

無線医療助言通信ハンドブック

Handbook of Advice on Radio Medical communications



全国健康保険協会
船員保険

Japan Health Insurance Association Seamen's Insurance Department



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1 What is radio medical consultation?

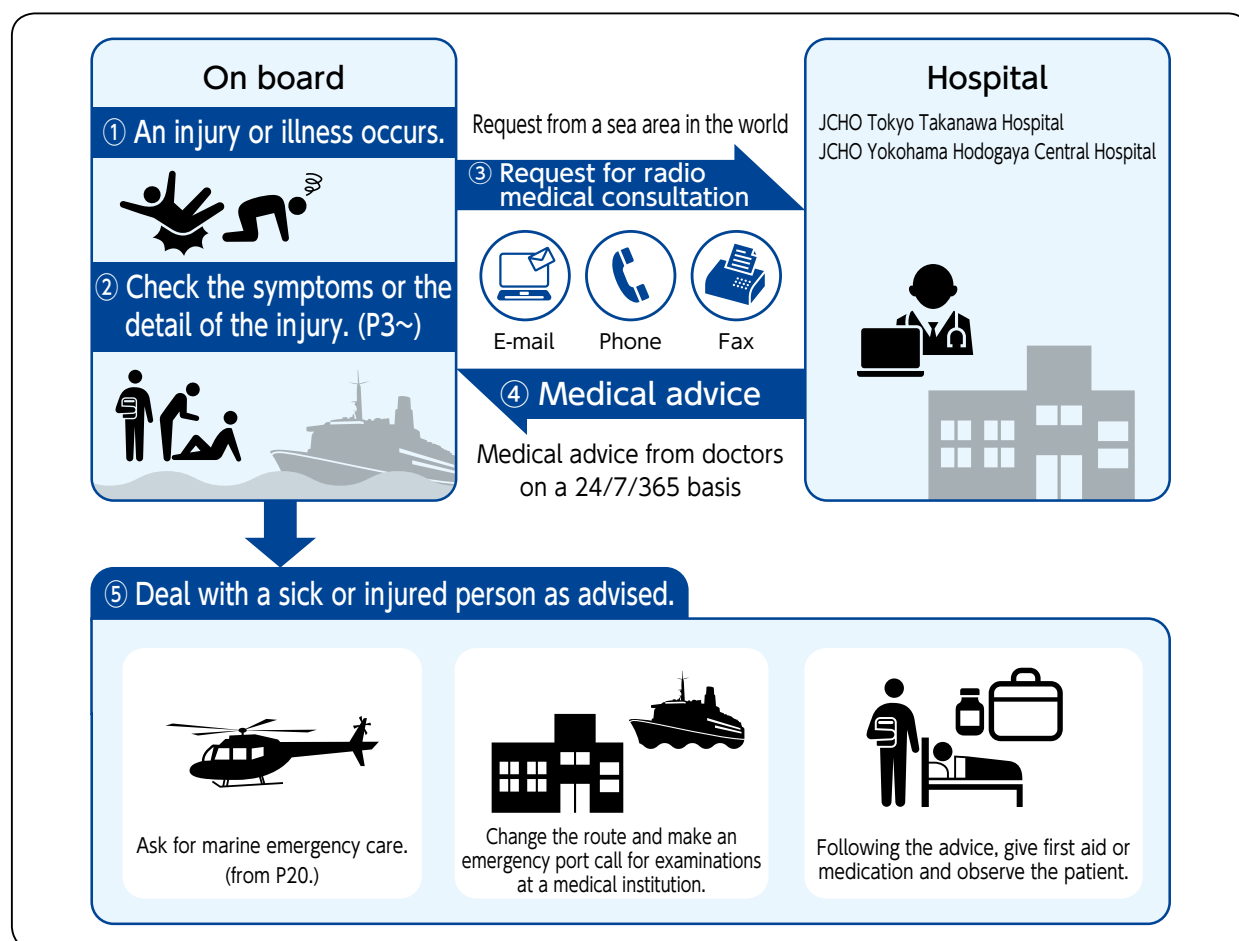
The radio medical consultation service is a 24-hours-a-day, free radio communication service for all ships seeking medical advice while at sea. This service is provided based on “Maritime Labour Convention, 2006”.

Through this service, ships at sea, when any of their crew members suffers an illness or an injury, can seek professional advice on onboard first aid, care and nursing of the patient and obtain advice and instructions on first aid from a doctor by sending 10 essential items of information, such as the patient’s symptoms, drugs available onboard and their quantities, to a shore-based designated medical institution by e-mail or any other means.

To receive medical consultation

To obtain medical advice from a doctor, a ship’s healthcare staff must send a request for consultation by e-mail, fax, wireless telephone or other means (paid communications).

(The Seamen’s Insurance Department entrusts the radio medical consultation service to JCHO Tokyo Takanawa Hospital and JCHO Yokohama Hodogaya Central Hospital.)



By e-mail, images, such as an image of the injury or skin disease, can also be sent besides text, which helps the doctor grasp the condition in detail and provide more appropriate advice.



List of radio medical consultation providers in Japan

Radio medical consultation is provided by the following medical institutions in Japan.
(Communications by any of the following means are to be paid by service users.)

●E-mail, Tel./Fax no

Name	Tel./Fax no, E-mail		Address
JCHO Tokyo Takanawa Hospital	TEL FAX E-mail	03-3443-9191 03-3440-5368 tokyo@museniryo.jp	3-10-11 Takanawa, Minato-ku, Tokyo 108-8606
JCHO 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

●Tel./Fax no

Name	Tel./Fax no, E-mail		Address
Otaru Ekisaikai Hospital	TEL FAX	0134-24-0325 0134-24-0326	1-4-1 Inaho, Otaru 047-0032
Miyagi Rifu Ekisaikai Hospital	TEL FAX	022-767-2151 022-767-2156	51 Shintaishido Aza Morigo, Rifu-cho, Miyagi-gun, 981-0103
Yokohama Ekisaikai Hospital	TEL FAX	045-261-8191 045-261-8149	1-2 Yamada-cho, Naka-ku, Yoko- hama 231-0036
Nagoya Ekisaikai Hospi- tal	TEL FAX	052-652-7711 052-652-7783	4-66 Shonen-cho, Nakagawa-ku, Nagoya 454-8502
Osaka Ekisaikai Hospital	TEL FAX	06-6581-2881 06-6584-1807	2-1-10 Honden, Nishi-ku, Osaka 550-0022
Kobe Ekisaikai Hospital	TEL FAX	078-781-7811 078-781-1511	1-21-1 Manabigaoka, Tarumi-ku, Kobe 655-0004
Moji Ekisaikai Hospital	TEL FAX	093-321-0984 093-331-7085	1-3-1 Kiyotaki, Moji-ku, Kitaky- usyu, 801-8550
Nagasaki Ekisaikai Hospital	TEL FAX	095-824-0610 095-822-9985	5-16 Kabashima-cho, Nagasaki, 850-0034

2 Essentials of radio medical consultations

To obtain appropriate advice on treatment and first aid from a doctor, give as detailed information as possible on the condition of the patient.

Please use medical consultations form (P16) 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 and age
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. Next scheduled stop and estimated arrival date
10. Possible ports for emergency call and estimated arrival dates
 - First choice: xx port on (month, day, year)
 - Second choice: xx port on (month, day, year)
 - Third choice: xx port on (month, day, year)

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.

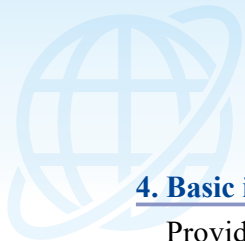
If the communication is in English or roman letters, the nationality cannot be determined, which poses problems of classification. "Ship's nationality XXXX" should be included in the communication.

2. Patient's occupation

Specify the occupation, such as ship's captain, navigation officer (mate), chief engineer, engineer, chief steward, steward, clerk, passenger and trainee. People in some occupations are prone to certain diseases. The information on the patient's occupation helps the doctor decide whether the patient can return to work while receiving treatment after recovery.

3. Name and sex

This information is necessary for communication and records. If communications are made several times, if there is more than one patient, or if requests from other ships are also being dealt with, the hospital may not be able to distinguish a patient from another without names and genders. This information is also necessary for medical history inquiries. Be sure to include it in every communication.



4. Basic information (date of birth and age) (also provide height and weight if possible)

Provide basic information. Information like age and **weight** is helpful because, for instance, **appendicitis is common among young people while hypertension, heart disease, diabetes and hyperlipidemia are common among middle-aged and elderly people, as well as among obese people.**



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

Provide the following information, including the patient's condition at the onset of the illness and treatment given.

It is necessary to keep a record of the patient's overall condition (vital signs - see below).

