargo, or in shipboard use, any quantity of a hazardous or dangerous chemical or goods, as defined under the International Maritime Dangerous Goods (IMDG) Code, shall have available on board the appropriate additional first aid, medicinal antidotes and other additional treatments as specified by the manufacturer, supplier or other authorised body or publication, including the Medical First Aid Guide for Use in Accidents Involving Dangerous Goods (MFAG) and material safety data sheets (MSDS) relating to the hazardous chemical or goods.

Marine Order 11 requires that such appropriate personal protective equipment, emergency response and medical first aid medicines and equipment are carried on board.

As stated in the MFAG, medicines and equipment already available in the vessels medicine chest may be counted towards the MFAG requirements.

5. Medical storage and administration

5.1. Packaging

All medicines should be supplied in standard small packages, and to the extent possible, in single dose portions. Where recommended quantities are not exactly compatible with standard commercial package sizes, advice on appropriate quantities should be sought from the dispensing pharmacist.

5.2. Labelling and medicine information

Medical instructions and medicine labelling must be in English and should include the following information:

1. Generic name;
2. Indications;
3. Contraindications/warnings;
4. Route of administration and dosage;
5. Batch/lot number;
6. Expiration date;
7. Contact details of the supplying pharmacy;
8. Special instructions for storage, if any
9. Special marking stating that it is a controlled substance, if applicable.

Reference material (such as Product Information and Consumer Medicine Information) or product-use and identification cards related to the medicines carried must be available on board the vessel.

5.3. Medicine chest design

The vessel's medical supplies should be kept in a medicine chest of suitable size, design and construction, and be provided with the following:

- an outer door fitted with an efficient lock;
- an inner cupboard, independently lockable, for the storage of controlled drugs;
- each inner cupboard key should be kept in the custody of the Master or nominated responsible officer;

Storage should be secure enough to prevent misuse, while ensuring that prompt access to medical supplies is available when they are required. The nature of some medicines requires special care to be taken in their storage and security. Advice provided by the dispensing pharmacist regarding appropriate storage should be followed, including where necessary any requirements for refrigeration.

5.4. Location of medicine chest

The medicine chest should be in a separate compartment adjacent to the vessel's hospital accommodation or adjacent to the accommodation provided for the vessel's officers. It must not be located in a recreation room, sleeping room, mess room, wash place or other space provided as accommodation for the crew.

5.5. Lighting

The medicine chest should have lighting located inside or immediately outside the chest that enables all the contents of the chest to be clearly seen in the absence of light from another source. The chest and the place in which it is located must be ventilated so as to avoid deterioration of its contents.

5.6. First-Aid kits

It is recommended that all vessels include, in addition to any other requirement, a suitable first aid kit for the engine room and galley.

5.7. Controlled drug register

Requirements for administering controlled drugs are contained in Marine Order 11 and include use of an approved controlled drug register when these items are held on board.

5.8. Inventory of medicines

A list of medicines and medical supplies should be maintained on board all regulated Australian vessels. The list should be regularly updated and contain for each item the expiry date, storage conditions, quantities remaining after purchase or use and disposal information. All items contained in the medicine chest should have an expiration date and should be re-supplied as necessary by the expiry date.

Marine Order 11 details the requirements for the management of expired medicines and medical supplies.

5.9. Medical report Form

Whenever a seafarer's medical condition requires treatment other than on the vessel, a Medical Report Form (AMSA 278) is to be accurately completed. The purpose of this form, which is available on the AMSA web site (www.amsa.gov.au/forms-and-publications/seafarers/forms/index.asp#mlc), is to facilitate the exchange of medical and related health information between the vessel and shore to facilitate the necessary treatment.

5.10. Medical Log

It is recommended that a regulated Australian vessel keep a medical log book to record every case of illness or injury involving any member of the crew, passenger or other persons engaged on the business of the vessel; the nature thereof; and the medical treatment provided.

5.11. Electronic records

Records above that are not in an approved form, may be kept and managed electronically.

6. Medicine chest inspection and certification requirements

In addition to the requirement in Marine Order 11 (Living and working conditions on vessels) 2013 for the Master to inspect the medicine chest and medical equipment at least every twelve months, the Maritime Labour Convention requires regular inspection of the vessel's medicine chest by the competent authority. This is achieved in Australia through the flag State inspection regime.

To streamline such an inspection by AMSA, operators of regulated Australian vessels may choose to arrange annual inspection and certification of medicine chests by a pharmacist or a doctor. Inspection and certification of the medicine chest can be carried out on board or remotely.

