Fifth Item on the Agenda:

Contents of Ships' Medicine Chests and Medical Advice by Radio to Ships at Sea
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INTRODUCTION

On the recommendation of the 18th Session of the Joint Maritime Commission, held in Paris in October 1955, the item "Contents of Ships' Medicine Chests and Medical Advice by Radio to Ships at Sea" was included in the agenda of the 41st (Maritime) Session of the International Labour Conference by decisions taken by the Governing Body of the International Labour Office at its 130th and 131st Sessions (Geneva, November 1955 and March 1956).

Previously, action on this subject had been initiated by the Joint I.L.O.-W.H.O. Committee on the Hygiene of Seafarers which, at its First Session (Geneva, December 1949), adopted a resolution proposing that information be collected from the maritime States Members of the I.L.O. on the regulations governing the types and contents of medicine chests supplied on board ship (including the accompanying medical instructions) and on the regulations or provisions made for medical advice by radio to ships at sea. This information was, with the approval of the Governing Body, submitted to the Joint I.L.O.-W.H.O. Committee on the Hygiene of Seafarers at its Second Session (Geneva, April 1954), when the Committee drew up a suggested minimum list of essential medicaments and surgical equipment, etc., to be carried on board ships not having a doctor, and adopted several principles to be observed in connection with the various aspects of this question. At its 127th Session (Rome, November 1954) the Governing Body of the International Labour Office took note of the report of the Second Session of the Joint I.L.O.-W.H.O. Committee on the Hygiene of Seafarers, and authorised the Director-General to communicate the report to States Members of the Organisation for their information. In January 1955 the Executive Board of the World Health Organisation took similar action and authorised publication of the report. Subsequently, the Joint Maritime Commission of the International Labour Office decided at its 18th Session to recommend that the question of the contents of ships' medicine chests and medical advice by radio to ships at sea should be included in the agenda of the Preparatory Technical Maritime Conference and of the 41st (Maritime) Session of the Conference, and this was approved by the Governing Body as mentioned above.

The report prepared by the International Labour Office for submission to the Preparatory Technical Maritime Conference (London, 19 September-2 October 1956) ¹ contained the basic information received from 27 countries, together with supplementary information collected from other sources, on the regulations concerning ships' medicine chests and medical advice by radio to ships at sea which had previously been considered by the Joint I.L.O.-W.H.O. Committee on the Hygiene

of Seafarers, and set forth the preliminary text of an international instrument embracing the two aspects of this question. On the basis of that report, the Preparatory Technical Maritime Conference adopted the text of a proposed Recommendation concerning the contents of ships’ medicine chests and medical advice by radio to ships at sea, for submission to the International Labour Conference at its 41st (Maritime) Session. The Preparatory Conference also adopted a resolution addressed to the Governing Body requesting that certain measures be taken, in conjunction with the World Health Organisation, with a view to drawing up an international model for a ships’ medical guide.

At its 133rd Session (Geneva, November 1956) the Governing Body of the International Labour Office considered the Conclusions of the Preparatory Technical Maritime Conference and instructed the Office to prepare, on the basis of these Conclusions, a final report containing a proposed text concerning the contents of ships’ medicine chests and medical advice by radio to ships at sea.

In accordance with the Standing Orders of the Conference this report is being communicated to governments so as to reach them not less than four months before the opening of the 41st (Maritime) Session of the International Labour Conference.

The report contains the preliminary text of an international instrument which was prepared by the International Labour Office for the Preparatory Technical Maritime Conference as a basis for discussion; and a review of the proceedings of the Preparatory Technical Maritime Conference in regard to this item which includes, firstly, extracts from the report of the Committee set up by the Conference to consider the question, secondly, the proposed text of an international instrument submitted by the Conference Committee, and thirdly, the discussion of the report by the Conference in plenary sitting. Finally, the Office has ventured to divide the text approved by the Preparatory Technical Maritime Conference into two parts, since the subjects appear to be entirely distinct from each other. The Conference may, therefore, if it so desires, consider the possibility of adopting separate instruments on the contents of ships’ medicine chests and on medical advice by radio to ships at sea, respectively.
I. MEDICINE CHESTS ON BOARD SHIP

1. Every vessel engaged in maritime navigation should be required to carry a medicine chest, the contents of which should be prescribed by the competent authority, taking into account the nature of the cargo, the number of persons on board and the duration of the voyage. A special section of the chest should be reserved for keeping medicaments whose use is restricted. The rules and regulations concerning the contents of the medicine chests should distinguish between those to be provided on board vessels which normally carry a doctor and those which do not.

