

VIETNAM PEOPLE'S NAVY

**NAVAL MEDICAL SERVICE
WITH THE EMERGENCY
AND RESCUE AT SEA**

Captain Doctor Nguyen Hoang Luyen

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- I. GENERAL
 - II. CHARACTER OF MILITARY MEDICAL CARE AT SEA
 - III. CAUSES OF ACCIDENTS
 - IV. RESCUE ORDER
 - V. MEDICAL PERSONNEL, EQUIPMENT FOR SEARCH AND RESCUE
 - VI. SOME MEASURES TO INCREASE THE CAPABILITY OF MEDICAL TEAMS
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I. GENERAL

- East Sea has a tremendous strategic importance for the country's security and economic benefits.
- The second busiest shipping lane in the world (maritime traffic, economic exchange)
- Over 50% population lives in 28 coastal provinces, cities
- Navy is an important of defence force, search and rescue force



II. CHARACTER OF MILITARY MEDICAL CARE AT SEA.

1. Prolonged, independent combat operations covering a large area far away from bases for support.
 2. Combat operations on islands (small area, empty open terrain, crowded with combatants, with high mortality).
 3. Lack of MTF, transportation, medical evacuation capabilities (MEDEVAC) to treat and transport casualties.
 4. Hazardous, fluctuating meteorological conditions
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III. CAUSES OF ACCIDENTS

1. Sailing in the night, bad weather results to collisions; hitting the reefs. Sailors go overboard and fell into the water.
 2. Attacked by warships of other country, piracy.
 3. Other causes such as explosions, fires, technical engineering failures, etc.
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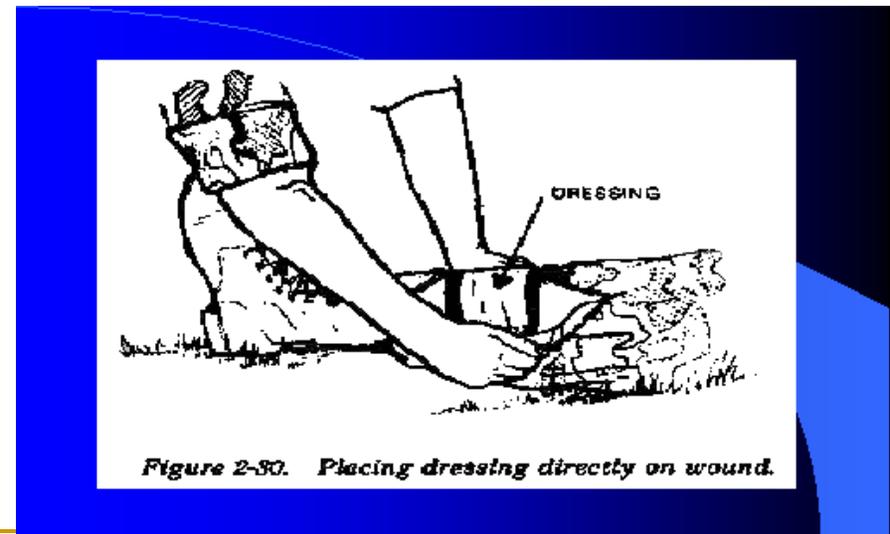
IV. RESCUE ORDER

1. Urgent regional approach to the ship in distress, to find ways and means to rescue the victims, administer life support as warranted.