Where physical attendance on board by the pharmacist or doctor is not feasible, the Master should:

- Ensure that the medicines and supplies packaging are not damaged and the medical equipment is usable and free from damage;
- Provide to the entity conducting the inspection an up-to-date medicine list;
- Provide to the entity conducting the inspection details of the recommendations/guidance on which the medicine chest is based (for example, whether the vessel falls into Category A, B or C based on ship type and distance from shore);
- Confirm with the entity conducting the inspection the number of persons allowed on board;
- Inform the entity conducting the inspection of whether the vessel carries dangerous goods/chemicals.

The Master should instruct the entity conducting the inspection to apply the information provided above. If the review shows the medicine chest is stocked so that the inventory is appropriate to the particular vessel's route, operation and number of persons on board, then documentation certifying that this is the case should be obtained from the entity conducting the inspection. Such documentation should include a statement that all required contents of the medicine chest are present and will not expire during the period covered by the issued

documentation. The document (which may or may not take the form of a certificate) should also include full details of the vessel, dates of issuance and expiry, full name and details of the qualifications of the inspector, and be signed.

7. Foreign drug regulations

Some countries do not allow the sale of controlled drugs to vessels not registered in that country. Therefore, vessel managers are encouraged to become familiar with the controlled drug distribution laws in the countries where their vessels are trading and to communicate directly with the relevant authorities to learn of the options available for the procurement and delivery of controlled drugs to vessels operating in these areas.

8. Administering medicines and Tele-Medical Advice and Assistance Service

Even well-trained crew members are not medically qualified. A doctor should always be consulted about serious illness or injury or when any doubt exists about the action to take in treating a patient.

Full use of all available medical advice should be made by the Master or other persons designated with responsibilities for medical care or first aid on board a vessel.

For vessels in the Australian Search and Rescue Region, a TeleMedical Advice and Assistance Service is provided by AMSA through by CareFlight. Contact via RCC Australia, HF DSC, Inmarsat SAC 32 via LES 212 or 312.

Medications should only be administered after careful assessment of the patient, noting any past allergy or sensitivity to medications. Seek advice if unsure of the correct treatment.

CAUTION: All injectable medications should only be administered by the IM (intramuscular) or SC (subcutaneous i.e. under the skin) routes. Refer to page 324 of the International Medical Guide for Ships, 3rd edition, for information on these injections. Do NOT attempt to use IV (Intravenous) injections, as this requires considerable skill and practice, and often requires different doses and rates of administration.

9. Responsibilities and training

The vessel owner is ultimately responsible for the content of the medicine chest on board a vessel and, therefore when putting together the medicine chest, should seek qualified medical advice, particularly when considering travel to areas with certain medical risks (e.g., malaria).

The Master is responsible for keeping and managing medical supplies kept on board to ensure that the medications are properly dispensed and that records are maintained. This responsibility may be delegated to a properly trained and certified crew member.

Seafarers on board whom are designated to provide medical care or first aid must have training as required by Marine Order 11.

Annex A - Medical equipment list

SHIP CATEGORIES

Category A Seagoing vessel on unlimited voyages, and assumes that supplies can be re-stocked if necessary from wayports.

Category B Seagoing vessel on short voyages, generally not extending more than 150 nautical miles from the nearest port. Can be extended up to 200 nautical miles if continuously within range of a helicopter rescue service.

Quantities listed are per 10 crew members unless otherwise indicated.

Equipment marked MF is additional equipment recommended in the Medical First Aid Guide, published by IMO, for vessels carrying dangerous goods. It is not required for other vessels.

Equipment Category	Specification	A	B
1 Resuscitation Equipment			
Automated External Defibrillator (AED) device	Automated unit with audible instructions given in English. To meet applicable medical device standard as defined in <i>Therapeutic Goods Act 1989</i> .	1 per vessel	1 per vessel
Manual resuscitation appliance	Valve and bag type. One must be supplied for ordinary vessels. Two are required for vessels carrying dangerous cargoes.	1 2(MF)	1 2(MF)
Appliance for the administration of oxygen	1 portable oxygen giving set with at least 1 x two litre 200 bar cylinder ready for use, with a spare two litre 200 bar cylinder, and <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 1 flow meter unit giving a minimum setting of 4 litres per minute 2. 1 pressure regulating unit 3. 1 set of tubing 4. 5 x 24% oxygen disposable face masks 5. 5 x 35% oxygen disposable face masks. <p>Each part must be constructed so that it can only be assembled in the correct manner.</p> <p>Note 1: Items (2) and (3) may be combined in one unit.</p> <p>Note 2: A carry case for the set need only contain one oxygen cylinder if a second is stored nearby and is interchangeable with the first with negligible interruption to the flow of oxygen.</p>	1 per vessel	1 per vessel