2. In establishing or reviewing rules or regulations concerning the contents of the various types of medicine chests, the competent authority should take into consideration the list of minimum contents recommended by the Joint I.L.O.-W.H.O. Committee on the Hygiene of Seafarers at its Second Session in 1954. Such rules or regulations should be subject to periodical revision in the light of new medical discoveries, advances and approved methods of treatment.

3. All medicine chests should contain a medical guide approved by the competent authority, which explains fully how the contents of the medicine chest are to be used. The guide should be sufficiently detailed to enable both qualified and, if necessary, unqualified persons to administer to the needs of sick or injured persons on board both with and without supplementary medical advice by radio.

4. The rules and regulations should provide for the proper maintenance and care of medicine chests and their contents and their periodic inspection by qualified inspectors approved by the competent authority.

II. MEDICAL ADVICE BY RADIO

5. Arrangements should be made by the governments concerned to ensure by a pre-arranged system that (1) medical advice by radio is available at any hour of the day or night; (2) the medical advice available includes, where necessary, specialist advice; (3) adequate use is made of the radio advice facilities available, by taking steps to ensure that the person on board ship who seeks advice understands what sort of information is required by the advising doctor, which can be accomplished, inter alia, by instruction of sea-going personnel and by medical guides

1 This list, which was contained in the annex to the proposed instrument, is given on pp. 14 ff. of this report.
which indicate clearly and concisely the type of information which will help the doctor in giving his advice; (4) an up-to-date and complete list of radio stations from which medical advice can be obtained is carried on each ship, in the custody of the radio officer, or, in the case of smaller vessels, of the person responsible for radio duties.
The Committee on Contents of Medicine Chests on Board Ship and Medical Advice by Radio to Ships at Sea was set up by the Conference at its second plenary sitting on 19 September 1956 and was composed of 24 members: 12 Government members, six Employers' members (Shipowners) and six Workers' members (Seafarers). To achieve equality of voting each Government member had one vote and each Shipowners' and each Seafarers' member two votes.

The Committee held five sittings. It had before it Report IV/1 prepared by the Office: *Contents of Medicine Chests on Board Ship and Medical Advice by Radio to Ships at Sea.*¹

The Committee agreed that it was not necessary initially to conduct a general discussion on the report and decided therefore to examine, paragraph by paragraph, the preliminary text of a proposed international instrument as submitted in the report of the Office.

The Chinese Government member proposed that the Joint I.L.O.-W.H.O. Committee on the Hygiene of Seafarers should consider the preparation of a model ships' medical guide similar to the model safety codes published by the I.L.O. for underground work in mines and for other industrial undertakings, as such a guide would assist States Members (particularly among the underdeveloped countries) in the drawing-up of their own medical guides. Replying to this suggestion the United States Government member drew attention to the practical difficulties of correlating the various national systems of medical practice. The representative of the W.H.O. also agreed that many practical difficulties would be encountered in this field owing to the wide variations in national practices in different countries; it would nevertheless be useful if consultations could take place between the Directors-General of the I.L.O. and the W.H.O. with a view to consideration of this question at a future meeting of the Joint I.L.O.-W.H.O. Committee on the Hygiene of Seafarers. After a short exchange of views on the subject the Committee decided that the Governing Body of the I.L.O. should be invited to examine the possibility of drawing up such a guide in collaboration with the W.H.O. The Committee unanimously adopted a resolution embodying the outcome of the discussion on this proposal.

