Maritime & Coastguard Agency

MERCHANT SHIPPING NOTICE

MSN 1905 (M+F) Amendment 6 Ships' Medical Stores

Notice to shipowners, agents, masters, skippers of fishing vessels and seafarers.

This notice replaces MSN 1905 (M+F) Amendment 5.

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Summary

This notice sets out the minimum requirements for medical stores for the UK Merchant Shipping and Fishing Vessels (Medical Stores) Regulations 1995 (SI 1995/1802) and the Merchant Shipping and Fishing Vessels (Medical Stores) (Amendment) Regulations 1996 (SI 1996/2821).

This notice reflects the changes introduced by the Merchant Shipping and Fishing Vessels (Medical Stores) (Amendment) and Light Dues (Amendment) Regulations 2027 which amend the Merchant Shipping and Fishing Vessels (Medical Stores) Regulations 1995 as previously amended.

This notice covers:

- the definitions of categories of vessel for the purposes of the regulations
- an exemption provision which may be used to exempt vessels from requirements which are deemed to be impractical
- medical stores required and recommended additional equipment for workers: Annex 1
- Immediate Response Bag: Annex 2
- additional requirements for passenger vessels with no doctor as a member of the crew (the Advanced Treatment Bag, previously called 'The Doctor's Bag'): Annex 3
- first aid kits – recommendations: Annex 4
- advice on medicines to be carried on ships (including ferries) transporting dangerous substances: Annex 5
- medical documents to be carried and telemedical advisory services: Annex 6
- guide to use of medicines: Annex 7
- specimen requisition form for use when obtaining controlled drugs: Annex 8
- completion of the controlled drugs register: Annex 9

Amendment 6:

- adds information in section 1 and a new section 8 about an exemption provision which may be used to exempt vessels from requirements which are deemed to be impractical
- clarifies references to regulations

1. Introduction/background

1.1 The Merchant Shipping and Fishing Vessels (Medical Stores) Regulations 1995 ("the 1995 Regulations") implemented European Union Directive 92/29/EEC ("the Directive"). The Merchant Shipping and Fishing Vessels (Medical Stores) (Amendment) Regulations 1996 ("the 1996 Regulations") subsequently amended the 1995 Regulations, and the Merchant Shipping and Fishing Vessels (Health and Safety at Work) (Miscellaneous Amendments) (EU Exit) Regulations 2018 made further amendments to the 1995 Regulations.

1.2 In 2019, Directive (EU) 2019/1834 which updated the technical requirements of the Directive, was adopted. The UK took an active part in the review of that Directive.

1.3 The Merchant Shipping and Fishing Vessels (Medical Stores) (Amendment) and Light Dues (Amendment) Regulations 2027 ("the 2027 Regulations") now revise the 1995 Regulations to introduce flexibility by means of an exemption provision which was not permitted under the EU Directive.

1.4 While the standards implemented by the EU Directives took into account only the distance from land at which ships operated, the exemption provision in the 2027 Regulations is designed to permit other risk factors to be taken into account. These include the vessel type, nature of operation, proximity of appropriate medical care and whether Search and Rescue facilities are operating in that area.

1.5 Additionally, the exemption can be used to deal with anomalous situations such as when mandatory requirements dictate that a stretcher must be carried on a vessel which has no space to stow it, or when vessels without refrigeration facilities are required to carry medications which require refrigeration.

1.6 Where deemed necessary, conditions may be attached to an exemption to ensure that an equivalent level of safety is achieved despite the strict non-compliance with the requirement.

1.7 Additionally, the opportunity is being taken to make an amendment to the Civil Partnership Act 2004 (Amendments to Subordinate Legislation) Order 2005 (S.I. 2005/2114) (the "2005 Order"). The amendment arises out of a failure by the Merchant Shipping (Light Dues) Regulations 2025 (S.I. 2025/278) (the "2025 Regulations") to cite the necessary enabling power when seeking to amend the 2005 Order.

1.8 The 2025 Regulations revoked the Merchant Shipping (Light Dues) Regulations 1997 (S.I. 1997/562) (the "1997 Regulations"). The 2025 Regulations also revoked other legislation which had amended the 1997 Regulations as those provisions became redundant once the 1997 Regulations had been revoked. These revocations included a provision in the 2005 Order. However, as the 2025 Regulations did not cite the necessary power for this revocation, it has been necessary to re-make this revocation this time citing the correct power. For

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completeness, the previous purported amendment to the 2005 Order made by the 2025 Regulations has also been revoked by these Regulations.

2. Vessel categories

2.1 The categories of vessels and the consequent requirements for medical stores and equipment areas are set out in the 1995 Regulations.

The vessel categories are:

- **Category A:** A seagoing ship (including fishing vessels) with no limitation on length of voyage

- **Category B:** Seagoing or sea-fishing vessels making trips of less than 150 nautical miles from the nearest port that has adequate medical equipment. This category is extended to seagoing or sea-fishing vessels which make trips of less than 175 nautical miles from the nearest port that has adequate medical equipment, and which remain continuously within range of helicopter rescue services

- **Category C:** Harbour vessels, boats and craft staying very close to shore or with no cabin accommodation other than a wheelhouse

Lifeboats and life-rafts are also required to carry Category C stores. Category C stores for life-rafts are generally purchased in sealed units, which should be replaced as a unit if unused at the expiry date. Other Category C kits may be replenished as items are used (see MGN 524 (M+F)).

The minimum contents of a Category C kit are designed to provide for immediate care where a minor delay is considered acceptable. For some vessels operating within Category C limits, the machinery on board or the type of operation may give rise to risks which this kit is not adequate to treat. If a risk assessment shows that because of the nature of the work on board, or the type or pattern of operation, the range of stores required in a Category C kit may not be adequate to respond to likely medical requirements on board then the owner or master should consider whether a vessel operating less than 60 miles from a safe haven should carry some or all of the additional items marked “RA” (for risk assessment) in column 4C in Annex 1.

A copy of the risk assessment should be retained on board to provide evidence that the category of stores and any variations from the recommended quantities of medicines are justified in accordance with the 1995 Regulations made under the Merchant Shipping Act 1995.

The UK interprets the phrase **“very close to shore**” as meaning that a vessel operating more than 60 nautical miles from a safe haven would not be operating very close to shore. Notwithstanding this interpretation, it is for owners and skippers, for the purpose of complying with the regulations, to assess whether, in respect of voyages in which the vessel goes less than 60 nautical miles out to sea, the vessel is “very close to shore”.

2.2 The following vessels are **excluded** from the requirements of this notice:

- **inland navigational vessels** defined in the regulations as those vessels plying on waters of Categories A to C as defined in MSN 1837 (M). Vessels in Category

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D waters should carry a Category C medical kit as they operate close to shore

- **warships**

- **pleasure vessels used for non-commercial purposes and not manned by professional crews**, defined as follows:

    (a) any vessel which at the time it is being used is:

        (i) in the case of a vessel wholly owned by –

            (aa) an individual or individuals, used only for the sport or pleasure of the owner or the immediate family or friends of the owner; or

            (bb) a body corporate, used only for sport or pleasure and on which the persons on board are employees or officers of the body corporate, or their immediate family or friends; and

        (ii) on a voyage or excursion which is one for which the owner does not receive money for or in connection with operating the vessel or carrying any person, other than as a contribution to the direct expenses of the operation of the vessel incurred during the voyage or excursion; or

    (b) any vessel wholly owned by or on behalf of a members' club formed for the purpose of sport or pleasure which, at the time it is being used, is used only for the sport or pleasure of members of that club or their immediate family, and for the use of which any charges levied are paid into club funds and applied for the general use of the club, where, in the case of any vessel referred to in paragraphs (a) or (b), no other payments are made by or on behalf of users of the vessel, other than by the owner; and in this definition "immediate family" means, in relation to an individual, the spouse or civil partner of the individual, and a relative of the individual or the individual's spouse or civil partner; and "relative" means brother, sister, ancestor or lineal descendant;

- **tugs operating in harbour areas**: as defined in the Regulations "tug" means a vessel constructed solely for the purpose of, and normally used for providing external motive power to, floating objects or vessels

3. Medical stores requirements

3.1 The requirements and recommended stores are set out in the attached schedules:

- **Annex 1:** Requirements for Categories A, B & C vessels and recommended additional equipment for workers

- **Annex 2:** Immediate Response Bag

- **Annex 3:** Additional requirements for passenger vessels with no doctor as a member of the crew (the Advanced Treatment Bag), previously called 'The Doctor's Bag'

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- **Annex 4:** First aid kits

- **Annex 5:** Advice on medicines to be carried on ships (including ferries) transporting dangerous substances

3.2 A checklist of all the medicines and equipment required by this MSN should be kept on board and reviewed at least annually by a competent person. The MCA does not specify who may be competent to carry out the annual inspection of the stores. The purpose of the inspection is to ensure that the medical stores are complete, with no missing items, that all medicines are in good condition and in date. The owner or master may designate a competent person to do this, and it is good practice for this to be someone other than the ship's officer who has responsibility for the medical stores.

4. Medicines for ships carrying dangerous cargoes

4.1 Ships, including ferries, carrying dangerous cargoes or their residues, should comply with the International Maritime Dangerous Goods (IMDG) Code and the guidance in the IMO/WHO/ILO Medical First Aid Guide for use in accidents involving dangerous goods (MFAG) (current edition) and the guidance in Annex 5.

5. Medical guides and telemedical advisory services

5.1 The Ship Captain's Medical Guide should be referred to for help with diagnosis and treatment. This notice should be kept with the current edition of the guide. Telemedical advice should be sought as appropriate (see Annex 6).

6. Ships' doctors

6.1 All UK registered ships which carry more than 100 persons on an international voyage of 72 hours duration or more must carry a medical practitioner. See MSN 1841 (M). A ship's doctor may determine their own additional medical supplies, but this does not replace the carriage of the stores listed in this notice (other than Annex 2).

7. Responsibilities of the owner, employer and the master

Responsibilities of the owner:

7.1 The owner of the vessel is responsible for the cost of any medicine and medical equipment, including the periodic replacements in order to keep stocks of any required medicines in date and immediately useable.

Under health and safety legislation, seafarers must be trained to carry out their onboard duties. The owner must therefore ensure that the master and any person in charge of medical treatment have the appropriate level of training to use the medical stores and equipment carried under Annex 1. This includes any additional training required to use RA items (see section 2 above).

Responsibilities of the seafarer's employer:

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7.2 The Merchant Shipping (Maritime Labour Convention) (Minimum Requirements for Seafarers, etc.) Regulations 2014 (S.I. 2014/1613) Part 9, and the Merchant Shipping (Work in Fishing Convention) Regulations 2018 (S.I. 2018/1106) Part 6 specify, among other things, that if a person, while employed in a UK ship receives any surgical, medical, dental or optical treatment (including repair or replacement of any appliance) any costs of this treatment must be paid by the shipowner/fishing vessel owner. See MGN 482 (M) and MGN 586 (F).