- Onset time of the illness
- The patient's condition at the onset
- How the injury happened
- The patient's overall condition at that time
- How the patient felt (if conscious)
- Location of pain
- Whether the patient felt numb or paralyzed
- Detail of first aid (oral medication or injection administered and its effects)

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

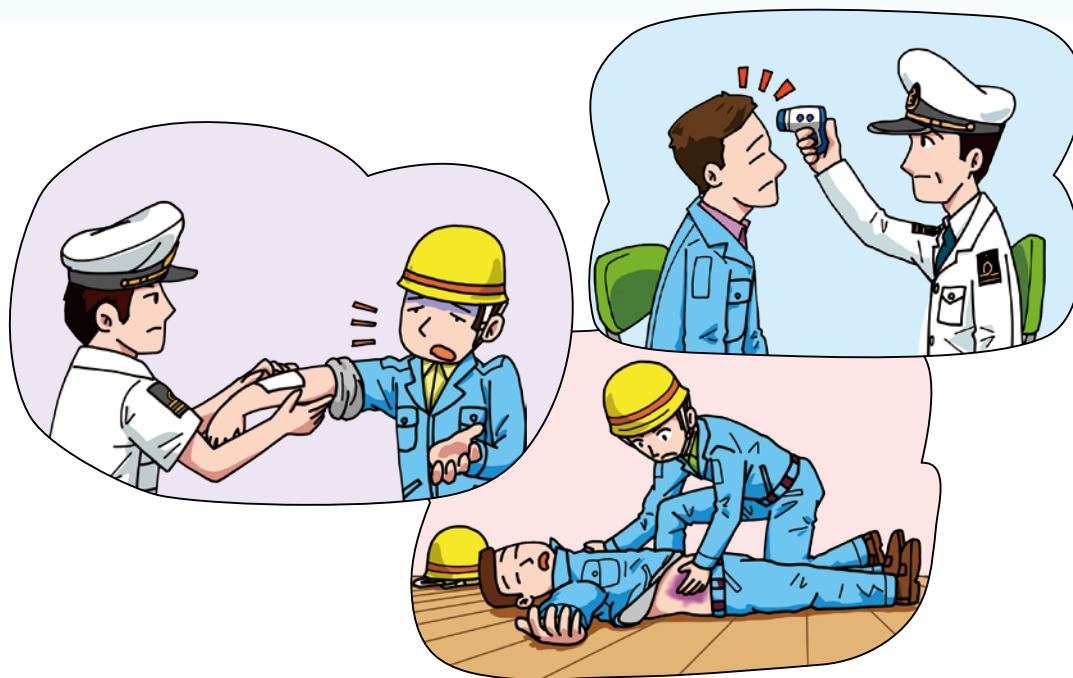
This item is the most important part of the communication. See the following explanations for how to get information out of the patient and what to observe.

In most cases, advice is not sought immediately; rather, it is sought only when the patient fails to recover after a treatment is given.

In the case of an injury, not only pay attention to visible wounds and bleeding but also check whether there is any hidden injury. Injuries to internal organs, such as the head, chest and abdomen, are often overlooked.

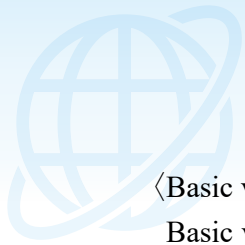
By feeling the patient's painful area with a palm, the health supervisor may be able to detect a lesion with its heat or hardness. **If there is a fracture, the patient will have difficulty moving the area and complain of a sharp pain when the area is touched.**

Grasp the overall condition as well as get precise information out of the suffering patient and write the symptoms, progress and treatments in e-mail. For this purpose, the following vital signs must be checked.






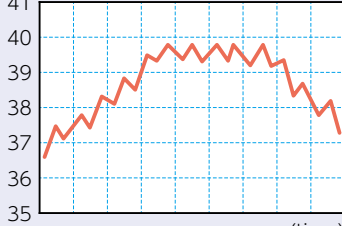
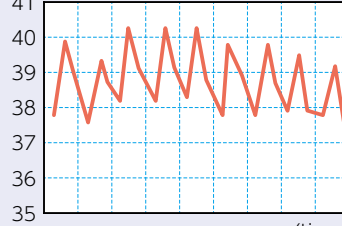


Vital signs consist of the following ten items. These can be classified into basic vital signs and basic life signs.

- 1 Pulse 2 Breathing 3 Body temperature 4 Blood pressure 5 Consciousness 6 Sleep 7 Appetite
- 8 Excretion 9 Skin 10 Position, posture



〈Basic vital signs〉






Basic vital signs are those that must be present if the patient is alive, namely pulse, breathing, body temperature and blood pressure.

①	Pulse 	<p>Touch the radial artery near the wrist with the index finger, middle finger and ring finger where the radial pulse is easily palpated. Count the pulse rate and check the strength of pulse and regularity of rhythm. If it is difficult to measure the radial pulse, palpate the carotid artery.</p>
②	Breathing 	<p>Report not only “normal” or “abnormal” but also measured figures. Mainly observe the patient for difficulty breathing and a problem with the air duct as well as breathing frequency and pattern.</p>
③	Body temperature 	<p>The body temperature should be expressed in Celsius. If the temperature is measured in any other location besides the armpit, write down the location (e.g., under the tongue and in the rectum).</p> <p>Temperature is usually measured by pressing the thermometer tip against the deepest part of the armpit. If the armpit is perspiring, wipe the sweat before measuring.</p> <p>Measure repeatedly to check the degree of fever and its type of pattern (e.g., continuous fever and remittent fever). Continuous fever is characterized by its persistence and fluctuations at a high level. Remittent fever is a type of fever in which temperature fluctuates by more than 1°C and remains above normal.</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;"> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>(°C)</p> <p>Continuous fever</p>  <p>(time)</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>(°C)</p> <p>Remittent fever</p>  <p>(time)</p> </div> </div>
④	Blood pressure 	<p>Blood pressure divides into systolic (top number) and diastolic (bottom number) blood pressures.</p> <p>Depending on the patient's condition, vital signs may change dramatically over time, so it should be measured several times at intervals and recorded each time.</p>
⑤	Consciousness 	<p>Check a level of consciousness by talking to the patient or patting his/her shoulder. There are four levels of consciousness.</p> <p>I Lucid: Normal state of consciousness</p> <p>II Semicomatose: Falls asleep immediately unless stimulated (same as somnolence)</p> <p>III Comatose: Does not react to any stimulus</p> <p>IV Delirium: The patient has impaired consciousness and cannot converse, but nervous activity is strong. Patient is excited and hallucinates</p> <p>Note: If the patient is at levels II to IV, report about conversation and swallowing. Forcing the patient to eat or drink something may cause aspiration.</p>

〈Basic life signs〉

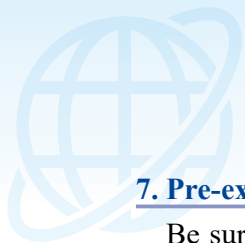
Basic life signs include sleep, appetite and excretion. You can only get this information out of patients who are conscious. These signs are the physiological rhythms that are necessary for daily life.

If these signs are abnormal, the patient may be in an unusual state or affected by a disease. They will be used in diagnosis along with other symptoms.

⑥	Sleep 	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.
⑦	Appetite 	If the patient has no appetite, find out why, for instance, whether it is because of nausea, stomach discomfort, belching or pain.
⑧	Excretion 	<p>Excretion means urination and defecation. It is sufficient to examine the frequency, characteristics, color and smell of urine and stool. When urinating during abdominal pain, urinary stones may be excreted and small stones are often overlooked. To prevent this, be sure to collect urine in a paper cup or other container and examine it before disposing of it.</p> <p>Pain associated with excretion is also an important symptom. In the case of bloody stool, vivid red color suggests bleeding around the anus, e.g., hemorrhoids, and blackish red or tar color implies bleeding from a deeper area.</p>
⑨	Skin 	Skin condition includes skin color (yellow, pale, etc.), sweat, moistness and elasticity. It can be observed whether or not the patient is conscious.
⑩	Position, Posture 	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. It can be observed whether or not the patient is conscious.

Although vital signs may be in the range of normal, there is **the possibility of severe brain disease** if the patient does not regain consciousness. Thus, it is necessary to administer first aid and watch the patient's condition carefully. **When the patient is unconscious, make sure that the patient lies on his/her left side, not on his/her back, to prevent airway obstruction by sudden vomiting.**

Even if symptoms are described in detail in communications from a ship, since the doctor cannot examine the patient directly, the diagnosis can only be a conjecture. **Therefore, make sure that the questions are specific and clear.**



7. Pre-existing conditions (also provide smoking and alcohol histories if possible)

Be sure to write down any chronic condition the patient had before boarding the ship, or any disease for which he/she is taking a medication. High blood pressure, diabetes, heart disease and **epilepsy fit** are important information on pre-existing conditions. Ureterolithiasis is a type of disease that tends to recur. **When the patient has had surgery in the past, how long it has been since the surgery is important information.**

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

Smoking and alcohol histories are helpful for the diagnosis of internal diseases.

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.

If your ship also carries some medicines besides those on the official list and if there is any medication likely to be used, report the name, number of milligrams per tablet, type (i.e., tablet or injectable form) and quantity on board.

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. Next scheduled stop and estimated arrival date

10. Possible ports for emergency call and estimated arrival dates

These two items are necessary when a doctor needs to give instructions, considering an emergency doctor's visit to the ship, an emergency port call, disembarkation and hospitalization. The doctor may recommend that the ship should enter a port immediately to be on the safe side. If, however, you tell the doctor that it takes more than a week to reach the nearest port, the doctor may give different instructions. For example, if the doctor is told, “Even if we hurry, we can only make XX port in so many days,” the doctor can think of what can be done to treat the patient while the ship is continuing the sail until it can enter a port. Please refer to point (P20) of the “Important points in marine emergency care (visit of doctor on the sea.)” if the patient is in critical condition and you want to request an emergency doctor's visit at sea.

What to ask the patient and how to identify symptoms

Ask the patient as below.

Symptoms particularly requiring attention are explained below.

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: Which part of the body does the pain radiate to? (Radiating pain)

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 and paralysis

These symptoms are common in limbs. Be specific. For example, check whether it is numbness or excessive sensitivity or whether the patient has motor paralysis on one side or in both lower limbs. Note that facial paralysis occurs suddenly on one side.

Hardness or swelling

Location, size, hardness, color, heat, presence of pus, and whether it is painful

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. **The symptom can also be caused by an inner ear problem.**

Ringing in the ears

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

Notes:

- When referring to anything that comes in pairs, such as eyes, ears, nostrils, hands and feet, specify right or left.
- In addition, check how the above symptoms and observations change with time.



