

Annex E - Pharmaceutical Drugs in Airplanes and Vessels

(a)(i) The acquisition of Emergency Medical Kit (EMK) that are pre-packaged with dangerous drugs (analgesic, sedative anticonvulsant) by a licensed Pharmacy of the Philippine registered airline companies whose planes travel on international routes shall be according to licensing requirements for dealing in dangerous drugs. Each plane with such Emergency Medical Kit (EMK) shall be considered extension of the Medical Department (Pharmacy) which shall transfer the kit through a requisition voucher. The complete kit should be sealed and placed in a locked compartment, the key to which is held on the flight deck and released only with the captain's permission. Each time the dangerous drug or drugs in parenteral form containing controlled chemicals in the kit is used a written report shall be made to the Head of the Medical Department by the duty chief steward at the time of use. If a controlled substance is compromised (e.g., lost, stolen, or missing) the Head of the Medical Department of the air carrier must report it to the PDEA.

(ii) Foreign uniformed services whose country has treaty or agreement with the Philippine government, conducting emergency air evacuation missions in the Philippines are authorized to possess emergency medical bag/case containing dangerous drugs or drug preparations containing controlled chemicals and shall remain under the control of the air medical officer in charge of the medical missions.

(b) Ship Medical Store

(i) Uniformed Services of the Philippines, registered Philippine shipping corporations or companies or individual entrepreneurships shall acquire license to procure controlled substance for medical ship store and medical emergency bag/case for medical use on board Philippine registered vessels. A Head of the uniformed service of owner of a ship shall, on advice of the chief medical department determine whether any additional or different quantities in medical stores are required, taking into account i.e. type of an intended voyage, ports of call, type of cargo, number of crew, duration of voyage, type of work, and missions to be carried out during the voyage. All medicines are to be procured in standard small packages.

(ii) Each medical ship store, including the medical emergency bag/case shall be considered an extension of the medical department/licensed pharmacy of the Philippine uniformed service or ship owner, which shall be the source of the controlled substance. The ship captain/master and chief pharmacist shall certify that the required medical supplies are onboard.

(iii) The Philippine Uniformed Service and Ship Owner and the ship captain/master:

(1) shall ensure that the ship carries on board a physician's case/bag which contains the medical stores specified intended for more than twelve (12) passengers on a voyage during which the ship is more than 36 hours from a port with adjacent emergency medical facilities;

(2) shall ensure that a ship carrying more than one hundred (100) persons, whether passengers or seafarers has on board a medical practitioner as a member of its crew;

(3) shall ensure that persons in-charge of medical care on board who are not medical doctors :

3.a. will use as a guide in administering or dispensing controlled substance the World Health Organization/International Labor Organization "The International Medical Guide for Ships latest edition" and subsequent updates. A physician shall be consulted about serious illness or injury or when any doubt exists about the proper action to take in treating a patient; and

3.b. shall have satisfactorily completed training in medical care that meets the requirements of the International Convention on Standards of Training, Certification and Watchkeeping for Seafarers, 1978, as amended.

(iv) The quantity of dangerous drugs or drug preparations containing controlled chemicals that PDEA may authorize are considered sufficient to provide treatment for a crew of ten (10) size. "Category A ships" are seagoing ships with no limitation on length of trips; "Category B ships" are seagoing ships making trips of less than two hundred (200) nautical miles (370 kilometres) from the nearest port with adequate medical equipment and includes RO-RO passenger ships, fishing vessels on extended voyages of more than seven (7) days, and Yachts on voyages of more than sixty (60) miles (111 kilometres) from safe harbour "Category C ships" are harbour vessels, boats and craft staying very close to shore or with no cabin accommodation other than a wheelhouse, or staying not more than thirty (30) nautical miles (56 kilometres) from shore and does not go to sea for more than twenty four (24) hours.