Responsibilities of the master:

7.3 Where a United Kingdom ship does not carry a doctor among the seafarers employed in it, section 53 of the Merchant Shipping Act 1995 holds the master responsible for ensuring that any necessary medical attention given on board ship is given either by him, or under his supervision, by a person appointed by him for that purpose. The master is also responsible for the management of the medical supplies and ensuring that they are maintained in good condition, although the function may be delegated to a trained member of the crew.

Health and safety responsibilities:

7.4 Ship operators, employers and the master all have a duty of care to protect the health and safety of workers, so far as reasonably practicable. This responsibility includes taking steps to minimise the risk of infection and ensuring appropriate preventative measures such as immunisation are taken.

8. Exemptions

8.1 The 2027 Regulations introduce an exemption provision which permit exemptions to be issued against mandatory requirements in the medical stores regime which are considered impractical or unnecessary.

8.2 The exemption provision may be used to exempt vessels from requirements which are deemed to be impractical. Examples of this include anomalous situations such as when mandatory requirement dictate that a stretcher must be carried on a vessel which has neither the space to stow it nor use it in an emergency, or when vessels without refrigeration facilities are required to carry medications which require refrigeration. Due consideration will be given to the relevant risk factors including: distance of the ship's operation from shore, the vessel type, nature of operation, proximity of appropriate medical facilities and whether SAR facilities are operating in that area.

9. More information

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Annex 1

MEDICAL STORES FOR VESSEL CATEGORIES A, B & C

(see definitions in main body of the Notice)

For any items marked* the specified quantity is considered sufficient regardless of crew size.

Owners and operators may, on the advice of a qualified medical practitioner or pharmacist, determine whether any additional or different quantities, products or equipment are required, taking into account the factors identified below and any other relevant consideration: the nature of the voyage and in particular ports of call, nature of the cargo, destination, number of crew, duration of voyage and type of work to be carried out during the voyage. For example, anti-malarial drugs may be appropriate if a ship is operating in tropical areas (see MGN 652 (M+F) for guidance on Prevention of Infectious Disease at Sea).

In this Annex columns are as follows:

Column 1 Is the reference number in the Annexes to the EC Directive 92/29 as amended by 2019/1834. This is included for identification of treatments when seeking or receiving telemedical advice from any European Community Member State.

Column 2 The list of treatments in column 2 of the tables in Annex 1 is mandatory.

Column 3 Is the recommended medicine and dosage strength which MCA considers best complies with the mandatory treatment. As these are not statutory, equivalents may be substituted on the advice of a qualified medical practitioner or pharmacist, provided they are satisfied that an equivalent level of treatment is assured.

Column 4 Is the recommended quantity of medicine / equipment which MCA considers sufficient to provide treatment for 10 workers. A higher or lower quantity may be carried based on a risk assessment, in consultation with a qualified medical practitioner or pharmacist. The risk assessment may consider (for example) the operating area and pattern of the vessel, including distance from shore, and the likelihood of more than one crew member requiring the same treatment. A reduced quantity should only be carried where the risk assessment demonstrates that there is no reduction in protection for the crew as a result. Recommended quantities (Column 4) will not always reflect standard packs. In this case the recommendation is for the nearest available dispensing sales pack above the minimum recommended quantity. This will ensure the patient information leaflet is enclosed. Category C kits in lifeboats and liferafts are supplied as sealed kits, items in other Category C kits may be replenished as and when necessary.

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Here below is an example of how to read the Annex:

So, for example, (ref no 3 (a) of the table):

1	2	3	4		
Ref. no.	***Statutory Treatment Requirements***	***Recommended medicine and dosage representing best practice***	***Recommended quantity for 10 workers (unless *)***		
			A	***B***	***C***
3 (a)	Anti-pyrexia, analgesics, and anti-inflammatories	i) Paracetamol 500mg tablets	100	50	50
		ii) Ibuprofen 400mg tablets	100	50	50
		or Naproxen 250mg tab	56	28	28
		iii) Diclofenac sodium 100mg supp	10*	10*	-
	MANDATORY	RECOMMENDED	RECOMMENDED		

All vessels of Category A, Category B or Category C **must** carry analgesics, anti-pyretics and anti-inflammatory treatments (column 2).

Best practice for Category C vessels is to carry two types of medicine (column 3) to meet this requirement; paracetamol and ibuprofen or Naproxen tablets are **recommended**.

On a Category A and B vessel, a third type (Diclofenac sodium suppositories) is also recommended.

The dosages are recommended.

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1	2	3	4		
Ref. No.	***Statutory treatment requirements***	***Recommended medicine and dosage, representing best practice***	***Recommended quantity for 10 workers (unless *)***		
			A	**B**	**C**
1. Cardiovascular					
1(a)	Cardiovascular Sympathomimetics	i) Adrenaline / Epinephrine injection BP 1.0mg/1ml inj	10*	10*	-
		ii) (Optional) Adrenaline auto-injector (0.3mg or 0.5mg)	5*	5*	-
1(b)	Anti-angina preparations	i) Glyceryl Trinitrate 400mcg/dose 200 dose sublingual spray	1	1	1*
		ii) Metoprolol 50mg tab	56*	28*	-
		or			
		Atenolol 25mg tab	56*	28*	-
1(c)	Diuretics	i) Furosemide 40mg tab	28*	28*	-
		ii) Furosemide 20mg/2ml inj	10*	-	-
1(d)	Anti-haemorrhagic medicines, including uterotonics if there are women onboard.	i) Tranexamic Acid 500mg tab	60*	60*	-
		ii) Tranexamic Acid 500mg/5ml inj	5*	-	-
		If there are women on board:			
		iii) Phytomenadione (Vitamin K) 2mg/0.2ml inj (paediatric)	5*	5*	-
		iv) Ergometrine 500mcg and Oxytocin 5 units 1ml inj	5*	5*	-

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1	2	3	4		
Ref. No.	***Statutory treatment requirements***	***Recommended medicine and dosage, representing best practice***	***Recommended quantity for 10 workers (unless *)***		
			A	**B**	**C**
1(e)	Antihypertensive	i) Amlodipine 5mg tab	56*	28*	-
		ii) Atenolol 25mg tab or Metoprolol 50mg tab	Use 1b(ii)*	Use 1b(ii)*	-
1(f)	Antiplatelet drugs	i) Aspirin 300mg tab	32*	32*	RA 32*
		ii) (Optional) Clopidogrel 75mg tab	28*	-	-
2. Gastro intestinal system					
2(a)	Medicines for indigestion, reflux, gastric/duodenal ulceration	i) Lansoprazole 30mg tab or	28	28	-
	Antacids	ii) Proprietary alginate antacid of choice	As required	As required	-
2(b)	Anti-emetics	i) Ondansetron 4mg tab or	60*	30*	-
		Domperidone 10mg tab	60*	30*	-
		ii) Prochlorperazine maleate 3mg buccal tab	50*	50*	-
		iii) Cyclizine 50mg/1ml inj or	10*	5*	-
		Promethazine hydrochloride 25mg/1ml inj	10*	10*	-

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1	2	3	4		
Ref. No.	***Statutory treatment requirements***	***Recommended medicine and dosage, representing best practice***	***Recommended quantity for 10 workers (unless *)***		
			A	**B**	**C**
2(c)	Laxatives	i) Lactulose 10g/15ml or Magnesium hydroxide 79mg/1ml	500ml* 500ml *	300ml* 200ml*	- -
		ii) Bisacodyl 5mg tab	60*	20*	-
		iii) Glycerol 4mg suppository	12*	-	-
2(d)	Anti-diarrhoeal treatment	i) Loperamide 2mg cap	30	30	30
2(e)	Haemorrhoid treatment	i) Proprietary preparation	As required	As required	-
3. Analgesics Anti-Spasmodics					
3(a)	Antipyrexia, analgesics, anti-inflammatories	i) Paracetamol 500mg tab	100	50	50
		ii) Ibuprofen 400mg tab or Naproxen 250mg tab	100 56	50 28	50 28
		iii) Diclofenac sodium 100mg supp	10*	10*	-

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1	2	3	4		
Ref. No.	***Statutory treatment requirements***	***Recommended medicine and dosage, representing best practice***	***Recommended quantity for 10 workers (unless *)***		
			A	**B**	**C**
3(b)	Strong analgesics	i) Codeine Phosphate 30mg tab or Tramadol 50mg tab	28 60	28 30	- -
		ii) a) Morphine Sulphate 10mg/1ml inj and b) Naloxone 400mcg/1ml inj (Naloxone must be carried if Morphine Sulphate is carried) or Tramadol 100mg/2ml inj	10 10 20	10 10 10	RA 10 RA 10 RA 10
		iii) (Optional) Methoxyflurane 3ml inh	1	1	RA 1
3(c)	Antispasmodics	i) Hyoscine butylbromide 10mg tab	56*	56*	-
4. Nervous System					
4(a)	Anxiolytics	i) Diazepam 5mg tab	28*	28*	-
		ii) Diazepam 10mg/2ml inj	10*	-	-
4(b)	Neuroleptics	i) Chlorpromazine hydrochloride 25mg tab or Haloperidol 5mg tab	28* 28*	28* 28*	- -
		ii) Chlorpromazine hydrochloride 25mg/1ml inj or Haloperidol 5mg/1ml inj	10* 10*	- -	- -

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1	2	3	4		
Ref. No.	***Statutory treatment requirements***	***Recommended medicine and dosage, representing best practice***	***Recommended quantity for 10 workers (unless *)***		
			A	**B**	**C**
4(c)	Seasickness	i) Cinnarizine 15mg tab or Promethazine teoclate 25mg tab	84 28	84 28	60 -
		ii) Prochlorperazine maleate 3mg buccal tab or Promethazine hydrochloride 25mg/1ml inj or Cyclizine 50mg/1ml inj	Use 2b (ii) Use 2b (iii)	Use 2b (ii) Use 2b (iii)	- -
4(d)	Anti-epileptics	i) Diazepam 5mg tab	Use 4a(i)	Use 4a(i)	-
		ii) Diazepam 10mg/2ml inj	Use 4a(ii)	-	-
		iii) Diazepam 10mg/2.5ml rectal solution tube	5*	5*	-
5. Allergy and Anaphylaxis					
5(a)	Anti-histamines	i) Cetirizine 10mg tab or Loratadine 10mg tab	60* 60*	30* 30*	- -
		ii) Chlorphenamine 10mg/1ml inj or Promethazine hydrochloride 25mg/1ml inj	10* Use 2biii)	5* Use 2biii)	- -

