



Exploration & Production

GENERAL SPECIFICATION

Medical

GS EP MED 060

Onsite medical structures

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1. Purpose

The purpose of this General Specification is to define requirements and recommendations for the construction, layout and equipping of onshore and offshore onsite medical structures.

2. References documents

The reference documents listed below form an integral part of this General Specification. Unless otherwise stipulated, the applicable version of these documents, including relevant appendices and supplements, is the latest revision published at the effective date of the CONTRACT.

Standards

Reference	Title
Not applicable	

Professional Documents

Reference	Title
Report N° 343	Managing health for field operations in oil & gas activities, OGP, May 2003

Regulations

Reference	Title
Code de Travail (2008 edition) (French legislation)	Title 1: The client's obligations for the design of workplaces (article R 4211 and following) Title II: The employer's obligations for the installation of workplaces. Chapter1: General provisions (article R 4221)
SI 1976/1019	The offshore installations (operational safety, health and welfare) Regulations 1976 (amendment of regulations 4&5, 14&15, schedule 1, schedule 4 in SI 1998/2306)
SI 1999/3242	The management of health and safety at work Regulations 1999 (amendment of regulation 22 in SI 2006/438)

Codes

Reference	Title
Not applicable	

**Other documents**

Reference	Title
ICRP Publication 103	Recommendations of the International Commission on Radiological Protection, 2007

Total General Specifications

Reference	Title
GS EP CIV 403	Temporary construction camps and associated facilities (onshore)
GS EP ENV 001	Environmental requirements for projects design and E&P activities
GS EP ENV 421	Landfill design and operation for E&P sites
GS EP HVA 100	Basis of design
GS EP HVA 202	Air handling unit(s) (AHU)
GS EP HVA 211	Electrical heaters
GS EP MED 061	Medical support for E&P sites
GS EP MED 062	Hygiene on bases and living quarters
GS EP MED 063	Specific risks: clinical and therapeutic elements
GS EP SAF 221	Safety rules for buildings

3. Definition of medical structures

Three standard facilities are possible:

- A complex medical structure with a complete medical service that can support several thousand people.
- A simple medical structure that meets the needs of an offshore platform or a small onshore site.
- A first-aid station: auxiliary structure at a worksite run by a first-aid worker, intended to offer routine medical care to complement the primary structure.

As these complex and simple structures have a modular layout, an intermediary structure may be put together with only the required modules.

There is no standard layout for a first-aid station. This structure may be installed in a container, in a room in a building, in a temporary worksite area, etc. Only its equipment and a few minimum fittings are laid out in detail in § 4.3.

Table 1: Minimum surface areas recommended by structure type

Type of structure	Min. surface area	Ratio Surface area:occupant	Complex structure	Simple structure	First-aid station
Sector Entrance, Consultation, Routine and Emergency Care					
Entrance + Welcome desk According to expected number of patients/visitors	9 m²	0.50 m² to 1.00 m² per pers	According to POB	-	-
Waiting room According to number of people waiting = number of doctors holding consultations x 3	6 m²	0.50 m² to 1.00 m² per pers	According to POB	-	-
Consultation area - Office - Consulting room (square) According to number of doctors holding consultations	10 m² + 9 m² (3X3m)	1 office + examining room per doctor	According to POB	Office 12 m²	15 m²
Treatment area - Routine treatment room - Medical equipment storage - Toilets - Emergency room according to number of emergency beds - Emergency equipment storage	24 m² 10 m² 6 m² 20 to 25 m² 15 to 20 m²		40 m² 35 to 45 m²	15 m²	
Additional testing sector					
Laboratory + optional sector (bacteriology+virology)	12 m² + 9 m²		21 m²	-	-
Radiology room	25 m²		39 m²	-	-
Development room	12 m²				
Changing room	2 m²				

Hospitalisation sector					
Single room (multiply by the selected number)	15 m ²	Chosen according to evacuation possibilities	According to number of beds chosen	-	-
Twin bed room (multiply by the selected number)	20 m ²			-	-
Observation room	15 m ²		15 m ²	8 to 10 m ²	-
On-call room	15 m ²		15 m ²	-	-
Staff toilets	6 m ²		6 m ²	-	-
Kitchen area	6 m ²		6 m ²	-	-
Linen room	6 m ²		6 m ²	-	-
Logistical support sector					
Pharmacy	20 m ²		20 m ²	6m ²	-
Secretariat	10 m ²		10 m ²	-	-
Medical record storage	2 m ²		According to POB	-	-
Staff Changing rooms - toilets	8 m ²		8 m ²	-	-
Dirty linen room	4 m ²		According to POB	-	-
Cleaning products storage	4 m ²		According to POB	-	-
Waste disposal area	2 m ²		According to POB	-	-
Mortuary	15 m ²	-	15 m ²	-	-
Total surface area by type of structure	-	-	According to selected modules	41 to 43 m ²	15 m ²

The following requirements and recommendations concern the layout and functional organisation of these structures. Buildings shall comply with the General Specifications on construction **GS EP CIV 403** and **GS EP SAF 221**, and the specifications listed in appendix 1 of this document.

4. Construction and layout of medical structures

4.1 Complex medical structure

This structure is divided into four sectors:

- Entrance – consultations – routine and emergency care
- Additional testing
- Hospitalisation
- Logistical support

4.1.1 Entrance – consultation – care sector

4.1.1.1 Access to the medical centre

Onsite, the medical centre shall be recognisable and its access shall be clearly indicated. Nearby utility areas include:

- a garage for ambulances

- a staff car park
- access to the emergency department entrance through a covered walkway
- satisfactory lighting particularly for the emergency room entrance
- external signage.

The entire medical structure shall be accessible to disabled people.

4.1.1.2 Welcome area – functional analysis

When a large number of consultations is expected (> 50 per day), patients and visitors shall be welcomed to the medical centre by a person in charge of directing them (emergency room, waiting room, secretariat), proceeding with administrative formalities (registration, retrieval of medical record) and notifying healthcare personnel if necessary.

The welcome desk is an easily accessible place at the structure's entrance. Indoor signage shall be clear.

4.1.1.3 Access doors

Preferably located on the same level as the access road, these shall be double doors, so that a stretcher carried by four people (1.60 m) can easily pass through. If the door and the road are not on the same level, a ramp will be provided for allowing access for trolleys.

The lighting shall be adequate. The floor shall be skid-proof and a sound (and light) call system shall be in place.

4.1.1.4 The entrance

It is a heavy traffic area and gives access to the waiting room and the care and hospitalisation rooms.

It has the following characteristics:

- preferably located on ground level
- minimum 9 m²
- floor covering that resists heavy traffic
- an adequate quality and quantity of natural and artificial lighting
- is clear of obstacles so that a stretcher with four carriers can pass through, particularly toward the emergency room if that does not have its own entrance.

4.1.1.5 Hallways and passageways

They shall have:

- sufficient width to take stretchers: minimum net width: 1.60 m
- protected walls and corners

4.1.1.6 The welcome desk

When a large number of consultations is expected (> 50 consultations per day), a welcome area adjacent to the entrance and/or waiting room shall be installed. People entering shall present themselves here upon arrival.

It has the following characteristics:

- a surface area of at least 10 m²
- floor covering that resists heavy traffic
- windows and general lighting (double glazing or double windows in countries with risk of sandstorms)
- electrical outlets for a desk lamp and IT equipment
- a telephone socket.

This area may be part of the waiting room.

4.1.1.7 The waiting room

It shall be located near the consultation rooms.

Its size depends on the number of healthcare personnel holding consultations at the same time: 0.50 m² to 1.00 m² per person in the waiting room.

In some countries, waiting rooms for men and women shall be separated.

The waiting room shall have:

- natural or artificial, and preferably indirect, lighting (double glazing or double windows in countries with risk of sandstorms)
- floor covering that resists heavy traffic
- heating and/or air-conditioning generating temperatures as set out in appendix 1
- toilets with separate facilities for men and women may be attached. These toilets may be accessed from the waiting room and are separated from the waiting room by a space equipped with washbasins.

4.1.1.8 The consultation area – functional analysis

There are a series of steps involved in a medical consultation:

- Welcoming of the patient by the doctor: the doctor (or the healthcare worker holding the consultation) is responsible for welcoming the patient. The desk shall therefore be positioned in such a way that allows him/her to approach the patient.
- The patient's history is taken in the doctor's office and demands absolute confidentiality, hence the importance of having good soundproofing.
- The clinical examination is conducted in the examining room, which shall be large enough to walk around the examination couch (room measuring at least 3 x 3m).
- Prescription: this is a conclusion directing the patient to outpatient treatment or hospitalisation and sometimes further tests.

- Patient departure: after the consultation, the patient may:
 - o simply leave the medical centre
 - o retrieve medicine from the treatment room
 - o be given care or further tests
 - o be hospitalised.

4.1.1.9 The consultation area – layout

- Access to the consultation area shall be strictly controlled by the secretarial staff. Avoid providing patients with direct access without passing through the secretariat.
- The consultation area is divided into two parts – the office and the examination room – which, if possible, are separated by a partition to keep the medical examination private. In these two parts, the floor covering shall be resistant to heavy traffic and the walls shall be covered with soothing-coloured paint or a soothing-coloured washable material.
- The heating and/or air-conditioning shall generate temperatures as set out in appendix 1.
- There are double windows or double glazing in countries with a risk of sandstorms.
- The office shall hold two people in addition to the doctor. Its recommended surface area is 10 m². It has windows with blinds. The lighting shall be adequate. It also has electrical outlets close to the desk (for desk lamp, IT equipment and mobile telephone and radio chargers), telephone sockets and an IT network cable.
- The examining room, with a near-square surface area of 9 to 12 m², has windows with opaque glass and blinds and general lighting such as natural light. It also has:
 - o a washbasin with a supply of hot and cold water, controlled if possible by a pedal or motion detector, a liquid soap or dry soap dispenser and a hand towel dispenser;
 - o electrical outlets for general use and others near the examining table for medical devices.

4.1.1.10 The treatment area – functional analysis

This is the area where medical and paramedical personnel can administer outpatient care, give treatment and perform further tests. It is divided into a waiting room (optional), a treatment room and auxiliary areas.

The interview and paramedical examination take place in the treatment room, where care and further tests are also performed. All administered care is recorded in the medical record or on a computer file.

After they are used, instruments are cleaned in the treatment room's sink. They are then sterilised. Then this equipment is stored in the treatment room's cupboards.

Soiled consumables are thrown into waste bins and medical refuse collectors that undergo special treatment (evacuation to an approved treatment centre or incineration).

The waiting room, when one exists, separates consultants from patients waiting to be treated. It is adjacent to the treatment room.

The treatment room plays five roles:

- administration of care (including minor surgery)
- cleaning of small equipment
- storage of routine equipment and drugs
- receipt of medical prescriptions for delivery to the patient
- updating of medical records.

A sound system connecting the room with the rest of the medical centre may be installed.

The areas attached to the examination room include at least:

- toilets with a bedpan
- a storage room for medical equipment.

4.1.1.11 The treatment room - layout

Having a minimum surface area of 24 m², it shall have a double door (1.60 m) and windows used for lighting and ventilation with blinds or opaque glass (double glazing or double windows in countries with risk of sandstorms).

The lighting shall be adequate. It shall have electrical outlets for general use, a system for an autoclave if one is used for sterilisation, and telephone and computer connections.

The floor coverings shall be ceramic or thermoplastic with a 0.10 to 0.15 m skirting board. The walls shall be tiled up to 2 m or covered with paint or washable synthetic materials that resist disinfectant detergents. The wall shall be tiled above the draining board and the washbasin.

There shall be no suspended ceilings.

The heating and/or air-conditioning shall generate temperatures as set out in appendix 1.

It shall be fitted with:

- a large (0.60m x 3.5m) double sink with hot and cold water and an adjoining draining board, placed at an ergonomic height (0.85m);
- a washbasin with a supply of hot and cold water, controlled if possible by a pedal or motion detector, a liquid soap dispenser and a hand towel dispenser;
- medical fluid equipment (O₂, etc.).

4.1.1.12 The adjoining areas – layout

The toilet area is traditional with separate facilities for men and women (two men's toilets, one women's toilet, one disabled-friendly toilet). These toilets may be accessed from the waiting room and are separated from the waiting room by a space equipped with washbasins. They also shall contain a utility sink with a water inlet for draining the urine and faeces basins.

