Revised edition in April, 2014 English version



Handbook of Advice on Radio Medical communications



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1 What Is Radio Medical Consultation?

The radio medical consultation service is a 24-hours-a-day, free radio communication service for all ships seeking medical advice while at sea. This service is provided based on "Maritime Labour Convention, 2006".

More specifically, radio medical consultation is provided for ships at sea to transmit descriptions of illness or injury sustained by any onboard crew member and other information to the nearest designated medical institution ashore over radio communication for advice and instructions on onboard first aid, patient handling, etc., from medical specialists.

2 Communication Procedures

①Radio medical communication procedures (for seeking MD advice)

The interactive telecommunication media available for radio medical consultation are wireless telephone, facsimile, and electronic mail (e-mail). This section outlines typical communication procedures using designated toll-free hotline phone/fax numbers and e-mail (non-toll-free service).

I Toll-free phone/fax communication ≪via Inmarsat (B/M/Mini-M/F) terminals≫



(Auto-connection) * The operator does not transfer the caller to the hospital.

Radio Medical Service Provider	Hotline No.	Radio Medical Service Provider	Hotline No.
Yokohama Hodogaya Central Hospital	32# or 3201#	Osaka Ekisaikai Hospital	3214#
Tokyo Takanawa Hospital	3202#	Kobe Ekisaikai Hospital	3215#
Otaru Ekisaikai Hospital	3210#	Moji Ekisaikai Hospital	3216#
Miyagi Rifu Ekisaikai Hospital	3211#	Nagasaki Ekisaikai Hospital	3217#
Yokohama Ekisaikai Hospital	3212#		
Nagoya Ekisaikai Hospital	3213#	Inquiries about use	62#

Note) When the KDDI coast earth station code 003 is not registered in the system in use, first dial 003# or 003* (as appropriate for the terminal in use). Note) There is no communication fee for radio medical consultation only when a direct number is used.

Ⅱ Toll-free e-mail communication ≪via Inmarsat (C/Mini-C) terminals≫



III Paid e-mail communication

(E-mail communication is available only for Yokohama Hodogaya Central Hospital and Tokyo Takanawa Hospital)

E-mail communication allows transmission of not only text messages but digitally captured images of injuries or skin disorders, thereby facilitating a full understanding of more detailed conditions and provision of appropriate guidance.

Addressee Hospital	E-mail address
Yokohama Hodogaya Central Hospital	yokohama@museniryo.jp
Tokyo Takanawa Hospital	tokyo@museniryo.jp

* E-mailing via non-hotline channels incurs toll charges. (This applies to e-mailing via all Inmarsat B/M/Mini-M/F terminals.)

② Marine emergency care requesting procedure (for seeking MD visits): Emergency

When marine emergency care is required, contact shall be established via the captain or shipowner using the Coast Guard emergency phone number 118, the nearest Coast Guard office, or the nearest Marine Emergency Care Center before it is too late.

OCoast Guard Agency emergency phone number: 118
 * Inaccessible directly from Inmarsat terminals

 $\bigcirc Regional$ Coast Guard HQs phone directory (Inaccessible via Inmarsat C/Mini-C terminals)

Regional Coast Guard HQs (Operation Command Center)	Phone No.
1st Regional Coast Guard Headquarters (Operation Command Centers)	0134-25-4999
2nd Regional Coast Guard Headquarters (Operation Command Centers)	022-365-4999
3rd Regional Coast Guard Headquarters (Operation Command Centers)	045-663-4999
4th Regional Coast Guard Headquarters (Operation Command Centers)	052-651-4999
5th Regional Coast Guard Headquarters (Operation Command Centers)	078-391-4999
6th Regional Coast Guard Headquarters (Operation Command Centers)	082-253-4999
7th Regional Coast Guard Headquarters (Operation Command Centers)	093-332-4999
8th Regional Coast Guard Headquarters (Operation Command Centers)	0773-75-4999
9th Regional Coast Guard Headquarters (Operation Command Centers)	025-285-0118
10th Regional Coast Guard Headquarters (Operation Command Centers)	099-255-4999
11th Regional Coast Guard Headquarters (Operation Command Centers)	098-867-0118

OMarine emergency care support organization phone directory * Inaccessible from Inmarsat C/Mini-C terminals

oen during day hours only
(Phone) 03-3222-8066 (F a x) 03-3222-8067
pen during day hours only
Phone
0154-22-0118
0138-42-1118
022-363-0111
052-661-0179
078-391-2125
093-321-2931
099-253-7811
098-868-5940
025-244-1812
0773-76-4100

③Consultation regarding the need for marine emergency care

I Toll-free phone/fax communication

\ll lnmarsat (B/M/Mini-M/F) terminals \gg

Note) When the KDDI coast earth station code 003 is not registered in the system in use, first dial 003# or 003* (as appropriate for the terminal in use).



II Toll-free e-mail communication \ll lnmarsat (C/Mini-C) terminals \gg

Oceanic area	Coast Earth Stn. No.	
West Occidental	003	
East Occidental	103	→ 38 → Yokohama Hodogaya Central Hospital
Pacific	203	
Indian	303	

$\textcircled{\sc def}$ Medical facilities in Japan available for radio medical consultation

The following is a list of specified medical institutions in Japan available for medical consultation.

(Communication using the phone numbers below will be charged.)

Name		Tel./Fax no, E-mail	Address
Yokohama Hodogaya Central Hospital	TEL FAX E-mail	045-331-1251 045-334-0154 yokohama@museniryo.jp	43-1 Kamadai-cho, Hodogaya-ku, Yokohama, 240-8585
Tokyo Takanawa Hospital	TEL FAX ^{E-mail}	03-3443-9191 03-3440-5368 tokyo@museniryo.jp	3-10-11Takanawa, Minato-ku, Tokyo, 108-8606
Otaru Ekisaikai	TEL	0134-24-0325	1-10-17 Ironai, Otaru
Hospital	FAX	0134-25-3408	047-0031
Miyagi Rifu Ekisaikai	TEL	022-767-2151	51 Shintaishido Aza Morigo, Rifu-cho,
Hospital	Fax	022-767-2156	Miyagi-gun, 981-0103
Yokohama Ekisaikai	TEL	045-261-8191	1-2 Yamada-cho, Naka-ku, Yokohama
Hospital	Fax	045-261-8149	231-0036
Nagoya Ekisaikai	TEL	052-652-7711	4-66 Shonen-cho, Nakagawa-ku, Nagoya
Hospital	FAX	052-652-7783	454-8502
Osaka Ekisaikai	TEL	06-6581-2881	2-1-10 Honden, Nishi-ku, Osaka
Hospital	FAX	06-6584-1807	550-0022
Kobe Ekisaikai	TEL	078-781-7811	1-21-1 Manabigaoka, Tarumi-ku, Kobe
Hospital	FAX	078-781-1511	655-0004
Moji Ekisaikai	TEL	093-321-0984	1-3-1 Kiyotaki, Moji-ku, Kitakyusyu,
Hospital	Fax	093-331-7085	801-8550
Nagasaki Ekisaikai	TEL	095-824-0610	5-16 Kabashima-cho, Nagasaki,
Hospital	Fax	095-822-9985	850-0034

3 Essentials of radio medical consultations

When asking for advice on first-aid or emergency treatment it is vital that a patient's symptoms be reported in as much detail as possible. Here are Instructions for the content and sequence of such reports.

