



NAVY MEDICINE



WORLD-CLASS CARE
THE ALMANAC 2015
ANYTIME, ANYWHERE





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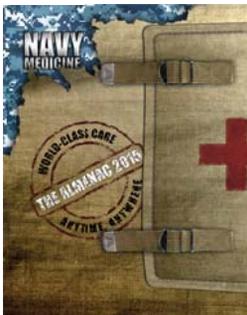
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 Lisa Johnson

NAVY MEDICINE ALMANAC is the annual professional magazine of the U.S. Navy Bureau of Medicine and Surgery. Its purpose is to educate its readers on Navy Medicine missions and programs. This magazine will also enhance reader awareness of the increasing relevance of Navy Medicine in and for our nation's defense. The opinions and assertions herein are the personal views of the authors and do not necessarily reflect the official views of the U.S. Government, the Department of Defense, or the Department of the Navy. The use of a name of any specific manufacturer, commercial product, commodity or service does not imply the endorsement by the Department of the Navy or the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery.

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COVER ART
Whether wearing haversacks and first aid pouches or the legendary "Unit 1" bags, hospital corpsmen have always charged ahead carrying their medical kits in tow. Although the designs of these medical kits have changed over time, their function has remained the same since the dawn of the Hospital Corps: to provide corpsmen with the basic gear for rendering assistance on the frontlines.

LOGISTICS

The success of Navy Medicine’s day-to-day operations depends heavily on having all readily-available supplies, material and equipment, sometimes at a moment’s notice.

Naval Medical Logistics Command (NAVMEDLOGCOM), located at Fort Detrick, Maryland, is Navy Medicine’s center of logistics expertise. It supports Navy objectives by designing, executing and administering individualized, state-of-the-art, solutions to meet customers’ medical materiel and health care service needs.

NAVMEDLOGCOM’s mission is to deliver patient-centered logistics solutions for military medicine and its vision is to continue as the premier DOD medical logistics support activity.

NAVMEDLOGCOM is dedicated to helping customers define their requirements, understanding the marketplace to support the requirements, and providing cost-effective, efficient contracts to satisfy those requirements.



Personnel from Navy Expeditionary Medical Support Command (NEMSCOM), a NAVMEDLOGCOM subordinate command, are opening and preparing to erect the first Base-X tent needed to build an expeditionary medical unit. NEMSCOM is the Navy’s lead agent for deployable medical systems. (Courtesy photo)



A representation of an expeditionary medical unit. (Courtesy photo)





AS A NAVY DENTIST,
THE WORLD IS
YOUR EXAM ROOM.



In America's Navy, you'll enjoy a dental practice that's about as far as you can get from ordinary. Navy Dentists enjoy stable practice with a focus on caring for patients, not paperwork. The opportunity to take part in humanitarian efforts and disaster relief around the world, where you'll be helping those who need it most. Best of all, you'll be providing care for the men and women who defend America every day. To learn more about opportunities, visit navy.com

AMERICA'S
NAVY

ADMIRAL'S CALL

Welcome to the 2015 Navy Medicine Almanac! It is my honor to share with you the great things Navy Medicine does around the globe, every day. Within these pages, you will be introduced to our mission and our people. You will get a glimpse of the places we serve. You will witness some of the history we've made and get a snapshot of where we are headed in the future.

The reach of Navy Medicine spans around the globe. Our organization is unique in that our practitioners are called upon to operate in many environments. That's one of the things I find most professionally rewarding about Navy Medicine. We serve in every environment -- not only on land, but also on, above and below the sea. From rendering medical aid to friend or foe in austere locations, to delivering babies at our military hospitals, to developing vaccines to protect our forces against disease, to providing humanitarian assistance around the world, Navy Medicine is ready.

Every day, no matter what environment, Navy Medicine is there to care for those in need, providing world-class care, anytime, anywhere. Our infectious disease experts joined the Centers for Disease Control in fighting the Ebola Virus Disease outbreak in West Africa. By setting up two labs in Liberia, we helped identify possible Ebola cases and contain the spread of the disease. Although our mission leading the NATO hospital in Afghanistan is coming to an end as troops continue to withdraw, we stand ready to support our Sailors and Marines wherever they are serving. Over the past 11 plus years of combat, our nation has witnessed the highest survivability rates of any previous war.

It's a dynamic time in military health care. As part of an evolving Military Health System (MHS), we too must adjust the way we conduct our business while not losing sight of our Navy Medicine priorities -- Readiness, Value, Jointness. The bottom line is maintaining the readiness of our Sailors and Marines is our top priority and why our organization exists -- medically ready forces, ready medical forces. While at the same time, we must continue to provide exceptional value to those we serve by ensuring we're maximizing our available resources. By working jointly with our sister services, other health care institutions, non-governmental organizations,

the private sector and academic partners, we are building a stronger team by leveraging each of our strengths. As we go forward, I'm confident Navy Medicine will continue to maintain the highest state of medical readiness for our Navy and Marine Corps team, while increasing the value and jointness of our operations.

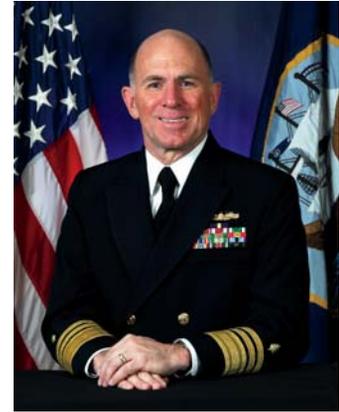
As you browse through this almanac, you will see an organization that continues to step up to the challenge

and look for ways to improve. You will see an organization that is excelling in our priorities of readiness, value and jointness.

Our people are our most precious asset and

they continue to join the Navy to serve in one of our many corps. Whether serving as physicians, nurses, dentists, clinicians, allied health professionals, administrators, or hospital corpsmen, their unparalleled commitment to the mission always inspires me. Regardless of the position, there are opportunities to serve on a ship, at a hospital, in a research lab, with the Marines, or even in a submarine.

I am incredibly proud of the Navy Medicine military and civilian team that continues to step up when called upon and step forward when needed. I am truly grateful for the work Navy Medicine does every day in support of those whom our care is entrusted. It is our responsibility to ensure the care we give each and every beneficiary -- Sailors, Marines and their families -- is the best we can possibly provide. It is my honor and privilege to serve as the Navy's surgeon general.



**Surgeon General of the Navy
Chief, U.S. Navy Bureau of Medicine and
Surgery
Vice Adm. Matthew L. Nathan**

"Our people are our most precious asset and they continue to join the Navy to serve in one of our many corps."

FORCE'S CORNER

Anywhere Sailors and Marines serve you will find a hospital corpsman (HM). HMs assist health care professionals in providing medical and dental care to Navy and Marine Corps personnel and their families and perform other duties that aid in the prevention and treatment of disease and injury.