I. Contents of Medicine Chests on Board Ship

Paragraph 1.
Following a short discussion in which it was pointed out by several members that there should be no relation between the contents of the medicine chest and the nature of the cargo carried and that greater importance should instead be given to the nature of the voyage, it was decided that the first sentence of paragraph 1 should be amended accordingly.

Both the Italian and the French Government members urged that the medicine chest in all ships, whether they carried a doctor or not, should comply with the minimum standards to be adopted by the proposed international instrument. Ships carrying doctors would nevertheless remain free to increase the contents of their chests should they consider it appropriate or advisable to do so. In view of the foregoing, it was decided that rules and regulations concerning the minimum contents of the medicine chests should apply whether the ships carried a doctor or not.

Paragraph 2.

The United Kingdom Shipowners' member drew the Committee's attention to the fact that the suggested minimal list of medicaments as drawn up in 1954 would require periodical alteration. It was therefore agreed that national rules and regulations governing the minimum contents of the medicine chests should also take into account any future revision which might be made by the Joint I.L.O.-W.H.O. Committee on the Hygiene of Seafarers.

Paragraph 3.
In order to clarify the meaning of the third paragraph it was decided to replace therein the expression "both qualified and, if necessary, unqualified persons" by the words "persons other than ships' doctors".

Paragraph 4.
It was pointed out that regular inspection of medicine chests should not necessarily be restricted by the length of a given voyage, and, in order to strengthen the proposed instrument, the Committee decided that such inspection should be carried out at intervals not normally exceeding 12 months. It was also decided to delete the reference to qualified inspectors in the sense that medical qualifications might not be essential but that such persons should always be duly authorised by the competent authority.

II. Medical Advice by Radio to Ships at Sea

Paragraph 5, Point (1).
It was generally agreed that, in accordance with the existing practice in the large majority of countries, both medical advice and radio transmission should be provided free of charge.

Point (2).
The United Kingdom Government and Shipowners’ members referred to the difficulty of ensuring that specialist advice would always be available throughout the 24 hours, although this was the normal practice whenever possible.
Furthermore, there were places in the world where such advice might not be available at all. The Committee agreed that such contingencies might be covered adequately by the phrase "when necessary and where practicable".

**Point (3).**

This was adopted without alteration.

**Point (4).**

It was felt necessary to amplify the reference to "each ship" by adding the words "equipped with radio installations" so as to cover both radiotelegraphy and radiotelephone equipment. It was further understood that the list of radio stations would be complete for the area in which the ship would operate.

**Annex to the Preliminary International Instrument**

The Committee approved without discussion the list of medicaments included in the annex to the preliminary text submitted by the Office, which was based on the recommendations of the Joint I.L.O.-W.H.O. Committee on the Hygiene of Seafarers at its Second Session, also including the list of surgical instruments, etc., drawn up by that Committee and mentioned in the report of its Second Session.

**Discussion on the Form of the International Instrument to be Proposed for Adoption**

The United Kingdom Shipowners' member proposed that the instrument should be adopted in the form of a Recommendation. The Italian Government member favoured a Convention. The French Government member pointed out that in that case more precision would be required in order to define the scope of a possible Convention, e.g. by restricting its application to ships of 500 gross tons or over and remaining at sea for more than 48 hours; there would be different requirements for smaller vessels which would be left to be determined by the competent authority in the country concerned. The Italian Government member, in agreeing to a Convention, stated that he thought it necessary that national legislation should define which ships should come within the scope of the Convention.

The United States Government member, supported by the United Kingdom and Swedish Government members, stated that although their Governments would agree to a Recommendation, a less binding form of instrument such as a resolution might be preferable. Other Government members clearly expressed their preference for a Recommendation. The Seafarers' group took an entirely opposite view and formally proposed the adoption of a Convention with a view to obtaining greater rigidity rather than flexibility in the adoption and application of minimum international standards on this subject.

The text appended to its report (Appendix I) was therefore approved by the Committee as a basis for international standards, which the Committee suggested, by 21 votes to 13, with one abstention, might appropriately take the form of a proposed Recommendation to be prepared by the International Labour Office for consideration by the International Labour Conference at its Maritime Session to be held in 1958.
The Committee also submitted to the Conference the text of the resolution concerning measures to be taken for the establishment of an international ships' medical guide which it adopted unanimously (Appendix II).