Please use medical consultations form (P18) for an actual medical consultations.

Communications requesting medical advice

The following ten items should be reported in the first communication:
1. Company name and ship's nationality
2. Patient's occupation
3. Name and sex
4. Birth date
5. Patient's condition at onset of illness
6. Current symptoms, medication, injections, treatment, and questions
7. Pre-existing conditions

8. Type of medical kit, names and quantities of medication on board

9. Ship's position

 $1 \ \mathrm{O}$. Direction of sail, scheduled arrival date at next port

1 Company name (examples: the steamer XX or the fishing boat YY) and ship's nationality

The company name (name of ship's owner) should always be included in the body of the communication. Omitting the company name causes serious difficulties if further inquiries or communications need to be made.

Recently, an increasing number of communications are from ships of unknown nationality. If the communication is in English or roman letters, the nationality cannot be determined, which poses problems of classification. "Ship's nationality XXXX" should be included in the communication.

2 Patient's occupation

Classifications include ship's captain, navigation officer (mate), chief engineer, engineer, WO (warrant officer), deck chief, deck-hand, DPC (marine engineer, marine technician), chief oiler, oiler stoker, chief steward, steward, clerk, passenger, trainee, etc.

People in certain occupations are subject to certain illnesses. The patient's occupation is useful information when determining whether or not someone can work while receiving treatment after recovery.

3 Name and sex

This is necessary for communications and records. If there are several communications or more than one patient, or if requests for medical advice come to the hospital from different ships at the same time, it may be impossible for the hospital to keep cases apart without names. Names are also necessary in asking about past histories. Be sure to include the patient's name in every communication.

Sex needs to be specified only when the patient is female.

4 Date of birth (also provide age if possible)

Appendicitis is common among younger people, while high blood pressure, heart disease and diabetes are more common among middle-aged and older people.

5 Patient's condition at onset of illness (principal complaints)

The patient's symptoms when he first fell ill or the manner in which he was injured, and his overall condition at that time should all be reported. If the patient was conscious, ask him to describe how he felt at the time. It is necessary to record the location of pain or numbness, and the patient's overall condition and vital signs (explained below). Also report what first aid treatment was administered, what medicines were given orally or intravenously, and what effects resulted.

6 Current symptoms, medication, injections, treatment, and questions

This item is the most important part of the communication. Please note that the next section explains how to ask the patient about his condition. In most cases in our experience, it appears that advice is not sought immediately; rather, advice is usually sought when the patient has failed to recover after having been treated in some way.

In the case of an injury, attention should be focused not just on visible wounds and bleeding, but also on determining that there are no hidden or internal injuries. Injuries to internal organs in the head, chest and abdomen are often overlooked. By feeling the painful area with the palms of his hands, a medic can detect such abnormal symptoms as heat or hardness. This should serve as the first step in treatment.

In other words, the medic should ask the suffering patient careful and purposeful questions and take notes on symptoms, progress, treatment and other conditions. The patient's overall condition should also be determined as well. The following vital signs must be checked for this purpose.



Vital signs consist of the following ten items. These can be classified into basic vital signs and basic life signs.

①: Pulse②: Breathing③: Temperature④: Blood pressure⑤: Consciousness

6: Sleep7: Appetite8: Excretion9: Skin condition10: Position, posture

The basic vital signs are those that must be present if the patient is alive, namely pulse, breathing, body temperature and blood pressure. If they are not present, the patient is not alive. Count the pulse rate and number of breaths per minute, and note the strength and depth of pulse and breathing. Note also the regularity or irregularity of rhythm.

Systolic and diastolic blood pressure are expressed as the height (in millimeters) of the mercury column, for example, 146/84. Blood pressure can be measured when the patient is seated or lying on his back; the lowest point of the mercury column is set at the height of the exitus of the heart (where the aorta begins). Care must be taken in wrapping the Manschette tourniquet and applying the stethoscope; these procedures should be practiced regularly. Depending on the patient's condition, vital signs may change dramatically over time, so they should be measured several times at intervals and recorded each time.

Body temperature is expressed in degrees Celsius. Write down the location (i.e., under the tongue or in the anus) where temperature was measured if it was not measured under the arm.

Some telegrams only mention whether pulse, breathing or body temperature is "normal" or "abnormal," but measurements should be included. The physician will judge whether they are normal or not.

Although vital signs may be in the range of normal, there is the possibility of brain death if a patient does not regain consciousness. Thus it is necessary to administer first aid and watch the patient's progress carefully.



-8-

Basic life signs, which include sleep, appetite and excretion, are the physiological rhythms that are necessary for daily life. You can obtain this information only from patients who are conscious. These signs will be abnormal when the patient is sick or in an unusual state, and they can be used in diagnosis along with other symptoms.

If the patient is not sleeping well, ask him if he has trouble getting to sleep, or if he can't sleep at all, and whether this is due to sweatiness, pain, worry, etc. If the patient has no appetite, it is necessary to find out the reason for this, whether it is due to vomiting, nausea, belching, pain, etc.

Excretion means urination and defecation. It is enough to find out the frequency and the condition, color and smell of the urine and stool. If the patient has abdominal pains, be sure to collect urine in a paper cup or other container and examine it before throwing it away. Small urinary stones that are excreted are sometimes overlooked.

Pain associated with excretion is also an important symptom.

As mentioned above, it is only possible to obtain information regarding basic life signs from patients who are conscious. States of consciousness are classified in various ways, but you should know at least the following four categories.

①Lucid: Normal state of consciousness

②Semicomatose: Falls asleep immediately unless stimulated (same as somnolence)

③Comatose: Does not react to any stimulus

(4)Delirium: The patient has impaired consciousness and cannot converse, but nervous activity is strong. Patient is excited and hallucinates.

Even if symptoms are described in detail in a communication from a ship, since the doctor is not able to examine the patient, the diagnosis can only be a conjecture. Inevitably, the doctor must often say "XX is suspected," and indicate treatment for the time being.

On the other hand, you may be more interested in knowing how to treat the patient than in obtaining an exact diagnosis. For this purpose, it is necessary that questions be written clearly.

Body position and skin condition can be observed whether or not the patient is conscious. Skin condition includes skin color (yellow, pale, etc.), sweat,

moistness and elasticity. Body position means the position of the patient when lying down (on his back, on his right side, etc.). If the patient is suffering from chest or stomach pains, he may not be lying down, but sitting up and gasping for breath. The patient will most likely be in whatever position is most comfortable.



7 Pre-existing conditions

Be sure to write down any chronic condition the patient had before boarding ship, or any illnesses for which he is taking medication.

Important pre-existing conditions include high blood pressure, diabetes, heart disease and epilepsy. Some people are prone to reoccurring conditions such as ureterolithiasis. Noting "had appendectomy" is acceptable, but simply noting "has appendicitis" is not sufficient information.