The Hospital Corps is the largest and most diverse Navy enlisted community. There are currently 39 specialties an HM can attain through further training. They may function as clinical or specialty technicians, medical administrative personnel, and health care providers at military treatment facilities.

They may also serve as battlefield corpsmen with the Marine Corps, rendering emergency medical treatment to include initial treatment in a combat environment.

Qualified corpsmen may also be assigned the responsibility of independent duty corpsman (IDC). IDCs serve aboard ships and submarines, with expeditionary units, special warfare, and at isolated duty stations where no medical officer is available.

On June 17, 1898, President William McKinley approved the establishment of the HM rating which has served under various names and positions since 1775.

We acknowledge the lineage that led to HM through their previous names: surgeon's mate, loblolly boy, surgeon's steward, nurse, apothecary, bayman, hospital steward, hospital apprentice, and pharmacist's mate.

Whether on the sea, under it, flying high above, or in the most austere environments on our planet, HMs have either been there or more likely are there now, becoming the single most decorated enlisted unit in the military.

As of Dec. 1, 2014, corpsmen have been awarded 22 Medals of Honor, 178 Navy Crosses, 30 Navy Distinguished Service Medals, 956 Silver Stars, and innumerable Purple Hearts. Seventeen ships have also been commissioned in honor of corpsmen.*

Thirteen of 14 Silver Stars and three of the eight Navy Crosses awarded since 2001 to Navy Medicine personnel have been HMs. Also, in 2014 the Hospital Corps rating was awarded the Armed Forces Award by the Veterans of Foreign Wars and a highway in Kentucky was dedicated to the men

and women of the Navy Hospital Corps.

Corpsmen provide excellent health care because of their intensive training, desire to succeed, and tools of trade. For a corpsman, the most well-known tool of the trade is the "corpsman's medical kit."

The cover of this almanac shows an example of a medical kit, the haversack. Before the development of the corpsman's medical kit, also known as a field medical unit, the medical tools of a corpsman were initially carried in haversacks and first aid pouches, and later first aid belts during World War



**Force Master Chief
Sherman E. Boss**

I. A few other symbols that remain close to the hearts of corpsmen past and present are the Red Cross and the caduceus.

One of the many differences that separate

the HM rate from others is the oath that we take. We do not take an oath because of a requirement to do so; we take an oath because we place an extremely high value on what we do...every day. It's our tradition to pass on that value to every new HM.

Our tradition of service with value and honor are what we must ensure to pass along to our Sailors: a tradition that was started long before 1898 and was only made stronger by the establishment of the Hospital Corps.

**Editor's note: Be sure to check out the 'Navy Medicine Heritage' on page 30 to find out more about the 17 ships commissioned in honor of hospital corpsmen.*

"We take an oath because we place an extremely high value on what we do... every day."



READINESS

We are a ready medical force working to ensure our Sailors and Marines are physically and mentally prepared to meet the emerging needs of the operational forces.

VALUE

The value of Navy Medicine is measured through the great work our people do to provide safe and effective care.

JOINTNESS

By working together with our sister services, we are building a stronger team that leverages each of our unique strengths.

“It’s an exciting time to be a part of Navy Medicine, where Readiness, Value and Jointness are the strategic priorities that continue to guide our mission.”

-Vice Adm. Matthew L. Nathan

NAVY MEDICINE PRIORITIES



Photo by Mass Communication Specialist
Seaman Apprentice Rose Forest



Photo by Mass Communication
Specialist 1st Class Eric Dietrich



Photo by Mr. Jacob Sippel



BUREAU OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY

The Navy Bureau of Medicine and Surgery (BUMED) is the headquarters for Navy Medicine and has a long and proud history. Under the leadership of Navy Surgeon General, Vice Adm. Matthew L. Nathan, Navy Medicine provides high-quality health care to beneficiaries in wartime and peacetime.

BUMED develops the policies and direction for Navy Medicine to ensure its vision for patient and family-centered care is carried out throughout the world. It exercises direct control over naval hospitals, medical centers, dental battalions, preventive medicine units and technical schools for medical department personnel both inside the U.S. and around the world. BUMED also oversees support commands and their subordinate commands that are not directly

involved with patient care but are important contributors to Navy and Marine Corps medical readiness.

BUMED was established as part of the Department of the Navy by an Act of Congress on Aug. 31, 1842. It is the centralized administrative organization of the medical department, and was located adjacent to the State Department on a hilltop in Foggy Bottom, D.C. for 170 years. BUMED moved to its current location at the Defense Health Headquarters (DHHQ) in Falls Church, Virginia, in June 2012, as part of the 2005 Base Realignment and Closure Commission. The DHHQ is also home to the surgeons general from the other military services.

In October 2013, the Defense Health Agency was





Vice Adm. Matthew L. Nathan, U.S. Navy surgeon general, meets Dr. Lon Chanrasmey, former Kampong Cham Provincial Health Department deputy director, and Malen Luy, field site coordinator, at a rural village in Kampong Cham Province, Cambodia Feb 27, 2014. U.S. Naval Medical Research Unit 2 staff are conducting research into emerging infectious diseases at this field study site. NAMRU-2 researchers partner with regional governments, international health organizations and U.S. government agencies to detect, prevent and control infectious diseases throughout Southeast Asia. (Courtesy photo)

created to streamline health care among the Navy, Army, and Air Force medical communities. The DHA manages the execution of policy issued by the assistant secretary of defense for Health Affairs and oversees ten shared support functions for common business and clinical processes across the Military Health System. The establishment of the DHA was an important milestone, and Navy Medicine will continue to work with the other military services in order to maintain the medical readiness of our forces.

Outstanding care for the sick and injured, international contributions to the sciences of medicine and dentistry, and personal sacrifices and valor of its personnel in peace and

combat, continue to earn the Navy medical department a prominent place in the Navy’s historical pages.

Highly-trained Navy Medicine personnel deploy with Sailors and Marines worldwide – providing critical mission support aboard ship, in the air and under the sea. At the same time, Navy Medicine’s military and civilian health care professionals are providing care for uniformed services’ family members and retirees at military treatment facilities around the globe. Every day, no matter what the environment, Navy Medicine is ready to care for those in need, providing world-class care anytime, anywhere.



NAVY MEDICINE EAST

Navy Medicine East (NME) is Navy Medicine’s health care system on the East Coast which includes the Gulf Coast, the Great Lakes and Europe.

NME is comprised of 17 military treatment facilities, one dental battalion and 39 branch clinics.

NME staff totals nearly 26,000 active duty, civilians, contractors and volunteers.

In FY 2014, NME had more than 5.3 million outpatient visits, nearly 30,000 admitted inpatients, delivered nearly 6,000 babies, and filled close to 7 million prescriptions.