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1	2	3	4		
Ref. No.	***Statutory treatment requirements***	***Recommended medicine and dosage, representing best practice***	***Recommended quantity for 10 workers (unless *)***		
			A	**B**	**C**
5(b)	Steroids	i) Prednisolone 5mg tab	56	56	-
		ii) Hydrocortisone 100mg inj (with diluent if required)	5*	1*	-
6. Respiratory System					
6(a)	Asthma	i) Salbutamol 100mcg/dose 200 dose inh	1	1	RA 1
		ii) Beclometasone 100mcg/dose 200 dose inh	1	1	-
		iii) Spacer compatible with both Salbutamol and Beclometasone	1*	1*	RA 1*
6(b)	Anti-tussives	i) Proprietary cough mixture	As required	As required	-
	Row left blank intentionally				

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1	2	3	4		
Ref. No.	***Statutory treatment requirements***	***Recommended medicine and dosage, representing best practice***	***Recommended quantity for 10 workers (unless *)***		
			A	**B**	**C**
7. Anti-infection					
7(a)	Antibiotics, Antivirals, Antifungals	i) Co-Amoxiclav 500mg/125mg tab or Amoxicillin 500mg cap	63 42	21 21	- -
		ii) Ciprofloxacin 500mg tab	20	10	-
		iii) Azithromycin 500mg tab or Erythromycin 500mg tab	6 28	3 28	- -
		iv) Doxycycline 100mg cap	50	16	-
		v) Metronidazole 400mg tab	21	21	-
		vi) Metronidazole suppositories 1g	10*	-	-
		vii) Co-Amoxiclav 1.2g inj	10*	-	-
		viii) Ceftriaxone injection 1g inj	10*	-	-
		ix) Aciclovir 400mg tab	56*	-	-
		x) Fluconazole 50mg tab or Terbinafine 250mg tab	14* 14*	7* 7*	- -
7(b)	Anti-parasitics	i) Mebendazole 100mg tab	6*	6*	-

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1	2	3	4		
Ref. No.	***Statutory treatment requirements***	***Recommended medicine and dosage, representing best practice***	***Recommended quantity for 10 workers (unless *)***		
			A	**B**	**C**
7(c)	Anti-tetanus vaccines and immunoglobulin	i) Tetanus vaccine (DTP or other combinations are acceptable) 0.5ml inj	5*	1*	-
		ii) Tetanus immunoglobulin 250iu inj	1*	-	-
7(d)	Anti-malaria medicines	For prophylaxis, and for treatment of active disease. Dependent upon foreseeable operational area. Risk assessment required.	See MGN 652 Amendment 1	See MGN 652 Amendment 1	-
8. Compounds promoting rehydration, caloric intake and plasma expansion					
8(a)	WHO Generic Formula	i) Oral Rehydration Salts, as per current WHO formula sachet	20	20	-
		or Proprietary equivalent sachet	20	20	-
9. Medicines for external use					
9(a)	Skin Medicines				
	1. Antiseptic solution	i) Proprietary solution of choice 250ml Chlorhexidine-based preparation	1*	1*	1*
		or Proprietary sterile wipes - pack of choice (saline or antiseptic)	1*	1*	1*
	2. Antibiotic ointments	i) Aciclovir 5% cream 2g	1	1	-
		ii) Fusidic acid 2% cream/ointment 15g	1	1	-
		or Mupirocin 2% cream/ointment 15g	1	1	-

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1	2	3	4		
Ref. No.	***Statutory treatment requirements***	***Recommended medicine and dosage, representing best practice***	***Recommended quantity for 10 workers (unless *)***		
			A	**B**	**C**
	3. Anti-inflammatory (NSAID) and analgesic ointments	i) Hydrocortisone 1% cream 15g	2	-	-
		ii) Proprietary NSAID gel/ointment 30g	As required	As required	As required
	4. Anti-fungal skin treatments	i) Miconazole nitrate 2% cream 30g	2	1	-
		or Terbinafine 1% cream 30g	2	1	-
		If there are women on board:			
		ii) Clotrimazole 500mg pessary	2	1	-
	5. Burn treatments	i) Silver sulfadiazine 1% cream 50g	2	1	-
		ii) Proprietary antiseptic cream	-	-	1
	6. Miscellaneous skin treatments	i) a) Permethrin 5% cream 30g	2*	-	-
		and b) Permethrin 1% Cream Rinse	2*	-	-
		or Malathion 0.5% 200ml	2*	-	-
		ii) Proprietary barrier cream	1*	-	-
		ii) Magnesium sulphate paste 50g	1*	-	-
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1	2	3	4		
Ref. No.	***Statutory treatment requirements***	***Recommended medicine and dosage, representing best practice***	***Recommended quantity for 10 workers (unless *)***		
			A	**B**	**C**
9(b)	Eye Medicines				
	1. Antibiotic and anti-inflammatory treatments	i) Chloramphenicol 1% ointment 4g	4	1	-
	2. Steroid drops	i) Dexamethasone 0.1% 0.5ml (Recommended in single dose form)	20*	20*	-
	3. Anaesthetic drops	i) Tetracaine 0.5% 0.5ml (Recommended in single dose form)	20*	20*	-
	4. Hypotonic miotic drops	i) Pilocarpine 2% 0.5ml (Recommended in single dose form)	20*	20*	-
	5. Diagnostic drops	i) Fluorescein Sodium 1% 0.5ml (Recommended in single dose form) or Fluorescein strips	20* 20*	20* 20*	- -
	6. Sterile saline solution for eyewash	i) Sterile saline solution for eyewash 20ml (Recommended in single dose form)	20	20	-
9(c)	Ear/Nasal Medicines				

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	1. Antibiotic and anti-inflammatory treatments	i) Combined antibiotic and steroid ear drops 10ml	2*	1*	-
	2. Nasal drops or spray	i) Xylometazoline 0.1% 10ml or Oxymetazoline 0.05% 15ml	1* 1*	1* 1*	- -
9(d)	Medicines for oral and throat infections				
	1. Antiseptic mouthwash	i) Proprietary antiseptic mouthwash 250ml	1	1	-
9(e)	Local anaesthetics				
	1. Local anaesthetic for subcutaneous injection	i) Lidocaine hydrochloride 1% 5ml inj	10*	10*	-

1	**2**	**3**	**4**		
Ref. No.	***Statutory treatment requirements***	***Recommended medicine and dosage, representing best practice***	***Recommended quantity for 10 workers (unless *)***		
			A	**B**	**C**
	2. Local anaesthetic for topical application	i) Lidocaine 2% and chlorhexidine 0.25% in lubricant gel (in applicator)	1	-	-
	3. Dental anaesthetics and antiseptic mixtures	i) Proprietary anaesthetic gel ii) Oil of Cloves 10ml	1 1*	1 1*	- -
9(f)	Water for injection	(i) Water for injection 10ml inj	40	-	-

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MEDICAL EQUIPMENT

(For any items marked the specified quantity is considered sufficient regardless of crew size)*

Statutory treatment requirements	***Recommended medicine and dosage, representing best practice***	***Recommended quantity for 10 workers (unless*)***		
		A	**B**	**C**
1. Resuscitation Equipment				
Equipment for mouth-to-mouth resuscitation and airway equipment	i) Bag/valve/mask (BVM); supplied with large, medium and small masks	1*	1*	-
	ii) Pocket face mask with valve and oxygen inlet	1*	1*	1*
	iii) Oropharyngeal airway sizes 3 and 4	1 of each*	1 of each*	-
	iv) (Optional) Nasopharyngeal airways 6mm and 7mm internal diameter	1 of each*	1 of each*	-

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Statutory treatment requirements	*Recommended medicine and dosage, representing best practice*	*Recommended quantity for 10 workers (unless*)*		
		A	**B**	**C**
Appliance for the administration of oxygen	Oxygen giving set comprising the following: i) Oxygen reservoir minimum 400 litres including: 1 pressure regulator 1 flow meter unit 1-15 litres/min And (optional) Oxygen concentrator with flow capacity of 8-10 litres/min ii) 1 set of oxygen tubing iii) 5 x medium concentration disposable oxygen masks iv) 5 x high concentration disposable non-rebreather oxygen masks with reservoir Each part constructed so that it can only be assembled in the correct manner	1 1 1* 1* 1* 1 1* 1*	1 1 1* 1* 1* 1 1* 1*	-
Mechanical aspirator to clear upper airway	Manual aspirator and two suction catheters	1*	1*	-
2. Dressing and suturing equipment	[a]			
Tourniquets	Trauma tourniquet	1*	1*	RA 1*

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Statutory treatment requirements	*Recommended medicine and dosage, representing best practice*	*Recommended quantity for 10 workers (unless*)*		
		A	**B**	**C**
Skin wound repair	Skin stapler disposable with 15 staples and Staple remover or Non-absorbable sutures swaged to a half circle needle sterile size 3.0 and Absorbable sutures swaged to a half circle needle sterile size 3.0	1 1 2 2	1 1 1 1	- - - -
Wound skin adhesive	Skin adhesive 0.5ml single use	2*	2*	-
Adhesive elastic bandage	Adhesive elastic bandage 7.5cm x 4m	2*	1*	1*
Elasticated bandage	Crepe bandage 7.5cm x 4m	2*	2*	-
Tubular gauze bandage for finger dressings	20m length with applicator	1*	1*	-
Disposable gloves – non sterile	Latex-free, small, medium, large	20*pairs of various sizes	20*pairs of various sizes	10*pairs of various sizes
Disposable gloves - sterile	Latex-free Sizes 6, 7, 8	10* pairs of various sizes	5* pairs of various sizes	-
Adhesive dressings	Assorted sterile	20	20	10
Sterile compression bandages with unmedicated dressing pads (Ambulance dressings)	i) Medium, No.1 12 x 10cm ii) Large, No.2 20 x 15cm iii) Extra large, No.3 28 x 20cm	3* 3* 2*	2* 2* 1*	2* 2* 1*

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Statutory treatment requirements	*Recommended medicine and dosage, representing best practice*	*Recommended quantity for 10 workers (unless*)*		
		A	**B**	**C**
Adhesive sutures	Adhesive wound closure strips 100mm x 12mm 6 pack	4	4	2
Sterile gauze swabs	Sterile gauze swabs size 7.5cm x 7.5cm 5 pack	4	4	2
Sterile sheet for procedures	Sterile sheet for procedures 50cm x 50cm	1	1	-
Burn dressings	i) Plastic wrap roll 30cm x 80m	1*	1*	-
Triangular bandage	Triangular bandage	2*	2*	-
Paraffin gauze dressings	Paraffin gauze dressing 10cm x 10cm Or Hydrogel dressing 10cm x 10cm	20* 20*	10* 10*	-
3. Instruments				
If necessary, instruments should be sterilised as per the Ship's Captain's Medical Guide				
Disposable scalpels	e.g. 10 blade	2*	-	-
Instrument box (made of suitable material)		1*	1*	-
Scissors	i) Dressing scissors blunt/sharp ii) Dressing scissors sharp/sharp iii) Tough cut scissors	1* 1* 1*	1* 1* 1*	- - -
Dissecting forceps	Toothed forceps	1*	1*	-