If a patient has allergies, find out the cause of the allergy in as much detail as possible. Try to determine what foods or medication caused the allergic reaction.

8 Type of medical kit, names and quantities of medication on board

The medical kit contains medical supplies as required by Seamen Act enforcement regulations. There are four types of kits: Class A, Class B, Class C, and Class D. Recently, most consultations have come from ships carrying a Class B medical kit, and some ships also carry some medicines that are not on the official list. Please report any medication you have in your possession that you are likely to use, indicating the name of the medicine, whether it is in tablet or injectable form, the number of milligrams per tablet, and the quantity on board.

Statistically, the medicines most often used are analgesics and antibiotics. If it is reported that, "We have XX number of tablet A and YY ampules of injection B, "it will be easier to provide instructions for use.

For information on pharmaceutical and hygiene products provided aboard ship, consult the Japanese Medical Guide for Ships or the Medical Guide for Small Ships, both of which are edited by the MLIT.

9 Ship's position (current position at time of communication)

10 Direction of sail and scheduled arrival date at next port

These two items are necessary in cases where instructions may be needed for an emergency doctor's visit at sea, an emergency stop at port, or disembarkation and hospitalization. Since medical advice is being given without a direct examination, some doctors will be cautious and ask the ship to make port immediately.

Considering that it may take a week or more for a ship to reach its next port, however, such instructions may change. If the doctor is told that, "Even if we hurry, we can only make XX port in so many days," he may instruct the ship to continue sail until it can reach home port.

Please refer to point (P21) of the "Marine emergency care (requesting a doctor's visit at seas)" if the patient is in critical condition and you want to request an emergency doctor's visit at sea.

What to ask the patient

This should be clear from reading "Current symptoms, medication, injections, treatment, questions" and other items explained in the previous section, but here is a summary.

1 What illnesses have you had in the past? 2 When and where did you first experience your present symptoms? 3 What did you do then, and what happened? 4 How are your vital signs? (including sleep, appetite and excretion) 5 What are you suffering from most now?

You can question the patient in this way. Special attention should be paid to the following symptoms:

Pain



Location Where does the pain exist? Is it external or internal pain?

Intensity How does it hurt? For example, is the pain throbbing or piercing?

Localization Does the pain radiate to other parts of the body? Duration How long has the pain persisted? Was it momentary pain? Perceived changes Does the pain get worse or better when you apply pressure to it? Does it get worse when the pressure is removed?

Numbness

Merely reporting "numbness" is not sufficient. Be specific as to whether the patient has tingling numbness, sensitivity or paralysis.

Location, size, hardness, color, heat, presence of pus, pain if any

Cough

Cough is a symptom of diseases of the pharynx, larynx and respiratory organs. Types of cough include a dry cough, a hacking cough or a whooping cough.

Sputum

Note color, frequency and smell. Blood mixed with sputum is fresh blood (hemoptysis).

Vomiting blood

Hematemesis is vomiting of dark blood, caused by bleeding in the stomach or esophagus. Hemoptysis is brightly colored blood brought up from the lungs or trachea when the patient coughs.

Dizziness

Can occur if patient has low blood pressure or fluctuating high blood pressure. Can also be a symptom of a problem with the inner ear.

Ringing in the ears

Occurs in cases of ear diseases, low blood pressure, etc.

When referring to anything that comes in pairs, such as eyes, ears, nostrils, hands and feet, specify right or left.







Dental problems

In describing dental problems, it is necessary to specify the tooth. This is done using the following diagram. The diagram shows a frontal view of the inside of the patient's mouth, with a cross drawn between the rows of teeth. This cross separates the rows of teeth into left and right and upper and lower. The tooth closest to the center in each of the four rows, called the central incisor (first incisor), is labeled 1. The other teeth are labeled 2, 3, 4, etc., counting outward from the center. The tooth that is furthest back in each row is number 8. The total number of teeth an adult has is 32.

In order, the names of the teeth are:

1: Central incisor 2: Lateral incisor 3: Canine 4: First bicuspid 5: Second bicuspid 6: First molar 7: Second molar 8: Third molar



Since the individual names of the teeth tend to be long, they can be written as "upper left 6" or "lower right 8," etc. What is denoted as left and right are from the patient's point of view.

Up to now the most common causes of tooth pain have been gingivitis caused by tooth decay, periodontitis and pyorrhea alveolaris.



The parts of the abdomen can be classified in various ways. It is sometimes divided into four areas as shown in figure (A) below. However, this is rather rough sectioning, and the more precise divisions shown in (B) should be used whenever possible. Note that this is only meant to give a general idea of location, and that the boundaries are not exact.





In order to describe the location of lesions around the anus, imagine a clock face drawn around the anus, as in the figure above, with 12 o'clock pointing towards the scrotum.

Note "what time" the lesion is at, and describe its distance from the anus in centimeters. For example, you can report that "there is a red swelling at 8 o'clock, 6 centimeters from the anus."

4 | Actual examples of radio medical communications

Casel Case from whom gout is suspected

•First communication received (2 November)

On the steamer X, which has a Class B medical kit, the deckhand A.B., Philippine national, age 34, had swelling and pain in the joints at the base of both big toes on 30 October. Pontal was administered but then discontinued after urine volume decreased. Gout is suspected, but please advise on diagnosis and treatment.

- This was the first communication. If gout is suspected, any reports of elevated uric acid or similar symptoms will help to pin down the diagnosis. Since the condition is sometimes attributable to excessive consumption of alcohol, it is necessary to ask about the patient's drinking history.

In the return communication, the doctor said that an attack of gout was a possibility, indicated that the patient should rest and avoid drinking alcohol, and prescribed an analgesic/anti-inflammatory (indacin) along with liquids so that the patient's urine output would be about 2,000ml a day.

Second communication received (28 November)

The attack of gout subsided after a week, so he continued on board. He was examined at a hospital while the ship was in port at T city on 26 November. Uric acid was high, 11.6, and gout was diagnosed, but the patient insisted on returning to his ship and reboarded on 28 November. Now the right knee is red, swollen and painful, but there is no pain in the toes. Temperature is 37.5° C, pulse 76/min and blood pressure 118/82. Urination is 4 times at night, about 1500ml output daily. Please advise treatment.

-It is not known whether or not the hospital in T City advised him against boarding; nor is it clear whether he received medication for lowering uric acid after the attack had subsided. It would have been better if his condition between 3 and 28 November had been observed and reported. In the return communication, the diagnosis was crystalline gonarthritis caused by gout. Indacin or colchicine was prescribed for attacks, and an uricosuric after the symptoms had subsided. By 5 December his symptoms had subsided and he returned to work. Instructions were given to measure uric acid regularly, but such cases are often neglected after the attack has subsided, so careful guidance is needed in this case.

Case2 Case from whom chronic liver disease is suspected

•First communication received (27 November)

31 years old, fishing boat, jaundice in eyes and skin of the whole body for two days, growing worse. Temperature 36.8° C, blood pressure 106/62, pulse 84/min. Patient is delirious, does not focus eyes, does not eat, vomited blood several days ago but concealed it. Had liver disease before boarding ship but concealed it. Scheduled to arrive at Midway on 28 November. Please advise treatment.