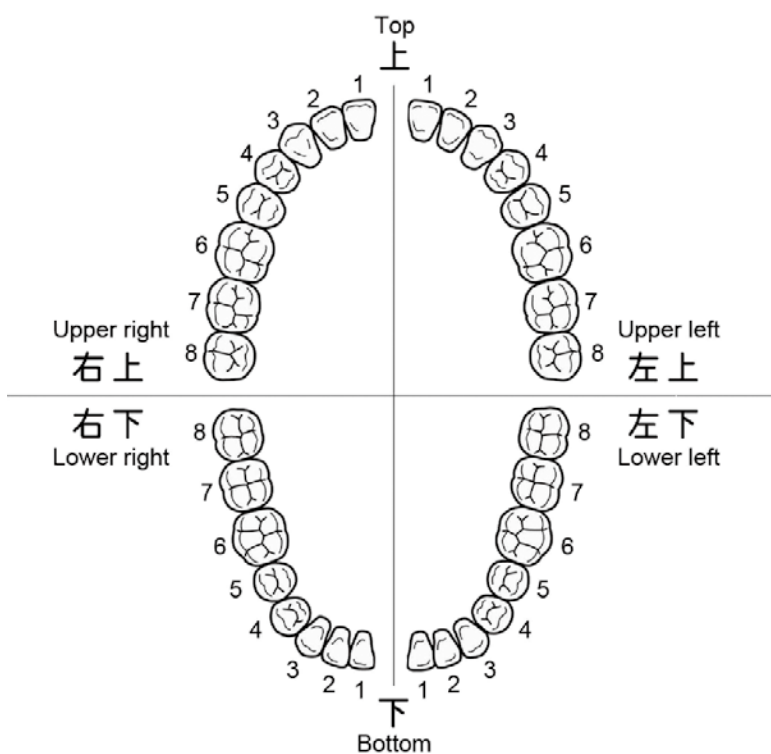


Dental problems

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.

■身体各部の名前は

身体の場所を表現するには、次の図表を参考にして書いてください。

Names of the parts of the body

Consult the following charts when referring to parts of the body.

●全身の前面図

Anterior view of the human body

右側頸部(みぎそくけいぶ)
Right lateral region of neck
右前胸部(みぎむね) 上部(みぎじょうぶ) Upper
下部(みぎかぶ) Lower
Right chest
右手関節部(みぎしゅかんせつぶみぎてくび)
Right wrist
右手掌(みぎてのひら)
Right palm
陰茎(いんけい) ペニス
Penis
睾丸(こうがん) Testes
陰囊(いんのう) scrotum
右膝(みぎひざ) Right knee
右足果部(みぎあしうしろ) Right medial malleolus
右外果部(みぎそとくるぶし) Right lateral malleolus
右第1趾(みぎだいいちあしゆび) Right big toe
第2～第5趾(みぎだいに～あしゆび) Right toes 2-5

正中線
(せいちゅうせん)
Median line

前頭部(ぜんとうぶ) Frontal region
前頸部(ぜんけいぶ) Anterior region of neck
左鎖骨部(ひだりさこつぶ)
Left clavicle, left clidal region
左肩(ひだりかた) Left shoulder
左乳房(ひだりちぶさ) Left nipple
左上腕内側面(ひだりじょうわんないそくめん)
Medial surface of upper left arm
左肘窩(ひだりひじないそくめん)
Medial surface of left elbow
左前腕内側面(ひだりぜんわんないそくめん)
Medial surface of left forearm
左拇指(ひだりおやゆび) Left thumb
左示指(ひだりひとさしゆび) Left index finger
左中指(ひだりなかゆび) Left middle finger
左環指(ひだりくすりゆび) Left ring finger
左小指(ひだりこゆび) Left little finger
左鼠径部(ひだりそけいぶ) Left groin
左大腿前面(ひだりだいたいぜんめん)
Anterior surface of left thigh
左下腿前面(ひだりかたいぜんめん)
Anterior surface of left crus
左足関節部(ひだりそくかんせつぶ) Left ankle
左足背(ひだりあしのこう) Left instep

●全身の背面図

Posterior view of the human body

後頭部(こうとうぶ) Occipital region
左背部(ひだりせなか) 上部(みぎじょうぶ) Upper
下部(みぎかぶ) Lower
Left back
左上腕外側面(ひだりじょうわんがいそくめん)
Lateral surface of left upper arm
左肘部(ひだりひじぶ) Left elbow
左前腕外側面(ひだりぜんわんがいそくめん)
Lateral surface of left forearm
左手背(ひだりてのこう) Back of left hand
左膝窩(ひだりひざはいめん)
Dorsal surface of left knee
左アキレス腱部(ひだりアキレスけんぶ)
Left Achilles tendon

頭頂部(とうちょうぶ) Parietal region
右側頭部(みぎそくとうぶ) Right temporal region
頂部(えりくび) Nape
右肩(みぎかた) Right shoulder
右肩甲骨部(みぎけんこうこつぶ)
Right scapular region
右腰部(みぎこしぶ) Right lumbar region
右臀部(みぎでんぶ) Right buttock
右大腿背面(みぎだたいはいめん)
Dorsal surface of right thigh
右下腿背面(みぎかたいはいめん)
Dorsal surface of right crus
右足踵(みぎあしのうら) Sole of right foot

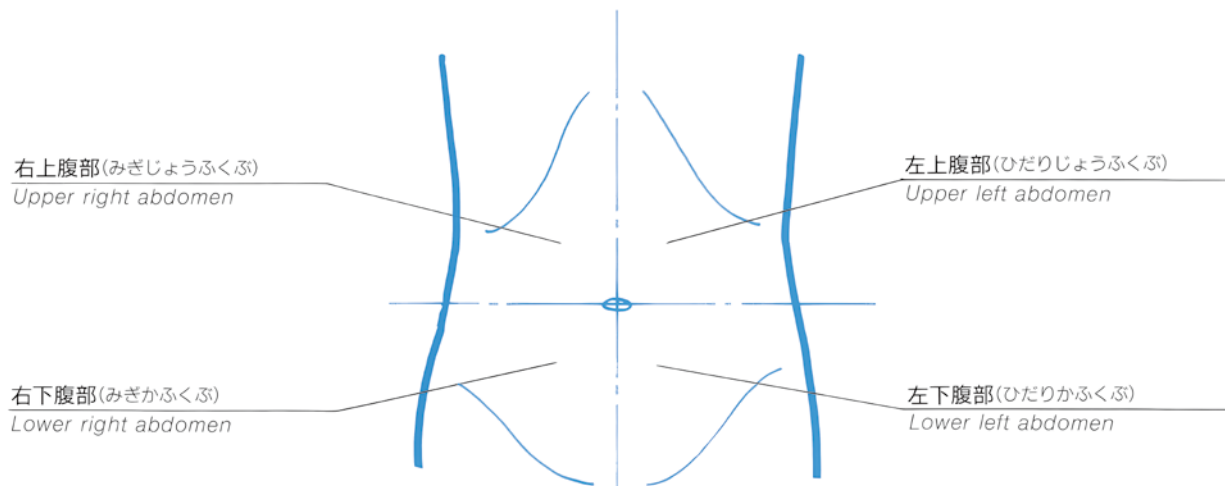


The parts of the abdomen can be classified in various ways. It is sometimes divided into four areas as shown in figure (A) below. However, this is rather rough sectioning, and the more precise divisions shown in (B) should be used whenever possible. Note that this is only meant to give a general idea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

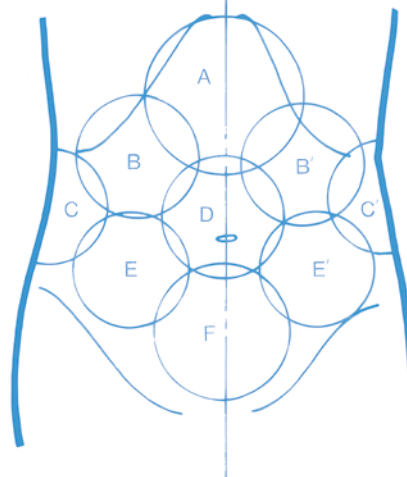
●腹部図

Parts of the abdomen

(A)



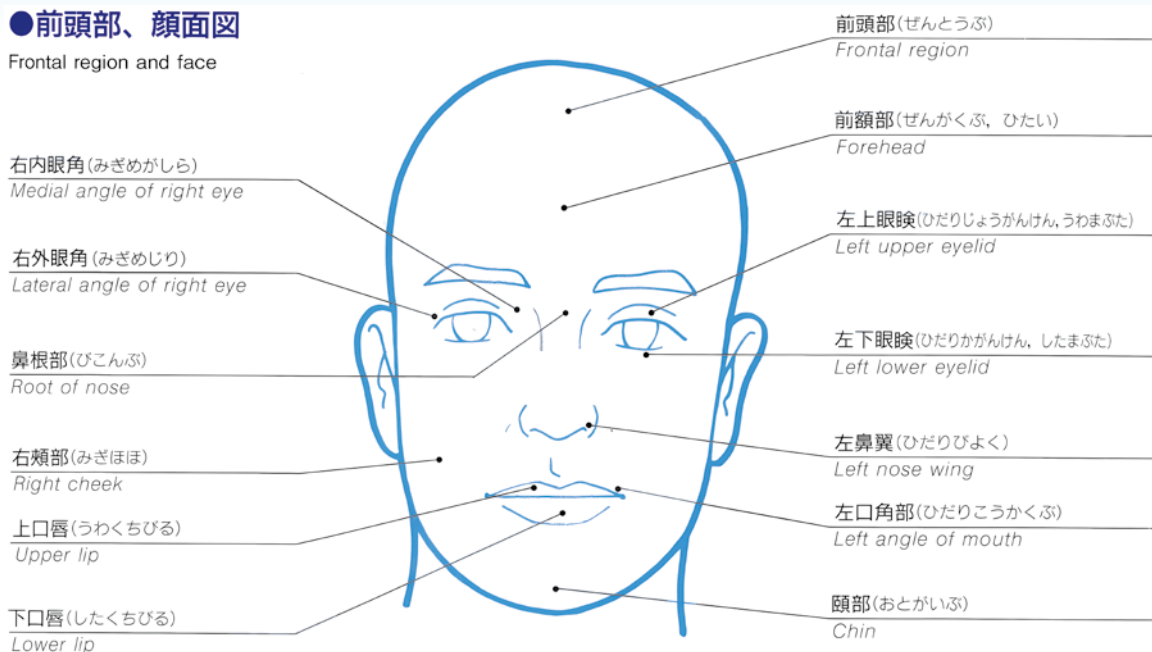
(B)