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Statutory treatment requirements	*Recommended medicine and dosage, representing best practice*	*Recommended quantity for 10 workers (unless*)*		
		A	**B**	**C**
Haemostatic clamp	Haemostatic clamp/Needle holder	1*	1*	-
Splinter/needle forceps	Splinter forceps	1*	-	-
Disposable razors	Disposable razors	5*	-	-
4. Examination and monitoring equipment				
Pen torch	Pen torch with blue filter for eye exam	1*	1*	-
Disposable tongue depressors	Disposable tongue depressors	10*	10*	-
Urine analysis testing strips	Urine analysis testing strips 25 strips/pack To test for: Leukocytes Nitrites Protein Glucose Specific gravity Ketones Blood pH	1 pack*	-	-
Patient vital signs monitoring chart	Patient vital signs monitoring chart 25 sheets as per Ship Captain's Medical Guide	1 pad*	1 pad*	-
Medical incident report forms	Medical incident report forms 25 sheets as per Ship Captain's Medical Guide	1 pad*	-	-
Pregnancy Test Kit	When women on board	3*	-	-
Stethoscope		1*	1*	-

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Statutory treatment requirements	*Recommended medicine and dosage, representing best practice*	*Recommended quantity for 10 workers (unless*)*		
		A	**B**	**C**
Sphygmomanometer		1*	1*	-
Standard clinical thermometer	Thermometer digital with range including hypothermia, with covers	1*	1*	-
Glucometer	i) Glucometer with 25 testing sticks	1*	-	-
	ii) Lancets for use with glucometer	25	-	-
Pulse Oximeter	Pulse oximeter	1*	-	-
Malaria test kit	WHO approved malaria test kit (1 pack of minimum 10 individual tests)	1*	As required	-
5. Equipment for injection, perfusion, puncture and catheterization				
Bladder drainage equipment (suitable for men and women)	i) Bladder drainage set (including urine bag, spigots and tube)	1*	-	-
	ii) Foley Catheter 12 or 14 gauge, 10 ml balloon (short / medium term use in adults)	2*	-	-
	iii) Water for injections 5ml	As per 9(f)	-	-
	iv) Penile sheath set	1*	-	-
Disposable syringes	2ml, 5ml, 10ml	10 of each	5 of each	As required - RA
Disposable hypodermic needles	21G (0.8mm) and 23G (0.6mm)	20 of each	10 of each	-
“Sharps” disposal box	1 litre size	1*	1*	-

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Statutory treatment requirements	*Recommended medicine and dosage, representing best practice*	*Recommended quantity for 10 workers (unless*)*		
		A	**B**	**C**
Intravenous or intraosseous infusion set (depending on training)	i) Intravenous cannulae 18g ii) Intravenous cannulae 20g iii) Cannula dressing iv) Tourniquet – quick release or i) Intraosseous (IO) access device ii) IO dressing	5* 5* 10* 1* 1* 2*	2* 2* 5* 1* 1* 2*	- - - - - -
Intravenous fluid set	i) Intravenous fluid giving set ii) Saline flush 5ml iii) Intravenous fluid – Ringers Lactate 1 litre	2 10* 2	2 10* 2	- - -
6. General Medical Equipment				
Personal protective medical and nursing equipment	i) Disposable Aprons ii) Masks (surgical type 2) iii) Respirator mask (FFP2 or FFP3) iv) Eye protection	50* 50* 10* 5*	10* 10* 5* 5*	- - - -
Bedpan	(stainless steel or sterilisable plastic)	1*	-	-
Hot water bottle	With fabric cover	1*	-	-
Urine bottle (urinal)		1*	-	-

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Statutory treatment requirements	*Recommended medicine and dosage, representing best practice*	*Recommended quantity for 10 workers (unless*)*		
		A	**B**	**C**
Icebag		1*	-	-
7. Immobilization and setting equipment				
Set of splints of different sizes for the extremities	i) Finger splint – malleable	1*	1*	-
	ii) Forearm /lower limb splint - malleable	1*	1*	-
	iii) Vacuum splints and pump – upper and lower limb set	1*	1*	-
	or Inflatable splints – upper and lower limb set	1*	1*	-
Traction splint	Traction splint for thigh	1*	1*	-
Collar semi-rigid for neck immobilisation	Adult pack of 3 – small, medium, large	1*	1*	-
	or Adult adjustable	1*	1*	-
8. Disinfection, Disinsectisation and Prophylaxis				
Water – disinfection compound	Of choice	As required	-	-
Liquid insecticide	Of choice - Proprietary product	As required	-	-
Powder insecticide	Of choice - Proprietary product	As required	-	-

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RECOMMENDED ADDITIONAL MEDICAL EQUIPMENT

Recommended Additional Equipment	***A***	***B***	***C***
Naso-gastric tube 14G	1*	1*	-
Plastic measuring jug ½ litre size	1*	1*	-
Disposable paper towels	100*	100*	-
Plastic backed absorbent paper bed pads	10*	-	-
Lotion bowl (size at least 200mm x 90mm, stainless steel or sterilisable plastic, to be marked “medical”)	1*	-	-
Kidney dish (Size 250mm stainless steel or sterilisable plastic)	1*	-	-
Safety pins, rustless medium	6*	6*	6*
Magnifying glass 7.5 cm diameter with handle	1*	1*	-
Nail brush	1*	1*	-
Stretcher equipment (A system for trauma management, i.e. immobilisation and stretcher equipment most suited for treatment on the vessel concerned)	1*	1*	-
Body bag – Large size	1*	1*	-

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Dental kit – for emergency repairs i) Excavator double ended Guys' pattern G2 ii) Filling paste inserter (for inserting filling paste into the tooth)	1 Set of all items*	-	-

Recommended Additional Equipment	***A***	***B***	***C***
iii) Dental mirror size 4 on handle iv) Temporary dental filling material			
Defibrillators subject to risk assessment. See MGN297 for guidance.	-	-	-
Tough cut stainless steel scissors	-	-	1 pr
Triangular bandages about 90cm x 127cm	-	-	4
Sterile paraffin gauze dressings	-	-	10
Plastic Burns bags	-	-	1

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Annex 2

IMMEDIATE RESPONSE BAG

It is recommended that all vessels prepare a grab bag that can be taken quickly to a sick or injured seafarer and that contains medicines and equipment that may be required immediately by the first responder.

The contents of the immediate response bag should be part of the required inventory and not in addition to the quantities stated above. The quantity of medication or equipment is standard and does not need to be increased dependent on the number of people involved. As the bag contains some items of which there are only one on board it is recommended that the bag is stored in or very close to the medical centre, so all items are available for treatment of a sick or injured crew member there if needed. The list is not exhaustive, and other items required urgently may need to be retrieved from the medical centre.

Medicine or Equipment	**Quantity**
Adrenaline/Epinephrine injection BP 1.0mg/1ml injection OR Adrenaline / Epinephrine autoinjectors (0.3mg/0.5mg)	1 box (10) 2
Glyceryl Trinitrate 400mcg/dose 200 dose sublingual spray	1
Tranexamic Acid 500mg/5ml inj	1 pack
Aspirin 300mg tab	1 pack
Methoxyflurane 3ml inh	1
Diazepam 10mg/2.5ml rectal solution tube	1 tube (may be stored securely)
Salbutamol 100mcg/dose 200 dose inh	1
Spacer device	1
Ceftriaxone injection 1g inj with diluent	1 pack
Bag/valve/mask (BVM) with large, medium and small masks	1
Pocket face mask with valve and oxygen inlet	1
Oropharyngeal airway sizes 3 and 4	1 of each size

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Nasopharyngeal airways 6mm and 7mm internal diameter (if carried)	1 of each size
High concentration oxygen mask with tubing	1
2l cylinder of oxygen	1
Manual aspirator and suction catheter	1
Trauma tourniquet	1
Adhesive elastic bandage	1
Disposable gloves – non sterile	2 pairs of various sizes (or as appropriate)
Sterile compression bandages with unmedicated dressing pads (Ambulance dressings)	1x medium, 1x large
Plastic wrap roll 30cm x 80m	1
Sterile gauze swabs	1 pack
Triangular bandage	1
Glucometer with testing strips	1
Pulse Oximeter	1
Syringes, 10ml, 5ml, and 2ml	2 of each size (or as appropriate)
Disposable hypodermic needles (21G and 23G)	5 of each (or as appropriate)
Clinical waste bag	1 from roll
Sharps bin	1
Defibrillator (if available)	1

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Patient vital signs monitoring chart	2
Pen	2
Ship’s Captain’s Medical Guide	Optional

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Annex 3

ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS FOR PASSENGER VESSELS WITH NO DOCTOR AS A MEMBER OF THE CREW (THE ADVANCED TREATMENT BAG, previously called 'the Doctor's bag')

1. This section refers to the Stores referred to in the Regulations (Merchant Shipping and Fishing Vessels (Medical Stores) Regulations 1995 (SI 1995/1802) and the Merchant Shipping and Fishing Vessels (Medical Stores) (Amendment) Regulations 1996 (SI 1996/2821)) as Category D. Category D stores are required for seagoing ships where there is no qualified medical practitioner among the crew and the vessel carries more than 12 passengers. (Classes VI and VI(A) or EC Group C or D vessels are exempt from this requirement).

2. If the master should feel that assistance from a medically qualified individual on board is required, he may ask passengers for volunteers with medical qualifications. If a volunteer is assessed to be suitable, then they may be asked to assist, using the contents of the Advanced Treatment Bag.

3. The Master remains ultimately responsible for any care given, and it is advised that a policy is drawn up to assist in managing the situation in a consistent manner. The presence of a doctor on board should not prevent the Master from asking for assistance from TMAS services, nor the person delegated to provide medical care from providing what care they are qualified to administer.

4. All the medicines and equipment in this list should be kept together in a portable bag or container known as the Advanced Treatment Bag, unless specific storage is required such as refrigeration. This bag should be kept in the first response bag or in a locked cabinet. The bag itself should also be sealed with a tab and a record kept of when the tab is cut and by whom.

5. The Advanced Treatment bag should be clearly labelled with "The medicines in this case are only to be used by a qualified medical practitioner, registered general nurse, qualified paramedic, or trained crew under the direct supervision of a medical practitioner on board the ship or TMAS provider".

6. The following equipment should also be included in the advanced treatment bag as it may be required by a health care professional.

7. A doctor or other authorised person using the Advanced Treatment Bag should be made aware that telemedical advice may be obtained and, if necessary, medical evacuation arranged, by contacting HM Coastguard.
8. It is not within the scope of this document to recommend detailed types and quantities of treatment specifically for passengers. This should be risk assessed separately with a view to the number and type of passengers carried, duration of voyage and the route.