NME is anchored by Naval Medical Center Portsmouth (NMCP), Virginia. The construction of two operating room suites was completed following a 17-month, \$3.15 million modernization. Operating Room 1 is now the largest robotic suite on the east coast, where surgeons use the DaVinci Si robotic surgical system to perform complex procedures that require absolute precision. Operating Room 2 has been transformed into a state-of-the-art urology suite.

NMCP leads the Tidewater Multi-Service Markets (eMSM), a joint venture which incorporates McDonald Army Health Center and Air Force Hospital Langley in a three-hospital system to recapture patients and fill all available appointments in the military treatment facilities.

NMCP staff totals more than 6,600 active duty, civilians, contractors and volunteers working at the medical center and its nine branch health clinics and TRICARE Prime clinics in southeastern Virginia.

In 2014, NMCP and its branch clinics had more than 1.5 million outpatient visits, admitted more than 14,000 inpatients, delivered more than 3,800 babies, and filled nearly 1.9 million prescriptions.

USNS Comfort (T-AH 20), the Navy’s East Coast hospital ship, completed its fifth Comfort exercise since relocating to Norfolk in 2013. Comfort provides rapid, flexible, and mobile acute health service support to Marine Corps, Army and Air Force units deployed ashore, and naval amphibious task and battle forces afloat. Their secondary mission is to provide mobile surgical hospital service and acute medical care in disaster or humanitarian relief.

Nearly 200 NMCP staff participated in the week-long exercise which trains the “critical core” crew responsible for preparing the hospital to get underway for a mission like Continuing Promise 2015, which is expected to include approximately 600 NME staff members.

AT A GLANCE

5.3 million annual outpatient visits

7 million annual prescriptions filled

30,000 annual inpatients

FACILITIES

Naval Medical Center Portsmouth

**James A. Lovell
Federal Health Care Center**

Naval Hospital Beaufort

Naval Hospital Camp Lejeune

Naval Hospital Jacksonville

Naval Hospital Pensacola

U.S. Naval Hospital Guantanamo Bay

U.S. Naval Hospital Naples

U.S. Naval Hospital Rota

U.S. Naval Hospital Sigonella

Naval Health Clinic Annapolis

Naval Health Clinic Charleston

Naval Health Clinic Corpus Christi

Naval Health Clinic Patuxent River

Naval Health Clinic Quantico

Naval Health Clinic Cherry Point

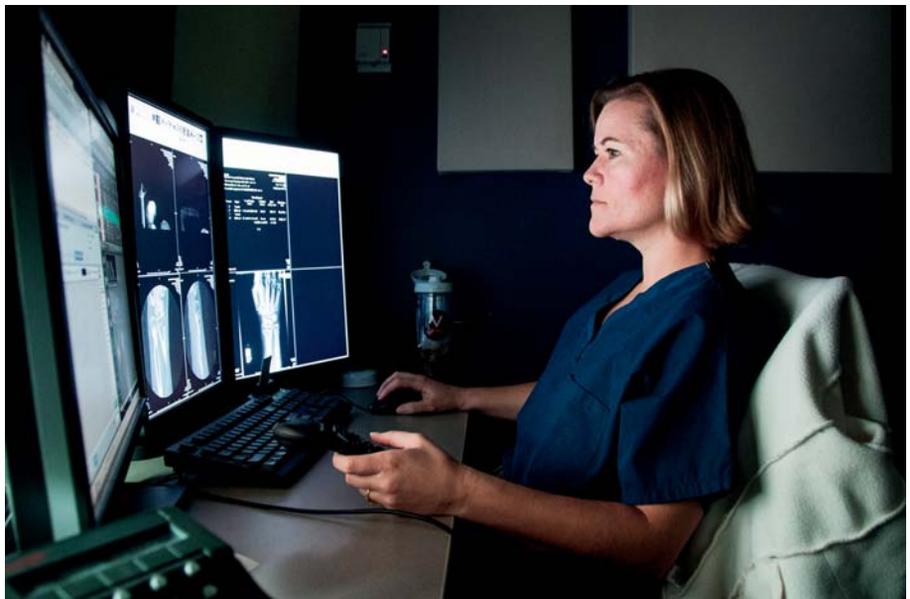
Naval Health Clinic New England

**2nd Dental Battalion, Naval Dental Center Camp
Lejeune**



Lt. Cmdr. Tim Whiting, a public health nurse assigned to Naval Medical Center Portsmouth, checks a patient's blood sugar level as rural health nurse Susan Rivero observes during a mobile clinic stop in a rural Belizean village. Whiting was in Belize working with his counterparts as part of Southern Partnership Station 2014. Southern Partnership Station 2014 is a U.S. Navy deployment focused on subject matter expert exchanges with partner nation militaries and security forces in Central and South America and the Caribbean. (Photo by Mass Communication Specialist 1st Class Brett Cote)

Cmdr. Kristin Foster, Naval Medical Center Portsmouth Musculoskeletal Radiology Fellowship Program director, examines radiological scans of a patient's wrist. (Photo by Mass Communication Specialist 1st Class Gary Johnson)





NAVY MEDICINE WEST

Navy Medicine West (NMW) is Navy Medicine’s health care system in the Western Pacific providing medical care to more than 675,000 beneficiaries.

NMW is comprised of ten military treatment facilities, two dental battalions and 51 branch clinics.

NMW staff totals more than 16,000 active duty, civilians, contractors and volunteers working in California, Washington, Hawaii, Guam, Okinawa and Yokosuka, Japan. In FY2014, NMW had 4.5 million outpatient visits, admitted nearly 37,000 inpatients, delivered more than 8,200 babies, and filled 3.1 million prescriptions.

NMW is anchored by Naval Medical Center San Diego (NMCSDD). NMCSDD is accredited by the Joint Commission and has the only Navy Medicine amputee center in the Western Pacific. It is also the only MRI center employing four state-of-the-art “3T-Tesla” magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) units in San Diego. NMCSDD recently renovated its Cardiac Cather Laboratory making this unique hybrid lab the first one of its kind in California, and seventh in the nation, allowing NMCSDD to care for all structural heart and endovascular consults for patients from across California and neighboring states.

NMCSDD staff totals more than 6,500 active duty, civilians, contractors and volunteers working throughout the southern California region. In 2014, NMCSDD had more than 1.2 million outpatient visits, more than 19,000 admitted inpatients, delivered more than 3,200 babies, and filled more than 1.6 million prescriptions.

NMW supports the USNS Mercy (T-AH 19), the Navy’s West Coast hospital ship. Mercy provides rapid, flexible, and mobile acute health service support to Marine Corps, Army and Air Force units deployed ashore, and naval amphibious task and battle forces afloat. Their secondary mission is to provide mobile surgical hospital service and acute medical care in disaster or humanitarian relief.

Nearly 300 NMW personnel deployed aboard Mercy in support of the world’s largest international maritime exercise, Rim of the Pacific.

In addition, nearly 100 NMW personnel deployed in support of Pacific Partnership 2014 and also augmented a Japanese ship, JS Kunisaki (LST 4003), in support of the multinational humanitarian effort.