The present report and its appendices were unanimously adopted at the final sitting of the Committee which authorised its Chairman to present it to the Conference.

**PROPOSED TEXT OF AN INTERNATIONAL INSTRUMENT CONCERNING MEDICINE CHESTS ON BOARD SHIP AND MEDICAL ADVICE BY RADIO TO SHIPS AT SEA,Submitted by the Conference Committee**

I. **Medicine Chests on Board Ship**

1. Every vessel engaged in maritime navigation should be required to carry a medicine chest, the contents of which should be prescribed by the competent authority, taking into account such factors as the number of persons on board, and the nature and the duration of the voyage. A special section of the chest should be reserved for keeping medicaments whose use is restricted. The rules and regulations concerning the minimum contents of the medicine chests should apply whether there is a ship's doctor on board or not.

2. In establishing or reviewing rules or regulations concerning the contents of the various types of medicine chests, the competent authority should take into consideration the list of minimal contents recommended by the Joint I.L.O.-W.H.O. Committee on the Hygiene of Seafarers at its Second Session in 1954. Such rules or regulations should be subject to periodical revision in the light of new medical discoveries, advances and approved methods of treatment, as well as any recommendations that may be made at future sessions of the I.L.O.-W.H.O. Committee on the Hygiene of Seafarers.

3. All medicine chests should contain a medical guide approved by the competent authority, which explains fully how the contents of the medicine chest are to be used. The guide should be sufficiently detailed to enable persons other than ships' doctors to administer to the needs of sick or injured persons on board, both with and without supplementary medical advice by radio.

4. The rules and regulations should provide for the proper maintenance and care of medicine chests and their contents and their regular inspection at intervals not normally exceeding 12 months by persons authorised by the competent authority.

II. **Medical Advice by Radio**

5. Arrangements should be made by the governments concerned to ensure by a pre-arranged system that (1) medical advice by radio is available free of charge at any hour of the day or night; (2) the medical advice available includes, when necessary and where practicable, specialist advice; (3) adequate use is made of the

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1 Only the contents of Appendix I are reproduced here.
2 This list is reproduced on pp. 14 ff. of this report.
radio advice facilities available, by taking steps to ensure that the person on board ship who seeks advice understands what sort of information is required by the advising doctor, which can be accomplished, *inter alia*, by instruction of sea-going personnel and by medical guides which indicate clearly and concisely the type of information which will help the doctor in giving his advice; (4) an up-to-date and complete list of radio stations from which medical advice can be obtained is carried on each ship equipped with radio installations, in the custody of the radio officer or, in the case of smaller vessels, of the person responsible for radio duties.

**DISCUSSION BY THE CONFERENCE IN PLENARY SITTING**

The report of the Committee on the Contents of Medicine Chests on Board Ship and Medical Advice by Radio to Ships at Sea, together with the proposed texts, was unanimously adopted by the Conference on 26 September 1956 at its fourth sitting. During the discussion on the adoption of this report it was stated on behalf of the Seafarers' group that the proposed instrument should take the form of an international labour Convention; although the group did not wish to vote against the report of the Committee and the proposed Recommendation contained in it, they reserved the right to raise at the 41st (Maritime) Session of the Conference the question of whether the instrument should take the form of a Convention or a Recommendation.
PROPOSED TEXTS

In the preparation for submission to the 41st (Maritime) Session of the Conference of the proposed text approved by the Preparatory Technical Maritime Conference, it appeared that the parts of the Recommendation dealing respectively with the contents of ships’ medicine chests and medical advice by radio to ships at sea well be considered as separate subjects. The Office has accordingly prepared might two proposed texts and has, in addition, slightly altered the wording of these texts in certain cases in order to clarify the meaning but without changing the substance of the original; necessary preambles have been added in both cases according to the usual form.