- A : 心窩部(しんかぶ)
Epigastrium
- B, B' : (右, 左)季肋部
(みぎ, ひだりきろくぶ)
(Right, left) hypochondrium
- C, C' : (右, 左)側腹部
(みぎ, ひだりそくふくぶ)
(Right, left) flank
- D : 臍周囲部(へそしゅういぶ)
Umbilical region
- E, E' : (右, 左)下腹部
(みぎ, ひだりかふくぶ)
(Right, left) lower abdomen
- F : 下腹部(かふくぶ)
Hypogastrum

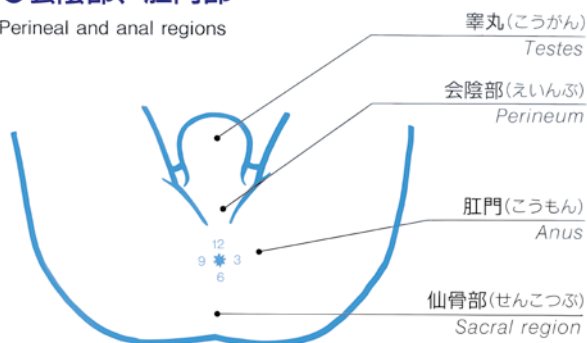
●前頭部、顔面図

Frontal region and face



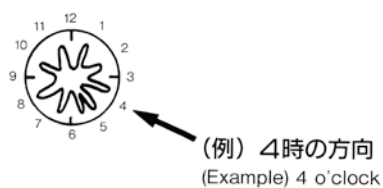
●会陰部、肛門部

Perineal and anal regions



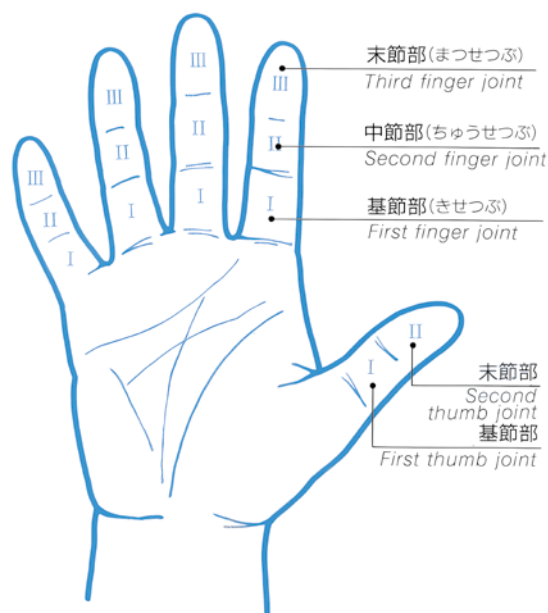
肛門病変部位の記載法 (時計表現法)

Describing the location of anal lesions (clock method)



●手掌、手指部図

Palm and fingers



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, express "There is a red swelling at the 8 o'clock position, 6 cm from the anus."

3 Actual examples of radio medical communications

Case1 Case suspected of acute cholecystitis or acute appendicitis

- First communication received: E-mail

On the fishing boat X, which has a Class B medical kit, the boatswain, a male aged 55, had acute pain in the area from the pit of the stomach to the navel during the operation. He had been constipated and had no defecation for four days. He was given an enema but only hard stool was excreted. He had a severe pain that night. The symptom at that time was abdominal pain. When pressed above the navel, he felt a severe pain. Lying on his back was painful. It hurt just to breathe. He had a severe throbbing pain when moving. He looked pale. He ate rice porridge. His body temperature was 38.3°C, blood pressure was 157/90 and pulse was 98. He had been taking medications for hypertension and high cholesterol. He was diagnosed with gallbladder polyp in his 20s. He hadn't seen a doctor ever since.

The internist was in charge because of the symptoms, from which acute cholecystitis or acute appendicitis was suspected. Severe abdominal pain and fever were observed and he was considered to be in very bad condition. Considering the possibility of peritonitis, it was likely that surgery would be required. The doctor instructed that the patient be transferred immediately from the ship to a general hospital.

- Second communication received: E-mail

The ship notified the Japan Coast Guard (JCG) via the shipping company. A JCG patrol boat came to the ship, administered first aid and transferred the patient by helicopter to a hospital.

Comments

In this case, only drugs for hypertension and high cholesterol were in the e-mail. Considering side effects due to drug-drug interaction, if information such as other diseases he had, medications used and the next scheduled stop and estimated arrival date were provided, advice and judgment could be made more promptly.

This is an example of why it is desirable to include the 10 items of information in the first communication.



Case2 Case suspected of contact dermatitis or autosensitization dermatitis

•First communication received: E-mail

Navigation officer, a male aged 23. In the early part of xx month, a wound was caused in the chest where clothes rubbed against the skin. Body fluid oozed out and eczema spread. Later, the patient had an itch in his right wrist just like that of insect bites. As he scratched, eczema spread to his right hand fingers and both wrists. He was not allergic to any food, but he remembered eating a mango every other day since the end of xx month. He had a stinging pain when something rubbed against the skin or sweat touched the area but it was not as painful as he could not sleep. His body temperature was 35.8°C and he was experiencing no other discomfort. He had an appetite and no problem with sleep.

To this e-mail, photographs of the affected areas (around the chest, both wrists and right hand fingers) were attached and advice on prescription was sought. The dermatologist was in charge because of the symptoms. As contact dermatitis or autosensitization dermatitis was suspected, the doctor prescribed Rinderon-V ointment to be applied twice a day for irregular erythema in the chest and erythema in the hands and fingers, Oronine H ointment to also be used in addition several times a day when itch was intense, and Polaramine tablet (2 mg) to be orally administered once a day before bed.

•Second communication received: E-mail

Approximately two hours after the dermatologist replied, the ship sent e-mail again saying they had Oronine H ointment in stock but no stock of the other two. After receiving a list of medications in their medical kit and information on drugs on hand besides those on the list, the dermatologist gave renewed orders for Stonarhini Z gel to be orally administered once a day before bed and hydrocortisone 1% cream to be applied twice a day in addition to Oronine H ointment.

Comments

This is an example of why it is desirable to include the 10 items of information in the first communication. Medications in stock vary from ship to ship. The communication would have been more effective if the medication list had been attached to the first e-mail.

What was good was that they attached images of the affected areas and provided information on changes in itch and pain. Particularly in the case of surgical diseases, the more images are provided, the more easily doctors can give advice and make decisions.



★Copy this page and use it as your communication form

Medical consultation

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

TO:

FROM: Name of vessel

Telephone number, fax number and E-mail of vessel

TEL

FAX

E-mail

1. Company name and ship's nationality			
2. Patient's occupation			
3. Name and sex		<input type="checkbox"/> Male	<input type="checkbox"/> Female
4. Birth date and age	D	/M	/Y (Age)
5. Patient's condition at onset of illness			
6. Current symptoms, medication, injections, treatment, and questions <input type="checkbox"/> About internal organs <input type="checkbox"/> About injury			
①Pulse / min	②Breathing / min	③Temperature °C	④Blood pressure /
⑤consciousness	⑥Sleep	⑦Appetite	⑧Excretion
⑨Skin condition	⑩Position, Posture		
7. Pre-existing conditions			
8. Type of medical kit, names and quantities of medication on board		<input type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D	
9. Next scheduled stop and estimated arrival date			
10. Possible ports for emergency call and estimated arrival dates First choice: Second choice: Third choice:			

Medical consultation (Example entries)

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

TO:

FROM: Name of vessel

Telephone number, fax number and E-mail of vessel

TEL

FAX

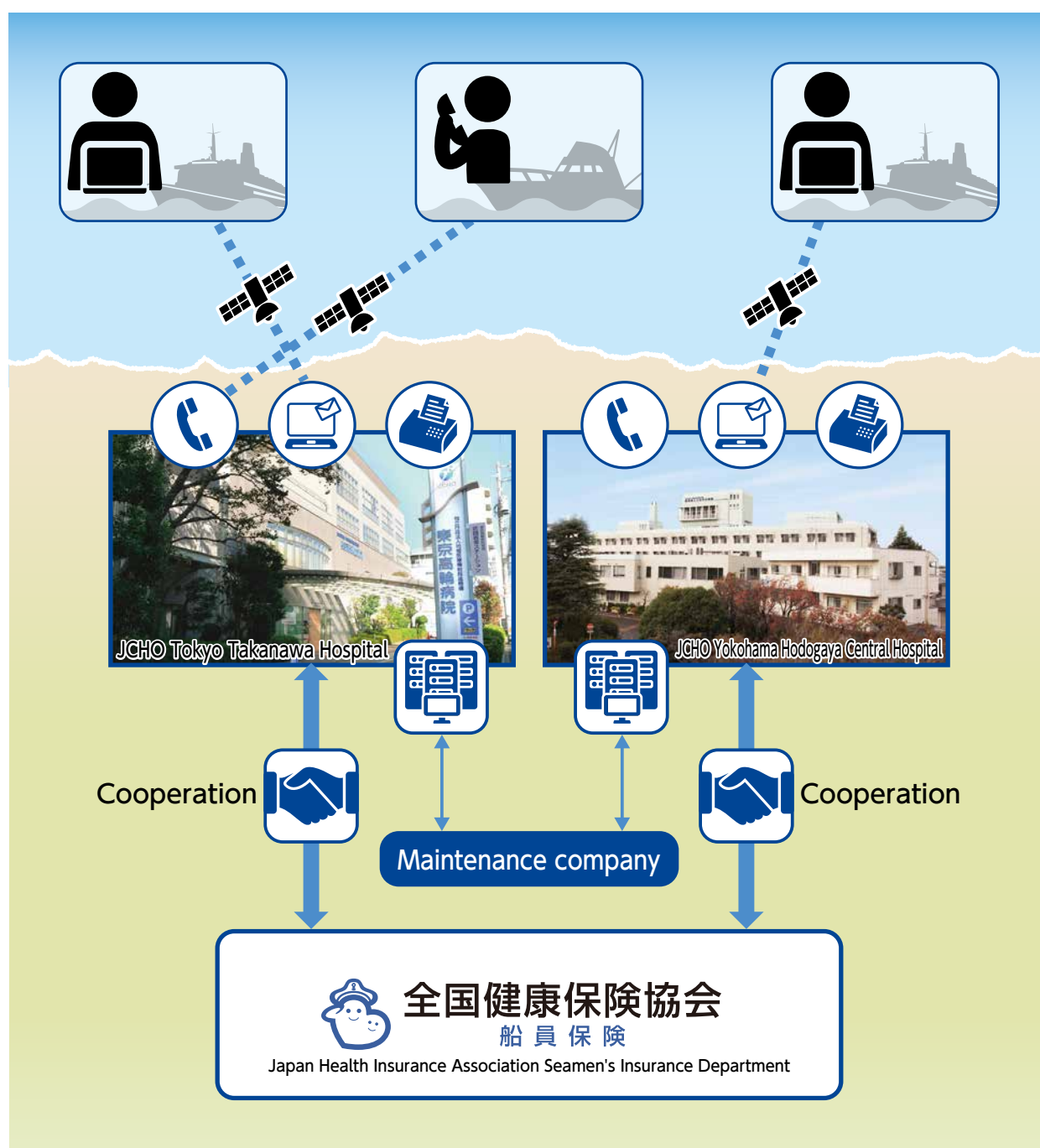
E-mail

1. Company name and ship's nationality XX Kisen Co., Ltd. (Japanese national)			
2. Patient's occupation Engineer			
3. Name and sex Taro Sempo		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Male	<input type="checkbox"/> Female
4. Birth date and age	D 29 /M December /Y 1989	(Age 35)	
5. Patient's condition at onset of illness Eczema all over the body			
6. Current symptoms, medication, injections, treatment, and questions <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> About internal organs <input type="checkbox"/> About injury Should the patient avoid working in a hot place as perspiration is hindered? Do the symptoms worsen if left untreated? How should we treat the patient? Is medication necessary? The symptoms are not severe and no medication or injections has been given.			
①Pulse 68 / min ②Breathing 70 / min ③Temperature 36.5 °C ④Blood pressure 139 / 80 ⑤consciousness Conscious ⑥Sleep Getting enough sleep ⑦Appetite Normal ⑧Excretion Normal ⑨Skin condition A lot of eczema ⑩Position, Posture Normal			
7. Pre-existing conditions Bronchial asthma			
8. Type of medical kit, names and quantities of medication on board We attached a list of medications.		<input type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D	
9. Next scheduled stop and estimated arrival date Osaka Port on May 20			
10. Possible ports for emergency call and estimated arrival dates First choice: Singapore in late April Second choice: Philippines in early May Third choice: None			

4 Outline of the radio medical support system

About the radio medical support system

The radio medical support system (RMSS) is a system the Seamen's Insurance Department lends to the consultation providers (JCHO Tokyo Takanawa Hospital and JCHO Yokohama Hodogaya Central Hospital) free of charge to help them promptly perform the radio medical consultation service (a service to provide medical advice, including instructions on first aid, from doctors in response to requests for advice from ships at sea) 24/7/365. Requests from ships at sea are sent to medical institutions by e-mail, phone or fax and they are managed by the RMSS.



Information security

Requests sent out from vessels on the ocean would include your personal information (e.g., medical history of diseases). These requests are stored as data on the RMSS.

To use the RMSS securely and effectively, the system is provided with measures against the following threats.

- Unauthorized access

To prevent a malicious third party from using the RMSS, access to the system is limited to the consultation providers, the Seamen's Insurance Department and the maintenance company.

- Wiretap

To prevent a third party from wiretapping the communications, communications are encrypted. Data are encrypted to store and a third party cannot easily decrypt them.





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

1 Determining the specialty of the doctor to be dispatched

Once the 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.

●Doctor's fields of specialization.....

1. Injuries involving broken bones —————> Orthopedics
2. Injuries involving serious blows to the head —————> Neurosurgery
3. Conditions such as high blood pressure, —————> Internal medicine and other fields
cerebral hemorrhage, etc.
4. Heart-related problems such as cardiac infarction —> Internal medicine, surgery
5. Problems involving internal organs, mainly —————> Surgery and other fields
6. Ophthalmology, otorhinology, dentistry, etc

The above classifications will be very useful in selecting the right specialist. This also helps a doctor to determine what drugs and medical supplies need to be taken with him/her.

2 Meeting with a patrol boat carrying a doctor and nurse

The Japan Coast Guard (JCG) selects a patrol boat or an aircraft to dispatch, considering the condition of the patient, location of the ship, distance from the nearest air station, patrol boats operating nearby and weather and hydrographic conditions.

If it is difficult for the JCG to handle the case alone, the JCG asks the Japan Maritime Self-Defense Force or other organizations for disaster relief operations.

As soon as they are ready, the relevant regional Coast Guard organization dispatches a patrol boat or an aircraft carrying a doctor and a nurse to the scene.

At the same time, the patient's ship sails to the meeting point, following the JCG's instructions, so that they can meet as soon as possible.

In stormy weather, even if the patrol boat or aircraft meets with the ship, it may require a long time to take the patient on board.

In the case of a helicopter, the meeting may be scheduled for daytime because night operations with a helicopter are subject to weather and often impossible.

Until the doctor arrives at the patient's ship, radio medical communications will be continued with the doctor on the patrol boat or helicopter.

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

1 記入年月日 Entry Data	<div> <div>年</div> <div>月</div> <div>日</div> <div>時</div> <div>分</div> </div> <div> <div>Year</div> <div>Month</div> <div>Day</div> <div>Hour</div> <div>Minutes</div> </div> <div> <div>Standardize the following below</div> <div>①現地時間</div> <div>②日本時間</div> <div>③世界時間</div> </div> <div> <div>Local time</div> <div>Japan time</div> <div>Greenwich Mean Time</div> </div>
2 記入者名 Recorded by	<div>氏名</div> <div>Name</div> <div>所属</div> <div>Post</div>
3 船名 Name of vessel	<div>船名</div> <div>Name of vessel</div> <div>船種</div> <div>Type of vessel</div> <div>国籍</div> <div>Nationality</div> <div>①日本汽船</div> <div>②日本漁船</div> <div>③外国汽船</div> <div>④外国漁船</div> <div>Japanese steamer</div> <div>Japanese fishing vessel</div> <div>Foreign steamer</div> <div>Foreign fishing vessel</div>
4 会社名 Owner or Operator	<div>社名</div> <div>Name of company</div> <div>電話</div> <div>Telephone number</div> <div>国籍</div> <div>Nationality</div> <div>代理店名 (外国船の場合)</div> <div>Agent office in Japan (in the case of a foreign vessel)</div>
5 現在の位置 Current location of vessel	<div>時刻</div> <div>Time</div> <div>北緯</div> <div>North latitude</div> <div>度</div> <div>Degree</div> <div>分</div> <div>Minutes</div> <div>東経</div> <div>East latitude</div> <div>度</div> <div>Degree</div> <div>分</div> <div>Minutes</div> <div>(</div> <div>から</div> <div>From</div> <div>度</div> <div>Degree</div> <div>海里)</div> <div>nautical miles</div>
6 航海日程 Vessel's itinerary	<div>出港年月日</div> <div>Departure Date</div> <div>年</div> <div>月</div> <div>日</div> <div>時</div> <div>分</div> <div>Year</div> <div>Month</div> <div>Day</div> <div>Hour</div> <div>Minutes</div> <div>出港地</div> <div>Name of port of departure</div> <div>国名</div> <div>Country</div> <div>次寄港年月日</div> <div>Date of next port call</div> <div>年</div> <div>月</div> <div>日</div> <div>時</div> <div>分</div> <div>Year</div> <div>Month</div> <div>Day</div> <div>Hour</div> <div>Minutes</div> <div>寄港地</div> <div>Name of port of call</div> <div>国名</div> <div>Country</div>
7 患者氏名 Name of Patient	<div>氏名</div> <div>Name</div> <div>性別</div> <div>Sex</div> <div>男</div> <div>女</div> <div>male</div> <div>female</div> <div>生年月日</div> <div>Date of birth</div> <div>年</div> <div>月</div> <div>日</div> <div>生</div> <div>年</div> <div>月</div> <div>日</div> <div>生</div> <div>Year</div> <div>Month</div> <div>Day</div> <div>Age</div> <div>歳</div> <div>Years</div> <div>職種</div> <div>Occupation</div> <div>病院名</div> <div>Name of hospital</div> <div>(In case of attending)</div> <div>国籍</div> <div>Nationality</div>
8 無線医療通信をした病院名 Name of hospital providing radio medical consultation	<div>①JCHO横浜保土ヶ谷中央病院</div> <div>JCHO Yokohama Hodogaya Central Hospital</div> <div>電話</div> <div>Telephone number</div> <div>②JCHO東京高輪病院</div> <div>JCHO Tokyo Takanawa Hospital</div> <div>③</div> <div>掖済会病院</div> <div>Ekisaikai hospital</div> <div>④</div> <div>病院</div> <div>Hospital</div>
9 洋上救急往診を依頼する理由 Reason for requesting a maritime emergency doctor's call	<div>原因</div> <div>Reason</div> <div>①けが</div> <div>injury</div> <div>②病気</div> <div>illness</div>