TREATMENT MEDICINES	QUANTITY		
	CATEGORY "A"	CATEGORY "B"	CATEGORY "C"
Diazepam Injection 5mg/mL, 2mL ampoule	5	-	-
Diazepam 10mg tablets	20	10	-
Ketamine 50mg/mL vial	2	-	-
Morphine sulphate 10mg/mL ampoule Morphine sulphate 16mg/mL ampoule	10	-	-
Phenobarbital 30 mg Tablets, Bottle of 100 tablets	3	1	-

(v) A ship with 100 passengers and a Doctor on board is authorized to have controlled substance in a Doctor's Medical Bag/Case in addition to controlled substance normally carried in her ship store, as follows:

TREATMENT MEDICINES	QUANTITY
Diazepam injection 5mg/mL, 2mL ampoule	5
Morphine sulphate 10mg/mL, 1ml ampoule	5

(vi) A RO-RO passenger ship not normally carrying a medical doctor, is authorized to have dangerous drugs in an "EMERGENCY MEDICAL BAG/CASE", in addition to dangerous drugs normally carried in her ship store, as follows:

TREATMENT MEDICINES	QUANTITY
Diazepam Injection 5mg/mL, 2mL ampoule	2
Ketamine 50mg/mL vial	2
Morphine sulphate 10mg/mL ampoule Morphine sulphate 16mg/mL ampoule	3

(vii) Every ship, including ferry-type carrying dangerous goods, may be authorized to carry in its medical ship store the following antidote controlled substance, in addition to controlled substance normally carried in her ship store:

TREATMENT MEDICINES	QUANTITY		
	CATEGORY "A"	CATEGORY "B"	CATEGORY "C"
Diazepam Injection 5mg/mL, 2mL ampoule	60	30	12
Morphine sulphate 10mg/mL ampoule	30	15	5

Note: The detailed implementation reference may be made to the International Maritime Organization Medical First Aid Guide for Use in Accidents Involving Dangerous Goods (MFAG) contained in the IMO International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code 2002.

(viii) The ship captain/master is responsible for:

(1) requisitioning, as endorsed by the registered pharmacist and approved by a valid S-2 licensed physician, of needed dangerous drugs from the Philippine Uniformed Service/Company's Medical Department (Pharmacy) and managing these controlled substance drugs supplies kept on board. He may choose to assign in writing, the task to an adequately trained crew member competent to provide medical first aid.

(2) list of medicines and medical supplies are carried on board and regularly updated. The list should include, for each item, such details as expiry date, storage conditions, and quantities remaining after purchase or use.

(3) the box or package for every medicine, are labelled with its generic name. The dose per tablet, capsule, or vial/ampoule, and the expiry date of each item should be clearly indicated on the package or container;

(4) dangerous drugs are kept in the Captain's/Master's safe or behind a double-lock system.

(5) Prior to departure from Philippine port, the Ship's Medical chest are inspected: expired controlled substance are replaced and returned to the Philippine Uniformed Service's/Owner's Medical Department (Pharmacy) for disposition. If the label of the dangerous drugs is illegible or if the contents of an opened or unlabelled package or container cannot be identified, the medicine must also be returned.

(6) the Doctor's medical bag/case is locked and kept in a locked cabinet and the keys held by the Captain/Master or someone nominated by him. The Doctor's Bag/Case should be clearly labelled as follows:

"The medicines in this case are only to be used by a qualified medical practitioner, registered nurse, or someone under the direct supervision of a medical practitioner on board the ship"

(ix) A register of dangerous drugs or drug preparations containing controlled chemicals is maintained by the Captain/Master of the vessel.

(1) Dangerous Drugs or drug preparations containing controlled chemicals are entered into the controlled drugs register upon receipt on board the vessel. The information logged shall include the name, form, quantity and date received and from whom received.

(2) Administration of dangerous drugs for treatment are recorded in the dangerous drugs Register: the doses given, including the reason for giving and reference guide used, the name of the person giving it and the name of the person receiving it;

(3) Submission of updated report of consumption of the controlled substance to the Philippine Uniformed Service's/Ship Owner's Medical Department (Pharmacy);

(4) The register of Dangerous Drugs or drug preparations containing controlled chemicals shall be kept for a period of two (2) years after the date of last entry.

(c) Medical ambulances that are organic to registered and licensed hospitals or Philippine Uniformed Services hospitals and field medical units are authorized to carry emergency medical bag/case

containing dangerous drugs and drug preparations containing controlled chemical and shall be under the control of the duty medical officer in charge who shall be responsible for signing out and signing in of the medical bag/case from the Philippine Uniformed Service field medical supply unit or hospital medical department (pharmacy) as the case may be. The medical bag/case shall be stored with the pharmacy department of the hospital or field medical unit when the ambulance is not on emergency medical run.