Equipment Category	Specification	A	B
Appliance for the administration of oxygen for vessels carrying dangerous cargoes	In addition to the above, vessels carrying dangerous cargoes must carry 10 x 60% disposable facemasks; and 1 x 40 litre 200 bar cylinder ready for direct use at the vessel's hospital, with one flow-meter unit (two ports) for supplying of oxygen to two persons at the same time. (Small cylinders may be used to give the equivalent amount.) If more than one non-portable oxygen cylinder is used, there must be two flow-meter units for supply of oxygen to two persons at the same time.	MF	MF
Mechanical aspirator to clear upper respiratory passages	Aspirator to clear airways (manual, hand operated) + two catheters	1	1
Equipment for mouth to mouth resuscitation	Disposable mouth to mouth plastic shield.	6	6
	Guedel Airway sizes 1, 3 and 4	2	2
2 Dressing and suturing equipment			
Cotton wool balls, sterile	Pack of 5, in damp proof packaging	100	50
Bandage, crepe	7.5cm x 1.5m	4	2
Bandage, elastic, adhesive	7.5cm x 4m	10	1
Bandage, gauze, conforming	5cm x 5m	4	4
Bandage, gauze, tubular	Seamless, of a size suitable for finger dressings, 5m with applicator, plus 1 refill	1	1
Bandage, suspensory	Large size	1	1
Bandage, triangular	Calico, with two sides about 90cm and a base about 127cm	4	4
Bandage, zinc oxide	Zinc oxide plaster, waterproof, on a spool: 2.5cm x 5m 7.5cm x 5m	1 1	1 1
Cotton tipped buds, sterile	Pack of 2, sealed	20	20
Dressing strip, elastic, adhesive	Medicated dressing strip, 6cm x 1m, in a pack	2	1
Dressing, adhesive, plastic, waterproof	19mm x 72mm, pack of 100, sterile	2	2
Dressings, paraffin gauze, sterile	Individually wrapped, 10cm x 10cm	50	50
Dressings, plain wound, un-medicated	Small, BPC 13 Medium, BPC 14 Large, BPC 15	5 5 5	5 5 5
Gauze, absorbent	Pack containing 1 piece, size 1m x 90cm	4	2
Gauze, compresses, sterile	Pack containing 5 pads, size 7.5cm x 7.5cm	20	5
Gauze, ribbon, absorbent, sterile	Pack containing ribbon, size 2.5cm x 2.5m	1	1
Gloves, disposable	Polyethylene or latex, large or extra large	40	20
Skin adhesive	2-octyl cyanoacrylate liquid, 0.5mL	2	2

Equipment Category	Specification	A	B
Suture kit, disposable, with needles	Sutures, sterile, of monofilament nylon or silk (except 3), swaged to a 26mm, or 40mm half circle needle with a cutting edge. (sizes approximate) Each needle and suture to be in a sealed pack suture, non-absorbable, 26mm half circle needle suture, non-absorbable, 40mm half circle needle suture, absorbable, catgut, 40mm half circle needle	3 3 3	1 1 1
Suture strips, sterile, adhesive	75mm adhesive suture strips	20	20
Swabs, alcohol impregnated	Pack of 100	1	1
Talc	Closable container, 100g of talc dusting powder, BP or similar	1	-
Towel kit for treating burn victims	Towels, assorted, non-adhering, non-linting, in sachets ready for hydrating with normal saline, in a portable kit. Each kit should contain at least: 2 towels - body dressing size 2 towels - leg dressing size 2 towels - arms dressing size 2 towels - hand dressing size 1 towel - face mask dressing 6 x 500mL bottles/sachets normal saline irrigation 3 crepe bandages, light 10cm width 2 rolls adhesive tape, 1 x scissors, s/b stainless steel, 12cm. Note: the above can be obtained in a proprietary kit.	1	-
3 Instruments			
Bottle, eye wash, for irrigation	Alternative to eye spud	1	1
Box, instrument, stainless steel, with lid	For forceps, scissors and thermometers	1	1
Forceps, dissecting	Stainless steel, 12.5cm	1	1
Forceps, epilation (tweezers)	Oblique ends	1	1
Forceps, needle	(for holding needles for suturing)	1	-
Forceps, packing	Stainless Steel	1	-
Forceps, sinus	Stainless Steel, 12.5cm	1	-
Forceps, Spencer Wells (Haemostatic clamps)	Stainless Steel, 12.5cm	3	3
Razors, disposable		50	25
Scalpels, disposable, sterile	Straight, size 23	20	6
Scissors, surgical	Stainless Steel, about 18cm, one blade sharp pointed and the other round ended	1	1
Scissors, surgical	Stainless Steel, about 12.5cm, both blades sharp pointed	1	1
Shears, trauma	For cutting away clothing and PPE from a patient.	1	1
Spud, eye, rubber	Alternative to eyewash bottle	2	2