5

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



10 現在の患者のバイタルサイン(呼吸数、脈拍等の基礎的な生命に関するデータ) Patient's current vital signs (Date on basic life signs such as breathing and pulse rate)				
【時 分測定】 (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 consciousness Lucid 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 °C Blood Pressure 脈 拍 数: /分 呼 吸 数: /分 Pulse rate minute Breathing minute D 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? 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かつ血 ④尿への出血 Spitting of blood Blood in urine ⑤大便への出血 ⑥その他 Blood in faces Other G 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			
12 既 往 症 (過去に受けた手術も含む) Medical history (including surgeries in the past)				
13 血 液 型 Blood type	①A ②B ③AB ④O ⑤不明 unknown	14 アルコールの量 Amount of alcohol consumption	①強い ②中程度 ③弱い heavy moderate scant	
15 最近の健康診断は何時か Date of most recent physical examination	年 月 日 (病院名) Year Month Day (Name of hospital)			
16 発病 (ケガ) 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 chronological order any changes in vital signs and the appearance of any abnormal symptoms 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 皮膚の変化 黄疸 感覚まひ 船上での処置 その他の異常な症状等 Consciousness, body temperature, pain, bleeding, vomiting of blood, bloody feces, pulse rate, respiration, violent or irrational behavior, urination, bowel movement, injury, burns, changes in skin condition, jaundice, sensory paralysis, treatment aboard the ship, other abnormal symptoms, etc				
年 月 日 時 分 Year Month Day Hour Minutes _____ 年 月 日 時 分 _____ 年 月 日 時 分 _____ 年 月 日 時 分 _____				

Request for marine emergency care (when a doctor's visit is urgently required)

When marine emergency care is required, to ensure swift and reliable rescue, the ship's captain, the ship owner or any other appropriate party should call the Japan Coast Guard (JCG) emergency phone number 118, one of the JCG organizations or the Marine Emergency Medical-care Center.

●JCG emergency phone number ► **118**

●Contact information of marine emergency care support organizations

Headquarters

Available in daytime only

Public Interest Incorporated Association, Marine Rescue Japan The Marine Emergency Medical-care Center (Tokyo)	(TEL) 03-3222-8066 (FAX) 03-3222-8067
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Regional branches

Available in daytime only

Regional branches	Phone No.
Eastern Hokkaido (Kushiro)	0154-22-0118
Southern Hokkaido (Hakodate)	0138-42-1118
Tohoku (Shiogama)	022-363-0111
Tokai (Nagoya)	052-398-1016
Kansai / Shikoku (Kobe)	078-391-2125
Northern Kyushu (Kitakyushu)	093-321-2931
Southern Kyushu (Kagoshima)	099-253-7811
Okinawa (Naha)	098-868-5940
Central Area of the Sea of Japan (Niigata)	025-244-1812
Western Area of the Sea of Japan (Maizuru)	0773-76-4100

5

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



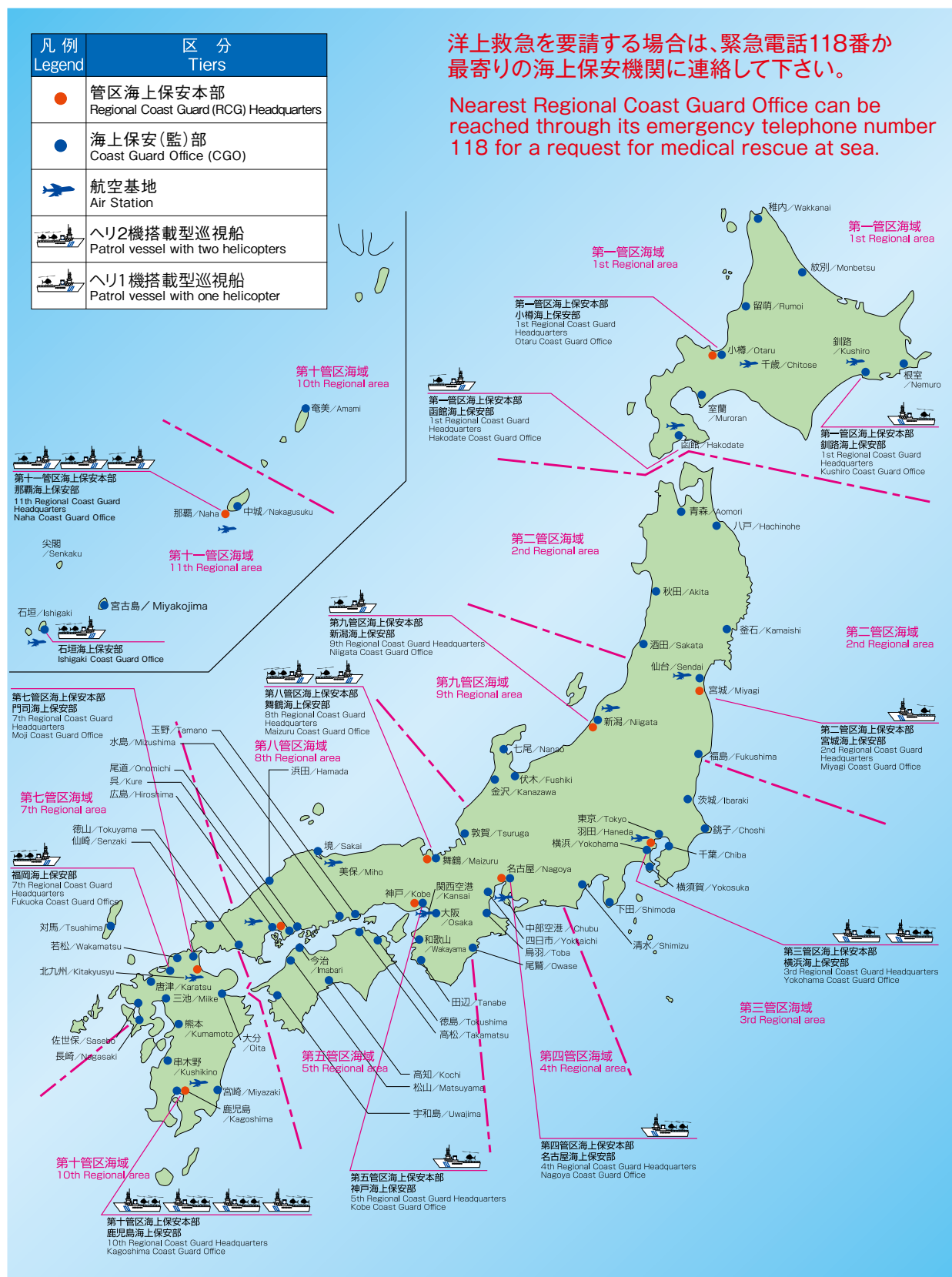
● Telephone Number of Coast Guard Offices

Japan Coast Guard (Phone: 03-3591-9812)

Institution	Phone	Institution	Phone
1st Regional Coast Guard Headquarters	0134-27-0118	6th Regional Coast Guard Headquarters	082-251-5111
Hakodate Coast Guard Office	0138-42-1118	Mizushima Coast Guard Office	086-444-9701
Otaru Coast Guard Office	0134-27-6118	Tamano Coast Guard Office	0863-31-3423
Muroran Coast Guard Office	0143-23-0118	Hiroshima Coast Guard Office	082-253-3111
Kushiro Coast Guard Office	0154-22-0118	Kure Coast Guard Office	0823-21-0118
Rumoi Coast Guard Office	0164-42-9118	Onomichi Coast Guard Office	0848-22-2108
Wakkanai Coast Guard Office	0162-22-0118	Tokuyama Coast Guard Office	0834-31-0110
Monbetsu Coast Guard Office	0158-23-0118	Takamatu Coast Guard Office	087-821-7013
Nemuro Coast Guard Office	0153-24-3118	Matsuyama Coast Guard Office	089-951-1196
Chitose Air Station	0123-23-9118	Imabari Coast Guard Office	0898-32-2882
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	0837-26-0241
Hachinohe Coast Guard Office	0178-33-1221	Moji Coast Guard Office	093-321-3215
Kamaishi Coast Guard Office	0193-22-3820	Wakamatu Coast Guard Office	093-761-2497
Miyagi Coast Guard Office	022-363-0114	Fukuoka Coast Guard Office	092-281-5866
Akita Coast Guard Office	018-845-1621	Miike Coast Guard Office	0944-53-0521
Sakata Coast Guard Office	0234-22-1830	Karatsu Coast Guard Office	0955-74-4323
Fukushima Coast Guard Office	0246-53-7112	Nagasaki Coast Guard Office	095-827-5133
Sendai Air Station	0223-22-2891	Sasebo Coast Guard Office	0956-31-4842
3rd Regional Coast Guard Headquarters	045-211-1118	Tushima Coast Guard Office	0920-52-0640
Ibaraki Coast Guard Office	029-263-4118	Oita Coast Guard Office	097-521-0112
Chiba Coast Guard Office	043-301-0118	Kitakyushu Air Station	093-474-7006
Choshi Coast Guard Office	0479-21-0118	8th Regional Coast Guard Headquarters	0773-76-4100
Tokyo Coast Guard Office	03-5564-1118	Tsuruga Coast Guard Office	0770-22-0191
Yokohama Coast Guard Office	045-671-0118	Maizuru Coast Guard Office	0773-76-4120
Yokosuka Coast Guard Office	046-861-8366	Sakai Coast Guard Office	0859-42-2531
Shimizu Coast Guard Office	054-353-1118	Hamada Coast Guard Office	0855-27-0770
Shimoda Coast Guard Office	0558-23-0118	Miho Air Station	0859-45-1100
Haneda Air Station	03-3747-1118	9th Regional Coast Guard Headquarters	025-285-0118
4th Regional Coast Guard Headquarters	052-661-1611	Niigata Coast Guard Office	025-247-0118
Nagoya Coast Guard Office	052-661-1615	Fusiki Coast Guard Office	0766-45-0118
Yokkaichi Coast Guard Office	059-357-0118	Kanazawa Coast Guard Office	076-266-6118
Owase Coast Guard Office	0597-25-0118	Nanao Coast Guard Office	0767-52-9118
Toba Coast Guard Office	0599-25-0118	Niigata Air Station	025-273-8118
Chubu Airport Coast Guard Air Station	0569-38-8118	10th Regional Coast Guard Headquarters	099-250-9800
5th Regional Coast Guard Headquarters	078-391-6551	Kumamoto Coast Guard Office	0964-52-3103
Osaka Coast Guard Office	06-6571-0221	Miyazaki Coast Guard Office	0987-22-3022
Kobe Coast Guard Office	078-331-2027	Kagoshima Coast Guard Office	099-222-6680
Himeji Coast Guard Office	079-231-5063	Kushikino Coast Guard Office	0996-32-2205
Wakayama Coast Guard Office	073-402-5850	Amami Coast Guard Office	0997-52-5811
Tanabe Coast Guard Office.	0739-22-2002	Kagoshima Air Station	0995-58-2541
Tokushima Coast Guard Office	0885-33-2246	11th Regional Coast Guard Headquarters	098-867-0118
Kochi Coast Guard Office	088-832-7111	Naha Coast Guard Office	098-951-0118
Kansai Airport Coast Guard Air Station	072-455-1235	Nakagusuku Coast Guard Office	098-938-7118
		Ishigaki Coast Guard Office	0980-83-0118
		Miyakojima Coast Guard Office	0980-72-0118
		Naha Air Station	098-858-0118
		Ishigaki Air Station	0980-86-8511