AT A GLANCE

4.5 million annual outpatient visits

3.1 million annual prescriptions filled

37,000 annual inpatients

FACILITIES

Naval Medical Center San Diego

Naval Hospital Bremerton

Naval Hospital Camp Pendleton

Naval Hospital Twenty-nine Palms

Naval Hospital Oak Harbor

Naval Hospital Lemoore

U.S. Naval Hospital Yokosuka

U.S. Naval Hospital Guam

U.S. Naval Hospital Okinawa

Naval Health Clinic Hawaii

1st Dental Battalion, Naval Dental Center Camp Pendleton

3rd Dental Battalion, U.S. Naval Dental Center Okinawa



Sailors assigned to Naval Medical Center San Diego (NMCSD) march during the San Diego Veteran's Day Parade with the theme, A tribute to Veterans of Afghanistan and Iraq Wars. More than 160 NMCSD Sailors marched in the parade to honor the service of all our nation's veterans. (Photo by Mass Communication Specialist 3rd Class Pyoung K. Yi)

Lt. Cmdr. Corinne Devin, orthodontist assigned to the dental department at U.S. Naval Hospital Yokosuka, shows a student how to bend dental wire used in braces. Devin visited the middle school to speak with students about the benefits of a naval career. (Photo by Mr. Tim Jensen)



GLOBAL HEALTH

Whether providing medical care through humanitarian assistance efforts, partnering with local ministries of health and non-government organizations, or conducting disease research and surveillance at a lab around the world; Navy Medicine is making a significant impact on operational forces and global health worldwide, helping to enhance national security. There are several medical research labs around the world that play a vital role in global health threat mitigation. Navy Medicine's U.S. Naval Medical Research Unit (NAMRU) Three in Cairo, Egypt, NAMRU Six in Lima, Peru, and U.S. Naval Medical Research Center-Asia in Singapore are three overseas labs.

Navy Medicine's two labs in the U.S., Naval Medical Research Unit San Antonio and Naval Medical Research Unit Dayton, Ohio, provide support to the overseas labs and conduct groundbreaking medical and environmental health research. The NAMRUs

are all unique and invaluable forward-deployed extensions of the Department of Defense's (DOD) infectious disease research and public health preparedness network. They also play a key role in national defense by addressing emerging and re-emerging infectious disease threats; evaluating new DOD-sponsored drugs, vaccines, and diagnostics, and responding to combatant command interests. Navy Medicine supports annual enduring missions worldwide, building relationships with partners and allies to help improve their health care and increase our strategic alliances. During these missions, such as Pacific Partnership and Continuing Promise, personnel visit a variety of different countries to help build capacity so troops are ready to respond when a disaster occurs.



Royal Canadian Navy Lt. Alan Ng, translates for Cmdr. Robert Durant, aboard the Military Sealift Command hospital ship USNS Mercy (T-AH 19), as Vice Adm. Weillie Jiang, commander of the People's Republic of China, People's Liberation Army South Sea Fleet tours Mercy during Rim of the Pacific Exercise 2014. (Photo by Mass Communication Specialist 3rd Class Justin W. Galvin)



Lt. Kimberly Edgel, right, and Carmen Lucas examine a positive malaria blood smear at U.S. Naval Medical Research Unit (NAMRU) 6. NAMRU-6 studies malaria infection, diagnosis and treatment and is the only U.S. command in South America. (U.S. Navy photo)



Lt. Matthew Bush assists a patient with walking exercises at a physical rehabilitation clinic in Phnom Penh as part of Pacific Partnership 2014 (PP14). PP14 is in its ninth iteration and is the largest annual multilateral humanitarian assistance and disaster relief preparedness mission conducted in the Asia-Pacific region. (Photo by Mass Communication Specialist 2nd Class Karolina A. Oseguera)



Key

- BUMED - U.S. Navy Bureau of Medicine and Surgery
- NMCPHC - Navy and Marine Corps Public Health Center
- NMETC - Navy Medicine Education and Training Command
- NAVMISSA - Navy Medicine Information Systems Support Activity
- NMRC - Naval Medical Research Center
- NMLC - Naval Medical Logistics Command

NAVY MEDICINE AROUND THE GLOBE



RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

Navy Medicine's research and development laboratories are engaged in a broad spectrum of activity, from basic science in the laboratory, to field studies at sites in remote areas of the world and other operational environments. Their goal is delivering high value, high impact research products to support and protect today's deployed warfighters. The researchers are also focused on the readiness and well-being of future forces.

The diverse capabilities and the geographical locations of the laboratories reflect the broad mission and vision of Navy Medicine's research and development enterprise. With a cadre of scientific leadership and technical expertise focused on force health protection and enhancing deployment readiness, the research teams represent years of experience in science, medicine and the military.

In support of the Navy, Marine Corps, and joint U.S. warfighters, researchers study infectious diseases; biological warfare detection and defense; combat casualty care; environment health concerns; bone marrow research and registry; aerospace and undersea medicine; medical modeling, simulation and operational mission support; and epidemiology and behavioral sciences.

Naval Medical Research Center (NMRC) is the

headquarters for Navy Medicine's research and development enterprise that includes the NMRC laboratory and affiliated laboratories in the U.S. and overseas. The NMRC laboratory's research focuses on potential mission aborting infectious disease agents and infectious disease vaccine development; operational and undersea medicine; bone marrow research and registry, and biological defense.

NMRC supported Department of Defense's (DOD) participation in Operation United Assistance with two mobile labs in Liberia. The two sites were Island Clinic Lab, Bushrod Island and Bong County lab, Cuttington University. The mobile labs in Liberia were rapidly deployable detection laboratories incorporating molecular analysis techniques. The staff received patient blood samples from Ebola Treatment Units and health care facilities, and analyzes them using real time PCR (Polymerase Chain Reaction) to determine if the Ebola virus was present. The results were reported to health care providers and authorized international health authorities as designated by the Liberia