IV. RESCUE ORDER

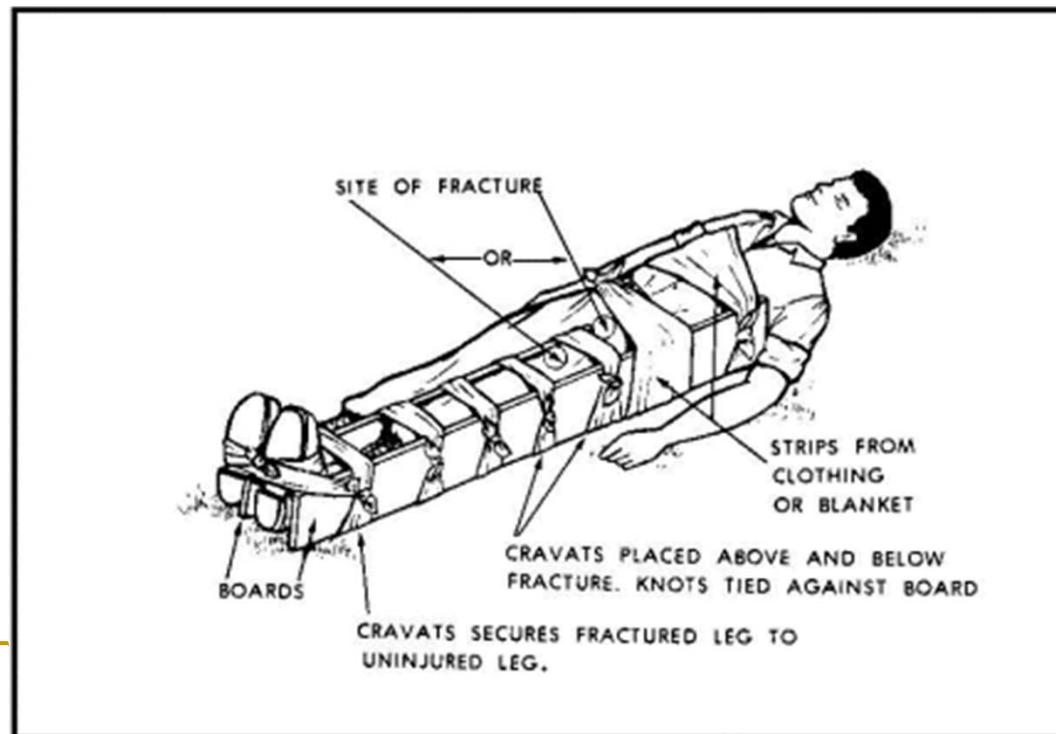
2. Promptly conduct lifesaving measures:
- - Artificial respiration if breathing stopped.
 - - Closed-Chest heart massage if heart stop beating.
 - - Stop bleeding by pressure dressing, application of tourniquet.



IV. RESCUE ORDER

2.

- - Administer shock control: adequate respiration and heart beat, control bleeding, splinting fractures,...
- - Change dry clothes, keep warm comfortably.



IV. RESCUE ORDER

3. Quickly transport victims (MEDEVAC) to the treatment facility (rescue ships, clinics, hospitals, other MTFs).



V. MEDICAL PERSONNEL, EQUIPMENT FOR SEARCH AND RESCUE

1. Medical personnel

a. Rescue team on ship

- In every ship
 - + Rescue team includes 5 - 6 sailors: good health, swimming skills, well trained the techniques needed for the search and rescue
 - + IDC
 - Group of ships cruising at sea
 - + En route care team or
 - + Shipboard surgical team /transporting ship
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An IDC in a ship



A shipboard surgical team on transporting ship in an exercise at sea (simulation casualty)



V. MEDICAL PERSONNEL, EQUIPMENT FOR SEARCH AND RESCUE

b. Medical team on island

(Depending on the area of island)

- Underwater island (Shoal): IDC + 2 medic
 - Group of shoal: Medical team (1 doctor + 3 IDC (similar to a Battalion Aid Station of USN/USMC))
 - Small island: Surgical team (2 doctors + 5 IDC similar to FRSS of the USN)
 - Large island: Expeditionary surgical team (2 doctors + 12 IDC + 2 cooks).
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Operating room in an island of Spratly



V. MEDICAL PERSONNEL, EQUIPMENT FOR SEARCH AND RESCUE

2. Equipment for rescue

a. *Individual equipment:* Lifevest, signal light, Individual medical kit, food, anti-shark kit.

b. *Group equipment:* rubber boat, medical first aid kit, litters.

c. *Means of transport:* rescue vessel, cargo ships, ...

VI. SOME MEASURES TO INCREASE THE CAPABILITY OF MEDICAL TEAMS

1. Making medical plan to ensure combat readiness, establish medical team ready to deploy at sea with the Navy's forces.
 2. Regularly training for medical personnel, mobile teams.
 3. Periodically organize exercises, seminars / training and inspections / checks to improve the ability of the medical team to respond.
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**A good DOCTOR
as a good MOTHER**

**WE ARE READY
to provide medical care !**

Thank you !