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STATUTORY TREATMENTS AND EQUIPMENT REQUIRED FOR ADVANCED TREATMENT BAG

Adrenaline (base) 1mg/10ml (1 in 10,000) dilute solution for injection pre-filled syringes	5
Atropine prefilled syringe	1
Amiodarone prefilled syringe 300mg/10ml for IV infusion	5
Glucagon injection 1mg	2
Insulin injection, soluble, 100 units per ml, 10ml ampoule	1
Magnesium sulfate injection 500mg/ml 10ml amps	1
Diazepam 10mg/2ml inj	5
Chlorpromazine hydrochloride 25mg/1ml inj or Haloperidol 5mg/1ml inj	5
Furosemide 20mg/2ml inj	5
Second generation supraglottic airway size 4 and 5	1 each
Insulin syringes with 27G needles	2
10% Glucose infusion 500ml	1
Intravenous cannulae 18g and 20g	2 of each
Cannula dressing	5
Quick release tourniquet	1
Intravenous fluid set	2
Intravenous fluid – Ringers lactate 1 litre	2
Intravenous saline for flush	5

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Annex 4

FIRST AID KITS – RECOMMENDATIONS

Seagoing ships with a crew of more than 10 should carry first aid kits, distributed in appropriate locations on the ship e.g. in the galley and engine room.

In addition, passenger vessels should carry at least one first aid kit for every 100 passengers or fraction of that number subject to a maximum requirement for 3 kits e.g. 250 persons require three kits. A first aid kit is also to be included in the Immediate Response Bag (Annex 2).

The first aid kit should include the following items, kept in a portable waterproof container.

(1) 4 x triangular bandages
(2) 6 x medium sterile bandages with unmedicated dressings,
(3) 2 x large sterile bandages with unmedicated dressings,
(4) 2 x extra large unmedicated dressings,
(5) 6 medium safety pins, rust-less
(6) 20 assorted elastic adhesive dressings medicated
(7) 2 x Sterile eye pads with attachment
(8) 2 x packages containing sterile gauze swabs
(9) 5 pairs large size disposable latex-free examination gloves
(10) Sterile eye wash in eye wash bottle

The Merchant Shipping and Fishing Vessel (Medical Stores) Regulations 1995 do not apply to vessels operating on inland waters, as defined in MSN 1837 (M). However, the HSE Health and Safety (First Aid) Regulations 1981 do apply and the HSE Approved Code of Practice for First Aid at Work should be followed.

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Annex 5

ADVICE ON MEDICINES TO BE CARRIED ON SHIPS (INCLUDING FERRIES) TRANSPORTING DANGEROUS SUBSTANCES

General

1. When a UK registered vessel is carrying a dangerous substance or substances, as whole or part of the cargo, the Master must ensure that the correct antidote to the substance (plus the necessary ancillary equipment e.g. syringes) is carried. The correct antidote for most substances can be found in the IMO Medical First Aid Guide for Ships MFAG 2000 edition. Any updating of the IMO International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code or MFAG should be taken into account when preparing the list of medicines to be carried. Further information is available in the Ship Captain's Medical Guide, Chapter 13.

2. The substances listed below are to be taken into account, in whatever form they are carried on board, including the form of waste or cargo residues.

   - Explosive substances and objects
   - Gases: compressed, liquefied or dissolved under pressure
   - Inflammable liquids
   - Inflammable solids
   - Substances liable to spontaneous combustion
   - Substances which on contact with water give off inflammable gases
   - Combustible substances
   - Organic peroxides
   - Toxic substances
   - Infectious substances
   - Radioactive substances
   - Corrosive substances
   - Various dangerous substances, i.e. any other substances which experience has shown, or may show, to be dangerous, so that antidotes need to be carried.

3. The quantities of any medicines to be carried aboard should be based on an estimate of risks, taking into account such factors as number of crew, length of voyage and risk of accidental exposure.

Ferries

4. Whether or not the vessel is required to carry Category A or B stores, ferries or similar vessels whose operating arrangements do not allow sufficient forewarning of the nature of any dangerous substances which might be transported on them, must carry at least the antidotes and equipment listed below:

Antidotes:

- General
- Cardiovascular
- Gastro-intestinal system
- Nervous system
- Anti-infective
- For external use

Equipment: for the administration of oxygen.

Where these substances are already included in the ship's medical stores, separate stocks are not necessarily required. On a regular route where the crossing is due to last less than two hours, the antidotes may be limited to those which have to be administered in cases of extreme emergency within the period of time not exceeding the normal duration of crossing.

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Annex 6

MEDICAL DOCUMENTS TO BE CARRIED AND TELEMEDICAL ADVICE SERVICE (TMAS)

Category	Publication
Category A	Ship Captain's Medical Guide Controlled Drugs Register
Category B	Ship Captain's Medical Guide Controlled Drugs Register
Category C	First Aid Manual e.g. St John's, Red Cross or St Andrew's or First Aid Instructions, in English on Waterproof paper *(Lifeboats and Liferafts only)* Controlled Drugs Register Ship Captain's Medical Guide (if carrying RA items)

In addition, all Categories (other than lifeboats and liferafts) should carry a copy of this Notice or subsequent replacements.

Telemedical advice service (TMAS)

Telemedical advice service (TMAS) is available to all ships at sea by contacting HM Coastguard (See MGN 623 M+F for details). Advice is provided by 2 UK designated centres, but initial contact should always be made with the Coastguard rather than direct to a provider.

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Annex 7

GUIDE TO THE USE OF MEDICINES

General Advice about medicines

All medicines purchased within the United Kingdom should be supplied in manufacturer's original packs. Information regarding dosages, cautions, side effects etc will either be pre-printed on the manufacturers' pack or will be available on a patient information leaflet inside the pack. These should be consulted and retained for reference. If this information is not available, then advice should be sought from the Ship's Captain or if more specific information if required, this can be obtained by pharmacists or Telemedical Advice Services.

Each product should clearly identify the product name, strength (e.g. 125mg per tablet or 125mg per 5ml) batch number and expiry date, and that they are packaged in accordance with the UK medicines legislation.

Medicines must be procured from an appropriately licensed source. In the UK purchases of prescription medicines should be made from suppliers holding an appropriate Wholesale Distribution Authorisation (WDA-H)) or Manufacturer's Licence (MIA) as issued by the Medicine & Healthcare products Regulatory Agency (MHRA). A pharmacy without a WDA-H may be able to supply small amounts of medicines occasionally if not for profit, subject to MHRA guidance. Additionally, for the supply of controlled drugs, a WDA-H holder must possess the correct Controlled Drugs Licence (issued by the UK Home Office) covering both the possession and supply of the drugs requested.

The General Pharmaceutical Council (GPhC) operates an internet pharmacy logo scheme to identify legitimate online pharmacies. In addition, the MHRA has a register of licensed wholesale dealers of medicines, which can be used to check if a company is legally allowed to sell medicines.

Evidence will be required that the procurement is being made by the ship owner or master of the ship by presentation of a signed order (Human Medicines Regulations 2012, Schedule 17).

In addition, any requisition for controlled drugs will require a signed requisition using the approved form as explained in Regulation 14 of the Misuse of Drugs Regulations 2001 (as amended) e.g. in England. Form FP10CDF should be used for the purposes of requisitioning all Schedule 2 and 3 controlled drugs (FP10CDF form from NHSBSA website).

Further details and an example of the wording to be used outside the UK is given in Annex 7.

Medicines obtained abroad

Medicine supplies should be replenished wherever possible at the same strengths as specified in the British Pharmacopoeia. If medicines are obtained elsewhere, outside of the United Kingdom, products may vary and be of different strengths or formulations and this must be considered when administering them. Local (non-UK) supplies may also be in non-English packs and product substitutions may occur. Medicines within MSN 1905 are listed using the non-proprietary (generic) name, however if branded products are supplied they may contain the same active ingredients. When purchasing outside of the UK, different local legislation and/or restrictions on the purchase of medicines may apply, particularly with regards to controlled drugs. The risk of counterfeit and/or substandard medications is a global issue. Great care must be taken to ensure that all medicines are purchased from regulated bona-fide sources (pharmacies or medical wholesalers) and that they are licensed to do so. Online purchases of medicines should be discouraged.

In the event of any doubt professional advice should be sought from medically qualified individuals and/or

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companies experienced and knowledgeable in the supply to the maritime industry. This would include a pharmacist, doctor or via Telemedical Advice Services.

Medicines obtained by a seafarer from a doctor ashore

A seafarer who goes to a doctor ashore should be asked to obtain a written note of the non-proprietary name of any prescribed medicine, details of how it is to be taken, and any cautionary or advisory guidance e.g. may cause drowsiness. The details on the note from the doctor should be checked against the information on the medicine container to ensure that they match. In case of any problem or doubt, it may be necessary to check the prescription with the Telemedical Advice Service.

Supply of medicines in compliance with the Merchant Shipping (Medical Stores) Regulations 1995.

The Human Medicines Regulations 2012 Schedule 17[1] allows the owner or master of a ship, which does not carry a doctor on board as part of the ship's complement, dispensation to administer prescription only medicines for the treatment of persons on the ship to comply with merchant shipping legislation. The Misuse of Drugs Regulations 2001 (as amended), regulation 8(5)(a), 8(6)(c), 9(5)(a) and 10(5)(a)[2] allow the owner or master of a ship which does not carry a doctor among the seamen employed in it, to supply and possess certain controlled drugs as set out in the regulations (see details in footnote[3] below) for the purpose of compliance with merchant shipping legislation.

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[1] S.I. 2012/1916 See Part 2 row 2

[2] S.I. 2001/3998

[3] See schedules 2, 3, 4 or 5

Storage and Security of Medicines

Storage of medicines

Drugs must be stored to ensure that that the product potency, efficacy and stability is maintained and that there is no product degradation. Where no specific storage temperature is given drugs should be stored at room temperature between 15-25ºC. Some medicines require refrigeration, 2-8ºC, but care must be taken not to freeze them, otherwise they may not be suitable for use. In the event of any deviation outside temperature ranges, advice on product stability should be sought from a pharmacist.

Non controlled drugs that require disposal, should be stored separately and landed at the first opportunity, to be returned to a pharmacy or pharmacist. This should be documented in the ship's log.

Security of controlled drugs

The Crew Accommodation Regulations require ships to have a lockable medical cabinet for the storage of medicines and drugs. For merchant ships and for fishing vessels of 24m and over, the Regulations[4] also require the cabinet to have an 'inner cupboard' solely for the storage of 'dangerous drugs' (i.e. the controlled drugs) the cupboard should be fitted with a door and a lock which cannot be opened by the key to the medical cabinet. Other vessels must store medicines in a cool, dry, locked cabinet or locked container[5]. Under the Misuse of Drugs (Safe Custody) Regulations 1973[6] only the master or a person authorised by him may open the inner cupboard.