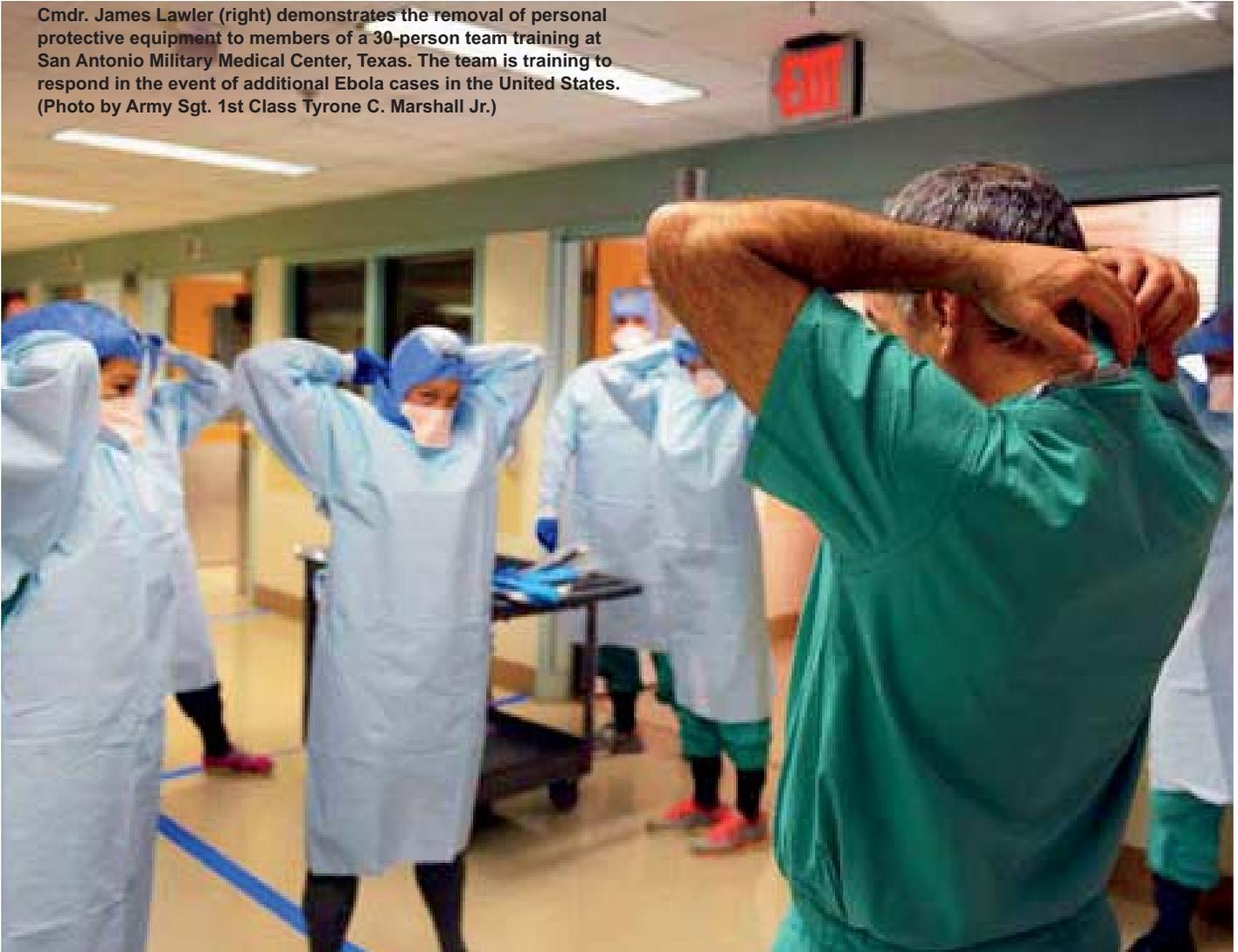
Ministry of Health.

Naval Health Research Center (NHRC) strategically located in San Diego, is uniquely positioned to respond to the bio-medical research requirements of the expeditionary forces of all of the military services and special operations communities.



Lt. Jose Garcia inspects specimen labels and prepares for the first step in sample processing on a Naval Medical Research Center mobile laboratory on Bushrod Island, Liberia, Oct. 6. (Photo by Chief Hospital Corpsman Jerrold Diederich)

Cmdr. James Lawler (right) demonstrates the removal of personal protective equipment to members of a 30-person team training at San Antonio Military Medical Center, Texas. The team is training to respond in the event of additional Ebola cases in the United States. (Photo by Army Sgt. 1st Class Tyrone C. Marshall Jr.)



Naval Submarine Medical Research Laboratory is DOD's center of undersea research focused on protecting the health and enhancing the performance of warfighters through submarine, diving and surface biomedical research efforts.

Naval Medical Research Unit – San Antonio conducts medical, dental, and directed energy bio-medical research focused on ways to enhance the health, safety, performance, and operational readiness of Navy and Marine Corps personnel and addresses their emergent medical and dental problems in routine and combat operations.

Naval Medical Research Unit – Dayton is focused on maximizing warfighter performance and survivability through aero-medical and environmental health research that delivers solutions to the field and the fleet.

An integral part of Navy Medicine's research and development is its three overseas infectious disease research and surveillance activities: U.S. Naval Medical Research Unit (NAMRU)-3, Cairo, Egypt, with a major field site in Accra, Ghana; NAMRU-6, Lima, Peru, with a field laboratory in Iquitos, Peru; and U.S. Naval Medical Research Center-Asia, located in Singapore with a field site in Phnom Penh, Cambodia.

PUBLIC HEALTH



Lt. Marcus McDonough, assigned to the Navy Entomology Center for Excellence, performs maintenance on a thermal fogger with members of Rote Island Public Health Department during a Pacific Partnership 2014 community service event. The fogger is used to kill infectious mosquitoes. (Photo by Mass Communication Specialist 2nd Class Derek Stroop)

Public health is the science of protecting and improving personnel health through promotion, research, prevention, detection and control.

The Navy and Marine Corps Public Health Center (NMCPHC), located in Portsmouth, Virginia, does its part to protect and improve personnel health of others by providing expertise in industrial hygiene, health analysis, radiation health, health risk communication, health risk assessment and much more. The functional experts at NMCPHC develop, manage and coordinate programs, advise policy makers, consult on health risk issues, and monitor and analyze disease data.

NMCPHC's operational components ensure the health readiness of Navy and Marine Corps personnel through

various services provided directly to the organizations within the Navy. These include laboratory services (Navy drug screening laboratories, comprehensive industrial hygiene laboratories, Navy Blood-borne Infection Management Center), vector-borne disease control (Navy Entomology Center of Excellence), radiation health safety (Naval Dosimetry Center) and, operational public health support (Navy Environmental Preventive Medicine Units).

NMCPHC personnel deploy in direct support of operational forces and humanitarian missions world-wide. No matter how small or large a community or region is, NMCPHC subject matter experts and technicians provide the full range of public health services to DOD, the Navy, allied forces, and other agencies.

EDUCATION AND TRAINING

The Navy Medicine health care team of professionals is comprised of military and civilian experts who are constantly looking for ways to improve their skills and increase their knowledge.

Navy Medicine Education and Training Command (NMETC), located in San Antonio, Texas, provides and supports continuums of medical education, training and qualifications that enable health services and force health protection executed by four subordinate commands.

Navy Medicine Professional Development Center, (NMPDC) located in Bethesda, Maryland, is the hub for Navy Medicine's health services support professional development training and education mission, spanning the globe through collaborative relationships with more than 200 military and civilian activities. It oversees the Naval Dental Postgraduate School and courses that focus on the practice and business of Navy medicine in both the operational and military treatment facility settings delivered via classroom and web-based Navy e-learning systems.