-In the return communication, cirrhosis of the liver and esophageal varices were suggested, and hepatic coma was strongly suspected. Instructions were given for the patient's blood pressure, pulse rate, state of consciousness, hematemesis and melena to be observed, and for the ship to make port as soon as possible. According to the second communication in this case, the patient had been told 4 months ago in a hospital in a certain city that he had chronic liver disease, but had boarded ship without submitting his diagnostic record. If his illness had been known he would not have been able to board, but such cases sometimes occur. Unfortunately, the subsequent progress in this case is unknown because there was no further communication. \star Copy this page and use it as your communication form.

Medical consultation

(The following ten items should be reported in the first communication)

T0:

FROM: Name of vissel

Telephone nummber ,fax number and E-mail of ves	sel
TEL FAX	
E-mail	
1. Name of company · Nationarity	
2. Occupation	
3. Name of patient · Sex	Male Female
4. Day of birth (Age) D /M	/Ү
5. Patient's condition at onset of illness	
6. Current symptoms, medication, injections, treatment	_
About internal organs	About injury
	Blood pressure / mmHg⑤onsciousness
©Sleep ⑦Appetite	<pre></pre>
<pre>③Skin condition</pre>	Posture
8. Type of medical kit, names and quantities of medica	tion on board]甲 □乙 □丙 □丁
9. Ship's position	
10. Direction of sail and scheduled arrival date at ne	xt port D /M /Y
	ν / M / I

5 Feature of medical support system of Seamen's Insurance Foundation (SEMPOS)

①Available facilities

This system will be run by Japan Community Healthcare Organization Yokohama Hodogaya Central Hospital and Tokyo Takanawa Hospital.

$\textcircled{O}{\operatorname{System}}$ features

The Radio Medical Support System (RMSS) imports advisory cases reported from vessels to utilize them in conjunction with advices given by multiple number of doctors.



③Information security

To protect the information within the RMSS

Requests sent out from vessels on the ocean would include your personal information. With the deployment of the RMSS, additional information such as disease infection record and other medical records would also be stored as data within a computer system. To manage arid operate such system in a secure and practical manner, a set of stringent information security measures must be employed.

In operating the RMSS, SEMPOS have decided to enact the following measures;

Information security measure

A. Protect the confidentiality of the information

To prevent unauthorized personnel (doctors and other outsiders) to access the system, the system is designed so that a doctor must be registered with the RMSS server issued a unique key, and be certified by the computer to access the system.

B. Eliminate all external unauthorized activities

Series of measures have been deployed to eliminate computer viruses. In addition, a two to three-fold verification system has been installed in the system to prevent external intrusion of the SEMPO information Center server and the resulting alterations or information leak.

C. Make the system available for 24x7 access

To make available the system for emergency medical advices, the support system and database is maintained for 24x7 access, with precaution measures for preventing computer failures.

受信詳細確認	担当事務員	00 00	T Í
整理番号: 10-1 件名: ざっくり腰のような症状	船舶ID		
返信職反る	船別	日本汽船	
	会社名		E
	船舶名	1	
From:	薬箱	Z	
To: musen-yokohama@sempos.or.jp Cc:	患者氏名		
Subject: 医療助言通信依頼の件	患者生年月日	昭和62年05月15日	
Date: Fri, 12 Apr 2013 02:56:00 +0000	患者年齡	26	
船員保険無線医療センター御中 お世話になってあります。	患者性別	男	7
早速で恐縮ですが、本船乗組員(次席三等航海士)が船内でぎっくり腰のような症状 で 瓶海当直もままならない症状になっております。経緯も含めて下記致します。	患者国籍	日本人	-
1. 記入年月日 2013年4月12日113035T 2: 記入者氏名 三等航海士/衛生管理者 設容 設置 取名 取名 取音 日本 日本 通請 日本 日本 通請 日本 通請 日本 電話 電話 電話 電話 記念 記	履歴	受信 2013/04/12 12:01:25 1	

(医療助言受診詳細確認画面)

6 Important points in marine emergency care (visit of doctor on the sea)

1 Determining the specialty of the doctor to be dispatched

Once the general symptoms have been reported by radio medical communication, it is possible to request a visit from a doctor in a certain field of specialization, and to determine whether a nurse also needs to be dispatched.



These classifications are very useful in selecting the right specialist, and also in determining what drugs and medical supplies need to be brought.

2 Location of patient's ship, direction of sail and weather conditions The ship's location and direction of sail are extremely important.

Japan Coast Guard patrol boats (with helicopters on board) can only operate within about 1,500 nautical miles of their home base. In stormy weather, the rescue ship may reach the ship but be unable to take the patient on board. The rescue crew must transfer the patient before the doctor can examine him.

3 Actual doctor's visits at sea

If advice is given by radio medical communication that a doctor's visit is necessary, the ship's owner sends a request to a Japan Coast Guard, which in turn sends a request to the appropriate hospital. Even after a decision is made, it will be several hours before a rescue ship with a doctor on board leaves port. Because of the dangers of night flying, helicopters are scheduled to rendezvous with the ship during the daytime whenever possible.

Until the visiting doctor reaches the patient's ship, medical communications are handled by the doctor on board the rescue ship.

Please refer to (P2) when the sea emergency is requested.

	年	月	B	時	分
1 記入年月日	Year	万 Month	ы Day	Hour	Minutes
Entry Data	Standardize the	①現地時間	②日本時間	③世界時間	MINUTES
Enery Eaca	following below	Local time			h Mean Time
			0 - 1		
2 記入者名	氏名	所属			
Recorded by	Name	Post			
	船名	船種			
	Name of vessel	Type of vess	el	_	
3 船 名	国籍	①日本汽船		②日本漁船	
Name of vessel	Nationality	Japanese s	teamer		fishing vessel
		③外国汽船		④外国漁船	
	+1 <i>b</i>	Foreign st	eamer		fishing vessel
	社名			電話	
4 会 社 名	Name of company			Telephone	number
Owner or Operetor	国籍				
	Nationality 公理店を(対国的の担合)	Amont ff:	in Tana (in 11		famin
	代理店名(外国船の場合) 時刻				ioreign vessel)
5 現在の位置	时刻 Time	北緯 North latit		分 Minutes	
5 現住の位直 Current location	TTIIIG	North latit 東経	ude Degress 度	Minutes 分	
of vessel		天在 East longit		Minutes	
01 100001	(から	uue Degress 度	minutes 海里)	
		From	Degress	nautical	miles
			U		
	出港年月日	年 月	月日	時	分
	Departure Date	Year Mo	nth Day	Hour	Minutes
		出港地		国名	
6 航海日程			t of departure	Country	
Vessel's itinerary	次寄港年月日	年 月	日	時	分
	Date of next port call		nth Day	Hour	Minutes
		寄港地	c 11	国名	
	г. <i>р</i>	Name of port		Country	
	氏名 Name	性		女 female	
7 患者氏名	上 生年月日	Se 年 月	x male 日生	Temare 年齢	歳
/ 芯白氏石 Name of Patient	五十万百 Date of birth		nth Day	平 画型 Age	лх Years
Name of fatient	職種	病院名	ntn Day	nge	Iears 国籍
	Occupation	Name of hosp	ital		Nationality
		(In case of a			
8 無線医療通信をした					
	oviding radio medical c	consultation			
	 ①横浜保土ケ谷中央病院 				
	Yokohamahodogayachuo	Hospital		ne number	
	②東京高輪病院				
	Tokyotakanawa Hospita	1			
	③掖済会病院		4	病院	
	Ekisaikai hospital			Hospit	al
9 洋上救急往診を依頼					
Reason for requesti	ng a maritime emergency	doctor's call			
	原因		_		
	Reason				
		①けがか		②病気か	
		injury		illnes	S