Another change which may be noted occurs in Paragraph 2 (2) of the proposed Recommendation concerning the contents of medicine chests on board ship, where it was considered desirable to omit specific reference to the Joint I.L.O.-W.H.O. Committee on the Hygiene of Seafarers since this is not a statutory body and the form of co-operation between the International Labour Organisation and the World Health Organisation in this respect may be liable to change at some future date.

The English and French texts of the proposed Recommendations are given overleaf.
A. Proposed Recommendation
concerning the Contents of Medicine Chests on Board Ship

The General Conference of the International Labour Organisation,
Having been convened at by the Governing Body of the International Labour Office, and having met in its Forty-first Session on 1958, and
Having decided upon the adoption of certain proposals with regard to the contents of medicine chests on board ship, which are included in the fifth item on the agenda of the session, and
Having decided that these proposals shall take the form of a Recommendation,
adopts, this day of of the year one thousand nine hundred and fifty-eight the following Recommendation, which may be cited as the Ships' Medicine Chests Recommendation, 1958:

The Conference recommends that each Member should apply the following provisions:

1. (1) Every vessel engaged in maritime navigation should be required to carry a medicine chest, the contents of which should be prescribed by the competent authority, taking into account such factors as the number of persons on board, and the nature and the duration of the voyage. A special section of the chest should be reserved for keeping medicaments the use of which is restricted.

   (2) The rules and regulations concerning the contents of the medicine chests should apply whether there is a ship's doctor on board or not.

2. (1) In establishing or reviewing rules or regulations concerning the contents of the various types of medicine chests, the competent authority should take into consideration the list of minimum contents appended to this Recommendation.

   (2) Such rules or regulations should be subject to periodical revision in the light of new medical discoveries, advances and approved methods of treatment, in accordance with any proposals for such revision which may be adopted in a manner agreed between the International Labour Organisation and the World Health Organisation.
A. Projet de recommandation
concernant le contenu des pharmacies de bord des navires

La Conférence générale de l’Organisation internationale du Travail,
Convokée à par le Conseil d’administration du Bureau international du Travail, et s’y étant réunie le 1958, en sa quarante et unième session;
Après avoir décidé d’adopter diverses propositions concernant les pharmacies à bord des navires, question qui est comprise dans le cinquième point à l’ordre du jour de la session;
Après avoir décidé que ces propositions prendraient la forme d’une recomman­dation,
adopte, ce jour de mil neuf cent cinquante-huit, la recommandation ci-après, qui sera dénommée Recommandation sur les pharmacies de bord, 1958 :

La Conférence recommande aux Membres d’appliquer les dispositions suivantes :

1. (1) Tout navire affecté à la navigation maritime devrait être tenu d’avoir une pharmacie de bord, dont le contenu serait précisé par l’autorité compétente, compte tenu de facteurs tels que le nombre des personnes à bord, ainsi que la nature et la durée du voyage. Il conviendrait de réserver une partie spéciale de la pharmacie aux médicaments dont l’usage est réglementé.

(2) Les règlements concernant le contenu minimum des pharmacies de bord devraient s’appliquer indépendamment de la présence d’un médecin de bord.

2. (1) En établissant ou en revisant les règles concernant le contenu des divers types de pharmacies de bord, l’autorité compétente devrait prendre en considération la liste minimum de médicaments annexée à la présente recommandation.

(2) Ces règles devraient être soumises à une révision périodique à la lumière des nouvelles découvertes médicales, des progrès et des traitements adoptés, conformément à toute proposition en vue d’une telle révision sur laquelle l’Organisation internationale du Travail et l’Organisation mondiale de la santé se seraient mises d’accord.
3. All medicine chests should contain a medical guide approved by the competent authority, which explains fully how the contents of the medicine chest are to be used. The guide should be sufficiently detailed to enable persons other than a ship’s doctor to administer to the needs of sick or injured persons on board both with and without supplementary medical advice by radio.

4. The rules and regulations should provide for the proper maintenance and care of medicine chests and their contents and their regular inspection at intervals not normally exceeding 12 months by persons authorised by the competent authority.