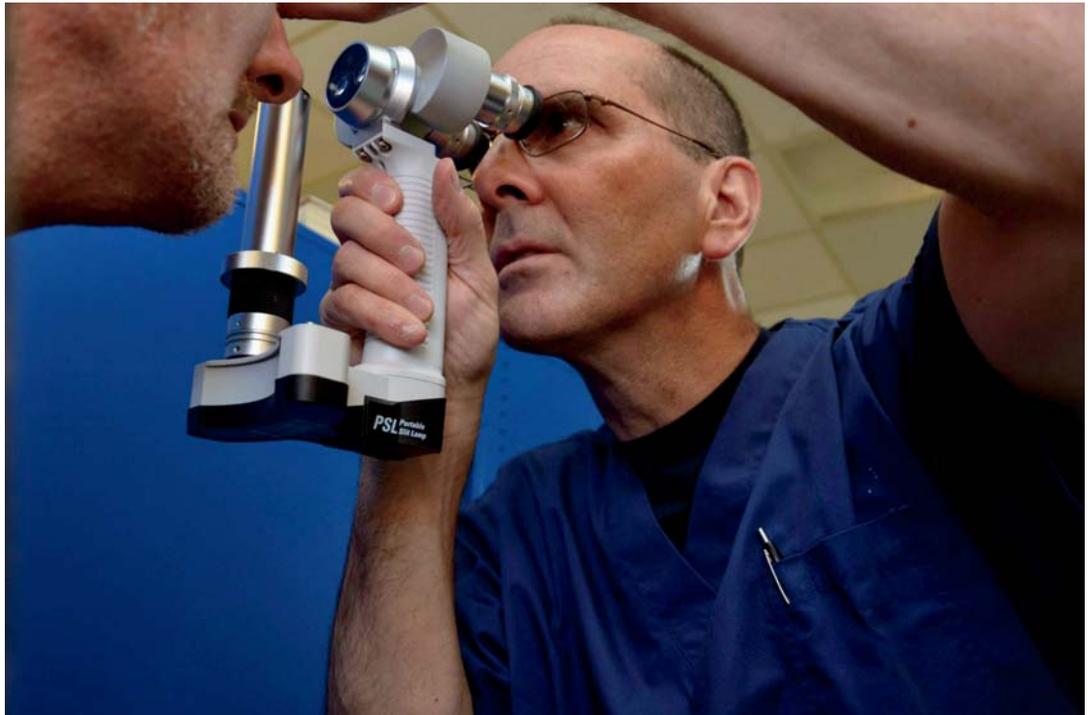
Navy Medicine Training Support Center (NMTSC) is the Navy Medicine command center in San Antonio, Texas that

provides administrative and operational control over Navy staff and students assigned to the Medical Education and Training Campus (METC). METC is the primary command responsible for initial hospital corpsman medical training and other medical programs in the San Antonio area. Additionally, NMTSC has two detachments (Naval Medical Center San Diego and Naval Medical Center Portsmouth) supporting clinical phases of advanced corpsman schools.

Navy Medicine Operational Training Center, headquartered in Pensacola, Florida, consists of six detachments and nine training centers at 14 locations throughout the country that provide training for operational medicine and aviation survival.

Naval Reserve Navy Medicine Education and Training Command (NR-NMETC), headquartered in Pensacola, Florida, provides enterprise-wide education and training support by developing and coordinating the readiness training continuum for the Navy Medicine Reserve Component (RC). The unit coordinates preparation and execution of training evolutions to ensure RC readiness.

A Navy Medicine Education and Training Command (NMETC) optometrist examines the eyes of a patient during Cajun Care 2014, a DOD-sponsored mission designed to provide U.S. military medical professionals valuable training as well as provide health care options to a medically underserved community in Abbeville, Louisiana. (Courtesy photo)



World-Class Care...

ABOVE THE SEA



Photo by Mass Communication Specialist
2nd Class Shannon M. Smith

BELOW THE SEA



Photo by Mass Communication Specialist
1st Class David Mercil

Anytime, Anywhere

ON THE SEA



Photo by Mass Communication Specialist
Seaman Andrew Schneider



"From an independent duty corpsman serving on a submarine, a flight surgeon serving our naval aviators, or a Navy corpsman serving at sea, Navy Medicine provides adaptable capabilities worldwide."

-Vice Adm. Matthew L. Nathan

MEDICAL CORPS

A Brief History

On March 3, 1871, the 41st Congress enacted the Appropriations Act which established the Medical Corps as a separate entity and as a staff corps of the Navy. However, the term “Medical Corps” and the existence of Navy physicians pre-date this Congressional Act. Early in 1798, the first physicians were awarded commissions in the Navy as “surgeons” and “surgeons mates.” Their mission was simple: provide medical care aboard ships and shore stations.

The Medical Corps’ scope has grown in complexity since 1871. Navy physicians now serve with the Marine Corps, in the attending physician’s office to Congress and the White House. They also serve in the aviation and undersea medical communities, and as astronauts exploring the frontiers of space. The Navy Medical Corps continues to pave new frontiers in biomedical research, medical education and training, and patient care delivery at clinics, hospitals, aboard afloat platforms, and in combat theaters.

Primary Responsibilities of Medical Corps Officer

The Navy Medical Corps is currently comprised of more than 3,800 active duty and approximately 540 Reserve physicians who are practicing or training in dozens of medical and surgical specialties with over 200 sub-specialties.

Navy physicians are stationed at military treatment facilities, medical education institutions, clinics, and hospitals located within the United States and various overseas locations, at research units, and in various joint commands. Navy physicians are assigned as operational medical officers providing direct support to Navy and Marine Corps commands, squadrons, battalions and units. Navy physicians deploy in support of combat operations, disaster relief, and humanitarian assistance missions, providing patient care ashore and afloat.



“My career in Navy Medicine started as just a means to cover the cost of college and medical school, but developed into a love of what I do.”

- Capt. James A. Elzy
*U.S. Navy Bureau of Medicine and Surgery
 Chief Medical Informatics Officer*

Specialties

- Family Medicine
- Internal Medicine
- Pediatrics
- General Surgery
- Orthopedics
- Otolaryngology
- Ophthalmology
- Emergency Medicine
- Radiology
- Psychiatry
- Obstetrics/Gynecology
- Preventive Medicine
- Occupational Medicine
- Aerospace Medicine
- Undersea Medicine
- Plastic & Reconstructive Surgery
- Neurosurgery
- Neurology
- Anesthesiology
- Urology
- Pathology
- Physical & Rehabilitative Medicine
- Dermatology
- Over 200 sub-specialties

DENTAL CORPS



“The Navy Dental Corps provides many educational opportunities for dentists after graduating from dental school.”