海上保安機関一覧

Deployment of Japan Coast Guard



An excerpt from “An Outline of the Marine Emergency Medical-care System” published by the Marine Rescue Japan



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

Drugs to be carried on board are stipulated separately according to their size. Regularly check whether all the required drugs are in stock.

(Class-A medical materials)

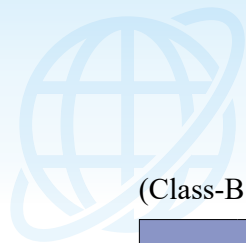
Classification			Name	Amount
oral drug	agents affecting the central nervous system	hypnotic and anti-anxiety drug	hypnotic agent	200 tablets
			anti-anxiety drug	200 tablets
		anti-pyretic analgesic	acetaminophen	as needed
		anti-phlogistic agent	loxoprofen sodium	as needed
		psychoneurotic agent	psychoneurotic agent	160 tablets
	other agents affecting the central nervous system		orexin receptor antagonist	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	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	anti-diarrheal drug and anti-flatulent agent	anti-diarrheal drug	as needed
			anti-flatulent agent	as needed
		anti-ulcer drug	anti-ulcer drug	as needed
		stomachic digestive agent	stomachic digestive agent	500 tablets
		purgative drug	purgative drug	as needed
	hormonal agent	other digestive organ agent	domperidone	as needed
		adrenal hormone agent	prednisolone derivative	as needed
		estrogenic hormone and luteal hormone preparation	estrogenic hormone	as needed
			luteal hormone preparation	as needed
	urogenital drug	other urogenital drug	dysuria therapeutic agent	as needed
	vitamin preparation	vitamin preparation	vitamin preparation	as needed
	revitalizer	mineral preparation	oral electrolyte powder	as needed
	blood/body fluid drug	styptic agent	styptic agent	as needed
		anti-coagulant	anti-coagulant	as needed
	other metabolic drug	gout therapeutic agent	gout therapeutic agent	as needed
	allergy drug	other allergy drug	allergic disease therapeutic agent	as needed
	antibiotic agent	antibiotic agent	penicillin antibiotic agent	130 tablets
			cephem antibiotic agent	90 tablets
			macrolide antibiotic agent	160 tablets
	chemotherapeutic agent	synthetic antibacterial agent	new quinolone antibiotic agent	40tablets
		antiviral agent	anti-influenza virus agent (including inhalant)	as needed
			antiherpesviral drug	42 tablets
	anti-parasite drug	anti-protozoal drug	antimalarial agent	as needed
		anthelmintic agent	anthelmintic agent	as needed
injection drug	central nervous system agent	anti-anxiety drug	anti-anxiety drug	10 tubes
		antiepileptic drug	phenobarbital	as needed
		anti-pyretic analgesic	anti-pyretic analgesic	20 tubes
		anti-phlogistic agent	anti-phlogistic agent	

(Class-A medical materials)

Classification			Name	Amount
injection drug	peripheral nervous system agent	local anesthesia	local anesthesia	20 tubes
		anti-spasmodic agent	anti-spasmodic agent	10 tubes
	cardiovascular agent	cardiotonic agent	cardiotonic agent	10 tubes
		diuretic agent	diuretic agent	10 tubes
		hypotensive agent	hypotensive agent	10 tubes
		vasoconstrictive agent	vasoconstrictive agent	5 tubes
	hormonal agent	adrenal hormone agent	adrenal hormone agent	as needed
	revitalizer	glyconutritional agent	glyconutritional agent	50 tubes
	blood/body fluid drug	blood replacement fluid	blood replacement fluid	10 bags
		styptic agent	styptic agent	10 tubes
		anti-coagulant	anti-coagulant	5 tubes
	other metabolic drug	drug for liver disease	drug for liver disease	20 tubes
	allergy drug	anti-histamine	anti-histamine	10 tubes
	antibiotic agent	antibiotic agent	penicillin antibiotic	5 g
			cephem antibiotic agent	5 g
	biological drug	vaccine	vaccine	as needed
		toxoids	tetanus toxoid	as needed
	dispensing agent	solubilizer	purified water	as needed
external medicine	agents affecting the central nervous system	anti-pyretic analgesic anti-phlogistic	diclofenac sodium suppository	as needed
	sensory organ agent	ophthalmic agent	ophthalmic local anesthesia	as needed
			ophthalmic cortisone preparation	as needed
			ophthalmic antibiotic agent	15 mL
			astringent anti-inflammatory eye drops	as needed
	respiratory organ agent	bronchodilator	salbutamol (including anti-asthmatic combination)	as needed
	agent for digestive organs	enema agent	enema agent	as needed
	agent for anal diseases	hemorrhoid agent	hemorrhoid agent	as needed
	dermatological preparation	antimicrobial agent for external use	iodine compound	200 mL
			alcohol preparation	1,000 mL
			soap preparation	1,000 mL
			other antimicrobial agents for external use	as needed
			sterilized saline	2,500 mL
			acrinol gauze	as needed
		suppurative disease agent	suppurative disease agent	100 g
		analgetic anti-pruritic astringent anti-inflammatory agent	anti-histamine for external use	100 g
			corticosteroid	as needed
			zinc compound preparation	500 g
			other analgetic anti-pruritic astringent anti-inflammatory agents	as needed
		drugs for parasitic dermatological diseases	drugs for parasitic dermatological diseases	as needed
		skin softener	skin softener	as needed
	agent for dental and oral	agent for dental and oral use	agent for dental and oral use	as needed
	blood/body fluid drug	styptic agent	cellulose preparation	as needed
			cotton gauze	as needed
	other external medicine		Vaseline	as needed

Remarks

- 1 When procuring medicines shown in this table, be sure to choose appropriate products while referring to the product names in the Japanese Medical Guide for Ships compiled under the supervision of the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism.
- 2 Peripheral vasodilator (only isoxsuprine hydrochloride), follicle hormones, luteal hormones and pregnancy test kits do not have to be provided on a ship if there is no female crew.



(Class-B medical materials)

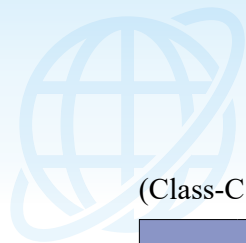
Classification			Name	Amount		Note
				Per 10 crew members	Fixed regardless of the number of crew members	
oral drug	agents affecting the central nervous system	hypnotic and anti-anxiety drug	diazepam (2 mg)		30 tablets	○
		anti-pyretic analgesic anti-phlogistic	acetaminophen (equivalent of 300 mg)	8 tablets		
			loxoprofen sodium (equivalent of 60 mg)	14 tablets		
		psychoneurotic agent	clotiazepam (5 mg)		23 tablets	○
		other agents affecting the central nervous system	orexin receptor antagonist		15 tablets	○
	peripheral nervous system agent	anti-spasmodic agent	atropine type agent	13 tablets		
	sensory organ agent	anti-vertiginous drug	anti-vertiginous drug	10 tablets		
	cardiovascular agent	diuretic drug	furosemide		20 tablets	○
		hypotensive agent	angiotensin-converting enzyme (ACE) inhibitors		33 tablets	○
			angiotensin II receptor blockers (ARB)		17 tablets	○
		vasodilator	coronary vasodilator		30 tablets	○
			nitroglycerine		20 tablets	○
			calcium channel blockers		17 tablets	○
			isoxsuprine hydrochloride		20 tablets	○
	respiratory organ agent	anti-tussive expectorant drug	anti-tussive expectorant drug		50 tablets	
		bronchodilator	bronchodilator		30 tablets	○
	digestive organ agent	anti-diarrheal drug and anti-flatulent agent	anti-diarrheal drug		as needed	
			anti-flatulent agent		as needed	
		anti-peptic ulcer drug	anti-peptic ulcer drug		150 tablets	
		stomachic digestive agent	digestive enzyme preparation		200 tablets	
			integrated gastrointestinal medicine	17 sachets		
		purgative drug	drastic purgative drug	20 mL		
			lapactic agent	10 tablets		
		other digestive organ agent	domperidone	10 tablets		○
	hormonal agent	adrenal hormone agent	prednisolone derivative		30 tablets	○
	urogenital drug	other urogenital drug	dysuria therapeutic agent		10 tablets	○
	vitamin preparation	vitamin preparation	vitamin B1 preparation (5 mg)	33 tablets		○
			vitamin C preparation (250 mg)	33 tablets		
	revitalizer	mineral preparation	oral electrolyte powder		10 sachets	
	blood/body fluid drug	styptic agent	styptic agent		20 tablets	○
	allergy drug	other allergy drug	allergic disease therapeutic agent	13 tablets		
	antibiotic agent	antibiotic agent	penicillin antibiotic (250 mg)	20 tablets		○
			cephem antibiotic agent	18 tablets		○
			macrolide antibiotic agent	8 tablets		○
	chemotherapeutic agent	synthetic antibacterial agent	new quinolone antibiotic agent	10 tablets		○
		antiviral agent	anti-influenza virus agent		100 tablets	○
			antiherpesviral drug		42 tablets	○
	anti-parasite drug	anti-protozoal drug	antimalarial agent		as needed	○
		anthelmintic agent	anthelmintic agent	3 tablets		○
injection drug	central nervous system agent	antiepileptic drug	phenobarbital	1 tube		○
		anti-pyretic analgesic anti-phlogistic agent	pentazocine preparation (15 mg)	1 tube		○
	peripheral nervous system agent	anti-spasmodic agent	atropine-type agent	1 tube		○