洋上救急患者質問表/Maritime Questionnaire for Emergency Cases

	Dバイタルサイン (呼吸数、脈拍等の基礎的な生命に関するデータ) rent vital signs (Date on basic life signs such as breathing and pulse rate)
	(Measured at hour minutes)
	A 意識状態: ①清明(簡単な質問に答えられる) State of Lucid
	state of Lucia consciousness ②せん妄(興奮したり暴れたりしている。訳の分からない事を言う。) Frenetic
	③半昏睡(痛み刺激を与えると手足を動かす。) Semicomatose
	④昏睡(痛み刺激にも手足を動かさない。)
	Comatose Bけいれん: ①ある ②ない
	Convulsions yes no
	C体温:度C 血圧: / mmHg Body temperature ℃ Blood Pressure
	脈拍数:
	Pulse rateminuteBreathingminuteD 瞳孔の直径:左mm/右mm
	Diameter of pupil Left Right
	E 痛みと苦しさ:①どの部位か Pain Where is the pain?
	Pain Where is the pain? ②どういう痛みか
	What type of pain it?
	(例/ズキンズキン、針で刺された、重苦しい等) (e.g., throbbing pain, stabbing pain, crushing pain, etc.)
	③痛みが続くか Is the pain always present?
	④何処へ響くか
	Where does the pain radiate? ⑤圧迫で楽か
	Does pressure relieve the pain? F 出血とその持続程度(出血の時期、出血量、出血の状況等):
	Bleeding factors and duration (When, amount, condition, etc.)
	①傷よりの出血 ②吐血
	Bleeding from a wound Vomiting of blood ③かっ血 ④尿への出血
	Spitting of blood Blood in urine
	⑤大便への出血 ⑥その他 Pland in faces Other
	Blood in facesOtherG 食事:①摂取できる②摂取できない③少し食べられる
	Food able to ingest unable to ingest able to ingest small amounts
11 アレルギー Allergies	①ある(原因) ②ない yes (cause[s])) no
	」 そに受けた手術も含む) ry (including surgeries in the past)
13 血液型 Blood type	①A ②B ③AB ④0 ⑤不明 unknown14 アルコールの量 Amount of alcohol consumption①強い ②中程度 ③弱い heavy moderate scant
15 最近の健康診	↓ 「「「」」」」) 参断は何時か 年月日(病院名) recent physical examination Year Month Day (Name of hospital)
	から右記のような異常な症状及びバイタルサインの経過を順に記載する。
Medicate in ch	から石品のような英市な近次及びパイラルタインの柱過を順に記載する。 aronological order any changes in vital signs and the apperance of any .oms such as those listed below from the time of the onset of illness or injury.
意識 体温	痛み 出血 吐血 下血 脈拍数 呼吸数 狂暴性 排尿 排便 創傷 火傷
Consciousness,	黄疸 感覚まひ 船上での処置 その他の異常な症状等 body temperature, pain, bleeding, vomiting of blood, bloody feces, pulse rate, respiration, violent or irrational tion bowel movement injury burns changes in skin condition jaundice sensory paralysis treatment aboard the
	tion, bowel movement, injury, burns, changes in skin condition, jaundice, sensory paralysis, treatment aboard the ormal symptoms, etc
	年 月 日 時 分 Year Month Day Hour Minutes
	Year Month Day Hour Minutes 年 月 日 時 分
	年 月 日 時 分
	年 月 日 時 分

7 Medical materials equipping marine vessels described in the Ordinance for Enforcement of Mariners Act, first clause of Article 53

(Class-A medical mater	(Class-A	medical	materials)
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Classific	ation		Name	Amount
oral drug	antibiotic agent	antibiotic agent	penicillin antibiotic agent	50 g
			erythromycin	40 g
	chemotherapeutic agent	synthetic antibacterial agent	pyridone carboxylic acids	10 g
		antiviral agent	anti-influenza virus agent	as needed
	agents affecting the central	hypnotic and anti-anxiety drug	hypnotic agent	1 g
	nervous system		anti-anxiety drug	1 g
		psychoneurotic agent	psychoneurotic agent	2 g
		anti-pyretic analgesic	salicylic acids	100 g
		anti-phlogistic agent	phenylacetic acids	50 g
			combination drug	as needed
	peripheral nervous system agent	anti-spasmodic agent	anti-spasmodic agent	as needed
	sensory organ agent	anti-vertigenous drug	anti-vertigenous drug	as needed
	cardiovascular agent	cardiotonic agent	cardiotonic agent	as needed
		anti-arrhythmic agent	anti-arrhythmic agent	as needed
		diuretic drug	diuretic drug	as needed
		hypotensive agent	hypotensive agent	as needed
		vasodilator	coronary vasodilator	as needed
			peripheral vasodilator	as needed
	respiratory organ agent	anti-tussive expectorant drug	anti-tussive expectorant drug	as needed
		bronchodilator	bronchodilator	as needed
	digestive organ agent	stomachic digestive agent	stomachic digestive agent	500 tablets
		antacid agent	antacid agent	as needed
		anti-ulcer drug	anti-ulcer drug	as needed
		anti-diarrheal drug and	anti-diarrheal drug	as needed
		anti-flatulent agent	anti-flatulent agent	as needed
		purgative drug	purgative drug	as needed
	urogenital drug	uterotonic agent	ergot preparation	as needed
	allergy drug	anti-histamine	anti-histamine	as needed
	hormonal agent	adrenal hormone agent	adrenal hormone agent	as needed
	normonar agont	estrogenic hormone and luteal hormone	estrogenic hormone preparation	as needed
		preparation	uteal hormone preparation	as needed
	vitamin preparation	vitamin preparation	vitamin preparation	as needed
	blood/body fluid drug	styptic agent	styptic agent	as needed
	other metabolic drug	drug for liver disease	drug for liver disease	as needed
	anti-parasite drug	anti-protozoal drug	combination drug	as needed
	anti parasite urug	anthelmintic agent	anthelmintic agent	as needed
	antibiotic agent		Ť	-
injection	antibiotic agent	antibiotic agent	penicillin antibiotic agent	5 g
drug			tetracycline antibiotic agent	2 g
			cephem antibiotic agent	5 g
		, ,, ,, ,, , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	aminosugar antibiotic agent	5 g
	central nervous system agent	hypnotic and anti-anxiety drug	hypnotic agent	10 tubes
			anti-anxiety drug	10 tubes
		anti-pyretic analgesic	anti-pyretic analgesic	20 tubes
		anti-phlogistic agent	anti-phlogistic	
	peripheral nervous system	anti-spasmodic agent	anti-spasmodic agent	10 tubes
	agent	local anesthesia	local anesthesia	20 tubes