*- Lt. Teresa A. Capristo,
USS Germantown (LSD 42)
Head, Dental Department*

A Brief History

The Navy Dental Corps was established as a unique staff corps on August 22, 1912, when President William Taft signed a bill into law authorizing the secretary of the Navy “to appoint not more than 30 acting assistant dental surgeons to be part of the medical department of the U.S. Navy.” This legislation held that all Navy dentists appointed must be “trained in several branches of dentistry, of good moral character, of unquestionable professional ability” and “shall pass a satisfactory physical and professional examination.” Just over one year later, the surgeon general reported to the secretary of the Navy that the medical department now had the ability to provide dental care that would allow the Navy to accept recruits who would

otherwise be rejected for defective teeth.

Dental Corps officers have been active in every wartime engagement since World War I, which saw the first deployment of dentists with Marine Corps units. World War II saw the Navy Dental Corps swelling to its highest levels ever – ultimately reaching 7,000 dental officers and 11,000 dental technicians by war’s end. The Korean War saw new approaches to front-line dental care with the use of mobile dental and dental laboratory units. During the Vietnam War, dental companies deployed in support of Marine ground and air combat units; in addition to caring for Marines, dental personnel participated in many civic action programs rendering humanitarian aid to Vietnamese civilians. Today, the Dental Corps continues to maintain high operational readiness, while it trains for all contingencies. Navy dentists routinely deploy with Marine expeditionary units and aboard ships, where beyond their dental duties they assume roles in triage and surgical support at Marine battalion aid stations and battle dressing stations.

Primary Responsibilities of Dental Corps Officer

The Navy Dental Corps is comprised of more than 1,000 active duty and nearly 270 Reserve dentists who ensure dental readiness while optimizing dental health. Navy dentists are stationed at military treatment facilities, with Marine battalions, clinics, and hospitals located within the U.S. and various overseas locations. Navy dentists provide direct support to Navy and Marine Corps commands, squadrons, battalions and Seabee detachments. They deploy in support of combat operations, disaster relief, and humanitarian assistance missions, providing patient care ashore and afloat.

Specialties

- Comprehensive Dentistry
- Dental and Biomedical Research
- Dental Public Health
- Endodontics
- Forensic Odontology
- Maxillofacial Prosthetics
- Operative Dentistry
- Oral and Maxillofacial Pathology
- Oral Medicine and Radiology
- Orofacial Pain
- Orthodontics
- Pediatric Dentistry
- Periodontics

NURSE CORPS



“Serving others is a concept that was best exemplified by my parents throughout my life and serving this great country is a family tradition that I am proud to uphold.”

- Lt. Michael Kaiser,
U.S. Transportation Command
Patient Movement Clinical Coordinator

A Brief History

Nurses have contributed to the care of the ill and wounded in the Navy long before the establishment of the corps. During the Civil War, Catholic nuns served as volunteers aboard the Red Rover, the Navy’s first commissioned hospital ship. In 1898, nurses were employed by the Naval Hospital Norfolk, Virginia, to care for the sick and wounded from the Spanish-American War. Finally, after years of effort, the bill to establish the Navy Nurse Corps was approved by Congress and became law on May 13, 1908. By October of that year, the first nurses, later called “The Sacred Twenty,” reported for duty at the Naval

Medical School Hospital, Washington, D.C., formerly the home of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery.

Primary Responsibilities of Nurse Corps Officer

A primary mission of the Navy Nurse Corps is to teach and develop hospital corpsmen. The Navy Nurse Corps is currently comprised of nearly 3,000 active duty and nearly 1,300 Reserve nurses who provide care or support either through direct patient care at the bedside or as a provider, in an administrative role, as an instructor, recruiter, quality management manager, or researcher.

Navy nurses are stationed at military treatment facilities, medical education institutions, clinics, recruiting centers, hospital corps school, expeditionary medical facilities, forward operating bases, fleet surgical teams, aircraft carriers and various overseas locations and joint commands.

The Navy Nurse Corps accesses about 200 new nurses each year. The majority enters through student programs such as the Nurse Candidate Program, the Naval Reserve Officer Training Corps, and enlisted to officer programs.

There are Navy nurses assigned to support 11 aircraft carriers, nine Fleet Surgical Teams on amphibious ships, seven Marine Expeditionary Units, the Guantanamo Bay Joint Medical Group, and Marine Air Ground Task Force operations. Navy nurses also support the Continuing Promise and Pacific Partnership humanitarian missions aboard USNS Comfort (T-AH 20) and USNS Mercy (T-AH 19).

The Reserve nurses not only support operational missions but strategic missions at military treatment facilities which may require support in the maternal and child, labor and delivery areas, as well the National Intrepid Center of Excellence sites in Bethesda, Maryland and Camp Lejeune, North Carolina.

Specialties

- Medical-Surgical
- Manpower
- Education and Training
- Nursing Researcher
- Maternal/Infant
- Pediatrics
- Public Health
- Mental Health
- Mental Health Nurse Practitioner
- Emergency Room/Trauma
- Perioperative
- Critical Care
- Certified Nurse Anesthetist
- Pediatric Nurse Practitioner
- Family Practice Nurse Practitioner
- Women’s Health Nurse Practitioner
- Nurse Midwife

MEDICAL SERVICE CORPS



“I have had the privilege to serve with scientists who are developing cutting edge research, providers who are highly sought out by our top leaders for advice and corpsmen who have earned medals of honor through their heroic actions.”

**- Lt. Cmdr. Janiese Cleckley,
U.S. Naval Hospital Guantanamo Bay
Director for Administration**

A Brief History

The need for an all officer category comprised of individuals trained in administrative, professional, and scientific specialties traditionally allied with medicine had long been recognized. During World War II 1,429 officers were given temporary appointments in the Hospital Corps during the war. In addition, a total of 845 pharmacists, optometrists, and other specialists and scientists allied to medicine were given temporary appointments as Naval Reserve officers.

The Navy Medical Service Corps had its formal origin in the Army-Navy Medical Service Corps Act of 1947, which provided for the corps to be comprised of four sections: supply and administration, medical allied sciences, optometry and pharmacy. The act further authorized the secretary of the Navy to create other sections, as necessary, to meet the needs of the service.

Primary Responsibilities of Medical Service Corps Officer

The Medical Service Corps is Navy Medicine’s most diverse corps with 31 specialties and more than 3,000 active and Reserve officers serving in virtually every location and

environment where our nation’s military operates. Since 1947, the development and growth of the Medical Service Corps parallels the advancements in military medicine and the ever-changing challenges presented in a global world. Medical Service Corps officers serve at military treatment facilities, on ships, with the fleet Marine force, with Seabee and special warfare units, in research centers and laboratories, and in many other positions with the Navy and Marine Corps. They also serve alongside the other military services around the world. The Medical Service Corps team of professionals remains trained, ready and focused to ensure our warfighters are medically ready to carry out their missions wherever they are called upon to serve in support of Navy Medicine’s readiness and health benefits mission. Since WWII, Medical Service Corps officers have deployed in support of all major contingencies, disaster relief and humanitarian assistance, and other contingency operations around the world in support of our nation’s national security, patient care ashore and afloat.