The storage room for medical equipment shall be able to hold a refrigerator and miscellaneous medical equipment (perfusion stand, stretchers, wheelchairs, etc.). Its recommended surface area is 10 m². It shall have a cupboard. It has standard openings and the room shall be ventilated. It shall have adequate lighting and electrical outlets for general use.

4.1.1.13 The emergency room – functional analysis

This section examines only those functions related to use of the emergency room. Accommodation for patients under close surveillance is described in the hospitalisation section.

The emergency room is the area where the patient is undressed, washed (if necessary) and examined. Intensive care is administered here in addition to preparation for transport and then evacuation when necessary.

After s/he is seen in the emergency room, the patient is evacuated, placed under observation or simply discharged.

The emergency room's accessibility depends on:

- the quality of indoor and outdoor signage
- the quality of lighting for night access
- the existence of direct access to the emergency room from the exterior through a space fitted with double doors or, even better, an automatic door. Failing that, it shall be accessed through the lobby.
- the presence of means to alert the medical team (buzzer).

There shall be an adjoining area where specific emergency equipment may be stored.

4.1.1.14 The emergency room – layout

Whenever possible, the emergency room shall be directly accessible from the exterior through an enclosed space. Its characteristics are as follows:

- Unloading area protected by an awning high enough so that medical vehicles may pass through. This area has its own lighting.
- 2-metre-wide doors (preferably automatic).
- 3-metre-long vestibule, with non-skid floor covering, equipped with lighting and an A/C or heating system so the patient can be undressed.
- 20 m² surface area for one emergency bed, 25 m² for two beds. It shall be large enough so that a stretcher can enter and be handled between the static installations.
- Windows with opaque glass and blinds, exhaust fan (double glazing or double windows in countries with a risk of sandstorms).
- The floor coverings shall be ceramic or thermoplastic with a 0.10 to 0.15 m skirting board. The walls shall be tiled up to 2 m or covered with paint or washable synthetic materials that resist disinfectant detergents. The wall shall be tiled above the draining board and the washbasin.
- Adequate quantity and quality of lighting, electrical outlets for general use, power strip around the edge of the room.
- Means of communication (telephone socket or interphone).
- Hot and cold water sink with adjoining draining board. The latter shall be a countertop that may be used for the preparation of injectable drugs, perfusions, etc.
- Outlets for mobile bathtub (hand shower and evacuation) used to “bathe” the patient.



- Washbasin with a supply of hot and cold water, controlled if possible by a pedal or motion detector, liquid soap or dry soap dispenser and hand towel dispenser.
- Heating and/or air-conditioning generating temperatures as set out in appendix 1.
- Medical fluid (O₂) supplies are possible, with wall outlets and outdoor bottle storage in a ventilated service area.

4.1.1.15 The emergency equipment storage room – layout

This room that communicates with the emergency room is used to store equipment needed for emergency procedures.

Having a 15 to 20 m² surface area, this room may be windowless.

It shall be fitted with adequate lighting and electrical outlets for general use (several battery chargers have to be connected).

The floor coverings shall be ceramic or thermoplastic, and the walls shall be painted.

This room does not require heating but does require an anti-freeze system. The temperature shall not exceed 25°C. If it has windows, they shall be double or have double glazing in countries with a risk of sandstorms.

4.1.2 Additional testing sector

4.1.2.1 The laboratory – functional analysis

The laboratory's installation (equipment, dimensions, construction and location) shall comply with the regulations in force in the country.

Laboratory tests are used by the doctor or nurse to help in diagnosis. If they are not performed by a specialist (biologist), they cannot be certified.

A limited set of tests may be carried out.

All test results are recorded in the patient's medical record or on a computer file.

Soiled consumables are thrown into waste bins and medical refuse collectors that undergo special treatment (evacuation to an approved treatment centre or incineration). Waste disposal shall comply with current laws and regulations.

Samples are taken in the treatment room or by the patient's bed.

In the laboratory, four activities are performed:

- testing
- recording of results
- cleaning of machines and equipment
- storage of routine consumables.



4.1.2.2 The laboratory – layout

The laboratory has two separate areas that communicate with one another:

- An area dedicated to bacteriology and virology (if this option is chosen), having a surface area of around 9 m², separated from the rest of the laboratory, possibly by a partially glazed partition. It shall be fitted with:
 - o a double sink
 - o a draining board with an extractor hood and filter leading outdoors.
- A 12 m² area dedicated to other tests. It shall be fitted with:
 - o a double sink, with hot and cold water
 - o a large (0.60 m x 3.5 m) draining board, adjoining the sink, placed at an ergonomic height (0.85 m), with storage underneath.

The lighting shall be adequate. The laboratory shall have electrical outlets for general use and for powering biology devices as well as refrigerators and freezers.

The floor coverings shall be ceramic or thermoplastic with a 0.10 to 0.15 m skirting board. The walls shall be tiled up to 2 m or covered with paint or washable synthetic materials that resist detergents and disinfectants. The wall above the draining board and the sink shall be tiled.

There shall be no suspended ceilings.

The heating and/or air-conditioning shall generate temperatures as set out in appendix 1.

4.1.2.3 The radiology department – functional analysis

The installation of the radiology department (equipment, dimensions, construction and location) shall comply with the regulations in force in the country, or if no such regulations exist, with [ICRP Publication 103](#); in general, use of a radiology device requires certification.

Only standard radiology tests shall be performed: cranium, limbs, thorax, spine, abdomen, pelvis.

Radiology tests are used as diagnostic tools. The doctors or nurses who take, develop and then interpret x-rays are not specialists, and do not have recognised skills as x-ray technicians or radiologists. This means that when there is doubt about an x-ray interpretation or during difficult diagnoses (for which the x-ray is essential), the patient shall be referred to an approved radiology unit.

Two structures are possible:

- A simple structure comprising:
 - o a mobile x-ray machine
 - o a development room
- A complex structure comprising:
 - o a room equipped with a fixed or mobile x-ray machine
 - o a development room equipped with an automatic processor (preferred to a manual system). Films, cassettes and reagents are stored here.

- o two undressing booths used as entry and exit vestibules for able-bodied patients.

The number of x-rays taken per day determines which of these two structures is the most appropriate. If this number is greater than two, a complex structure is the most appropriate.

4.1.2.4 The radiology room – layout

It shall have a surface area of at least 25 m².

The lighting shall be adequate. The room shall have electrical outlets for general use. The power supply is determined by the type of machine that is chosen.

The floor coverings shall be ceramic or thermoplastic. The walls shall be covered with paint or washable synthetic materials that resist the application of detergents.

There shall be no suspended ceilings.

The heating and/or air-conditioning shall generate temperatures as set out in appendix 1.

The entrance shall be designed so that a stretcher or hospital bed can pass through: it shall have double doors, with a total width of 1.60 m.

If a remote controlled table is to be installed: arrange for wiring such that the table is supplied from the floor.

Radioprotection rules:

- The recommendations of the X-ray machine's manufacturer shall be followed.
- The walls shall be made of 0.15 m solid concrete blocks or plasterboard. Sheet lead at least 1.5 mm thick and 2.20 m high shall be affixed to each of the walls.
- The doors shall be lined with sheet lead at least 1.5 mm thick.
- Warning signs shall be posted on all of the radiography room's entrances. These signs shall include the radiation warning symbol and the notice "Authorised personnel only".
- If the X-ray beam is directed toward a wall, the additional lead thickness is 2 mm over a surface area that is at least one metre wide by two metres high.
- The ceiling tiles and floor slabs shall have a layer of solid concrete that is at least 0.15 m thick.
- Transoms with an apron greater than 2.20 m do not require protection unless the X-ray beam can be directed toward them during tests.
- The windows may be protected by sliding or standard shutters lined with sheet lead at least 1.5 mm thick.
- The operator is required to wear:
 - o an X-ray apron with 0.35 to 0.50 mm of lead (the best protection) or an apron made of an equivalent material, covering the pelvis and the genital organs
 - o a pair of radiation protection gloves (at least 0.35 mm lead) is advised when the operator performs procedures under the X-ray (operation, immobilisation, etc.)
 - o a thyroid collar to go with the apron
- All personnel working in the room when the installation is turned on shall wear a dosimeter



- An indicator light shall be installed at the entrance to the room to indicate that the X-ray machine is on.

4.1.2.5 The development room – layout

It has a surface area of 12 m².

It shall be fitted with a sink (hot and cold water) with an adjoining draining board, measuring 0.60 m x 1.5 m, and placed at an ergonomic height (0.85 m).

The lighting shall be adequate. The room shall have electrical outlets for general use and to power the processor.

The floor coverings shall be ceramic or thermoplastic with a 0.10 to 0.15 cm skirting board. The walls shall be tiled up to 2 m or covered with paint or washable synthetic materials that resist the application of detergents. The wall above the draining board and the sink shall be tiled.

There shall be no suspended ceilings.

The heating and/or air-conditioning shall generate temperatures as set out in appendix 1.

It shall be completely light-tight (except if it is equipped with a fully automated processor: Modern processors are not vulnerable to light exposure, as complete cassettes are inserted and reloaded automatically). Safelights equipped with bulbs having an appropriate intensity shall be installed in the room, above the workstation. They shall have appropriate filters for the emulsions that are used and be installed at the recommended distance. An indicator light shall be installed at the entrance to the room to indicate that development is in progress.

If it is adjacent to the radiology room, it shall be adequately protected from radiation. So that the personnel working there and the films stored there do not become exposed, sheet lead with a thickness of at least 1.5 mm at a minimum height of 2.20 m shall be affixed to each of the walls.

Film storage

Unexposed X-ray film shall be stored so that it is thoroughly protected from stray background radiation. The storage rooms shall be organised so that no film is exposed to more than 0.2 milli-röntgen of stray background radiation before being used.

The films are placed vertically in a cool, dry place.

4.1.3 Hospitalisation sector

4.1.3.1 Functional analysis

- The number of beds does not depend solely on the size of the population but also on the population's characteristics, expected illnesses and diseases and especially evacuation possibilities. For example, a clinic run by the COMPANY, the last resort before repatriation on medical grounds to a country with very few reliable hospitals, shall be able to hospitalise more people than a complex medical structure on a worksite that, with a comparable population size, is located close to a modern hospital.
- The rooms shall be adaptable to the patient and his/her illness: contagiousness, sex, need of special surveillance, limited or no possibility to move around independently.
- Care that was not administered in the treatment room is performed by the patient's bed.
- Meals are eaten in the room, either by the bed (on a table to that effect) or on the table in the room. A kitchen area for reheating meals and doing dishes could be added. The site's

collective catering service is responsible for providing patients with meals. On-call personnel takes turns to go to the site's food service area for their meals. The on-call room is arranged in such a way that a medical worker can sleep there.

- There are to be two sections:
 - o a "close supervision" section with 1 or 2 beds. This room shall be adjacent to the on-call room and be separated from it by a partially glazed partition;
 - o a section for normal overnight hospitalisation organised into 1- or 2-bed rooms each equipped with washrooms (toilet, shower).
- Having a separate sector for contagious diseases is not necessary due to the limited number of beds per room, which also have their own washrooms.
- A special linen room for the medical department is considered only if there are more than six hospital beds. However, sheets and uniforms from the medical department receive special treatment and are not combined with other linen. When there is no specific linen room, an area in the medical building shall be reserved for linen storage (clean and dirty linen).