(Class-B medical materials)

Classification			Name	Amount		Note
				Per 10 crew members	Fixed regardless of the number of crew members	
injection drug	cardiovascular agent	diuretic drug	furosemide (20 mg)	2 tubes		○
	hormonal agent	adrenal hormone agent	epinephrine preparation	1 tube		○
			adrenal hormone agent (equivalent of dexamethasone 0.5 ml)	1 tube		○
	blood/body fluid drug	styptic agent	styptic agent		5 tubes	○
external medicine	agents affecting the central nervous system	anti-pyretic analgesic anti-phlogistic	diclofenac sodium suppository		5	○
	sensory organ agent	ophthalmic agent	ophthalmic local anesthesia	3 mL		○
			ophthalmic antibiotic agent		15 mL	○
			astringent anti-inflammatory eye drops		as needed	
	respiratory organ agent	bronchodilator	salbutamol	1		○
		gargle	gargle		25 mL	
	agent for digestive organs	enema agent	glycerin preparation		10	
	agent for anal diseases	hemorrhoid agent	hemorrhoid agent		10	
	dermatological preparation	antimicrobial agent for external use	iodine compound		50 mL	
			alcohol preparation		200 mL	
			soap preparation		1,000 mL	
			other antimicrobial agents for external use		as needed	
			sterilized saline	750 mL		
		suppurative disease agent	antibiotics for external use	16 g		
		analgetic anti-pruritic astringent anti-inflammatory agent	anti-histamine for external use		100 g	
			corticosteroid		50 g	○
			other analgetic anti-pruritic astringent anti-inflammatory agent		100 g	
			baby powder		100 g	
	drugs for parasitic dermatological diseases	antifungal		15 g		
	skin softener	organic acid preparation	1 sheet			
	agent for dental and oral use	dental analgesic sedative agent	dental analgesic sedative agent		10 mL	
	blood/body fluid drug	styptic agent	cellulose preparation		1	○
			cotton gauze		1	○
	other external medicine		Vaseline		100 g	

Remarks

- 1 When procuring medicines shown in this table, be sure to choose appropriate products while referring to the product names in the Japanese Medical Guide for Ships compiled under the supervision of the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism.
- 2 Injection drugs and internal medicines (only prednisolone derivatives) in this table are to be used under the direction of healthcare professionals.
- 3 Injection drugs in this table are to be injected in the hypodermis or muscle.
- 4 Among the drugs in this table, drugs with ○ mark in “note” column must be purchased with certification of the captain.
- 5 When determining required quantities, if the number of crew members is 10 or less, assume it is 10 and apply the quantities per 10 crew members in this table. If it is more than 10, round up the number of crew members to the nearest tens, divide it by 10 and multiply the result by the quantities per 10.
- 6 Isoxsuprine hydrochloride and pregnancy test kits do not have to be provided on a ship if there is no female crew.
- 7 Allergic disease therapeutic agents shall be excluded if their package inserts say that the agents may cause drowsiness.
- 8 When using azithromycin hydrate tablets as macrolide antibiotic agents, the quantity per 10 crew members shall be reduced to 6 tablets.
- 9 A ship with 10 or less crew members shall be equipped with two pieces of salbutamol.



(Class-C medical materials)

Classification			Name	Amount		Note
				Per 10 crew members	Fixed regardless of the number of crew members	
oral drug	agents affecting the central nervous system	anti-pyretic analgesic	acetaminophen (equivalent of 300 mg)	8 tablets		
		anti-phlogistic	loxoprofen sodium (equivalent of 60 mg)	13 tablets		
		other agents affecting the central nervous system	pharmaceutical sleep aid		30 tablets	
	peripheral nervous system agent	anti-spasmodic agent	atropine type agent	13 tablets		
	sensory organ agent	anti-vertiginous drug	anti-vertiginous drug	10 tablets		
	cardiovascular agent	diuretic drug	furosemide		20 tablets	○
		hypotensive agent	angiotensin-converting enzyme (ACE) inhibitors		33 tablets	○
			angiotensin II receptor blockers		17 tablets	○
		vasodilator	coronary vasodilator		20 tablets	○
			nitroglycerine		20 tablets	○
			calcium channel blockers		17 tablets	○
	respiratory organ agent	anti-tussive expectorant drug	anti-tussive expectorant drug		30 tablets	
		bronchodilator	bronchodilator		20 tablets	○
	digestive organ agent	anti-diarrheal drug and anti-flatulent agent	anti-diarrheal drug		as needed	
			anti-flatulent agent		as needed	
		anti-peptic ulcer drug	anti-peptic ulcer drug		100 tablets	
		stomachic digestive agent	digestive enzyme preparation		100 tablets	
			integrated gastrointestinal medicine	17 sachets		
		purgative drug	drastic purgative drug	20 mL		
			lapactic agent	10 tablets		
		other digestive organ agent	domperidone	10 tablets		○
	vitamin preparation	vitamin preparation	vitamin B1 preparation (5 mg)	33 tablets		○
			vitamin C preparation (250 mg)	16 tablets		
	blood/body fluid drug	styptic agent	styptic agent		20 tablets	○
	allergy drug	other allergy drug	allergic disease therapeutic agent	13 tablets		
	antibiotic agent	antibiotic agent	penicillin antibiotic (250 mg)	20 tablets		○
			cephem antibiotic agent	18 tablets		○
			macrolide antibiotic agent	8 tablets		○
	chemotherapeutic agent	synthetic antibacterial agent	new quinolone antibiotic agent	10 tablets		○
	anti-parasite drug	anti-protozoal drug	antimalarial agent		as needed	○
		anthelmintic agent	anthelmintic agent	3 tablets		○

(Class-C medical materials)

Classification			Name	Amount		Note
				Per 10 crew members	Fixed regardless of the number of crew members	
external medicine	sensory organ agent	ophthalmic agent	ophthalmic antibiotic agent		10 mL	○
			astringent anti-inflammatory eye drops		5	
	respiratory organ agent	Bronchodilator	salbutamol	1		○
		gargle	gargle		10 mL	
	agent for digestive organ	enema agent	glycerin preparation		10	
	agent for anal diseases	hemorrhoid agent	hemorrhoid agent		10	
	dermatological preparation	antimicrobial agent for external use	iodine compound		50 mL	
			alcohol preparation		100 mL	
			soap preparation		500 mL	
			other antimicrobial agents for external use		as needed	
			sterilized saline	750 mL		
		suppurative disease agent	antibiotics for external use	16 g		
		analgetic anti-pruritic astringent anti-inflammatory agent	anti-histamine for external use		100 g	
			baby powder		100 g	
		drugs for parasitic dermatological diseases	antifungal		15 g	
	agent for dental and oral use	dental analgesic sedative agent	dental analgesic sedative agent		10 mL	
	other external medicine		Vaseline		50 g	

Remarks

- 1 When procuring medicines shown in this table, be sure to choose appropriate products while referring to the product names in the Japanese Medical Guide for Ships or the Medical Guide for Small Ships compiled under the supervision of the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism.
- 2 Among the drugs in this table, drugs with ○ mark in “note” column must be purchased with certification of the captain.
- 3 When determining required quantities, if the number of crew members is 10 or less, assume it is 10 and apply the quantities per 10 crew members in this table. If it is more than 10, round up the number of crew members to the nearest tens, divide it by 10 and multiply the result by the quantities per 10.
- 4 Allergic disease therapeutic agents shall be excluded if their package inserts say that the agents may cause drowsiness.
- 5 When using azithromycin hydrate tablets as macrolide antibiotic agents, the quantity per 10 crew members shall be reduced to 6 tablets.
- 6 A ship with 10 or less crew members shall be equipped with two pieces of salbutamol.



(Class-D medical materials)

Classification	Name	Amount
oral drug	acetaminophen (equivalent of 300 mg)	8 tablets
	atropine-type agent	13 tablets
	integrated gastrointestinal medicine	17 sachets
external medicine	astringent anti-inflammatory eye drops	3
	iodine compound	25 mL
	antibiotics for external use	16 g

Remarks

- 1 When procuring medicines shown in this table, be sure to choose appropriate products while referring to the product names in the Japanese Medical Guide for Ships or the Medical Guide for Small Ships compiled under the supervision of the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism.

無線医療助言通信ハンドブック
Handbook of Advice on Radio Medical
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無線医療助言通信を求める通信文（第一信）には、次の10項目をお知らせください。
The following ten items should be reported in the first communication.

-
1. 会社名・船籍（国名）
Company name and ship's nationality

 2. 職種
Patient's occupation

 3. 氏名・性別
Name and sex

 4. 生年月日・年齢
Birth date and age

 5. 発病時の状況
Patient's condition at onset of illness

 6. 現在の症状、与薬、注射、処置内容、質問の内容
Current symptoms, medication, injections, treatment, and questions

 7. 既往症
Pre-existing conditions

 8. 医療箱の種類、手持ちの薬剤名と量
Type of medical kit, names and quantities of medication on board

 9. 次の入港地と予定日
Next scheduled stop and estimated arrival date

 10. 緊急入港候補地と予定日
Possible ports for emergency call and estimated arrival dates
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