(Class-A medical m	materials)
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Classifica	ation		Name	Amount
injection	cardiovascular agent	cardiotonic agent	cardiotonic agent	10 tubes
drug		diuretic agent	diuretic agent	10 tube
		hypotensive agent	hypotensive agent	10 tube
		vasoconstrictive agent	vasoconstrictive agent	5 tube
	allergy drug	anti-histamine	anti-histamine	10 tube
	hormonal agent	adrenal hormone agent	adrenal hormone agent	as neede
	vitamin preparation	vitamin preparation	vitamin preparation	as neede
	revitalizer	glyconutritional agent	glyconutritional agent	50 tube
	blood/body fluid drug	styptic agent	styptic agent	10 tube
		blood replacement fluid	blood replacement fluid	10 vial
		anti-coagulant	anti-coagulant	5 tube
	other metabolic drug	drug for liver disease	drug for liver disease	20 tube
	biological drug	vaccine	vaccine	as neede
	dispensing agent	solubilizer	purified water	as neede
external	dermatological	antimicrobial agent for external	wound antiseptic	
medicine	preparation	use	alcohol preparation	1,000 m
			iodine compound	200 m
			other wound antiseptic	as neede
			sterilized saline	1,500 m
			eye wash	1,000 m
			soap preparation	1,000 m
			acrinol gauze	as neede
		suppurative disease agent	suppurative disease agent	100
		analgetic anti-pruritic	zinc compound preparation	500
		astringent anti-inflammatory agent	anti-histamine for external	100
			plaster	1,000
			Corticosteroid	as neede
			other analgetic	as neede
			anti-pruritic astringent	
			anti-inflammatory agent	
		drugs for parasitic	drugs for parasitic	as neede
		dermatological diseases skin softener	dermatological diseases skin softener	as neede
	agent for dental and oral	agent for dental and oral use	agent for dental and oral use	as neede as neede
	agent for digestive organs	enema agent	enema agent	as neede as neede
	agent for anal diseases	hemorrhoid agent	hemorrhoid agent	as neede
			ophthalmic antibiotic agent	
	sensory organ agent	ophthalmic agent		10
			ophthalmic cortisone preparation	as neede
			ophthalmic local anesthesia	as neede
			astringent anti-inflammatory	as neede
			eye drops	
	other external medicine		Vaseline	as neede

Remarks

Peripheral vasodilator (isoxsuprine hydrochloride only), ergot preparation, estrogenic hormone, and luteal hormone preparation are not necessary for marine vessels with no female crew members.

(Class-B medical materials)

	ass-B medical n fication		Name	Amount	Amount	Note
Classi	Incation		Ivanie	(for marine	(for marine	note
				vessels	vessels	
				with crew	with more	
				members	than 30	
				30 or less)	crew	
				50 of less)	members	
oral	antibiotic agent	antibiotic agent	penicillin antibiotic (250 mg)	60 tablets	80 tablets	0
drug			erythromycin antibiotic (200 mg)	70 tablets	100 tablets	0
0	chemotherapeutic	synthetic antibacterial	pyridone carboxylic acids	30 tablets	50 tablets	0
	agent	agent		00 (401010	00 (401010)
		antiviral agent	anti-influenza virus agent	100 tablets	100 tablets	0
	agents affecting the	hypnotic and	diazepam (2 mg)	30 tablets	30 tablets	0
	central nervous	anti-anxiety drug	nitrazepam (5 mg)	30 tablets	30 tablets	0
	system	psychoneurotic agent	chlorpromazine (12.5 mg)	30 tablets	30 tablets	\bigcirc
		anti-pyretic analgesic	salicylic acids	50 tablets	100 tablets	
		anti-phlogistic	combination drug	as needed	as needed	
	peripheral nervous	anti-spasmodic agent	atropine type agent	40 tablets	50 tablets	
	system agent					
	sensory organ agent	anti-vertigenous drug	anti-vertigenous drug	30 tablets	40 tablets	
	cardiovascular agent	hypotensive agent	captopril (12.5 mg)	50 tablets	50 tablets	0
		vasodilator	coronary vasodilator (including	30 tablets	30 tablets	0
			nifedipine (10 mg))			
			nitroglycerine	20 tablets	20 tablets	0
			isoxsuprine hydrochloride	20 tablets	20 tablets	
		diuretic drug	furosemide	20 tablets	20 tablets	0
	respiratory organ	anti-tussive	anti-tussive drug	50 tablets	50 tablets	
	agent	expectorant drug				
	_	bronchodilator	bronchodilator	30 tablets	30 tablets	0
	digestive organ agent	stomachic digestive	stomachic agent	200 tablets	300 tablets	
	0 0 0	agent	digestive enzyme preparation	200 tablets	200 tablets	
		-	combination drug	as needed	as needed	
		antacid agent	antacid agent	100 tablets	100 tablets	
		anti-peptic ulcer drug	anti-peptic ulcer drug (including	150 tablets	150 tablets	
			H2 blocker)			
		anti-diarrheal drug and	anti-diarrheal drug	as needed	as needed	
		anti-flatulent agent	anti-flatulent agent	as needed	as needed	
		purgative drug	drastic purgative drug	60 ml	100 ml	
			lapactic	30 tablets	50 tablets	
		other digestive organ	domperidone	30 tablets	50 tablets	
	una ganital dar	agent	anget phonen-ti	20 +-11	20 +-11	\cap
	urogenital drug	uterotonic	ergot preparation	20 tablets	20 tablets	0
-	allergy drug	anti-histamine	anti-histamine	40 tablets	60 tablets	0
	hormonal agent	adrenal hormone agent	adrenal hormone agent (equivalent	30 tablets	30 tablets	0
	vitamin preparation	vitamin preparation	of prednisolone 5 mg) vitamin B1 preparation (5 mg)	100 tablets	200 tablets	
	vitamin preparation	vitamin preparation	vitamin C preparation (250 mg)	100 tablets	200 tablets	
	novitalizan	minonal nuar	mixed vitamin preparation	200 tablets		
	revitalizer	mineral preparation	combination formula (3 g sachet)	10 sachets	10 sachets	
	blood/body fluid drug	styptic agent	styptic agent	20 tablets	20 tablets	\sim
	anti-parasite drug	anti-protozoal drug	combination drug	as needed	as needed	0
		anthelmintic agent	anthelmintic agent	10 tablets	15 tablets	0

(Class-B medical materials)