4.1.3.2 Layout

- The passageways shall be wide enough so that an intensive care bed can move about and enter the rooms.
- The doors, double if possible, shall be such that an intensive care bed may pass through.
- The other openings are standard (double glazing or double windows in countries with a risk of sandstorms).
- There shall be adequate lighting and electrical outlets for general use.
- The floor coverings shall be ceramic or thermoplastic with a 0.10 to 0.15 m skirting board.
- The soothing-coloured painted walls are washable and disinfectable.
- Heating and/or air-conditioning generating temperatures as set out in appendix 1.
- The supervisory care room shall have a surface area of at least 15 m² and open onto the on-call room. It is fitted with standard lighting and electrical outlets, a washbasin with a supply of hot and cold water controlled by a pedal or motion detector if possible, a liquid soap dispenser (or dry soap dispenser) and a hand towel dispenser. Medical fluid (O₂) supplies are possible, with wall outlets and outdoor bottle storage in a ventilated service area.
- A 1-bed room shall have a 15 m² surface area, toilet areas included, and a 2-bed room shall have a 20 m² surface area, toilet areas included. The rooms have standard lighting and electrical outlets, a call system to alert the treatment room and a telephone socket. The toilet areas shall be equipped with an extractor fan. They include a toilet, one washbasin per bed and a shower.
- The on-call room has a surface area of 15 m² and toilet areas reserved for staff only (washbasin, toilet and shower). It is fitted with a telephone socket and an alert system that can be triggered from:
 - o the buzzer on the outside entrance



- o the emergency room and the treatment room
- o normal patient rooms
- o the welcome desk.

4.1.4 Logistical support sector

The non-medical personnel assigned to the care structure are appointed by the site's management upon recommendation by the SMS manager. They shall all have at least AFA or PSE₁ or even PSE₂ (level 2 OGP) training and shall not be operational until they have attended training onsite run by a healthcare worker.

4.1.4.1 Vehicles

The choice of the type and number of vehicles is based on the data collected. There shall be:

- A cross-country ambulance if the worksite requires access at a level that normal vehicles cannot attain
- An ambulance (possibly 4X4) for transport to a hospital or an aircraft boarding point that complies with the specifications for a life-support ambulance
- One or more support vehicles

If the medical structure includes an EMU, an ambulance may be dedicated to that EMU.

The vehicles are maintained by the ambulance drivers under the supervision of the site's logistics department.

The garage shall be close to the emergency room entrance, protected from extreme heat or cold and equipped with electrical points to enable any equipment carried to be fully charged.

4.1.4.2 Site maintenance

The catering department, together with the management, appoint the personnel responsible for site maintenance. An area for storing cleaning materials and products may be fitted out.

The following may also be installed:

- an area for dirty laundry
- a waste disposal area (soiled products, unsoiled products, collectors for soiled products)
- an additional storage area for cleaning implements.

4.1.4.3 The pharmacy

The medical department manager organises drug ordering and inventory management.

Having a surface area of at least 20 m², the pharmacy shall have:

- a window with bars and blinds, secure doors
- an adequate quantity and quality of lighting and electrical outlets for general use
- ceramic or thermoplastic floor coverings with a 0.10 to 0.15 m skirting board
- heating and/or air-conditioning producing a temperature between 15°C and 25°C.



Utility room: inflammables are stored in a room separate from the pharmacy, with ventilation that complies with the current standards. Their volume shall not exceed the strict minimum needed for routine consumption.

A storage area for a possible disaster kit, allotted by request of the SMF's Coordinating Doctor, shall be planned in advance: this kit is either stackable or on a trailer but shall be stored at a temperature between 15 and 25°C. The utility room therefore gives direct access either to a pallet or to a trailer and is also protected as for any storage area for pharmaceuticals.

4.1.4.4 The secretariat

The secretarial staff performs administrative tasks to support medical activities and logistics. In complex structures, specific personnel is assigned to this function.

The secretariat is an effective screening point for access to the consultation rooms.

Having a surface area of 10 m², the secretariat shall have:

- standard openings (double glazing or double windows in countries with a risk of sandstorms)
- adequate lighting, electrical outlets for general use
- telephone socket and computer connection
- as in the office, the walls are covered with soothing-coloured paint or a soothing-coloured washable material. Heating and/or air-conditioning generating temperatures as set out in appendix 1. The floors are made of materials that resist heavy traffic.

4.1.4.5 The storage room for medical records

This room shall be secure and open onto the secretariat if possible. Its surface area is proportional to the expected volume of records. If this number is low, medical records may be stored in a secure cabinet in the secretariat.

4.1.4.6 Accommodation for medical personnel

In general, accommodation is not provided for medical staff with the exception of on-call personnel.

4.1.4.7 Changing rooms – toilets reserved for medical staff

Changing rooms and toilets shall be reserved for medical staff (not including those on-call).

There shall be a men's changing room and a women's changing room, with a number of showers, washbasins and toilets in correlation to the number of potential users.

4.1.5 Mortuary

There shall be a room fitted with two refrigerated units and body bags. It shall be accessible from an independent entrance, far from the structure's other entrances if possible. The temperatures set out in appendix 1 shall be maintained.



4.1.6 Service areas

4.1.6.1 Generator unit(s) with inverter

The following shall be given priority:

- electricity for the operating room and intensive care
- electricity for the laboratory machines
- electricity for the emergency rooms
- electricity for the x-ray room

4.1.6.2 Fluid storage

This room shall be easy to access with a pressure regulator, open onto the exterior, be protected from the sun and extreme cold, be in a calm area and be closed by a grate or a screen.

It shall be divided into two sections: one reserved for empty bottles, and another reserved for full bottles. It shall be illuminated.

4.1.6.3 Fire protection room

This room shall be easy to access from all parts of the medical structure.

It shall be connected to the water system provided for that purpose and be large enough to hold fire-fighting materials and protective equipment for the site's personnel (independent breathing apparatus, air bottles, clothing, etc.).

4.2 Simple medical structure

In this type of structure, consultations, care, emergency care, additional tests and even hospitalisation (or rather supervisory care) all take place in the same, and often limited-size, space.

The purpose of this unit is to offer routine consultations and minor care and to stabilise patients with severe illnesses before their evacuation.

In the specific case of an offshore platform, this structure shall be located in a place that can be easily and quickly accessed from the work areas (moving and collecting an injured worker shall be as simple as possible).

The structure can support only a limited population.

It is divided into three sectors:

- consultation – care
- recovery and supervisory care room
- office +/- accommodation for healthcare personnel

4.2.1 Consultation – care sector

- Surface area: 15 m² minimum after a 2.5 m long vestibule (at a moderate temperature) where the patient can be undressed and be bathed if needed (shower head and drain for a mobile bathtub).

- Openings: double doors (1.60 m) opening onto the outside and if possible onto the supervisory care room (double glazing or double windows in countries with a risk of sandstorms).
- Adequate general lighting, electrical outlets for general use, power strip around the edge of the room.
- Heating and/or air-conditioning generating temperatures as set out in appendix 1.
- Hot water – cold water sink controlled, if possible, by a pedal or motion detector with an adjoining counter covered with a washable and disinfectable material, liquid soap (or dry soap) dispenser and hand towel dispenser.
- The floor coverings shall be ceramic or thermoplastic with a 0.10 to 0.15 m skirting board. The walls shall be tiled up to 2 m or covered with paint or washable synthetic materials that resist disinfectant detergents. The wall shall be tiled above the counter.

4.2.2 Recovery and supervisory care room

- Surface area: minimum 10 m².
- Openings: double doors (1.60 m) opening onto the outside and if possible onto the supervisory care room (double glazing or double windows in countries with a risk of sandstorms).
- There shall be adequate lighting and electrical outlets for general use.
- The floor coverings shall be ceramic or thermoplastic with a 0.10 to 0.15 m skirting board.
- The soothing-coloured painted walls are washable and disinfectable.
- Heating and/or air-conditioning generating temperatures as set out in appendix 1.
- Call system to alert the treatment room, the office and the housing area for healthcare personnel.
- The toilet areas shall be equipped with an extractor fan. They include a toilet, a washbasin and a shower. The washbasin has a supply of hot and cold water, controlled if possible by a pedal or motion detector, a liquid soap or dry soap dispenser and a hand towel dispenser.

4.2.3 Office

- Surface area: 9 m².
- Adequate general lighting, electrical outlets near the desk (for a desk lamp, IT equipment, mobile telephone and radio chargers), electrical outlets for general use.
- Heating and/or air-conditioning generating temperatures as set out in appendix 1.
- Telephone socket and IT network.

4.2.4 Accommodation for healthcare personnel

- If possible, adjacent to the care structure, with direct access.
- The shower room and toilets shall not be shared with patients.



- The quarters shall be insulated against all noises and odours from the care area, but be connected to the supervisory care room thanks to a buzzer or other alarm system. The telephone in this area shall be connected to the office telephone.

4.2.5 Logistical support sector

4.2.5.1 Equipment storage

There needs to be a stock of pharmaceuticals as well as a room for storing emergency and medical/first-aid materials. These premises shall be secure (reinforced closure), the temperature maintained between 10 and 25°C, they shall be well lit and have electrical outlets.

4.2.5.2 Vehicles

Refer to § 4.1.4.1.

4.2.5.3 Site maintenance

Refer to § 4.1.4.2.

4.2.5.4 The storage room for medical records

Refer to § 4.1.4.5.

4.2.6 Service rooms

Refer to § 4.1.6.

4.2.7 The mortuary

A refrigerated room that can hold two body bags shall be made available if needed.

4.3 First-aid station

4.3.1 Functional analysis

The first-aid station is a small auxiliary structure located immediately next to a worksite. It is run by a healthcare worker having an "E" profile (ambulance attendant – first-aid worker, OGP level 2) and reports to a medical structure.

The person assigned there knows how to initially prepare a patient in a serious condition but has limited skills to hold consultations. S/he does not have the necessary means to completely prepare a patient for evacuation on medical grounds. However, s/he can:

- send out a specific alert indicating the signs of an injured person's severity
- perform emergency first-aid
- perform all basic treatment for minor traumas
- help the arriving team lift up a severely injured patient in optimum conditions.

4.3.2 Layout

There is no standard layout for a first-aid station. This structure may be installed in a container, in a room in a building, in a temporary area on a worksite, etc.



Minimum requirements:

- Minimum surface area: 15 m².
- Communication: telephone, VHF radio or any means that may be used to issue an alert and communicate information about a patient's condition to the back-up team.
- Lighting (minimum 500 lux) and an electrical outlet to plug in the semi-automatic defibrillator's charger.
- The entry shall be wide enough so that a stretcher carried by four people (1.60 m) can pass through.
- A water supply point with a liquid soap (or dry soap) dispenser and a hand towel dispenser.
- Heating and/or air-conditioning generating temperatures as set out in appendix 1.
- There shall be double windows or double glazing in countries with a risk of sand storms.
- It shall have a shower head and a drain so that the victim may be "bathed" in a portable bathtub. This drain can lead to storage tanks for "contaminated" water.

5. Specific equipment and furniture for medical structures

5.1 Complex medical structure

5.1.1 Entrance – consultation – care sector

5.1.1.1 The welcome desk

- a desk
- a swivelling chair
- a storage unit for registers and administrative documents

5.1.1.2 The waiting room

- functional, homogenous furniture tailored to the population (worksite personnel)
- 6 seats (chairs or armchairs) per consulting station

5.1.1.3 The consultation rooms

- Office:
 - o communication and auxiliary equipment (telephone socket, IT network and, if necessary, VHF radio that may require an external antenna)
 - o a desk +/- a unit for IT equipment
 - o an additional office table
 - o a swivelling chair with an adjustable seat
 - o two visitor's chairs
 - o a cabinet

- o a desk lamp
- o a bookcase-type cabinet
- o a coat rack
- o a wastepaper basket.
- Examination room:
 - o a chair, a height-adjustable stool
 - o an inclinable examination table (1.80 m x 0.60 m)
 - o a footstool, a height-adjustable stool
 - o a trolley with wheels for instruments
 - o a cabinet for surgical supplies and medicines
 - o a negatoscope, a scale and a height gauge
 - o a perfusion stand on wheels
 - o a small-capacity refrigerator
 - o a paper and soap dispenser near the washbasin
 - o a small operating lamp on wheels
 - o a pedal waste bin that can hold bags for medical waste.

5.1.1.4 The treatment room

- Next to each washbasin or sink, a hand towel dispenser and a pedal waste bin.
- Shelves or above-ground units with sliding doors or drawers no higher than 2 m.
- A cabinet for surgical supplies, cupboards or floor units on wheels with drawers.
- For the secretariat area:
 - o a table or a desk, with a lamp
 - o chairs
 - o computer base.
- For each treatment compartment:
 - o an examination table
 - o a footstool
 - o a trolley on wheels for instruments and dressings
 - o a height-adjustable stool, an operating lamp on wheels (17000 lux portable projector for surgical lighting)
 - o a small table on wheels that can be used as a rest for an upper limb
- A machine for sterilising surgical instruments.
- A pedal waste bin that can hold bags for medical waste.