Specialties

Healthcare Administrators

- Financial Management
- Education/Training Management
- Patient Administration
- Health Care Info Systems
- Manpower, Personnel
- Healthcare Facility Planning
- Operations Analysis
- Plans, Ops, & Med Intel
- Healthcare Administration
- Material Logistics

Clinicians

- Audiology
- Clinical Psychology
- Occupational Therapy
- Optometry

- Pharmacy

- Dietetics
- Physical Therapy
- Physician Assistant
- Podiatry
- Social Work

Scientists

- Entomology
- Environmental Health
- Industrial Hygiene
- Medical Technology
- Aerospace Physiology
- Aerospace Experimental Psychology
- Research Psychology
- Radiation Health
- Physiology
- Microbiology
- Biochem/Toxicology

HOSPITAL CORPS



“It doesn't get much more exciting than treating casualties under enemy fire in a combat zone, but one of my most rewarding assignments was as the senior medical advisor to members of the Afghan National Army.”

- *Hospital Corpsman 1st Class Lance S. Wyatt*
2nd Dental Battalion Resource Management and Bio-Medical Repair
Leading Petty Officer

A Brief History

Established by Congressional Law on June 17, 1898, the Hospital Corps is the only enlisted corps in the military. They are the most decorated group of enlisted men and women. In the early 1900's the Hospital Corps numbered less than 2,000, but that is a stark contrast to the more than 26,000 of today, honorably serving in support of the Navy and Marine Corps. The essence of a hospital corpsman (HM) is the honor they carry of the sacred trust of treating their fellow injured and ill service members, an unspoken bond.

The HM rating is the largest in the Navy. All corpsmen attend boot camp for 10 weeks followed by HM 'Apprentice' School for 14 weeks. After completion of school, corpsmen may go directly to fleet, military treatment facilities, or field medical training battalion (eight weeks) for duty with the fleet Marine force. Within the rating, there are 38 occupational specialties, which require further technical training. Most specialty training is long and intense; many

are at least one year in length. Some of the most demanding specialties, such as independent duty corpsmen, go through a series of schools as their career progresses. One of the specialties, morticians, requires civilian licensing prior to entry into the Navy. The HM rating has more than 600 full-time support personnel and more than 4,500 selective Reservists.

Primary Responsibilities of Hospital Corps

The primary mission of the HM spans from the operational environments of Afghanistan, to under the sea, to the most advanced hospitals in the world, utilizing the most advanced technology and sciences, and scores of other environments.

Where ever there are Sailors and Marines, a corpsman is present.

Specialties

- Medical-Surgical
- Manpower
- Education and Training
- Search and Rescue Medical Tech
- Submarine IDC
- Reconnaissance IDC
- Fleet Marine Force
- Aerospace Medicine Tech
- Radiation Health Tech
- Cardiovascular Tech
- Aviation Physiology Tech
- Biomedical Equipment Tech
- Nuclear Medicine Tech
- Surface Force IDC
- Reconnaissance Corpsman
- Preventative Medicine Tech
- Hemodialysis Tech
- Radiographer
- Electronneurodiagnostic Tech
- Optician
- Physical Therapy Tech
- Occupational Therapy Tech
- Pharmacy Tech
- Surgical Tech
- Behavior Tech
- Urology Tech
- Orthopedic Castroom Tech
- Dive Medicine Tech
- Dive IDC
- Morticians
- Histology Tech
- Medical Lab Tech
- Respiratory Therapy Tech
- Dental Assistant
- Advanced Dental Assistant
- Dental Hygienist
- Basic Dental Lab Tech
- Advanced Dental Lab Tech
- Maxillofacial Tech



"I am the first female to join the military in my family. Both of my grandfathers were in the Navy in addition to several uncles. There was nothing I wanted more than to be a chief hospital corpsman."

**- Chief Hospital Corpsman Monica M. Reeves
Naval Hospital Jacksonville
Senior Enlisted Leader, Directorate of Public Health**



NAVY MEDICINE HERITAGE

The following 17 ships have been commissioned in honor of hospital corpsmen

USS Benfold (DDG-65) commissioned March 30, 1996
Named after Medal of Honor recipient
Hospital Corpsman 3rd Class
Edward C. Benfold

USS Caron (DD-970) commissioned Oct. 1, 1977
Named after Medal of Honor recipient
Hospital Corpsman 3rd Class
Wayne M. Caron

USS Dewert (FFG-45) commissioned Nov. 19, 1983
Named after Medal of Honor recipient
Hospitalman
Richard Dewert

USS Frament (DE-677/APD-77) commissioned Aug. 15, 1943
Named after Pharmacist's Mate 2nd Class
Paul Stanley Frament

USS Hammond (DE-1067) commissioned July 25, 1970
Named after Medal of Honor recipient
Hospitalman
Francis C. Hammond

USS Halyburton (FFG-40) commissioned Jan. 7, 1984
Named after Medal of Honor recipient
Pharmacist's Mate
William D. Halyburton, Jr.

USS Jobb (DE-707) commissioned July 4, 1944
Named after Pharmacist's Mate 2nd Class
Richard P. Jobb

USS Joy (DE-585) commissioned April 28, 1944
Named after Pharmacist's Mate 2nd Class
Daniel Joy

USS Lester (DE-1022) commissioned June 14, 1957
Named after Medal of Honor recipient
Hospital Apprentice Fred F. Lester

USS Liddle (DE-206) (never commissioned in the U.S. Navy)
Launched May 31, 1943 and transferred to the
United Kingdom as HMS Bligh (K-467)
She was to be named after Hospital Apprentice First Class
W.A. Liddle, Jr.

USS Litchfield (DD-336) commissioned May 12, 1920
Named after Pharmacist's Mate 3rd Class
John R. Litchfield

USS Parker (DE-369) commissioned Oct. 25, 1944
Named after Pharmacist's Mate 2nd
Class Thaddeus Parker

USS Ray (DD-971) commissioned Nov. 19, 1977
Named after Medal of Honor recipient
Hospital Corpsman 2nd Class
David R. Ray

USS Valdez (DE-1096) commissioned July 27, 1974
Named after Hospital Corpsman 3rd Class
Phil I. Valdez

USS Walter Wann (DE-412) commissioned May 2, 1944
Named after Pharmacist's Mate 2nd Class
Walter C. Wann

USS Jack Williams (FFG-24) commissioned Sept. 19, 1981
Named after Medal of Honor recipient
Pharmacist's Mate 2nd Class
Jack Williams

USS Woods (DE-721/Redesignated APD-118)
commissioned May 28, 1945
Named after Hospital Apprentice 1st Class
Don O. Woods

Archive photo of Hospitalman Richard DeWert courtesy of Navy History and Heritage Command