ANNEX

Minimum List of Medicaments

A. Medicaments Corresponding to the Following Preparations Described in the International Pharmacopoeia

(a) In Volume I:
* Antidiphtheria serum.
  Antitetanus serum (small quantities).
  Ethanolic solution of iodine.
  Tincture of opium (and/or equivalent).

(b) In Volume II:
* Injection of adrenaline.
* Injection of atropine sulfate.
* Injection of morphine.
* Injection of nikethamide.
* Injection of procaine hydrochloride.
  Tablets of acetylsalicylic acid.
* Tablets of ascorbic acid.
  Tablets of amphetamine sulfate.
  Tablets of codeine phosphate.
  Tablets of ephedrine hydrochloride.
* Tablets of glycercyl trinitrate.
* Tablets of mercurous chloride (calomel).
  Tablets of proguanil hydrochloride (and/or other anti-malarial drug).
  Tablets of succinylsulfathiazole (or equivalent).
  Tablets of sulfadiazine (or equivalent).
  Tincture of belladonna.
  Water for injection.

* Optional.
3. Toutes les pharmacies de bord devraient contenir un livret d'instructions médicales approuvé par l'autorité compétente et donnant toutes explications sur l'usage du contenu de la pharmacie de bord. Le livret d'instructions devrait être assez détaillé pour permettre à d'autres personnes qu'un médecin de bord de donner des soins aux malades ou blessés se trouvant à bord, avec ou sans consultation médicale supplémentaire par radio.

4. Les règlements devraient prévoir les mesures nécessaires au maintien et à l'entretien des pharmacies de bord et de leur contenu, ainsi que des inspections régulières de ces pharmacies, à des intervalles n'excédant normalement pas douze mois, par des personnes agréées par l'autorité compétente.

ANNEXE

Liste minimum de médicaments

A. Médicaments correspondant aux préparations suivantes décrites dans la Pharmacopée internationale

a) Dans le volume I :
   * Sérum antidiphtérique.
   * Sérum antitétanique (petites quantités).
   * Soluté ethalonique d'iode.
   * Teinture d'opium (et/ou un équivalent).

b) Dans le volume II :
   * Soluté injectable d'adrénaline.
   * Soluté injectable de sulfate d'atropine.
   * Soluté injectable de morphine.
   * Soluté injectable de nicéthamide.
   * Soluté injectable de chlorhydrate de procaïne.
   * Comprimés d'acide acétylsalicylique.
   * Comprimés d'acide ascorbique.
   * Comprimés de sulfate d'amphétamine.
   * Comprimés de phosphate de codéine.
   * Comprimés de chlorhydrate d'éphédrine.
   * Comprimés de trinitroglycérine.
   * Comprimés de chlorure mercureux (calomel).
   * Comprimés de chlorhydrate de proguanil (et/ou un autre antipaludique).
   * Comprimés de succinylsulfathiazol (ou un équivalent).
   * Comprimés de sulfadiazine (ou un équivalent).
   * Teinture de belladone.
   * Eau distillée pour soluté injectable.

* Facultatif.
(a) Preparations for external application:

- An antiseptic for use in wounds.
- A disinfectant.
- An insecticide.
- A liniment.
- A lotion for acute dermatitis.
- An ointment for haemorrhoids.
- An ointment for ringworm, such as compound of benzoic and salicylic acid.
- A paste for chronic skin inflammations, e.g. compound zinc oxide paste.
- A preparation for burns.
- An application of benzyl benzoate for scabies.
- A venereal-disease prophylactic package.

(b) Preparations for use in the eye:

- An anaesthetic.
- An antiseptic.
- Yellow mercury oxide eye-ointment.

(c) A preparation for toothache.

(d) Preparations for internal use:

- Tablets of barbituric acid derivatives: (i) short-acting and hypnotic; (ii) long-acting and sedative.
- Tablets of hyoscine hydrobromide (scopolamine hydrobromide) or equivalent sea-sickness remedy.
- Tablets of sodium chloride (for heat cramp).
- An injection of a repository form of penicillin: procaine penicillin G fortified (procaine penicillin G with crystalline penicillin), or PAM (procaine penicillin G in oil with aluminium monostearate), or benzathine penicillin G.
- An antihistamine preparation.
- Medicine to control gastric acidity.
- Laxatives.