5.1.1.5 The storage room for medical equipment

- A refrigerator
- Shelves with sliding doors for wall units, no higher than 2 m
- At least one wheelchair
- Pairs of crutches
- Canvas stretchers (if there is another storage room for emergency equipment, the stretchers are placed in the latter)
- Perfusion stands

5.1.1.6 The emergency room

- Furniture:
 - o a refrigerator (ice maker)
 - o a chair
 - o a small counter for observation sheets
 - o cabinets or units with drawers for storing life-support equipment, consumables and injectable drugs
 - o two operating room-type waste bins.
- Examination and care equipment:
 - o one or two height-adjustable, reclinable patient trolleys (emergency stretcher) on wheels
 - o a height-adjustable operator's stool on wheels
 - o a trolley on wheels for instruments, consumables and dressings
 - o two perfusion stands on wheels per bed
 - o an operating lamp on wheels (17000 lux mobile projector for surgical lighting)
 - o a pedal waste bin that can hold bags for medical waste.
- Intensive care equipment:
 - o an Ambu-type manual insufflator (bag valve mask) with a supply of oxygen and a set of various sizes of masks;
 - o a Combitube;
 - o a fully equipped box for endotracheal intubation: Laryngoscope with set of blades (sizes 1, 2, 3 and 4, preferably single use only), Magill forceps, probe insertion apparatus, flexible mandrin, lidocaine nebuliser, 10 cc syringe, 3 different sizes of Guedal airways;
 - o peak flow meter;
 - o one mechanical ventilator per bed, either a volume ventilator driven by oxygen pressure or a transport ventilator. Tubes inserted in the patient are preferably single-use tubes;

- o a Boussignac CPAP kit;
- o an electric mucus suction device (may be used by both beds);
- o one multiparameter monitor per bed. The latter shall make it possible to monitor simultaneously the electrical activity of the heart, blood pressure and oxygen saturation of the blood. Moreover, it may have the following functions:
 - electro-systolic pacing
 - manual defibrillation
 - capnography

If this is not the case, these three functions shall be fulfilled by independent devices that may be shared by the two beds.

- o two one-part electrical syringe actuators per bed.
- Diagnostic equipment:
 - o a 3-lead electrocardiograph
 - o one wall-mounted sphygmomanometer per bed
 - o a headlamp
 - o a blood glucose meter such as Glucometer
 - o a haemoglobin test device such as Hemocue

5.1.1.7 The emergency equipment storage room

- Wide shelves that can hold bulky equipment.
- At least one fully equipped modular emergency intervention bag so that a patient anywhere on the site can be prepared for transport
- A portable semi-automatic defibrillator.
- A pair of anti-shock trousers.
- Battery chargers for the machines in the emergency room and a stock of these batteries.
- A battery-powered electric mucus suction device.
- An additional mechanical ventilator if the emergency room has only one.
- Flexible oxygen hoses fitted with high-pressure outlets.
- A cardiac massage board, an aluminium lifting device such as a Scoop stretcher, 2 vacuum mattresses, several canvas stretchers.
- Depending on the context, a Ferno-type lifting stretcher.
- Immobilisation equipment: splints for the upper and lower limbs (Aluform or vacuum splints), rigid and semi-rigid cervical collars, 4 adult sizes and 2 children's sizes, triangular slings.
- A traction splint for femurs such as the Donway splint.

- Portable oxygen bottles with pressure regulators having 2 outlets: a high-pressure outlet for the respirator, a low-pressure outlet for the administration of oxygen for inhalation. Only one or two oxygen bottles shall be stored in this room to be readily available. The other bottles shall be stored outdoors in a ventilated service room.

5.1.2 Additional testing sector

5.1.2.1 The laboratory

The laboratory's equipment shall:

- be sturdy
- be easy to use
- be able to be maintained by the medical team (calibration in particular) without needing to call in a specialist
- require consumables that are easy to procure.

The various devices, systems and tests that are described below shall be able to be used by personnel who are not qualified in biology.

- Equipment:
 - o A refrigerator with a freezer compartment.
 - o A haematology machine performing the following analyses: hematocrit, haemoglobin, white blood cell count, granulocytes, monocytes, platelet count.
 - o A system that can determine levels of cardiac markers: myoglobin, CPK-MB, troponin.
 - o A chemical apparatus that can monitor the liver (transaminases, GGT, bilirubin, alkaline phosphatase), the kidneys (creatinine, urea, potassium), the pancreas (amylase, lipase), the lipid profile (cholesterol, HDL cholesterol, triglycerides), glycaemia levels and uric acid levels.
 - o A serologic test that can detect plasmodium, and particularly plasmodium falciparum.
 - o An HIV-1/2 antibody test.
 - o A test that can detect Group A beta-haemolytic streptococcus in a throat sample.
 - o A urine drug and toxin screening test.
 - o Optional: one BNP assay test and one D-dimer assay test.
 - o Urine multi-test: Sugar, Acetone, Proteins, Leukocytes, Blood, Nitrites.
 - o Urinocult and Kass count.
 - o Slides and dyes for MGG or RAL 555, Gram staining, a Malassez-type cell count.
 - o Sampling, culture and identification equipment (blood cultures, API systems and identification manual, Petri dishes with agar, etc.).
 - o 2 small-capacity sterilisers.

- o 2 high-quality binocular optical microscopes with x10, x50, x100 cartridge-activated immersion back-lit objectives.
 - o Quality control kit for water: chemical and bacteriological.
 - o Blood Gas analyser if not available in the emergency room.
 - o Beakers, calibrated pipettes, broth bags, 2 Bunsen burners, microscope stages, test tubes, test glasses.
 - o Distilled water still, buffer solution, etc.
- Furniture:
 - o a table
 - o a chair
 - o a swivelling stool
 - o shelves
 - o a cabinet.

5.1.2.2 The radiology room

If the radiology machine is permanent, it shall be installed by certified personnel.

The machine is made of a horizontal examination table and a 250 kV mobile x-ray tube. It is capable of performing standard tests: cranium, limbs, skeleton, thorax, abdomen, pelvis, spine. Priority should be given to a digital machine generating smaller doses.

The machine's controls are installed behind a fixed protective screen so that the operator is protected.

The control room is oriented in such a way that nobody can enter the radiography room during exposure without the operator's knowledge.

5.1.2.3 The development room

- A processor
- Sets of various sizes of cassettes
- Films that match the cassettes
- A set of racks
- Shelves for storing cassettes
- A cabinet for storing films
- A 3-panel x-ray viewer

5.1.2.4 The changing booth

- A chair
- A coat rack



5.1.3 Hospitalisation sector

5.1.3.1 The supervisory care room

- One or 2 inclinable intensive care beds with removable headboard
- An armchair and a locker, an overbed table for meals. The furniture shall be at least 80 cm from each bed so that a stretcher and a medical trolley may pass through
- A dressing trolley
- A pedal waste bin that can hold bags for medical waste
- A storage cabinet
- A small countertop for observation sheets and a height-adjustable stool
- A multiparameter monitor to monitor simultaneously at least the electrical activity of the heart, blood pressure and oxygen saturation of the blood.

5.1.3.2 The on-call room

- A bed
- An armchair
- A small desk
- Two chairs
- A table
- A locker
- A coffee machine

5.1.3.3 A normal patient room

- A clinical bed with inclinable head.
- A bedside table, a locker, an armchair. The furniture shall be arranged so that a medical trolley can circulate.
- An overbed table for meals.

5.1.3.4 The kitchen

The kitchen is fitted with standard household appliances.

5.1.3.5 The linen room

The linen room is equipped like a small standard linen room.

5.1.4 Logistical support sector

5.1.4.1 The pharmacy

- A secure cabinet for storing narcotics
- Shelves with racks having an appropriate depth

- A refrigerator
- A small desk with a space for IT equipment, a chair and a lamp
- A small filing cabinet.

5.1.4.2 The secretariat

- Desk with extension for micro-computer
- Chairs
- Desk lamp
- Storage cabinets
- Copying machine, etc.

5.2 Simple medical structure

5.2.1 Consultation – care sector

- Furniture:
 - o a cabinet for surgical equipment
 - o floor unit with drawers (same height as the desktop) for storing intensive care equipment, consumables and injectable drugs
 - o shelves or above-ground units with sliding doors or drawers no higher than 2 m
 - o pedal waste bin that can hold bags for medical waste
 - o operating lamp on wheels (17000 lux mobile projector for surgical lighting)
 - o refrigerator (ice maker).
- Examination and care equipment:
 - o an inclining examination table (1.80 m x 0.60 m)
 - o a height-adjustable operator's stool on wheels
 - o a footstool
 - o a trolley for instruments and dressings
 - o a small table on wheels that can be used as a rest for an upper limb or a splint for an upper limb that can be attached to the examining table
 - o a scale, a wall-mounted sphygmomanometer
 - o a 3-lead electrocardiograph
 - o a machine for sterilising surgical instruments.
 - o several pairs of crutches.
- Intensive care equipment:
 - o two perfusion stands on wheels;

- o an Ambu-type manual insufflator (bag valve mask) with a supply of oxygen and a set of various sizes of masks;
- o a complete equipped box for endotracheal intubation: laryngoscope with set of blades (sizes 1, 2, 3 and 4, preferably single use only), Magill forceps, probe insertion apparatus, flexible mandrin, lidocaine nebuliser, 10 cc syringe, 3 different sizes of Guedal airways;
- o a Combitube;
- o a complete Boussignac CPAP kit;
- o a peak flow meter;
- o one mechanical ventilator per bed, either a volume ventilator driven by oxygen pressure or a transport ventilator. Tubes inserted in the patient are preferably single-use tubes;
- o two mucus aspirators, a large-capacity mains-operated electric aspirator and a second battery-operated portable electric aspirator;
- o a multiparameter monitor. The latter shall make it possible to monitor simultaneously the electrical activity of the heart, blood pressure and oxygen saturation of the blood. Moreover, it may have the following functions:
 - electro-systolic pacing
 - manual defibrillation
 - capnography

If this is not the case, these three functions shall be fulfilled by independent devices.

- o two one-piece syringe actuators;
- o wall-mounted sphygmomanometer;
- o a glucose meter, such as Glucometer;
- o a haemoglobin test device such as Hemocue;
- o at least one fully equipped modular emergency intervention bag so that a patient anywhere on the site can be prepared for transport;
- o a portable semi-automatic defibrillator;
- o a pair of anti-shock trousers;
- o battery chargers for machines in use and a stock of these batteries;
- o flexible High-Pressure oxygen hoses fitted with high-pressure outlets;
- o a cardiac massage board, an aluminium lifting device such as a Scoop stretcher, 2 vacuum mattresses with pumps;
- o Depending on the context:
 - a Ferno-type lifting stretcher (onshore camp)
 - or a foldable stretcher with straps and head locks such as an Excel (boat or platform) or a KED (Kendrick Extrication Device)

- o immobilisation equipment: splints for the upper and lower limbs (Aluform or vacuum splints), rigid and semi-rigid cervical collars, 4 adult sizes and 2 children's sizes, triangular slings;
- o a traction splint for femurs such as the Donway splint;
- o portable oxygen bottles with pressure regulators having 2 outlets: a high-pressure outlet for the respirator, a low-pressure outlet with flow controller for the administration of oxygen for inhalation. These bottles are to be split as follows:
 - one large-volume bottle (50 litres/150 to 200 bars) in the medical structure + another in stock during refills;
 - 5-litre bottles for patient transport. The total volume of oxygen in these bottles represents 1.5 times the amount needed to accompany the patient from his pick-up site (worksite, platform, etc.) to the site's medical structure and then from this structure to the farthest reference hospital, counting a consumption of 10 litres/min.
- o a back-up lamp.

5.2.2 Recovery and supervisory care room

- A trolley for instruments and dressings.
- One or 2 inclinable intensive care beds with removable headboard.
- An armchair and a locker, an overbed table for meals. The furniture shall be at least 80 cm from each bed so that a stretcher and a medical trolley may pass through.
- A pedal waste bin that can hold bags for medical waste.
- A small countertop for observation sheets and a height-adjustable stool.