Classification		Name	Amount (for marine vessels with crew members	Amount (for marine vessels with more	Note	
				30 or less)	than 30 crew members	
injection	central nervous	hypnotic agent	barbiturate preparation	3 tubes	5 tubes	0
drug	system agent	anti-pyretic analgesic anti-phlogistic agent	pentazocine preparation (15 mg)	3 tubes	5 tubes	0
	peripheral nervous system agent	anti-spasmodic agent	atropine-type agent	3 tubes	5 tubes	0
	cardiovascular	cardiotonic agent	combination formula	5 tubes	10 tubes	0
	agent	diuretic drug	furosemide (20 mg)	5 tubes	10 tubes	0
		vasoconstrictive agent	epinephrine preparation	3 tubes	5 tubes	0
	hormonal agent	adrenal hormone agent	adrenal hormone agent (equivalent of dexamethasone 0.5 ml)	3 tubes	5 tubes	0
	revitalizer	glyconutritional agent	glyonutritional agent (5%•500 ml)	1 vial	1 vial	0
	blood/body fluid	styptic agent	styptic agent	5 tubes	5 tubes	0
	drug	blood replacement fluid	Ringer solution (500 ml)	1 vial	1 vial	0
external	dermatological	antimicrobial agent for	wound antiseptic			
medicine	preparation	external use	alcohol preparation	200 ml	200 ml	
			diluted iodine tincture	50 ml	50 ml	
			other wound antiseptic	as needed	as needed	
			sterilized saline	1,000 ml	1,500 ml	
			eye wash	500 ml	1,000 ml	
			soap preparation	1,000 ml	1,000 ml	
		suppurative disease	antibiotics for external use			
		agent	ointment	50 g	75 g	
			gauze	5 sheets	5 sheets	
		analgetic anti-pruritic	zinc oxide oil	50 g	100 g	
		astringent	zinc oxide starch preparation	100 g	100 g	
		anti-inflammatory	anti-histamine for external use	100 g	100 g	
		agent	plaster	as needed	as needed	0
			corticosteroid	50 g	50 g	0
			other analgetic anti-pruritic astringent anti-inflammatory	100 g	100 g	
		drugs for parasitic dermatological	agent drugs for parasitic dermatological diseases	15 g	15 g	
		diseases	combination drug	as needed	as needed	1
		skin softener	organic acid preparation	1 sheet	2 sheets	
	blood/body fluid	styptic agent	cellulose preparation			
	drug		cotton	1	1	0
			gauze	1	1	0

(Class-B medical materials)

Classifica	tion		Name	Amount (for	Amount	Note
				marine	(for	
				vessels with	marine	
				crew	vessels	
				members 30	with more	
				or less)	than 30	
					crew	
					members)	
external	agent for dental	agent for dental and	agent to be applied on the	25 ml	25 ml	
medicine	and oral use	oral use	pharynx			
			dental analgesic sedative agent	10 ml	10 ml	
			temporal cavity filler	10 g	10 g	
	agent for digestive	enema agent	glycerin preparation	200 ml	200 ml	
	organs					
	agent for anal	hemorrhoid agent	hemorrhoid agent	10	10	
	diseases					
	sensory organ	ophthalmic agent	ophthalmic antibiotic agent			
	agent		ointment	5 g	5 g	0
			eye drops	10 ml	10 ml	0
			ophthalmic local anesthesia	10 ml	20 ml	
			astringent anti-inflammatory eye	as needed	as needed	
			drops			
	agents affecting the	anti-pyretic analgesic	anti-pyretic analgesic	10	10	0
	central nervous	anti-phlogistic	anti-phlogistic			
	system					
	other external medic	ine	Vaseline	100 g	100 g	

Remarks

1 The injection drugs and oral drugs (only adrenal hormone agent) in this table should be used following the advice of a medical doctor.

 $2\ {\rm Injection}\ {\rm drugs}\ {\rm in}\ {\rm this}\ {\rm table}\ {\rm are}\ {\rm to}\ {\rm be}\ {\rm injected}\ {\rm in}\ {\rm the}\ {\rm hypodermis}\ {\rm or}\ {\rm muscle}.$

3 Among the drugs in this table, drugs with \bigcirc mark in "note" column must be purchased with certification of the captain.

4 Isoxsuprine hydrochloride and ergot preparation are not necessary for marine vessels with no female crew members.

(Class-C medical materials)

Classificati	<u>C medical mater</u> on	1410/	Name	Amount (for	Amount	Note
				marine vessels with crew members 20 or less)	(for marine vessels with more than 20 crew members)	
oral drug	antibiotic agent	antibiotic agent	penicillin antibiotic (250 mg)	50 tablets	60 tablets	0
			erythromycin antibiotic (200 mg)	40 tablets	70 tablets	0
	agents affecting the	anti-pyretic	salicylic acids	30 tablets	50 tablets	
	central nervous system	analgesic anti-phlogistic	combination drug	as needed	as needed	
	peripheral nervous system agent	anti-spasmodic agent	atropine type agent	30 tablets	40 tablets	
	sensory organ agent	anti-vertigenous drug	anti-vertigenous drug	20 tablets	30 tablets	
	cardiovascular agent	vasodilator	coronary vasodilator	20 tablets	20 tablets	0
			nitroglycerine	20 tablets	20 tablets	0
		diuretic drug	furosemide	20 tablets	20 tablets	0
	respiratory organ agent	anti-tussive expectorant drug	anti-tussive drug	30 tablets	30 tablets	
		bronchodilator	bronchodilator	20 tablets	20 tablets	0
	digestive organ agent	stomachic digestive agent	stomachic agent	100 tablets	100 tablets	
			digestive enzyme preparation	100 tablets	100 tablets	
		anti-peptic ulcer drug	anti-peptic ulcer drug (including H2 blocker)	100 tablets	100 tablets	
		anti-diarrheal drug	anti-diarrheal drug	as needed	as needed	
		and anti-flatulent agent	anti-flatulent agent	as needed	as needed	
		purgative drug	drastic purgative drug	40 ml	60 ml	
			lapactic agent	20 tablets	20 tablets	
		other digestive organ agent	domperidone	30 tablets	30 tablets	
	allergy drug	anti-histamine	anti-histamine	30 tablets	30 tablets	0
	vitamin preparation	vitamin preparation	vitamin B1 preparation (5 mg)	200 tablets	300 tablets	
			vitamin C preparation (250 mg)	50 tablets	100 tablets	
	blood/body fluid drug	styptic agent	styptic agent	20 tablets	20 tablets	
	anti-parasite drug	anti-protozoal drug	combination drug	as needed	as needed	0
		anthelmintic agent	anthelmintic agent	10 tablets	10 tablets	0
injection drug	cardiovascular agent	cardiotonic agent	combination drug	3 tubes	5 tubes	0

(Class-C medical materials)