(e) Others:

- Olive oil (or equivalent).
- Personal booklets for venereal-disease treatment in the form appended to the above publication.

* Optional.
B. Autres médicaments

a) Préparations pour l’usage externe :
   Un antiseptique pour les blessures.
   Un désinfectant.
   Un insecticide.
   Un liniment.
   Une lotion pour les dermatoses aiguës.
   Une pommade pour les hémorroïdes.
   Une pommade pour la teigne tondante, par exemple, une pommade acide à base de
   benzoïque et d’acide salicylique.
   Une pommade pour les inflammations chroniques de la peau, par exemple, une
   pommade à base d’oxyde de zinc.
   Une préparation pour les brûlures.
   Une solution de benzoate de benzyle pour la gale.
   * Une boîte de préservatifs antivénériens.

b) Préparations ophtalmiques :
   Un anesthésique.
   Un antiseptique.
   * Pommade à l’oxyde jaune de mercure.

c) Une préparation contre les maux de dents.

d) Préparations pour l’usage interne :
   Comprimés de dérivés de l’acide barbiturique : i) à effet rapide, comme hypnotiques;
   ii) à effet prolongé, comme sédatifs.
   Comprimés de bromhydrate d’hyoscine (bromhydrate de scopolamine) ou un
   médicament équivalent contre le mal de mer.
   Comprimés de chlorure de sodium (les spasmes musculaires du coup de chaleur).
   Un soluté injectable de pénicilline-retard : pénicilline G procaïne renforcée (péni-
   cilline G procaïne avec adjonction de pénicilline cristallisée) ou PAM (pénicil-
   line G procaïne en solution huileuse avec addition de monostéarate d’alumi-
   nium) ou pénicilline G benzathine.
   * Une préparation antihistaminique.
   Un médicament contre l’acidité gastrique.
   Des laxatifs.

e) Autres préparations ou articles :
   Huile d’olive (ou un équivalent).
   Un exemplaire de la Liste internationale des centres de traitement pour maladies
   vénériennes dans les ports publiée par l’Organisation mondiale de la santé.
   Des carnets individuels de traitement (maladies vénériennes) selon le modèle annexé à
   la susdite publication.

* Facultatif.
Of the above list, the tablets of barbituric acid derivatives and of codeine phosphate, the injection of morphine, and the tinctures of opium and of belladonna should be kept under lock and key by the master of the vessel, who should also be responsible for the procaine and penicillin.

C. Surgical Instruments, Appliances and Equipment

Thermometer.
Hypodermic syringe and needles (suitable both for serums and for other injections).
Sutures and ligatures (catgut, silkworm gut).
Suture needles (and possibly a needle holder).
Haemostatic forceps.
Splinter forceps.
Dissecting forceps.
Scalpel (stainless).
Surgical scissors.
Tourniquet.
Eye spud.
Eye cup.
Droppers.
Soft-rubber catheters of various sizes.
Splints (wooden, wire).
Bedpan.
Urine bottle.
Kidney dish.
Feeding cup.
Hot-water bottle.
Stretcher (a type suitable for transferring patients from one part of the ship to another, such as the Neil-Robertson stretcher).
Bandage scissors.
Wooden applicators.
Bandages.
Gauze.
Cotton wool.
Adhesive tape.
Elastic adhesive bandages.
* Plaster of Paris bandages.

* Optional.
Parmi les médicaments énumérés ci-dessus, les comprimés de dérivés de l’acide barbiturique, les comprimés de phosphate de codéine, le soluté injectable de morphine et les teintures d’opium et de belladone doivent être tenus sous clé par le capitaine du navire, qui doit également être responsable de la procaine et de la pénicilline.