5.2.3 Office

- A desk that can take IT equipment
- A wastepaper basket
- A swivelling armchair
- A chair
- A cabinet for registers, medical records, etc.
- Shelves or above-ground units with sliding doors or drawers no higher than 2 m
- A secure cabinet serving as a pharmacy
- Means of telecommunication

5.2.4 Accommodation for medical staff

Like in any another accommodation:

- a bed
- a storage cabinet or shelves

- a vanity unit.

There should be a small-capacity refrigerator and an electric kettle to help meet patients' needs.

5.3 First-aid station

- A small desk
- A chair
- A few shelves or above-ground units
- A cabinet for suturing equipment, cupboards or floor units with drawers
- A trolley for equipment and dressings
- An inclinable examination table (1.80 m x 0.60 m)
- A height-adjustable stool
- A pedal waste bin that can hold bags for medical waste
- an Ambu-type manual insufflator (bag valve mask) with a supply of oxygen and a set of various sizes of masks, a set of Guedel airways
- A portable semi-automatic defibrillator
- A haemostatic tourniquet
- A cardiac massage board, an aluminium lifting device such as a Scoop stretcher, 1 vacuum mattress with a pump, several canvas stretchers.
- Depending on the context, a Ferno-type basket stretcher with its 4-point lifting bridle.
- Immobilisation equipment: splints for the upper and lower limbs (Aluform or vacuum splints), rigid and semi-rigid cervical collars, 4 sizes.
- Portable oxygen bottles with pressure regulators having 2 outlets: a high-pressure outlet for a respirator brought by the back-up team, a low-pressure outlet for the administration of oxygen for inhalation.
- A set of high-concentration oxygen masks with pipes and double-cone connectors and a set of pulsed O₂ nebuliser masks.

6. Small non-consumable equipment

6.1 Simple and complex structures

- Electric pocket lamp, reflex hammer, otoscope, stethoscope, ophthalmoscope
- Electronic thermometer
- Large round-tip scissors for cutting dressings and clothing
- Two minor-surgery boxes each containing:
 - o 2 15cm-long straight Halsted forceps
 - o 3 curved Halsted forceps (2 13cm + 1 15cm)
 - o 2 Kocher forceps

- o 2 Leriche forceps
- o 2 Kelly forceps
- o 1 needle holder (18 cm maximum)
- o 1 pair of straight scissors
- o 1 pair of curved scissors
- o 2 knife handles of 2 different sizes
- o 2 small Farabeuf retractors
- o 1 non-toothed dissecting forceps and one toothed dissecting forceps
- o 1 grooved probe
- An ENT box:
 - o nasal speculum
 - o magnifying glass
 - o Hartmann grasping forceps
 - o Troeltsch elbowed forceps
 - o Michel tube
 - o 1 pair of MAYO scissors
 - o 1 non-toothed dissecting forceps
 - o 1 KOCHER forceps (20 cm)
- An Ophthalmology box:
 - o corneal foreign body needle
 - o battery-powered drill for corneal foreign body
- Three instrument trays
- Woollen blankets, cotton sheets
- Basin, urinal
- Electric saw for plaster or resin
- Haemostatic tourniquet, several tourniquets for perfusion insertion (elastic or rubber)

6.2 First-aid station

- Large round-tip scissors for cutting dressings and clothing
- A minor-surgery box containing:
 - o two straight Halsted forceps
 - o two curved Halsted forceps
 - o one Kocher forceps
 - o a needle holder

- o a grooved probe
- o two pairs of scissors (straight and curved).
- An instrument tray

The suture equipment shall be sterilised at the medical structure of the site to which the first-aid station is attached.

7. Consumables

7.1 Simple and complex structures

The initial quantity is not directly related to the POB but to the expected care (minor trauma) and emergency activity.

7.1.1 General supplies

- Simple adhesive dressings such as URGO
- Gauze compresses, non sterile
- Gauze compresses, sterile (2 sizes)
- Sterile drapes with and without windows
- Transparent self-adhesive dressings for perfusion such as OPSITE
- Wide adhesive dressing such as HYPAFIX
- Thick absorbent dressings
- Adhesive tape (fabric and plastic)
- ALU-MOUSSE splints (2 cm, 3 cm, 5 cm and 10 cm); frog splints (different sizes)
- Adhesive elastic contention strips such as ELASTOPLAST (5 cm, 10 cm)
- Crepe bandaging (7 cm, 10 cm, 20 cm)
- Elastic strips
- Disposable paper sheets
- Rolls of paper for examination table
- Short venous catheters (24, 22, 20, 18, 16, 14G)
- Infusion needles (5/10, 7/10)
- Single-use syringes (2 cc, 5 cc, 10 cc, 20 cc)
- 50 cc Luer-Lock syringes for electric and gavage syringe pumps
- Insulin syringes
- IM, IV, S/C needles and trocars
- Secure containers for needles
- Surgical scalpels in sizes that correspond to the handles (see above)

- Single-use surgical scalpels
- Perfusion cannulas (perfusion tubing) with 3-way stopcocks or simple perfusion cannulas and 3-way stopcocks
- Catheter followers with 3-way stopcock
- Connecting tubes for Luer-Lock syringe, Male-Female
- Transfusion sets (for transfusion) such as H mo-Set
- Transfusion filters
- A transfusion system such as BLOOD PUMP
- Perfusion acceleration system
- Long venous catheters such as SELDIFLEX (1.3; 1.7 and 2 mm)
- CVP measurement kits
- Nasal tubes for respiratory therapy (8 to 16 CH)
- 3 different models of masks for respiratory therapy: simple, with nebuliser and high concentration
- Guedel airways (4 adult sizes, 2 paediatric sizes)
- Oropharyngeal aspirators
- Tracheobronchial suction catheters (4 to 21 CH)
- Flexible oxygen tubes for mask or nasal tube
- Double-cone connectors for oxygen tubes
- Endotracheal intubation tubes with low-pressure cuff (3 to 8.5) and intubation tube without cuff (2; 2.5 and 3 mm)
- Ties or rings for attaching intubation tube
- Coniotomy kits such as QUICKTRACK (1 adult size, 1 child size)
- Bacterial and viral filters, heat and humidity exchanger, for mechanical ventilation
- An emergency trauma compress (*Coussin H mostatique d 'Urgence Traumatique*, CHUT)
- Blood sample tubes and a sampling system such as VACUTAINER
- Urethral catheters (8 to 18 CH)
- Urine bags
- Suprapubic catheters
- Stomach pumping apparatus and plastic tube
- Blakemore tubes
- PLEUROCATH drain catheters (4 models)
- JOLY-type chest tubes (10 to 32 CH)
- HEIMLICH-MARTINEZ type flutter valves

- Tongue depressors
- Urine dipsticks
- Nasogastric tubes (16 to 21 CH)
- Nylon sutures sizes 0 to 6/0, 3/8 circle crimped needle with triangular and round sections
- Sutures, curved crimped needle, absorbable, sizes 0 to 4/0
- Silk 2/0 on straight needle and curved needle
- Sterile gloves (6.5; 7.5, 8.5)
- Non-sterile gloves
- Finger cots
- Sterile uniforms (coats, caps, masks)
- Single-use razors
- Surgical clamps
- Plaster or resin immobilisation strips (7 cm, 10 cm, 15 cm)
- Carded cotton or polyester protective strips
- Normal and/or waterproof tube of knitted fabric, diameter 7, 10, 15 and 20cm
- Cardboard emesis basins
- Aluminium-lined blankets such as METALLINE

7.1.2 Urinary catheterisation kit

- Beaked urethral catheters with round tips (8 to 18 CH)
- Urine bag
- Lubricant – syringe – phial of distilled water
- Sterile drape (disposable sheet): 1 solid and 1 with window
- Thick undersheet.

7.1.3 Chest drainage kit

- PLEUROCATH drain catheters (4 models)
- “Joly” type chest tubes (10 to 32 CH)
- Double-cone connectors
- Heimlich-Martinez type flutter valve
- Kocher forceps, disposable surgical scalpel, suture thread (silk 2/0), needle holder, toothed dissecting forceps
- Urine bag
- OPTIONAL: DRAIN BAG

7.1.4 Burn victim kit

- Sterile sheets
- Sterile drapes
- Sterile uniforms (coats, caps, masks and gloves)
- Aluminium-lined blankets such as METALLINE
- Dressings impregnated with water gel such as WATERGEL: a complete set (upper limb, lower limb and full body sheet)

7.1.5 Kit for central venous lines using the Seldinger technique (ready to use)

Contents are as follows for a double-lumen catheter (e.g. VYGON MULTI Cath ref. 1206.30)

- Needles
- Short catheter
- “J” guidewire
- Dilator
- Two hypodermic needles
- A syringe
- Two 3-way stopcocks
- A scalpel
- Two clamps
- Two injection caps
- A fixation 'wing'

In addition to the following:

- A 45 x 75 cm operating theatre drape (e.g. FOLIODRAPE ref. 251 305).
- A single-use sterile suture kit comprising:
 - o five 7.5 x 7.5 non-woven compresses
 - o a metal needle holder
 - o a pair of straight scissors; non-toothed dissecting forceps such as ADSON
 - o a 50 x 50 cm slit drape with adhesive, 6 cm diameter
- A SILK 3/0 suture Decimal 2 Ethicon (for example) on a straight needle
- A 10 x 12 cm transparent adhesive dressing with tag (TAGADERM for example)
- Single-dose disinfectant (e.g. Betadine or Hibiscrub)
- Two packs of 5 7.5 x 7.5 sterile compresses
- A “surgical” uniform comprising:
 - o gloves

- o cap
- o gown
- o mask with goggles

7.2 First-aid station

- A set of consumables for dressings including:
 - o simple adhesive dressings such as URGO
 - o sterile and non-sterile gauze compresses
 - o sterile drapes with and without windows
 - o wide adhesive dressing such as HYPAFIX
 - o thick absorbent dressings
 - o adhesive tape (fabric and plastic)
 - o adhesive contention dressings such as ELASTOPLAST (5 cm, 10 cm)
 - o Crepe bandaging (7 cm, 10 cm, 20 cm), elastic strips
- Rolls of paper for examination table
- Single-use surgical scalpels
- Aluminium-lined blankets such as METALLINE
- Nylon sutures for crimped needle, sizes 0 to 6/0
- Sterile (6.5; 7.5, 8.5) and non-sterile gloves
- Surgical masks
- Single-use razors
- Cardboard emesis basins
- Tongue depressors

7.2.1 Burn victim kit

- Sterile sheets
- Sterile drapes
- Sterile uniforms (coats, caps, masks and gloves)
- Aluminium-lined blankets such as METALLINE

Dressings impregnated with water gel such as WATERGEL.

8. Initial supply of drugs

These drugs are the same for complex and simple structures. They concern only common illnesses and diseases and do not cover the specific risks addressed in the **GS EP MED 063**.



The writer of the Health Plan shall need to assess the initial amounts needed based on the size of the population. After this, adjustments are made as inventories are taken and new orders are placed. For information, standard quantities for 50, 100, 500, 2000 and 4000 people are given.

This is a 6-month supply, expressed in number of units (tablets, sachets, phials, etc.).

These drugs are intended for complex and simple structures. Theoretically, a first-aid station does not stock medicines or drugs. If necessary, the doctor or nurse in charge of the site's medical structure can, under his/her responsibility, provide the station's personnel with some routine oral drugs having limited risk (paracetamol, throat sprays, etc.) and local anaesthetics if the staff are capable of suturing a simple wound.

However, the first-aid station shall have an ample stock of liquid antiseptics.