In the UK and most other countries, it is illegal for unqualified/unauthorised persons to destroy unwanted controlled drugs. They can be disposed of by giving them to a Home Office licensed person or company. In the UK this would generally be a company licensed to supply medicines, ie wholesaler or licensed pharmacy. It may also be possible to dispose of drugs via the police.7 A receipt should be obtained from the recipient, and kept with, or affixed to, the controlled drugs register.

Record Keeping

Under the Official Log Book Regulations 1981 the record of any treatment given to anybody on board including the type and quantity of any medicines, and drugs supplied, must be entered in the log book. For controlled drugs, the master is required to maintain, in a bound book, a two section register. The two sections of the register should detail, why, when and in what quantity the master purchased a controlled drug and similarly the history of the dispensing or disposal of those controlled drugs. This register must be kept for two years after the date of the last entry. Annex 9 gives an example of the entries required in each section of the Controlled Drugs Register (Computer records are acceptable[8], although safeguards should be incorporated into the software to ensure the following:

- Access control should be in place to minimise the risk of unauthorised access to data.
- The author of each entry is identifiable
- Entries cannot be altered at a later date
- A log of all data entered is kept and can be recalled for audit purposes).

In ships where there is no doctor, it is acceptable to use the official log book to record the Controlled Drugs Register[9]

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[4] Merchant Shipping (Maritime Labour Convention) (Minimum Requirements for Seafarers etc.) Regulations 2014 (S.I. 2014/1613) and MSN 1844 (M), Merchant Shipping (Crew Accommodation) Regulations 1997 (S.I. 1997/1508), Merchant Shipping (Crew Accommodation) Regulations 1978 (S.I. 1978/795) as amended

[5] The Merchant Shipping and Fishing Vessels (Medical Stores) Regulations 1995 (S.I. 1995/1802) Reg 8(3)(b)

[6] The Misuse of Drugs (Safe Custody) Regulations 1973[7] The Misuse of Drugs Regulations 2001 (S.I. 2001/3998) regulation 27(4)

[8] The Misuse of Drugs and the Misuse of Drugs (Supply to Addicts) (Amendment) Regulations 2005 (S.I. 2005/2864)

[9] The Misuse of Drugs Regulations 2001 (S.I. 2001/3998) regulation 21

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Use of medicines

This table is a brief guide to the drugs detailed in this M Notice and is designed to be used in conjunction with the Ship Captain's Medical Guide and Telemedical Advice where required.

The side effects listed are a guide only. This list is not comprehensive. The common or important side effects only are listed. If a drug might be causing a problem which is not listed, seek telemedical advice.

Ref. No.		Doses/route	Type of Drug/uses	Side effects
1. Cardiovascular				
(a)	Adrenaline/Epinephrine injection BP 1.0mg/1ml inj Adrenaline auto-injector (0.3mg or 0.5mg)	0.5 to 1.0ml by IM inj.	Heart stimulant. Only for use in anaphylaxis or resuscitation (severe allergy with collapse, loss of blood pressure /severe breathing problems)	Anxiety, tremor, high blood pressure, rapid irregular heartbeat
(b)	Glyceryl Trinitrate 400mcg/dose 200 dose sublingual spray	1-2 sprays under tongue	Anti-angina (heart/chest pain) or suspected heart attack	Headache, flushing, low blood pressure, fast heart rate
	Metoprolol 50mg tab	Angina 50-100mg 8 hourly	Beta blocker. For high blood pressure or angina (chest pain)	Tiredness, slow heart rate, low blood pressure, wheeze
	Atenolol 50mg tab	Angina 50-100mg once daily	Beta blocker. For high blood pressure or angina (chest pain)	Tiredness, slow heart rate, low blood pressure, wheeze
(c)	Furosemide 40mg tab Furosemide 20mg/2ml inj	40mg once daily 20-40 mg (2-4ml) by IM or IV injection repeated in 2 hours if required	Diuretic (increases urination) for swelling/fluid retention, breathlessness due to heart failure	Low blood pressure, dizziness. Few in short term, low dose use

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Ref. No.		Doses/route	Type of Drug/uses	Side effects
(d)	Tranexamic Acid 500mg tab Tranexamic Acid 500mg/5ml inj	1g 8 hourly 1g IV/IO/IM over 10 mins, may repeat as infusion over next 8 hrs	Reduce bleeding e.g. in heavy periods, nosebleed Major haemorrhage	Diarrhoea, nausea, vomiting Low blood pressure in rapid injection
	Phytomenadione (Vitamin K) 2mg/0.2ml inj (paediatric)	0.2ml (2mg) IM injection single dose	Routine Anti-haemorrhage injection for newborn	
	Ergometrine 500mcg and Oxytocin 5 units 1ml inj	1ml (500mcg/5 units) by IM injection single dose	Anti-haemorrhage drug used immediately after delivery of baby or for bleeding after miscarriage	Nausea, vomiting, headache, dizziness
(e)	Amlodipine 5mg tab	5-10mg once daily	Calcium channel blocker, for high blood pressure	Dizziness, drowsiness, headache, nausea
	Atenolol 50mg tab	For high blood pressure 50mg once daily	Beta blocker. For high blood pressure or angina (chest pain)	Tiredness, slow heart rate, low blood pressure, wheeze
	Metoprolol 50mg tab	For high blood pressure 50mg 12 hourly	Beta blocker. For high blood pressure or angina (chest pain)	Tiredness, slow heart rate, low blood pressure, wheeze
(f)	Aspirin 300mg tab	300mg single dose 300mg daily	For cardiac problems (chest pain, angina, suspected heart attack), TIA (mini stroke) or CVA (stroke), other thrombotic problems	Indigestion, bleeding. Avoid with indigestion, stomach ulcers, asthma
	Clopidogrel 75mg tab	300mg initially then 75mg daily	Alternative to aspirin if cannot take	Diarrhoea, gastrointestinal discomfort, haemorrhage

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Ref. No.		Doses/route	Type of Drug/uses	Side effects
2. Gastro Intestinal System				
(a)	Lansoprazole 30mg tab	30mg once daily	Stomach and duodenal ulcers, indigestion, acid reflux	Gastro-intestinal upset, dizziness, nausea, headache
	Ranitidine 150mg tab (availability issues)	150mg 12 hourly	If unable to obtain Lansoprazole. Stomach and duodenal ulcers, indigestion, acid reflux	Gastro-intestinal upset, dizziness, headache
	Proprietary alginate antacid of choice	As instructions on packaging	Indigestion, heart burn	See package insert
(b)	Ondansetron 4mg tab	4–8mg 8 hourly	Relief of nausea and vomiting	Constipation, headache
	Domperidone 10mg tab	10mg 8 hourly	Relief of nausea and vomiting	Dry mouth
	Prochlorperazine maleate 3mg buccal tab	3-6mg under tongue or between cheek and upper gum 12 hourly	Relief of nausea and vomiting in migraine, vertigo, seasickness or due to drugs	Dry mouth, drowsiness, blurred vision, rapid pulse
	Cyclizine 50mg/1ml inj	50mg IM 8 hourly	Nausea, vomiting, vertigo, motion sickness	May cause drowsiness. Painful injection
	Promethazine hydrochloride 25mg/1ml inj	25-50mg IM injection	Anti-histamine. Relief of nausea and vomiting, severe motion sickness and severe allergic reactions	Drowsiness, dry mouth. May cause urinary retention
(c)	Lactulose 10g/15ml	15ml 12 hourly	Laxative, stool softener	Flatulence, cramps, abdominal discomfort
	Magnesium hydroxide 79mg/1ml	30-45ml daily	Laxative	
	Bisacodyl 5mg tab	5-10mg at night	Stimulant laxative	Abdominal discomfort, nausea

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Ref. No.		Doses/route	Type of Drug/uses	Side effects
	Glycerol 4mg suppository	One suppository inserted in the rectum	Lubricant laxative used to encourage passage of stools	
(d)	Loperamide 2mg cap	4mg (2 tabs) initially, then 2mg after each loose stool Max 16mg in 24 hours	Control of diarrhoea	Gastrointestinal disorders, headache, nausea
(e)	Haemorrhoid proprietary preparation	As instructions on packaging	Relief of discomfort from haemorrhoids (piles)	See package insert
3. Analgesics Anti-Spasmodics				
(a)	Paracetamol 500mg tab	1g 4-6 hourly. **No more than 8 tablets in 24 hours**	"Simple" painkiller suitable for most mild to moderate pain	Few at correct dose, very dangerous in overdose & poisonous to liver. Avoid with liver disease
	Ibuprofen 400mg tab	400mg 8 hourly	Anti-inflammatory painkiller. Mild to moderate pain, headache, joint pain, period pain	Stomach pains, nausea, wheeziness. May exacerbate asthma. Do not give if patient has indigestion or stomach/duodenal ulcer
	Naproxen 250mg tab	500mg, then 250mg 6-8 hourly	Anti-inflammatory painkiller. Mild to moderate pain, headache, joint pain, period pain. Take with or after food if possible	Stomach pains, nausea, wheeziness. May exacerbate asthma. Do not give if patient has indigestion or stomach/duodenal ulcer
	Diclofenac sodium 100mg supp	100mg (one suppository) once daily by rectum	Anti-inflammatory painkiller suitable for moderate pain, especially bone, joint and muscle pain	Nausea, diarrhoea, dizziness. May exacerbate asthma. Do not give if patient has indigestion or stomach/duodenal ulcer
(b)	Codeine Phosphate 30mg tab	30mg 6 hourly	Opiate painkiller. Moderate to severe pain	Nausea, vomiting, drowsiness, constipation. Respiratory depression in overdose. Avoid with breathing problems, head injury

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Ref. No.		Doses/route	Type of Drug/uses	Side effects
	Tramadol 50mg tab	50-100mg 4-6 hourly	Opiate painkiller. Moderate to severe pain	Nausea, vomiting, drowsiness, constipation. Respiratory depression in overdose. Avoid with breathing problems, head injury, epilepsy
	Morphine Sulphate 10mg/1ml inj	5-10mg 4-6 hourly by IM inj	Very strong painkiller suitable for all severe pain. Give with anti-emetic	Nausea, vomiting, drowsiness, constipation. Respiratory depression in overdose or if used inappropriately. Avoid with breathing problems, head injury
	Naloxone 400mcg/1ml inj	100–200mcg IV or IM. Repeat 100mcg injection every 2 minutes depending on response	Reversal of opiates in overdose. Short action so may need to repeat to reverse longer acting opiates	May cause low or high blood pressure, heart arrhythmias, collapse
	Tramadol 100mg/2ml inj	50-100mg IM, or IV over 2-3 minutes, 4-6 hourly	Opiate painkiller. Moderate to severe pain	Nausea, vomiting, drowsiness, constipation. Respiratory depression in overdose. Avoid with breathing problems, head injury, epilepsy
	Methoxyflurane 3ml inh	Self administer 3-6ml as required under supervision of trained personnel only. Avoid use on consecutive days, max 15ml per week	Inhalational anaesthetic painkiller for moderate to severe pain. Only available in certain countries	Cough, dizziness, drowsiness, headache. Avoid in cardiovascular or liver disease, impaired consciousness or respiratory depression
(c)	Hyoscine butylbromide 10mg tab	10-20mg 6 hourly	Anti-spasmodic for treatment of abdominal cramps and colic	Dry mouth, blurred vision, Constipation