Equipment Category	Specification	A	B
4 Examination and monitoring			
Pulse Oximeter	To meet applicable medical device standard as defined in Therapeutic Goods Act 1989.	1 per vessel	1 per vessel
Charts, temperature	four hourly	1 pad	1 pad
Container, specimen, for blood and urine testing	Strong, transparent, sterilisable plastic or glass, size 50mL	2	-
Cup, sputum with cover	Wax paper or plastic, disposable	20	20
Jars, specimen	Strong glass or plastic, with airtight lid, with blank labels, size 50mL	10	5
Labels	Plain, self-adhesive	10	5
Reports, medical evaluation		1 pad	1 pad
Sphygmomanometer (blood pressure set)	Preferably automatic.	1 per vessel	-
Stethoscope		1 per vessel	-
Strips, reactive, for urine analysis	In manufacturers container, with instructions. Pack of 100 strips.	1	1
Thermometer, standard medical		2	2
Tongue depressors, disposable		100	20
Torch, penlight	Pencil or other torch suitable for examining eyes.	2	2
5 Equipment for injection, perfusion puncture and catheterization			
Catheter, rectal infusion	Size 26 or 28, French gauge	6(MFAG)	-
Catheter, sterile	Foley type, 16 gauge, with 5mL balloon (short/ medium term use in adults)	1	-
Catheter, sterile	Nelaton or Jacques type, 16 gauge (with no balloon)	1	-
Infusion equipment, intravenous	Cannula, (size 1.2mm)	10	10
Infusion equipment, intravenous	Intravenous administration set, with disposable infuser filters.	3 10(MFAG)	3 10(MFAG)
Equipment for injection, disposable	2.5mL syringe/0.8mm (21 gauge) 4cm needle	40	20
Equipment for injection, disposable	5mL syringe/0.8mm (21 gauge) 4cm needle	40	-
Equipment for injection, disposable	10mL syringe/0.8mm (21 gauge) 4cm needle	20	-
Equipment for injection, disposable	Hypodermic subcutaneous needle, Luer connection, 16 x 0.5mm, sterile, disposable	20	
Equipment for injection, disposable	Hypodermic subcutaneous needle, Luer connection, 40 x 0.8mm, sterile, disposable	20	
Equipment for injection, disposable	Needles, blunt "drawing up" type (19 gauge)	20	-
Equipment for injection, disposable (additional for vessels carrying dangerous cargoes)	2.5mL syringe/0.8mm (21 gauge) 4cm needle 5mL syringe/0.8mm (21 gauge) 4cm needle	60(MFAG) 50(MFAG)	30(MFAG) 10(MFAG)
6 General medical equipment			
Aluminium foil blanket	Aluminium foil blanket (recommended only)	1	1
Bags for records	Approx size 30cm x 50cm, to hold medivac records, dirty bandages, etc	6	-