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Table 2: Initial supply of drugs for complex and simple structures

Therapeutic classification and international non-proprietary name	Dose	Presentation	French trade name	POB				
				50	100	500	2000	4000

Analgesics

Paracetamol and Aspirin

Paracetamol	500 mg	tablet	PARACETAMOL 500mg 16/B	1000	2000	8000	25.000	50.000
Paracetamol inj.	1 g	bottle	PERFALGAN 1g 5/B	10	15	30	50	50
Aspirin	500 mg	tablet	ASPIRINE UPSA 500mg 20/B	400	800	3200	10.000	20.000
Aspirin	500 mg	sachet	ASPEGIC 500mg 20/B	200	400	1200	3500	7000
Aspirin inj.	500 mg	bottle	ASPEGIC inj. 500mg 6/B	6	12	36	50	50

Minor opioids

Paracetamol + Codeine		tablet	EFFERALGAN CODEINE 16/B	250	450	2000	5000	10.000
Tramadol	50 mg	tablet	TRAMADOL 50mg 30/B	90	180	300	500	500
Tramadol inj.	100 mg	phial	TOPALGIC 100mg/2ml 5/B	20	40	100	100	100



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Major opioids*

Sufentanyl	250 µg	phial	SUFENTA 250 µg / 5ml 10/B	5	10	10	10	10
Fentanyl	500 µg	phial	FENTANYL 500 µg / 5ml 10/B	5	10	10	10	10
Morphine	10mg	phial	MORPHINE 10mg/1ml 10/B	10	10	20	20	20

* Opioids (absolutely necessary when preparing multi-trauma and burn victims for transport) are subject to extremely strict import and detention regulations. They may often need to be obtained locally through doctors registered in the country's healthcare system.

Antispasmodics

Phloroglucinol	80mg	lyoph	SPASFON-LYOC 10/B	100	200	800	2400	4800
Phloroglucinol inj.	40mg/4ml	phial	SPASFON injectable 6/B	24	48	200	200	200

Anti-inflammatories

Ibuprofen	200mg	tablet	IBUPROFENE 200mg 30/B	300	600	2400	4800	9600
Diclofenac	25mg	tablet	VOLTARENE 25mg 30/B	150	300	1200	2400	4800
Diclofenac inj	75mg	phial	VOLTARENE inj. 2/B	10	20	40	80	100
Ketoprofen	50mg	tablet	PROFENID 50mg 24/B	100	200	300	500	500
Ketoprofen inj.	100mg	bottle	PROFENID 100mg, IV 50/B	5	5	10	20	30
Diclofenac	1%, 60g	tube	VOLTARENE Emulgel 1/B	5	10	50	150	300



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Antibiotics and antibacterial drugs

Penicillin G

Penicillin V, Phenoxymethylpenicillin	1M.IU	tablet	ORACILLINE 12/B	60	120	480	1400	2800
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Penicillin M

Oxacillin	500mg	gel	BRISTOPEN 500mg 12/B	60	120	480	1400	2800
Oxacillin inj.	1000mg	bottle	BRISTOPEN injectable 1/B	8	15	30	30	30

Aminopenicillins

Amoxicillin	500mg	gel	AMOXICILLINE 500mg 12/B	240	480	2200	8800	17.600
Amoxicillin + clavulanic acid	500mg	tablet	AUGMENTIN 500mg 16/B	160	320	1600	6400	12.800
Amoxicillin + clavulanic acid inj.	1000mg	bottle	AUGMENTIN 1000mg IV. 1/B	10	15	40	50	50

Cephalosporin 3 G

Ceftriaxone	1000mg	bottle	ROCEPHINE 1000mg IV 1/B	8	15	40	50	50
Cefotaxime	1g	bottle	CLAFORAN 1g IV 1/B	30	30	50	50	100

Aminoglycoside

Gentamicin	80mg	phial	GENTALLINE 80mg 1/B	10	15	30	30	30
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Macrolides

Spiramycin	3M.IU	tablet	ROVAMYCINE 3M.UI 16/B	160	320	960	2000	4000
Clarithromycin	500mg	tablet	ZECLAR 500mg 14/B	28	28	110	300	600
Erythromycin ethylsuccinate	500mg	tablet	ERYTHROCINE 500	120	240	1000	4000	6000

Synergistic combination

Pristinamycin	500mg	tablet	PYOSTACINE 500mg 16/B	160	320	900	1300	2000
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Tetracycline

Doxycycline	100mg	gel	DOXYCYCLINE 100mg 15/B	60	120	400	400	400
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Sulfonamide

Cotrimoxazole-trimethoprim	800mg +	tablet	BACTRIM FORTE 10/B	30	60	200	500	500
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Fluoroquinolones

Ciprofloxacin	500mg	tablet	CIFLOX 500mg 12/B	60	120	400	1000	2000
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Nitroimidazoles

Metronidazole	500mg	tablet	FLAGYL 500mg 14/B	70	140	300	500	500
Metronidazole inj	500mg/100ml	bottle	FLAGYL 0.5% inj. 1/B	3	6	12	20	30
Metronidazole + spiramycin	250mg	tablet	RODOGYL 250mg 20/B	100	200	800	2000	3000

Antiviral drugs

Acyclovir	200 mg	tablet	ZOVIRAX 200mg 25/B	75	100	100	100	100
ACYCLOVIR, injectable	500 mg	phial	ZOVIRAX injectable ampoule	10	10	10	20	20

Antifungal drugs

Fluconazole	50mg	gel	TRIFLUCAN 7/B or 100/B	5	10	10	20	20
Terbinafine	250mg	tablet	LAMISIL 28/B	5	10	10	20	30
Amphotericin		oral preparation	FUNGIZONE bouteille	10	10	20	30	30
Griseofulvin	500mg	tablet	GRISEFULINE 500mg 20/B	40	40	50	50	50
Miconazole, topical		gel	DAKTARIN gel 1/B	10	20	100	400	1000
Miconazole, topical		powder	DAKTARIN poudre 1/B	10	20	100	400	1000
Ketoconazole	200 mg	tablet	NIZORAL comprimés 10/B	10	10	20	30	30



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Cardiology

Beta blockers

Atenolol	50mg	tablet	TENORMINE 28/B	28	56	140	280	280
Atenolol inj.	5mg/10ml	phial	TENORMINE inj. 5/B	10	10	10	10	10
Labetalol	200mg	tablet	TRANDATE 30/B	60	60	90	90	180

Nitrous derivatives

Glyceryl trinitrate inj.	3mg/2ml	phial	LENITRAL inj. 50/B	15	15	20	20	20
Glyceryl trinitrate, sublingual	0.30mg/dose	spray	NATISPRAY 0.30mg/dose 1/B	3	4	6	10	10

Catecholamines and sympathomimetic drugs

Adrenaline (epinephrine)	1mg/ml	phial	ADRENALINE 0.1% 10/B	30	30	50	100	100
Dopamine	200mg/5ml	phial	DOPAMINE 200 10/B	10	10	20	20	20
Dobutamine	250mg	bottle	DOBUTREX 1/B	5	5	5	10	10
Isoprenaline	0.2mg/1ml	phial	ISUPREL 5/B	5	5	5	10	10
Noradrenaline	8mg/4ml	phial	LEVOPHED 10/B	10	10	10	20	20



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Antiplatelet agent

Clopidogrel	75mg	tablet	PLAVIX 75mg	5	5	5	10	10
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GpII_b III_a inhibitors

Tirofiban		Inf. bag	AGRASTAT	2	2	4	4	4
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Diuretics

Furosemide	40mg	phial	LASILIX 40mg 1/B	15	20	40	40	40
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Calcium channel blockers

Nicardipine inj	10mg/10ml	phial	LOXEN 10mg/10ml 5/B	10	10	10	10	10
Nicardipine	20mg	tablet	LOXEN 20mg 30/B	60	60	120	180	180
Verapamil	120 mg	gel	ISOPTINE 120 mg 30/B	60	60	120	180	180
Verapamil	5mg/2ml	phial	ISOPTINE 5mg/2ml 5/B	10	10	10	10	10

Antiarrhythmic agents

Amiodarone	200mg	tablet	CORDARONE 30/B	60	60	60	60	60
Amiodarone inj.	150mg/3ml	phial	CORDARONE 150mg/3ml 6/B	12	12	24	24	24
Digoxin inj.	0.5mg/2ml	phial	DIGOXINE inj. 0.5mg/2ml 6/B	12	12	24	24	24
Lidocaine 1%	200mg/20 ml		XYLOCAINE 1 % 1/B	5	10	20	40	70
Magnesium sulphate	1g/10ml	phial	Sulfate de Magnésium 10/B	10	10	20	20	20
Adenosine triphosphate	20mg/2ml	phial	STRIADYNE 10/B	10	10	20	20	20



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Parasympatholytic drugs

Atropine	1mg/1ml	phial	ATROPINE 1mg/1ml 10/B	20	20	40	40	40
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Thrombolytic drugs

Rt-PA or Alteplase + solvent	50mg	bottle	ACTILYSE 50mg 1/B	2	2	4	4	4
Or Tenecteplase		bottle	Or METALYSE	1	1	2	2	2

Dermatology

Anti-haemorrhoid drugs

Anti-haemorrhoid suppos.		suppos	PROCTOLOG suppos.10/B	3	6	25	75	150
Anti-haemorrhoid cream		cream	PROCTOLOG crème 1/B	3	6	25	75	150

Corticosteroids

Betamethasone		cream	BETNEVAL crème 1/B	6	10	40	150	300
Betamethasone		ointment	BETNEVAL pommade 1/B	3	6	15	30	50
Betamethasone + Neomycin		cream	BETNEVAL - NEOMYCINE 1/B	3	6	15	30	50



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External antiseptics

Povidone-iodine		125ml bottle	BETADINE DERMIQUE 1/B	5	10	40	120	240
			BETADINE Scrub	10	15	40	120	240
Povidone-iodine		30g tube	BETADINE GEL 1/B	5	10	30	60	100
Sodium hypochlorite		500ml bottle	DAKIN 1/B	2	4	8	16	25
Foaming antiseptic solution		500ml bottle	SEPTIVON 1/B	2	4	8	16	25
Hexamidine		250ml bottle	HEXOMEDINE SOLUTION 1/B	2	4	8	16	25
Ethyl alcohol (ethanol) 70%		250ml bottle	Alcool Officiel 70% 1/B	5	8	20	60	100
Oxygenated water 10 volumes		250ml bottle	Eau oxygénée 10 volumes 1/B	5	8	15	30	60
Chlorhexidine		15ml	HIBIDIL fl unidose 25/B	500	500	500	1000	1000
Chlorhexidine		500 ml	HIBISCRUB 1/B	4	4	8	8	16

Local antibiotics

Fusidic acid		30g tube	FUCIDINE pommade 1/B	5	10	30	60	100
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Topical herpes treatment

Aciclovir, topical	5%	2g cream	ZOVIRAX crème 1/B	2	4	12	20	30
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Misc.

Fibrinolysin + Desoxyribonuclease		ointment	ELASE pommade 1/B	2	4	16	48	80
Compresses + vaseline 20 X 20		compres	TULLE GRAS 20x20 10/B	4	8	20	50	100
Vaseline		tube	VASELINE 1/B	3	5	12	25	50
Antipruritic cream, Crotamiton		cream	EURAX 1/B	5	10	30	40	40

Gastro-enterology

Antiemetics

Metoclopramide	10mg	tablet	PRIMPERAN 40/B	200	200	600	1200	2000
Metoclopramide inj.	10mg/2ml	phial	PRIMPERAN injectable 12/B	24	24	48	48	48
Motion sickness, Dimenhydrinate	50mg	tablet	MERCALM 15/B	30	30	90	300	600
Motion sickness, Scopolamine	0.25mg/72 H	patch	SCOPODERM TTS	20	20	20	40	40

Anti-ulcer drugs

Ranitidine	300mg	effervescent tablet	RANITIDINE 300 effervescente 14/B	70	140	560	1680	3160
Omeprazole	20mg	tablet	MOPRAL 20mg 14/B	70	140	560	1680	3160
Omeprazole inj.	40 mg	phial	MOPRAL 1/B	2	4	5	5	5



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Antiacid drugs

Aluminium hydroxide + Mg hydroxide		tablet	MAALOX comprimés 40/B	400	800	3200	9600	19200
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Anti-diarrheals

Loperamide	2mg	capsule	IMODIUM 20/B	300	600	2000	6000	10000
Racecadotril	100mg	capsule	TIORFAN 20/B	60	120	480	1400	2500

Intestinal antiseptics

Intestinal antiseptics, Nifuroxazide	200mg	capsule	ERCEFURYL 200 28/B	280	560	2240	6720	13440
Tilquinol, tilbroquinol	50mg/200mg	capsule	INTETRIX 40/B	400	400	1000	1000	2000

Laxatives

Polyethylene glycol 3350	5.9 g	sachets	TRANSIPEG 20/B	40	80	200	300	500
Paraffin	225 g	jar	LANSOYL 1/B	2	4	16	48	96