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Ref. No.		Doses/route	Type of Drug/uses	Side effects
4. Nervous System				
(a)	Diazepam 5mg tab	5-10mg, 4 hourly up to a maximum of 30mg per day	Anti-anxiety, and sedative. Also useful in muscle spasm and low back pain	Drowsiness, light headedness, confusion, headache, respiratory depression. Avoid with strong painkillers
	Diazepam 10mg/2ml inj	5-10mg by IM injection	Muscle spasm, fits, panic attack	Drowsiness, light headedness, confusion, headache, respiratory depression
(b)	Chlorpromazine hydrochloride 25mg tab	25mg tablet 8 hourly	Severe anxiety/psychosis. Sedates and controls symptoms in acute psychosis especially violent or disturbed patients	Drowsiness, dry mouth, retention of urine, abnormal movements
	Chlorpromazine hydrochloride 25mg/1ml inj	25mg by IM injection, 8 hourly	Severe anxiety/psychosis	Drowsiness, low blood pressure, dry mouth, tremor, abnormal movements
	Haloperidol 5mg tab	5-10mg daily	Severe anxiety/psychosis	Drowsiness, low blood pressure, dry mouth, tremor, abnormal movements
	Haloperidol 5mg/1ml inj	1mg by IM injection repeated 2-4 hourly, max 10mg per day	Severe anxiety/psychosis	Drowsiness, low blood pressure, dry mouth, tremor, abnormal movements
(c)	Cinnarizine 15mg tab	15mg 8 hourly	Nausea vomiting, motion sickness, vertigo	Drowsiness (less severe than in other motion sickness treatments)
	Promethazine teoclate 25mg tab	25mg at night for prevention, repeat 25-50mg 8 hourly if needed	Long acting antihistamine. Motion sickness	Caution in asthma. Drowsiness, urinary retention, dry mouth
	Prochlorperazine maleate 3mg buccal Tab	See 2b		

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Ref. No.		Doses/route	Type of Drug/uses	Side effects
	Promethazine hydrochloride 25mg/1ml inj	See 2b		
(d)	Diazepam 5mg tab	See 4a		
	Diazepam 10mg/2ml inj	See 4a		
	Diazepam 10mg/2.5ml rectal solution tube	10mg per rectum up to a maximum of 2 doses	Anti-epileptic medication used to control fits	Drowsiness, light headedness, confusion, headache, respiratory depression
5. Allergy and Anaphylaxis				
(a)	Cetirizine 10 mg tab	10mg once daily	Anti-allergy (antihistamine). Itchy rashes, hay fever or other allergic symptoms	Uncommon. Low risk of drowsiness, urinary retention, blurred vision
	Loratadine 10mg tab	10mg once daily	Anti-allergy (antihistamine). Itchy rashes, hay fever or other allergic symptoms	Drowsiness, less than in older antihistamines
	Chlorphenamine tabs *Use Cetirizine or Loratadine*		Anti-allergy (antihistamine). Itchy rashes, hay fever or other allergic symptoms	Drowsiness, dry mouth, blurred vision low risk of urinary retention
	Chlorphenamine 10mg/1ml inj	10–20 mg by IM injection. Max 40mg in 24 hours	Anti-allergy (antihistamine). Itchy rashes, hay fever or other allergic symptoms	Drowsiness, low risk of urinary retention, blurred vision
(b)	Hydrocortisone 100mg inj	100mg by IM injection, repeat 8 hourly if necessary	Steroid. Serious allergies causing severe symptoms or collapse	Few for single dose or short course. May cause indigestion, abdominal discomfort

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Ref. No.		Doses/route	Type of Drug/uses	Side effects
	Prednisolone 5mg tab	5-20mg once daily, more in severe asthma	Steroid. Allergy or acute asthma	Few for single dose or short course May cause indigestion, abdominal discomfort
6. Respiratory System				
(a)	Salbutamol 100mcg/dose 200 dose inh (with spacer)	200mcg (2 puffs) 6-8 hourly using spacer if severe	Anti-bronchospasm (wheeze) drug. Asthma and other forms of wheezing	Tremor, headache, increased pulse rate
	Beclometasone 100mcg/dose 200 dose inh	200mcg (2 puffs) 6-8 hourly times daily using spacer if severe	Anti-asthma steroid taken by inhalation usually with salbutamol	Few in correct dose for short periods. Can cause oral candida (thrush)
(b)	Proprietary cough mixture	As instructions on packaging	For troublesome cough	See package insert
(c)	Paracetamol 500mg tab	See 3a		
	Proprietary cold remedy	As instructions on packaging		See package insert
7. Anti Infection				
(a)	Co-Amoxiclav 500mg/125mg tab	625mg (one tablet) 8 hourly	Antibiotic. Chest/dental/gut infections	Avoid in penicillin allergy. May cause stomach upset
	Amoxicillin 500mg cap	500-1000mg 8 hourly	Antibiotic. Ear/general infections	Avoid in penicillin allergy. May cause stomach upset
	Ciprofloxacin 500mg tab	500mg 12 hourly	Broad spectrum (general purpose) antibiotic. Gut/urinary infections	Nausea, diarrhoea, abdominal pain, rashes, allergic reaction. Caution in epilepsy

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Ref. No.		Doses/route	Type of Drug/uses	Side effects
	Azithromycin 500mg tab	500mg once daily for 3 days	Antibiotic. Chest infections	May cause stomach upset, abdominal pain
	Erythromycin 500mg tab	500mg 8 hourly	General purpose antibiotic. Chest/gut/ear infections, useful in penicillin allergic patients	Nausea, diarrhoea, abdominal pain, rashes, allergic reaction
	Flucloxacillin tablets 500mg tab	500mg 6 hourly	Antibiotic. Skin infections	Avoid in penicillin allergy. May cause stomach upset
	Doxycycline 100mg cap	200mg initially then 100mg once daily	Antibiotic. Respiratory, gut, ear, skin, urine and sexually transmitted infections, malaria prophylaxis	Nausea, vomiting, diarrhoea, rashes, headache, sun sensitivity
	Metronidazole 400mg tab	400mg 8 hourly	Antibiotic and anti-protozoal. Gut/dental infections	Nausea, vomiting, altered taste, rashes. Must avoid alcohol
	Metronidazole suppositories 1g	1g per rectum 8 hourly	Antibiotic and anti-protozoal. Gut/dental infections	Nausea, vomiting, altered taste, rashes. Must avoid alcohol
	Co-Amoxiclav 1.2g inj	600-1200mg IV 8 hourly	Antibiotic. Severe chest/dental/ gut infections	Avoid in penicillin allergy. May cause stomach upset
	Ceftriaxone 1g inj	1g once daily IM or IV	Broad spectrum antibiotic. Severe chest/gut infections	May cause stomach upset, abdominal pain
	Aciclovir 400mg tab	400-800mg 3-5 times daily depending on indication	Antiviral. Herpes infections (cold sores, chicken pox, shingles)	Gastro intestinal upset, dizziness, headache
	Fluconazole 50mg tab	150mg single dose or 50mg daily depending on indication	Anti-fungal. Fungal skin infections, candida (thrush)	Gastro intestinal upset, headache

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Ref. No.		Doses/route	Type of Drug/uses	Side effects
	Terbinafine 250mg tab	250mg once daily	Anti-fungal. Skin and nail infections	Gastro intestinal upset, headache, joint pain
(b)	Mebendazole 100mg tab	100mg single dose or 12 hourly for 3 days depending on indication	Anti-parasitic. Threadworms, roundworm, other gut infestation	Gastrointestinal discomfort
(c)	Diphtheria with tetanus and poliomyelitis vaccine 0.5ml inj Tetanus immunoglobulin 250iu inj	0.5ml by IM or deep subcutaneous inj 250-500 iu by IM inj Always call TMAS	Prevention of tetanus Post-exposure prophylaxis and treatment for tetanus in high risk wounds	Allergic reactions, fever, local skin reaction Allergic reaction, low blood pressure
(d)	Anti-malaria medicines	As instructed depending on local recommendations	For prophylaxis, and for treatment of active disease	
8. Compounds promoting rehydration, caloric intake and plasma expansion				
	Oral Rehydration Salts, as per current WHO formula sachet or Proprietary equivalent sachet	Follow instructions on sachet	Used to treat dehydration in vomiting and diarrhoea or severe illness	Nil
9. Medicines for external use				
(a)	Antiseptic solution, or wipes	Follow instructions on bottle / packaging	For cleaning skin wounds and disinfection	
	Aciclovir 5% cream 2g	5 times a day for 5-10 days. Start at first sign of attack	Antiviral. Cold sores (herpes)	May cause stinging, dry skin. Avoid eye contact

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Ref. No.		Doses/route	Type of Drug/uses	Side effects
	Fusidic acid 2% cream/ointment 15g	Apply 6-8 hourly	Antibiotic. Skin infections	Rare. Avoid eye contact
	Mupirocin 2% cream/ointment 15g	Apply 8 hourly	Antibiotic. Skin infections	Skin reactions
	Hydrocortisone 1% cream 15g	Applied to affected area sparingly, no more than 8 hourly	Steroid, anti-inflammatory. Eczema type rashes, allergic rashes, insect bites.	Encourages spread of infection. Do not apply to broken skin or rashes due to skin infection e.g. ringworm. Avoid prolonged use
	Proprietary NSAID gel/ointment 30g	As instructions on packaging	Anti-inflammatory. Joint and muscle pain relief	See package insert
	Miconazole nitrate 2% cream 30g	Apply 12 hourly for 10 days	Antifungal. Fungal skin and nail infections e.g. athlete's foot, ringworm	Uncommon
	Terbinafine 1% cream 30g	Apply to affected area twice a day for 2 weeks	Antifungal. Fungal skin and nail infections e.g. athlete's foot, ringworm	Skin reactions
	Clotrimazole 500mg pessary	Insert 1 pessary (single dose). A repeat dose may be required after a week	Antifungal. Treatment of vaginal or vulval thrush	Local irritation
	Silver sulfadiazine 1% cream 50g	Applied to burn in burn bag, under dressing or alone. Apply to wound in sterile manner once daily or more frequently if discharging	Antibiotic. Prophylaxis and treatment of infection in burns	Skin reactions
	Proprietary antiseptic Cream	As instructions on packaging	Prevention of skin infections	See package insert

