

Handbook Of Naval Medical Standards

In First Do No Harm: Medical Ethics in International Humanitarian Law Sigrid Mehring provides a comprehensive overview of the legal and ethical framework guiding physicians in armed conflict. Due to its timeliness, the book is invaluable to practitioners and legal scholars alike.

Medical Aspects of Boxing is a comprehensive text that serves as an excellent general reference for all healthcare providers involved with boxing. The major focus of the book is geared toward the neurological aspects of boxing. An entire section of the volume is devoted to such topics as acute and chronic brain injury, neuroradiology, neuropsychology, electrophysiology, and epidemiology of brain injury. General concepts of boxing, including the role of the ringside physician, differences between amateur and professional boxing, socio-medical aspects of boxing, and non-neurological medical aspects of boxing are also discussed.

MISSION OF NAVAL HOSPITAL CORPS SCHOOL To train Sailors to perform as basic Navy Hospital Corpsmen. The Student Handbook series was written to be used in the fourteen-week curriculum of the Basic Hospital Corps School. There are three Handbooks in the series: Handbook I - Fundamentals Handbook II - Emergency Care Handbook III - Nursing Care The Student Handbooks contain reading and study material to supplement the classroom lectures and demonstrations conducted during the course. Each topic in the course has a section in one of the Handbooks. The text is followed by a Worksheet, which provides study questions based on the learning objectives. The Worksheet questions are similar to those on the written examinations. Tips for Success, eight pages of study techniques, test taking strategies, and suggestions for time management follow the Foreword in Handbook I. The Student Handbooks are best used to read and prepare for upcoming classroom lectures, to re-read and fill-in the worksheet assignments and finally, re-reading as many times as necessary in preparation for written examinations and laboratory performance. Students who keep their Handbooks after graduation will find them to be an excellent study guide for advancement examinations and an outstanding reference during future duty assignments. Study smart or study hard, the choice is yours. This book reproduces and comments John Woodall's handbook which was used as standard text for medical treatment at sea in the seventeenth century and was the first instruction for medical service aboard on the whole. In 1612 the East India Company, founded in London 1600 and invested with special royal privileges and authority, appointed John Woodall as its first surgeon-general, who had gained great medical experience at theatres of war abroad. Woodall was appointed the task to radically reform the medical aid on sailing ships and to supervise the education of talented ship doctors. He was the first one to establish standardized regulations concerning the provision of instruments and medicaments on board. To this end he wrote an instructive manual for ship surgeons with the title "The Surgions Mate", published in 1617 in London and edited repeatedly until 1655, listing essential instruments and remedies for the use at sea and providing detailed annotations. The manual's particularities include notes on the portion of paracelsian drugs, the first enema of tobacco, the treatment of gunshot wounds and the strong recommendation of lemon juice against scurvy. Moreover, descriptions of injuries, instruments, and many diseases as a result of Woodall's extended personal observations at sea are given. The present edition of this exceptional classic includes comprehensive annotations on the first medical chest and its application on sailing ships. Also, the implications of Woodall's achievements in regard to the development of ship medicine and pharmacy in other seafaring nations are discussed. The book will appeal to historians of medicine and interested readers alike.

The U.S. Department of Defense (DoD) faces short-term and long-term challenges in selecting and recruiting an enlisted force to meet personnel requirements associated with diverse and changing missions. The DoD has established standards for aptitudes/abilities, medical conditions, and physical fitness to be used in selecting recruits who are most likely to succeed in their jobs and complete the first term of service (generally 36 months). In 1999, the Committee on the Youth Population and Military Recruitment was established by the National Research Council (NRC) in response to a request from the DoD. One focus of the committee's work was to examine trends in the youth population relative to the needs of the military and the standards used to screen applicants to meet these needs. When the committee began its work in 1999, the Army, the Navy, and the Air Force had recently experienced recruiting shortfalls. By the early 2000s, all the Services were meeting their goals; however, in the first half of calendar year 2005, both the Army and the Marine Corps experienced recruiting difficulties and, in some months, shortfalls. When recruiting goals are not being met, scientific guidance is needed to inform policy decisions regarding the advisability of lowering standards and the impact of any change on training time and cost, job performance, attrition, and the health of the force. Assessing Fitness for Military Enlistment examines the current physical, medical, and mental health standards for military enlistment in light of (1) trends in the physical condition of the youth population; (2) medical advances for treating certain conditions, as well as knowledge of the typical course of chronic conditions as young people reach adulthood; (3) the role of basic training in physical conditioning; (4) the physical demands and working conditions of various jobs in today's military services; and (5) the measures that are used by the Services to characterize an individual's physical condition. The focus is on the enlistment of 18- to 24-year-olds and their first term of service.

February issue includes Appendix entitled Directory of United States Government periodicals and subscription publications; September issue includes List of depository libraries; June and December issues include semiannual index

First multi-year cumulation covers six years: 1965-70.

This publication shows designated first-aid providers how to diagnose, treat, and prevent the health problems of seafarers on board ship. This edition contains fully updated recommendations aimed to promote and protect the health of seafarers, and is consistent with the latest revisions of both the WHO Model List of Essential Medicines and the International Health Regulations.--Publisher's description. International cooperation on the health of seafarers began many years ago. As early as 1921, an international convention regarding this matter was presented to governments of maritime countries for ratification. The First World Health Assembly, in 1948, recommended that WHO should establish, with the International Labour Office, a Joint Committee on the hygiene of seafarers. The first session of this Committee, held in 1949, defined the problems affecting the health of seamen and made a number of recommendations. In the opinion of this Joint Committee, the health of seamen called for international attention for a number of reasons. By the nature of his work, the seafarer is obliged to travel from country to country and is exposed to great variations of climate and also to any disease that may be

prevalent in the port of call. He may there fore become a carrier of disease, so that the protection of his health is of importance not only to himself and the other members of the crew but also to the populations of other countries he visits. Yet, on account of the nature of his employment, it is difficult to provide the seafarer with the same standard of health care that is generally available to other sections of the population.

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