Antacids

Alginates + aluminium hydroxide		tablet	GAVISCON comprimés 20/B	60	100	300	900	1800
Silicates		sachet	ACTAPULGITE 30/B	60	120	480	1440	2880



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Haematology

Anticoagulants

Sodium heparinate	25000IU / 5ml	bottle	HEPARINE SODIQUE 1/B	2	2	4	4	4
Enoxaparin	0.3 ml	IV inj.	LOVENOX 0.3 ml IV 6/B	6	6	6	6	12
Enoxaparin	0.8 ml	SC	LOVENOX 0.8 ml SC 10/B	20	20	50	50	50

Thrombolytic drugs: See Cardiology

Immunology - Allergology

Corticosteroids

Prednisone	5mg	tablet	CORTANCYL 5mg 30/B	60	120	480	1000	2000
Prednisone	20mg	tablet	CORTANCYL 20mg 20/B	40	80	320	500	1000
Methylprednisolone	40mg	bottle	SOLUMEDROL 40mg 1/B	5	10	40	120	240
Methylprednisolone	120mg	bottle	SOLUMEDROL 120mg 1/B	5	5	10	25	50
Methylprednisolone	500mg	bottle	SOLUMEDROL 500mg 1/B	5	5	5	10	10
Betamethasone	5mg	phial	CELESTENE CHRONODOSE 1/B	5	10	30	30	30



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Antihistamines

Cetirizine	10mg	tablet	ZYRTEC 15/B	150	300	1200	3200	6400
Dexchlorpheniramine inj.	5mg/ml	phial	POLARAMINE injectable 5/B	10	15	30	30	30
Dexchlorpheniramine, oral	6mg	tablet	POLARAMINE répétab 30/B					

Drugs for metabolic disorders

Diabetes drugs

Ordinary insulin	100U/ml	bottle	ACTRAPID 1/B	1	1	1	2	2
Metformin		tablet	GLUCOPHAGE 850mg 30/B	-	-	30	60	60
Gliclazide	80mg	tablet	DIAMICRON 20/B	-	-	20	40	40
Glibenclamide	5mg	tablet	DAONIL 100/B	100	100	100	200	500

Other

Calcium chloride	1g	phial	CaCl ₂	10	10	10	10	10
Potassium inj.	1g/10ml	phial	POTASSIUM INJECTABLE 10ml 10% 10/B	10	10	20	20	20
Vitamin C	1g	tablet	VITAMINE C 1000mg 10/B	200	400	2000	8000	20.000
Multivitamins		tablet	ALVITYL 50/B	500	1000	4000	12.000	24.000



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Neurology

Anticonvulsants

Diazepam inj.	10mg/2ml	phial	VALIUM injectable 6/B	12	12	24	48	48
Diazepam	10mg	tablet	VALIUM 10mg 30/B	60	90	90	90	90
Clonazepam inj.	1mg/1ml	phial	RIVOTRIL injectable 3/B	6	6	12	24	24
Phenobarbital	200mg/4ml	vial	GARDENAL injectable 1/B	2	2	4	4	4

Migraine drugs

Sumatriptan	20mg/0.1ml	spray	IMIGRANE 20mg/0.1ml 2/B	2	2	4	6	8
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Cerebral oedema treatments

Mannitol	25%	250ml bottle	MANNITOL 25% 1/B	3	3	3	3	3
Acetazolamid	500mg	phial	DIAMOX	2	2	2	5	5

Ophthalmology

Anaesthetic collyrium

Oxybuprocaine	0,4%	collyrium	NOVESINE 1/B	6	6	15	30	60
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Colouring

Sodium fluorescein		collyrium	FLUORESCINE collyre 1/B	6	6	15	30	60
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Antiseptic collyriums

Cethexonium		collyrium	BIOCIDAN collyre 1/B	5	10	30	50	80
Ciprofloxacin	0.3%	collyrium	CILOXAN collyre 1/B	5	10	30	50	80
Boric acid + sodium borate		bottle	DACRYOSERUM 1/B	5	5	15	30	50

Antibiotic collyriums

Bacitracin	0.05%	collyrium	BACITRACINE collyre 1/B	5	10	40	120	240
Rifamycin	1%	collyrium	RIFAMYCINE collyre 1/B	5	10	40	120	240
Rifamycin		oph oint.	RIFAMYCINE pommade oph	5	10	40	120	120

Corticosteroid collyriums

Dexamethasone	0.1%	collyrium	MAXIDEX 1/B	3	6	18	36	60
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Anti-allergy collyrium

Sodium Cromoglycate		collyrium	OPTICRON 1/B	4	8	32	100	200
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Antiviral collyrium (zoster)

Aciclovir	3%	oph oint.	ZOVIRAX pommade OPH 1/B	2	2	4	8	10
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Mydriatic cycloplegic collyrium

Tropicamide			MYDRIATICUM	6	6	12	12	18
Atropine	0.5%	bottle	CHIBRO ATROPINE 1/B	2	4	4	4	4

Ear-Nose-Throat

ENT decongestants

Pseudoephedrine + Paracetamol + Triprolidine		tablet	ACTIFED comprimés 15/B	150	300	1200	3600	7200
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Nasal vasoconstrictors

Oxymetazoline		bottle	ATURGYL	5	5	10	10	15
Prednisolone + Phenylephrine + Naphazoline + Cetrimide		bottle	DERINOX	5	5	15	15	20

Nasal anti-allergy drugs

Beclometasone	50microg/dose	bottle	BECONASE 1/B	2	4	16	48	96
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Ear drops

Antibiotic + corticosteroid		bottle	POLYDEXA auriculaire 1/B	5	10	40	120	240
RIFAMYCIN		bottle	OTOFA	5	10	20	60	120
Cerumenolytic agent		bottle	CERULYSE 1/B	3	5	20	60	120
Phenazone-lidocaïne		bottle	OTIPAX	5	10	10	20	50

Anti-vertigo treatments

Acetyl-dl-leucine	500mg/5ml	phial	TANGANIL injectable 5/B	5	5	10	10	10
Acetyl-dl-leucine	500mg	tablet	TANGANIL cp 30/B	300	300	600	600	600
Betahistine	8mg	tablet	SERC 100/B	100	100	200	200	200

Parasitology

Antimalarial drugs

Quinine alkaloid	500mg	tablet	QUINIMAX 500mg 9/B	36	36	72	144	288
Quinine alkaloid	100mg	tablet	QUINIMAX 125mg 18/B	36	36	72	144	288
Quinine alkaloid, inj.	500mg	phial	QUINIMAX 500mg injectable 3/B	12	12	12	12	12
Quinine alkaloid, inj.	125mg	phial	QUINIMAX 125mg injectable 3/B	6	6	6	6	6
Clindamycin, injectable	600mg	phial	Dalacin inj	16	16	32	32	32
Atovaquone + Proguanil	250mg	tablet	MALARONE 12/B	According to recommendations				
Artemether - Lumefantrine		tablet	CO-ARTEM	According to recommendations				



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Anthelmintics

Flubendazole	100mg	tablet	FLUVERMAL 6/B	18	36	120	240	240
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External antiparasitics

Malathion +pyrethrins		bottle	PARA PLUS AEROSOL 1/B	5	10	40	80	80
Lindane		bottle	APHTIRIA 1/B	5	10	40	80	80
Ivermectin	300mg	tablet	STROMECTOL 100/B	100	100	100	200	200
Esdepallethrin+ piperonyl butoxide	125g/200ml	bottle	A-PAR	5	10	40	80	80

Repellents

N,N-Diethyl-3-methylbenzamide (ex N,N-diethyl-m-toluamide: DEET)		spray	INSECT ECRAN adulte 1/B	According to recommendations				
Mosquito nets			MOUSTIQUAIRE CINQ/CINQ 1/B	According to recommendations				
Mosquito net treatment Deltamethrin		bottle	K-OTHRINE 1/B	According to recommendations				



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Pneumology

B mimetics

Salbutamol aerosol	5mg/ml 10ml	bottle	VENTOLINE aérosol 1/B	3	54	10	20	40
Salbutamol for nebuliser	5mg/dose	unidose	VENTOLINE nebulisation 20/B	20	20	20	40	60
Salbutamol, injectable	5mg/5ml	phial	SALBUMOL Fort 10/B	10	10	20	20	20

Corticosteroids

Beclometasone dipropionate	250microg/inhaler	spray	BECOTIDE 250 1/B	2	2	6	12	20
Budesonide for nebuliser	1 mg/dose	unidose	PULMICORT nébulisation 1/ B	10	10	10	20	30

Anticholinergic

Ipratropium for nebuliser	0.5mg/dose	unidose	ATROVENT nébulisation 10/B	20	20	20	40	60
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Mucolytic agents

Acetylcysteine	200mg	sachet	MUCOMYST 30/B	300	600	2400	7200	14.400
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Cough suppressants

Codeine	15mg	tablet	NEO-CODION adulte 20/B	200	400	1600	4000	8000
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Clobutinol	0.4%- 125 ml	Syrup	SILOMAT 125 ml 1/B	10	20	80	200	400
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Psychiatry

Anxiolytics

Bromazepam	6mg	tablet	LEXOMIL 30/B	120	240	1000	2000	2500
Hydroxyzine	25mg	tablet	ATARAX 25mg 30/B	60	120	320	810	1020
Hydroxyzine inj.	100mg/2ml	phial	ATARAX injectable 6/B	6	12	24	24	24

Hypnotics

Zopiclone	7.5mg	tablet	IMOVANE 14/B	42	84	300	800	1000
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Antipsychotic drugs

Loxapine	50mg/2ml	phial	LOXAPAC 10/B	10	10	10	20	20
Haloperidol	20mg/ml	vial	HALDOL fort gouttes	1	1	2	4	4
Haloperidol	5mg/ml	phial	HALDOL injectable Bte de 5	5	5	10	10	20

Resuscitation - Toxicology

Crystalloid solutions

Sodium bicarbonate 4.2%	250ml	bottle	Bicarbonate de sodium 4,2% 1/B	4	5	5	5	5
Ringer's lactate	500ml	bottle	Ringer lactate 1/B	10	20	30	50	50
Serum glucose 5%	500ml	bottle	Serum glucose 5% 1/B	10	20	30	30	30



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Serum glucose 30%	20ml	phial	Serum glucose 30% 10/B	10	10	20	20	20
Saline serum 0.9%	500ml	bottle	Sérum sale 0.9% 1/B	10	20	30	30	30

Liquid gelatins

Theoretically to be avoided								
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Hydroxyethyl starch

Hydroxy Ethyl Starch	500ml	bottle	HESTERIL 1/B	10	15	20	20	20
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Absorbent in event of poisoning

	50G		CARBOMIX 1/B	2	2	4	4	4
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Antidotes

Benzodiazepine antagonist: Flumazenil	1mg/10ml	phial	ANEXATE 6/B	6	6	6	6	6
Morphine antagonist: Naloxone	0.4mg/1ml	phial	NARCAN 10/B	10	10	10	10	10
Cyanide antagonist: Hydroxocobalamin	250 ml 2.5g	bottle	CYANOKIT 2/B	4	4	4	4	4



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Rheumatology

Anti-gout drugs

Colchicine	1mg	tablet	COLCHIMAX 20/B	40	60	80	120	160
Allopurinol	100mg	tablet	ZYLORIC 28/B	28	56	56	112	112

Muscle relaxants

Tetrazepam	50mg	tablet	MYOLASTAN 20/B	100	200	800	2400	5800
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Stomatology

Antiseptics

Povidone-iodine	100ml	bottle	BETADINE bain de bouche	5	10	40	120	240
Mouthwashes		bottle	ELUDRIL 1/B	5	10	40	120	240

Vaccines

Tetanus vaccine	0.5ml	syringe	VACCIN TETANIQUE 1/B	5	10	15	20	30
Tetanus immunoglobulins	250IU/2ml	syringe	GAMMATETANOS 1/B	5	10	15	20	30
Rabies vaccine		bottle	RABIQUE MERIEUX 1/B	2	4	4	6	6



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Local anaesthetics

Lidocaine 1% See Cardiology	20ml	bottle	XYLOCAINE 1% 1/B	10	20	30	50	50
Lidocaine 5%	24ml	spray	XYLOCAINE 5% spray 1/B	3	3	5	8	10
Lidocaine		tube	XYLOCAINE visqueuse 1/B	3	3	6	12	20
Anaesthetic cream		tube	EMLA 5% crème 1/B	3	5	10	20	30

General anaesthesia

These products and quantities are provided for information only: they depend on practitioner habits, the distance of the clinic from the medical structure and active forms and substances in accordance with the country's laws.