Equipment Category	Specification	A	B
Bags, mortuary	Body bag - Large size, heavy duty opaque plastic, with a zip closure on the long side, designed to store a dead person in a refrigerator for up to 14 days or in a cool place for up to 5 days	1 (to a maximum of 4)	1
Bags, specimen	strong, approx. size 15cm x 30cm, to hold specimen jars/containers	6	-
Bedpan	Stainless steel, or sterilisable plastic	1	-
Bottle, hot water	rubber, with a non-burn surface or a fabric cover, size about 30 x 20cm	2	1
Bottle, urine, male	Glass or sterilisable plastic, graduated in mL	1	-
Bottle, urine, female	Glass or sterilisable plastic, graduated in mL	1	-
Box, 'sharps' disposal	For used needles and scalpels	1	1
Bowl, lotion	Size at least 200mm x 90mm, stainless steel or sterilisable plastic	1	-
Brush, nail	Strong, sterilisable plastic throughout	1	1
Condoms	Male condoms (recommended only)	100	
Dish, kidney	Size 250mm, stainless steel or sterilisable plastic	2	-
Eye bath	Sterilisable plastic	2	2
Eye pads	Sterile	50	50
Eye shade	Either eye	2	2
Eye wash solution	Saline or similar, 500mL	6	6
Face masks	Disposable	12	6
Glass, magnifying	7.5cm diameter on handle	1 per vessel	1 per vessel
Gloves	Latex gloves, surgical quality, sterile (medium, large and extra large)	5 pairs	5 pairs
Measuring equipment	Transparent plastic measuring jug, strong, sterilisable, 750mL, graduated. Medicine measures, plastic, size 30mL to 40mL, graduated. Spoon, measuring, plastic, size 5mL.	1 6 50	1 2 50
Pack, cold	Flexible, re-useable	2	2
Pins, safety	Rustproof, size 5cm or assorted	12	12
Sheeting, waterproof	Smooth, strong, non-adhesive, rubber or plastic sheeting, size 1m x 2m, or fitted sheets of similar type and size.	2	1
Tampons/ sanitary napkins	Small pack	4	2
Tissues	Soft paper, in closable container	200	200
Towels, paper	Paper, disposable, individual, hand size	100	100
7 Immobilisation & setting			
Collar for neck immobilisation	Adult size set of 3, small, medium and large, adjustable, rigid, with chin support for fractured neck.	1 per vessel	1 per vessel
Splint, inflatable	Set of 6 (half leg, full leg, half arm, full arm, ankle and wrist)	1 per vessel	1 per vessel
Splint, malleable, finger		1	1
Splint, malleable, forearm and hand		1	1
Splint, thigh	Thomas, adjustable	1	1
Stalls, finger	With tapes, of robust material throughout, two or more sizes	5	2

Equipment Category	Specification	A	B
First aid kits	<p>Vessels must carry first aid kits to be distributed in appropriate locations on the vessel including the galley, engine room and bridge.</p> <p>The kit must include the following items to be kept in a portable waterproof container.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 8 x triangular bandages (90 x 90 x 127cm base) 2. 2 x No 13 BPC sterile un-medicated dressings 3. 2 x No 14 BPC sterile un-medicated dressings 4. 1 x No 15 BPC sterile un-medicated dressings 5. 12 medium safety pins, rustproof 6. 30 assorted elastic adhesive waterproof dressings medicated BPC. Those supplied for use in the galley must be blue or other easily detectable colour. 7. 2 x sterile eye pads with attachment 8. 6 x packs each containing 5 sterile cotton balls 9. 5 pairs large or extra large size disposable polythene or latex gloves. 10. 10 paraffin gauze dressings, BP, 10 x 10cm, in individual sterile pack 11. one pair of stainless steel scissors, about 18cm long, one blade sharp pointed, the other round ended. <p>In addition, it is essential that in other areas where injuries are possible, including workrooms, kits for immediate first aid be stored with materials such as hydrogen peroxide solution for disinfection and cleaning minor wounds, sterile pads and adhesive tape. The kits must contain eyewash materials in the engine room workshop areas and any areas where liquids or solids may splash into the eye, and burn treatments in areas where high temperature burns are likely.</p>	3 per vessel	3 per vessel
Kit for protection against blood transmitted diseases (BTD kit)	<p>For all vessels trading in known malarial areas and in areas where medical facilities are limited and emergency shore based treatment may be necessary.</p> <p>To be kept in a heavy gauge polythene bag, and labelled "to be used only for the treatment of ..." (insert the name of the seafarer going ashore for emergency treatment)</p> <p>Each kit to contain the following</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 10 x 2.5mL syringes 2. 10 x 10mL syringes 3. 20 x 21G 0.8mm needles 4. 1 blood giving set 5. 1 blood taking set 6. pack of pre-injection site swabs 7. Disposable plastic or latex gloves 2 pairs. (large size) 	per vessel	per vessel

Equipment Category	Specification	A	B
Publications	Controlled drugs register Dispensary log International Medical Guide for Ships, 3 rd edition	1 of each per vessel	1 of each per vessel
Stretcher equipment	An efficient carrying stretcher, suitable for lifting the patient horizontally and vertically. One stretcher to be suitable for use by helicopter winching. For Category A vessels, one stretcher must be suitable for use in confined space rescue.	2 per vessel	1 per vessel