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Ref. No.		Doses/route	Type of Drug/uses	Side effects
	Permethrin 5% cream 30g	Apply cream to whole body, allow to dry and wash off after 12 hours. Repeat after one week	Scabies and crab lice infestations	Skin irritation. Avoid contact with eyes, broken or infected skin
	Malathion 0.5% 200ml	Apply cream to whole body, allow to dry and wash off after 12 hours for crab lice, 24 hours for scabies. Repeat after one week. For head lice rub into dry hair and scalp, wash off after 12 hours	Head lice, crab lice and scabies	Allergy, skin reactions. Hair may catch fire after treatment if close to naked flame. Do not use on broken skin. Avoid contact with eyes
	Proprietary barrier cream	As instructions on packaging	Applied to affected area	
	Magnesium sulphate paste 50g	Appy under dressing daily	Assist drainage of superficial skin abscesses. If no improvement, or signs of spreading infection, contact TMAS	
(b)	Chloramphenicol 1% ointment 4g	Apply 8 hourly to affected area	General purpose ear/eye/skin antibiotic. Use after foreign body/minor injury and for conjunctivitis	Transient stinging. Avoid prolonged use
	Dexamethasone 0.1% 0.5ml	1-2 drops into affected eye 4 to 6 hourly	Treatment of inflamed irritated eyes. Anti-inflammatory. Contact TMAS before using	Eye discomfort

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Ref. No.		Doses/route	Type of Drug/uses	Side effects
	Tetracaine 0.5% 0.5ml	1-2 drops into affected eye, do not use repeatedly. Use eye patch to avoid eye injury whilst numbed	Local anaesthetic drops for eye. Useful for numbing eye before removing foreign bodies and for acute pain e.g. in arc eye	Stings the eye for a short time
	Pilocarpine 2% 0.5ml	2 drops 6 hourly	Pupil constrictor (miotic). Used to treat raised pressure in the eye (glaucoma)	Blurred vision, headache, eye discomfort
	Fluorescein strips Fluorescein Sodium 1% 0.5ml	Moisten strip with saline solution and touch to white of eye or inside lower lid. 1-2 drops to affected eye	Staining for detection of foreign bodies and scratches or ulcers of the front of the eye (cornea)	Results in a yellow eye for several hours
	Saline sterile solution for eyewash 20ml	As required		
(c)	Combined antibiotic and steroid eye/ear drops 10ml	To the affected eye 4-6 hourly. To the affected ear 3 drops 6-8 hourly	General purpose antibiotic/ anti-inflammatory ear drops for Inflammation/infection of the outer ear or eye. Seek medical advice before using in a 'red eye' or with signs of infection	Nil in normal use. Avoid prolonged use
	Xylometazoline 0.1% 10ml Oxymetazoline 0.05% 15ml	2-3 drops/sprays 8 hourly for up to 7 days.	Nasal decongestant	Avoid prolonged use. Risk of rebound congestion
(d)	Proprietary antiseptic mouthwash 250ml	Rinse mouth with 10mls twice per day	Antiseptic mouthwash for sore throats, mouth sores etc.	See package insert

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Ref. No.		Doses/route	Type of Drug/uses	Side effects
(e)	Lidocaine hydrochloride 1% 5ml inj	Inject around wound edges, 2-5mls usually sufficient, no more than 20mls in an adult	Local anaesthetic injection for numbing small wounds for treatment	Fits, heart problems in overdose or in accidental injection into a vein
	Lidocaine 2% and chlorhexidine 0.25% in lubricant gel (in applicator)	Instil 11ml from pre-filled syringe or apply to affected area	Local anaesthesia to skin, urethra, mouth. Used to numb urethra for insertion of urinary catheter	Avoid prolonged usage. Use once for insertion of urinary catheter
	Proprietary anaesthetic gel	As instructions on packaging	For dental or mouth pain e.g. mouth ulcers	See package insert
	Oil of Cloves 10ml	Apply sparingly to affected tooth as required	Natural oil with local anaesthetic properties useful in treating toothache	Nil in normal use

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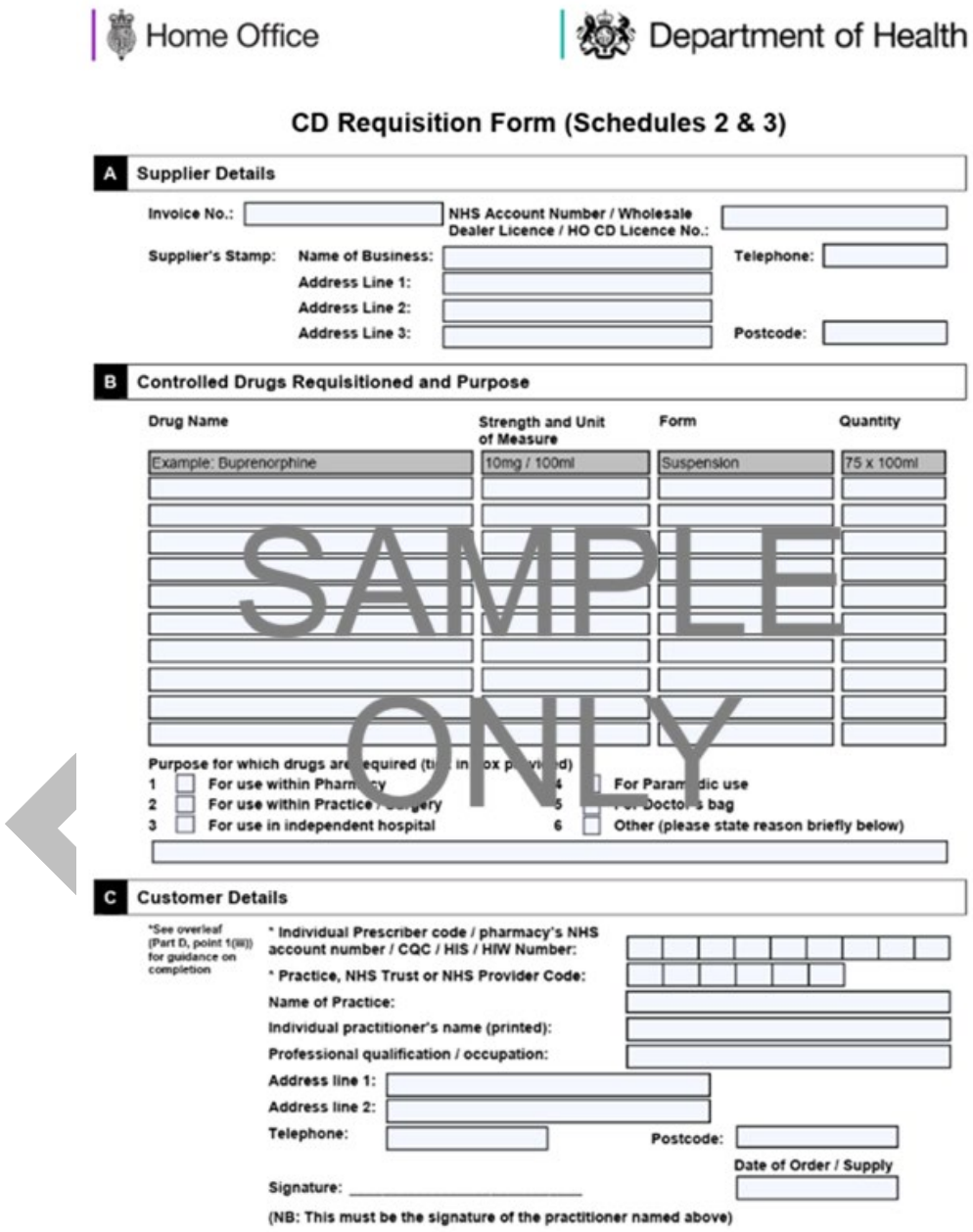
Annex 8

SPECIMEN REQUISITION FORM FOR USE WHEN OBTAINING CONTROLLED DRUGS

All medicines including controlled drugs can only be obtained from a company/pharmacy licensed to supply medicines. In the UK, the approved requisition form for any controlled medicines in schedule 2 or 3 must be the approved FP10CDF form (from NHSBSA website)[10]. This order form must be signed by either the vessel's owner or its master and sent to the supplier. If the vessel is not UK flagged a requisition form is still mandatory and must fulfil the equivalent details as specified on the UK FP10CDF.
Please check which requisition form is required with the authorities or the supplier from whom you are ordering the controlled drugs.



Home Office | Department of Health

CD Requisition Form (Schedules 2 & 3)

A Supplier Details

Invoice No.: | NHS Account Number / Wholesale Dealer Licence / HO CD Licence No.:

Supplier's Stamp: | Name of Business: | Telephone:
Address Line 1:
Address Line 2:
Address Line 3: | Postcode:

B Controlled Drugs Requisitioned and Purpose

Drug Name	Strength and Unit of Measure	Form	Quantity
Example: Buprenorphine	10mg / 100ml	Suspension	75 x 100ml

SAMPLE ONLY

Purpose for which drugs are required (tick in box provided)
1 For use within Pharmacy
2 For use within Practice / Surgery
3 For use in independent hospital
4 For Paramedic use
5 For Doctor's bag
6 Other (please state reason briefly below)

C Customer Details

*See overleaf (Part D, point 1(iii)) for guidance on completion

* Individual Prescriber code / pharmacy's NHS account number / CQC / HIS / HIW Number:
* Practice, NHS Trust or NHS Provider Code:
Name of Practice:
Individual practitioner's name (printed):
Professional qualification / occupation:
Address line 1:
Address line 2:
Telephone: | Postcode:
Date of Order / Supply
Signature: _____
(NB: This must be the signature of the practitioner named above)

[10] The Misuse of Drugs Regulations 2001 (S.I. 2001/3998) regulation 14

Annex 9

COMPLETION OF THE CONTROLLED DRUGS REGISTER

SECTION 1 – DRUGS OBTAINED FROM AUTHORISED SUPPLIER OR CONFISCATED FROM SEAMAN

Date obtained	Supplier's Name & Address	Amount obtained	Name of drug and form in which obtained
01/01/01	H.M Kingston Chemists 24 Elliot Street Southampton	10 ampoules	Morphine Sulphate 10 mg in 1 ml in glass ampoules

SECTION 2 – DRUG DISPENSED OR DISPOSED OF

Date	Name & Address of person given drug	Right of person to have drug	Amount Supplied	Drug and form in which supplied
01/02/01	TH Laidlaw Log book ref. 21	Injured crewman (fractured humerus)	Two ampoules	Morphine sulphate 10mg in 1ml (in glass ampoules)
10/02/01	HM Kingston Chemist 24 Elliot Street Southampton	Qualified retail pharmacist	8 ampoules	Morphine sulphate 10mg in 1ml (in glass ampoules)

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