C. Instruments de chirurgie, matériel et équipement

Thermomètre.
Seringue hypodermique et aiguilles (pour injections de sérum et autres injections).
Fils pour sutures et ligatures (catgut, crin de Florence).
Aiguilles à sutures (éventuellement un porte-aiguille).
Pinces hémostatiques.
PINCES À ESQUILES.
Pincés à disséquer.
Bistouri (inoxydable).
Ciseaux chirurgicaux.
Garrot.
Spatule oculaire.
Œillère.
Compte-gouttes.
Sondes en caoutchouc souple de calibres divers.
Attelles (en bois, en métal).
Bassin de lit.
Urinal.
Cuvette haricot.
Tasse pour malade (« canard »).
Bouillotte.
Brancard (d’un modèle permettant de transporter les malades d’une partie du navire à une autre, par exemple, brancard de Neil-Robertson).
Ciseaux à pansements.
Spatules de bois.
Bandes.
Gaze.
Coton hydrophile.
Sparadrap adhésif.
Bandes adhésives élastiques.
* Bandes plâtrées.

* Facultatif.
B. Proposed Recommendation concerning Medical Advice by Radio to Ships at Sea

The General Conference of the International Labour Organisation,
Having been convened at           by the Governing Body of the Inter-
national Labour Office, and having met in its Forty-first Session on
1958, and

Having decided upon the adoption of certain proposals with regard to medical
advice by radio to ships at sea, which are included in the fifth item of the
agenda of the session, and

Having decided that these proposals shall take the form of a Recommendation,
adopts, this           day of           of the year one thousand nine
hundred and fifty-eight the following Recommendation, which may be cited as the
Medical Advice at Sea Recommendation, 1958:

The Conference recommends that each Member should apply the following
provisions:

Members should ensure by a pre-arranged system that—

(a) medical advice by radio is available free of charge at any hour of the day or

night;

(b) the medical advice available includes, where necessary and practicable, specialist advice;

(c) adequate use is made of the radio advice facilities available, inter alia, by instruc-
tion of sea-going personnel and by medical guides which indicate clearly and
concisely the type of information which will help the doctor in giving his advice,
so that the person on board ship who seeks advice understands what sort of
information is required by the advising doctor;

(d) an up-to-date and complete list of radio stations from which medical advice
can be obtained is carried on each ship equipped with radio installations, and
kept in the custody of the radio officer, or in the case of smaller vessels, of the
person responsible for radio duties.
B. Projet de recommandation concernant les consultations médicales par radio aux navires en mer

La Conférence générale de l'Organisation internationale du Travail,
Convoquée à par le Conseil d'administration du Bureau inter­
national du Travail, et s'y étant réunie le 1958, en sa quarante
et unième session;

Après avoir décidé d'adopter diverses propositions concernant les consultations médicales par radio aux navires en mer, question qui est comprise dans le cinquième point à l'ordre du jour de la session;

Après avoir décidé que ces propositions prendraient la forme d'une recom­
mandation,
adopte, ce jour de mil neuf cent cinquante-huit, la 
recommandation ci-après, qui sera dénommée Recommandation sur les consultations médicales en mer, 1958 :

La Conférence recommande aux Membres d'appliquer les dispositions suivantes :

Les Membres devraient prendre toutes dispositions pour garantir au moyen d'arrangements préalables :

a) que le service des consultations médicales par radio soit assuré gratuitement à toute heure du jour et de la nuit;

b) que les consultations médicales comportent, en cas de besoin et lorsque cela est possible, des conseils de spécialistes;

c) qu'une bonne utilisation soit faite des possibilités de consultations radiomédicales, notamment en donnant des instructions au personnel navigant et en publiant des manuels ou livrets médicaux qui indiqueraient avec clarté et concision le genre de renseignements pouvant aider le médecin à formuler son avis, de telle sorte qu'une personne se trouvant à bord d'un navire et qui demanderait un avis médical par radio comprenne quels renseignements sont nécessaires au médecin ainsi consulté;

d) que soit dressée à bord des navires pourvus d'installations de radio une liste complète et à jour des stations de radio par l'intermédiaire desquelles des consultations médicales peuvent être obtenues, liste qui serait sous la garde de l'officier radiotélégraphiste, ou dans le cas des navires de faible tonnage, de la personne responsable de la radio.