Propofol	200mg/20ml	phial	DIPRIVAN 6/B	12	12	12	18	24
Midazolam	5mg/5ml	phial	HYPNOVEL 6/B	12	12	18	24	24
Midazolam	50mg/10ml	phial	HYPNOVEL 6/B	12	12	18	24	24
Etomidate	20mg/10ml	phial	HYPNOMIDATE 5/B	10	10	15	20	20
Ketamine	250mg/5ml	phial	KETALAR 25/B	25	25	25	50	50
Pentobarbital	1gl	vial	NESDONAL	5	5	10	20	20
Suxamethonium	100mg/10ml	phial	CELOCURINE 10/B	10	10	10	10	10
Atracurium (or Rocuronium)	50mg/5ml	phial	TRACRIUM (or ESMERON)	10	10	10	15	20



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Misc.

Condoms			Brand of choice (NF)	60	120	360	720	1200
Water for injection	10ml	phial	Eau pour injection 10ml 10/B	50	50	100	100	400

Initial supply of antiretroviral tritherapy

Zidovudine/ Lamivudine 300/150	300/150mg	tablet	COMBIVIR 60/B	120	120	240	240	360
LOPINAVIR+RITONAVIR	mg	tablet	KALETRA 30/B	240	240	480	480	720
Emtricitabine + Tenofovir disoproxil	200/245	gel	TRUVADA /B	60	60	120	120	180



9. Gynaecology – Obstetrics supplies

9.1 Gynaecological equipment

- A gynaecological table
- CLAR headmirror
- 1 sterilisable metal box containing:
 - o three CUSCO specula (various sizes)
 - o two dressing forceps
 - o grasping forceps
- One sterilisable metal box containing:
 - o toothed dissecting forceps
 - o non-toothed dissecting forceps
 - o two KOCHER-type toothed forceps
 - o two PEAN-TERRIER-type flat forceps
 - o two slender forceps, such as HALSTED
 - o a grooved probe
- 50 AYRE's spatulas (consumables)
- 50 sterile swabs and their tubes (consumables)
- 50 microscope slides (consumables)
- 100 finger cots (consumables)
- One bottle of LUGOL's solution (consumables)
- An aerosol spray can (consumable)

9.2 Obstetric equipment

- A PINARD stethoscope
- One sterilisable metal box for childbirth containing:
 - o two PEAN forceps
 - o one pair of curved blunt scissors
 - o a catheter for female patients
 - o two KOCHER forceps
 - o a curved needle
 - o an umbilical cord clamp
 - o a membrane perforator
 - o a RIBEMONT insufflator



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9.3 Gynaecological - Obstetric drugs

Table 3: Supply of gynaecological-obstetric drugs according to female POB

Therapeutic classification and international non-proprietary name	Dose	Presentation	French trade name	Female POB				
				50	100	500	2000	

6-month supply

Contraception

Mini pill		tablet	MINIDRIL 21/B	210	420	2100	4200	
Normal pill		tablet	STEDIRIL 21/B	105	210	1050	2100	
Morning after pill		tablet	NORLEVO 2/B	4	8	40	80	

Ocytotic drugs

Methylergometrine inj.	0.2mg/1ml	phial	METHERGIN INJ.3/B	6	12	60	120	
Oxytocin	5IU/1ml	phial	SYNTOCINON 3/B	6	12	60	120	

Uterine relaxants

Salbutamol	0.5mg/1ml	phial	SALBUMOL injectable 6/B	12	24	120	150	
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Anti-infection drugs and antiseptics

Econazole, gynaeco	150mg	vag. suppos.	GYNO-PEVARYL LP 1/B	10	20	100	500	
Fluconazole	150 mg	capsule	BEAGYNE 1/B	10	10	100	400	
Nystatin + Neomycin + Polymyxin B		vag. suppos.	POLYGINAX 6/B	90	180	900	1800	
Povidone-iodine	10g/100ml	bottle	BETADINE VAGINALE 1/B	5	10	50	200	

Pregnancy test

Pregnancy test			REVELATEST 1/B	5	10	50	200	
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Antianemia drugs

Ferrous sulphate, B9	80mg	tablet	TARDYFERON B9 30/B	150	300	1500	3000	
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10. Paediatric supplies

10.1 Equipment

- Emergency paediatric kit that shall be equipped according to each doctor's habits
- Sphygmomanometer: infants, children
- Paediatric stethoscope
- Ambu-type manual bag valve mask for older children (1000 ml)
- Ambu-type manual bag valve mask for infants (500 ml)
- Various sizes of masks for children and infants (00 to 4)
- Laryngoscope and various sizes of blades: Miller (0, 1, 2), Macintosh (1, 2, 3)
- Various sizes of intubation tubes (2.5 to 6.5)
- Paediatric Magill forceps
- Suction catheters
- Oxygen catheters
- Oral airways (Guedel): sizes 00 to 4
- Inhalation chamber for medical aerosols
- Chest drain kit, catheter (sizes 8 to 14) + needle and mandrin
- Gastrointestinal tubes (sizes 10 and 16)
- Foley catheters (sizes 6 to 18)
- Various sizes of butterfly needles (diameters 25, 23, 21)
- Transcutaneous catheters (diameters 24 to 18)
- Intraosseous needles (diameter 16)
- Drip chambers (Solusets)
- Arm immobilisation boards
- Paediatric electrodes
- Paediatric pulse oximeter
- Baby scale
- Baby height gauge



10.2 Drugs

When a same medication comes in different doses, the supplied volumes shall be adapted to the ages of the children in the population; for example, if this population does not have any infants, there is no point in acquiring drugs reserved for that age bracket.

Table 4: Supply of drugs for children in the population

Therapeutic classification and international non-proprietary name	Dose	Presentation	French trade name	50	100	500		
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6-month supply

Analgesics

Paracetamol and Aspirin

Paracetamol, paed.	300mg	sachet	DOLIPRANE 300mg 12/B	240	480	2000		
Paracetamol, paed.	200mg	sachet	DOLIPRANE 200mg 12/B	240	480	2000		
Paracetamol, paed.	100mg	sachet	DOLIPRANE 100mg 12/B	240	480	2000		
Paracetamol, paed.	300mg	suppos	DOLIPRANE 300mg 10/B	100	200	1000		
Paracetamol, paed.	200mg	suppos	DOLIPRANE 200mg 10/B	100	200	1000		
Paracetamol, paed.	100mg	suppos	DOLIPRANE 100mg 10/B	100	200	1000		
Aspirin, paed.	250mg	sachet	ASPEGIC 250mg 20/B	400	800	3000		
Aspirin, paed.	100mg	sachet	ASPEGIC 100mg 20/B	400	800	3000		



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Anti-inflammatories

Niflumic acid, paed.	400mg	suppos	NIFLURIL enfants 400mg 8/B	80	160	800		
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Antibiotics and antibacterial drugs

Penicillin M

Oxacillin, paed.	250mg	syrup	BRISTOPEN sirop 1/B	5	10	50		
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Aminopenicillins

Amoxicillin, paed.	500mg	syrup	AMOXICILLINE 500mg/dose 1/B	5	10	100		
Amoxicillin, paed.	250mg	syrup	AMOXICILLINE 250mg/dose 1/B	10	20	200		
Amoxicillin, paed.	125mg	syrup	AMOXICILLINE 125mg/dose 1/B	10	20	200		
Amoxicillin + clavulanic acid, paed.	250mg	sachet	AUGMENTIN 250mg 1/B	10	20	100		
Amoxicillin + clavulanic acid, paed.	100mg/ml	oral preparation	AUGMENTIN 100mg 1/B	10	20	200		

Macrolides

Spiramycin, paed.	0.375M.IU/tsp.	syrup	ROVAMYCINE sirop 1/B	5	10	50		
Clarithromycin, paed.	25mg/ml	oral preparation	ZECLAR 25mg/ml 1/B	5	10	50		



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Sulfonamide

Co-trimoxazole, paed.	200mg + 40mg	oral preparation	BACTRIM SUSPENSION 1/B	5	10	100		
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Quinolone II generation

Ciprofloxacin, paed.	500mg/5ml	oral preparation	CIFLOX sup. buv. 1/B	5	10	50		
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Nitroimidazoles

Metronidazole, paed.	125mg/tsp.	oral preparation	FLAGYL susp. buv.	3	6	40		
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Gastro-enterology

Antiemetics

Metoclopramide, paed.	0.1mg/drop	oral preparation	PRIMPERAN gouttes 1/B	10	20	100		
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Antidiarrheals

Oral rehydration		sachet	ADIARIL 15/B	150	300	1500		
WHO preparation		sachet	Préparation de l'OMS 100/B	200	400	2000		
Loperamide, paed.	0.2mg/ml	oral preparation	IMODIUM 0.2mg/ml 1/B	10	20	80		



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Antacids

Alginates + sodium bicarbonate, paed.	bottle	GAVISCON nourrisson 1/B	5	10	100		
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Immunology – Allergology

Corticosteroids

Betamethasone, paed.	0.5mg/1ml	bottle	CELESTENE gouttes 1/B	10	10	80		
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Antihistamines

Dexchlorpheniramine, paed.	0.5mg/tsp.	bottle	POLARAMINE sirop 1/B	5	10	50		
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Neurology

Anticonvulsants

Diazepam, paed.	1mg/3drops	bottle	VALIUM gouttes buvables 1/B	5	10	50		
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Ear-Nose-Throat

ENT decongestants

Phenylpropanolamine+paracetamol+phenyltoloxamine, paed.	bottle	RINUTAN sirop 1/B	5	10	50		
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Nasal washing solution

Sodium chloride for nasal use	5ml	unidose	Sodium chloride for nasal use	300	600	3000		
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Parasitology

Metronidazole, paed. See Antibiotics	125mg/tsp.	oral preparation	FLAGYL suspension buvable 1/B	10	30	100		
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Antimalarial drugs

Halofantrine, paed.	20mg/ml	oral preparation	HALFAN suspension buvable 1/B	3	6	20		
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Anthelmintics

Flubendazole, paed.	100mg/tsp.	oral preparation	FLUVERMAL suspension buvable	5	10	150		
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Repellents

EHD (Ethylexanediol), paed.		spray	INSECT ECRAN enfant 1/B	10	20	100		
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Pneumology

Cough suppressants

Pholcodine, paed.	2mg/tsp.	syrup	DENORAL sirop enfant 1/B	10	20	100		
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Vaccines

BCG	10 doses/bottle	SC injection	Vaccin BCG SSI pdre + solution	5	10	30		
Tuberculosis test	10 tests/bottle	Intradermal inj.	TUBERTEST	5	10	30		
Tetanus, Diphtheria, Polio, Whooping cough, Haemophilus influenzae type B		syringe	PENTACOQ 1/B	16	30	150		
Hepatitis A		syringe	HAVRIX 720 U 1/B	5	10	50		
Hepatitis B		syringe	ENGRIX B 1/B	5	10	50		
Rubella Measles Mumps		syringe	ROR VAX 1/B	5	10	100		
Hexavalent vaccine (hepatitis B included)		syringe	INFANRIX HEXA	5	10	100		
Pneumonia vaccine		syringe	PREVENAR	16	20	200		

Appendix 1 Temperature conditions

Table 5: Room temperatures

Room	Minimum treatment	Cold Climate		Warm Climate		Pressure (Pa)
		T°C	% RH	T°C	% RH	
Medical room	Air conditioned*	22 ± 2	50 ± 10	24 ± 2	50 ± 10	50
Washrooms	Air conditioned	22 ± 2	50 ± 10	24 ± 2	50 ± 10	40
Storage unit	Air conditioned	22 ± 2	50 ± 20	24 ± 2	50 ± 20	50
Mortuary	Air conditioned	14 ± 2	/	14 ± 2	/	40

*Air conditioned: heat, cold, humidity controlled by an air handling system with or without addition of fresh air