Classificati	ion	ials)	Name	Amount (for marine vessels with crew	Amount (for marine vessels with more	Note
				members 20 or less)	than 20 crew members)	
external	dermatological	antimicrobial agent	wound antiseptic			
medicine	preparation	for external use	alcohol preparation	100 ml	100 ml	
			diluted iodine tincture	50 ml	50 ml	
			other wound antiseptic	as needed	as needed	
			sterilized saline	1,000 ml	1,000 ml	
			eye wash	500 ml	500 ml	
			soap preparation	500 ml	500 ml	
		suppurative disease agent	antibiotics for external use	25 g	25 g	
		analgetic	zinc oxide oil	50 g	50 g	
		anti-pruritic astringent	zinc oxide starch preparation	100 g	100 g	
		anti-inflammatory agent	anti-histamine for external use	100 g	100 g	
			plaster	as needed	as needed	
		drugs for parasitic dermatological	antibiotics for parasitic dermatological diseases	9 g	15 g	
		diseases	combination drug	50 g	50 g	
	agent for dental and oral use	agent for dental and oral use	agent to be applied on the pharynx	10 ml	10 ml	
			dental analgesic sedative agent	10 ml	10 ml	
	agent for digestive organ	enema agent	glycerin preparation	10	10	
	agent for anal diseases	hemorrhoid agent	hemorrhoid agent	10	10	
	sensory organ agent	ophthalmic agent	ophthalmic antibiotic agent	10 ml	10 ml	0
			astringent anti-inflammatory eye drops	5	5	
	other external medicin	e	Vaseline	50 g	50 g	

Remarks

1 The injection drugs in this table should be used following the advice of a medical doctor.

2 The injection drugs in this table are to be injected into the hypodermis.

3 Among the drugs in this table, drugs with the \bigcirc mark in "Note" column must be purchased with certification of the captain.

(Class-D medical material)

Classification	Name	Amount
oral drug	salicylic acids	40
		tablets
	atropine type agent	20
		tablets
	stomachic agent	100
		tablets
external medicine	wound antiseptic	25 ml
	antibiotics for external use	50 g
	zinc oxide oil	50 g
	eye drops	3

8

Telephone Number of Coast Guard Offices

Japan Coast Guard (Phone: 03-3591-9812) *Emergency telephone nummber [118]

Japan Coast Guard (Phone:	03-3591-961	2) *Emergency telephone nummber	
Institution	Phone	Institution	Phone
1st Regional Coast Guard Headquarters	0134-27-0118	6th Regional Coast Guard Headquarters	082-251-5111
Hakodate Coast Guard Office	0134-27-6118	Mizushima Coast Guard Office	086-444-9701
Otaru Coast Guard Office	0164-42-9118	Tamano Coast Guard Office	0863-31-3421
Muroran Coast Guard Office	0162-22-0118	Hiroshima Coast Guard Office	082-253-3111
Kushiro Coast Guard Office	0138-42-1118	Kure Coast Guard Office	0823-26-0118
Rumoi Coast Guard Office	0143-23-0118	Onomichi Coast Guard Office	0848-24-0118
Wakkanai Coast Guard Office	0154-22-0118	Tokuyama Coast Guard Office	0834-31-0110
Monbetsu Coast Guard Office	0153-24-3118	Takamatu Coast Guard Office	087-821-7011
Nemuro Coast Guard Office	0158-23-0118	Matsuyama Coast Guard Office	089-951-1196
Chitose Air Station	0123-23-9118	Imabari Coast Guard Office	0898-22-0118
Kushiro Air Station	0154-57-4118	Uwajima Coast Guard Office	0895-22-1256
Hakodate Air Station	0138-58-3515	Hiroshima Air Station	0848-86-9191
2nd Regional Coast Guard Headquarters	022-363-0111	7th Regional Coast Guard Headquarters	093-321-2931
Aomori Coast Guard Office	017-734-2421	Senzaki Coast Guard Office	093-321-3215
Hachinohe Coast Guard Office	0178-33-1221	Moji Coast Guard Office	093-761-2497
Kamaishi Coast Guard Office	0193-22-3820	Wakamatu Coast Guard Office	092-281-5865
Miyagi Coast Guard Office	022-363-0114	Fukuoka Coast Guard Office	0944-53-0521
Akita Coast Guard Office	018-845-1621	Miike Coast Guard Office	0955-74-4321
Sakata Coast Guard Office		Karatsu Coast Guard Office	095-827-5133
Fukushima Coast Guard Office	0246-53-7111	Nagasaki Coast Guard Office	0956-31-6003
Sendai Air Station	0240 03 1111	Sasebo Coast Guard Office	0920-52-0640
3rd Regional Coast Guard Headquarters	045-211-1118	Tushima Coast Guard Office	0920 92 0040
Yokohama Coast Guard Office	045-671-0118	Oita Coast Guard Office	0837-26-0241
Tokyo Coast Guard Office	03-5564-1118	Fukuoka Air Station	092-441-8315
Ibaraki Coast Guard Office	029-263-4118	8th Regional Coast Guard Headquarters	0773-76-4100
Chiba Coast Guard Office	023 203 4118	Maizuru Coast Guard Office	0773-76-4120
Choshi Coast Guard Office	043 301 0118	Tsuruga Coast Guard Office	0770-22-0191
Yokosuka Coast Guard Office	046-862-0118	Sakai Coast Guard Office	0859-42-2531
Shimoda Coast Guard Office	040-802-0118	Miho Air Station	0855-27-0771
Shimizu Coast Guard Office		Hamada Coast Guard Office	0859-45-1100
Haneda Air Station			
	03-3747-1118 03-3747-7118	9th Regional Coast Guard Headquarters	025-285-0118
Haneda Special Rescue Station		Niigata Coast Guard Office	025-247-0118
4th Regional Coast Guard Headquarters	052-661-1611	Fusiki Coast Guard Office	0766-45-0118
Nagoya Coast Guard Office		Kanazawa Coast Guard Office	0767-52-9118
Yokkaichi Coast Guard Office	059-357-0118	Nanao Coast Guard Office	076-266-6118
Owase Coast Guard Office	0599-25-0118	Niigata Air Station	025-273-8118
Toba Coast Guard Office		10th Regional Coast Guard Headquarters	099-250-9800
Chubu Airport Coast Guard Air Station		Kumamoto Coast Guard Office	099-222-6680
5th Regional Coast Guard Headquarters	078-391-6551	Miyazaki Coast Guard Office	0964-52-3103
Osaka Coast Guard Office		Kagoshima Coast Guard Office	0987-22-3021
Kobe Coast Guard Office	073-402-5850	Kushikino Coast Guard Office	0996-32-2205
Himeji Coast Guard Office	0739-22-2000	Amami Coast Guard Office	0997-52-5811
Wakayama Coast Guard Office		Kagoshima Air Station	0995-58-2541
Tanabe Coast Guard Office .	079-231-5063	11th Regional Coast Guard Headquarters	098-867-0118
Tokushima Coast Guard Office	0885-33-2244	Naha Coast Guard Office	098-951-0118
Kochi Coast Guard Office	088-832-7111	lshigaki Coast Guard Office	0980-83-0118
Kansai Airport Coast Guard Air Station	072-455-1235	Nakagusuku Coast Guard Office	098-938-7118
		Naha Air Station	098-858-0118
		lshigaki Air Station	0980-86-8511

海上保安機関一覧

Deployment of Japan Coast Guard





1. Company name and ship's nationality

2. Patient's occupation

3. Name and sex

4. Birth date

5. Patient's condition at onset of illness

6. Current symptoms, medication, injections, treatment, and questions

7. Pre-existing conditions

8. Type of medical kit, names and quantities of medication on board

9. Ship's position

10. Direction of sail, scheduled arrival date at next port

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