FIELDS OF SCIENTIFICAL AND TECHNICAL ACTIVITIES OF THE INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF MILITARY MEDICINE

M. Merlin, Chairman of the ICMM Scientific Council
Your attention please

- This presentation is not an agenda of the ICMM’s activities.
- This is only an overview of the different fields of Military Medicine addressed by the ICMM’s activities.
- The updated details of ICMM’s activities are available in the other rubrics of this website, from the home page.
The term « Science » must be understood as a systematically organized body of knowledge on a particular subject.

This Scientific process is completed by a Technical process understood as the application of scientific knowledge for practical purposes.

THEORETICAL KNOWLEDGES + PRACTICAL KNOWLEDGES
1920: two Founding Fathers

Captain William S. BAINBRIDGE, MD, from US Navy, had close links with AMSUS

Major Jules VONCKEN, MD from Belgian Army, had close links with the Red Cross)
The PCICMMP became the ICMMP in 1938 and then the ICMM in 1990, with a constant objective: **Share knowledge and experience.**

**PCICMMP:** Permanent Committee for International Congresses on Military Medicine and Pharmacy.

**ICMMP:** International Committee of Military Medicine and Pharmacy.
The Services.

INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF MILITARY MEDICINE AND PHARMACY.

An International Congress of Military Medicine and Pharmacy has been organized by the Service de Santé of the first Belgian Army, and will take place at Brussels in June, 1921. All medical men or pharmacists who belong or have belonged to the armies of the allied or of neutral countries are invited to take part. The object of the congress is to gather together representatives of military and naval medicine from these nations, so that the experience gained by each during the war may be correlated and the lessons learnt may be communicated and compared. Discussions will take place on the treatment of fractures of the limbs; on campaigns against venereal disease and tuberculosis in the forces; on the chemistry and physiology of poison gas, the sequelae of gas poisoning, and the significance of these in the assessment of incapacitation; and on the general organization of army medical services. Those proposing to attend the congress are asked to write to the honorary general secretary, Dr. Jules Voncken, Hôpital Militaire de Liège, to whom the title of intended communications, together with a brief abstract, should be sent not later than April 1st, 1921.
Eight Founding Member States:
Belgium, Brazil, France, Italy, Spain, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States of America.
First congress 1921: participants
Each member state provides information relating to its own experience
MAIN OBJECTIVE OF ICMM

To be a point of convergence, to share knowledge and experience

The experience of each one benefiting to everyone
Before, an insert had been awarded, since 1931, in the Belgian review

Share knowledge and lessons learned:
extension and addition to congresses
1999
First course on the International Law of Armed Conflicts

Training:
- sharing knowledge,
- benefiting by the experience of specialists.
Determination of the main scientific objectives of ICMM

Objectives: forum - training - assessment of disasters - definition of national advisers - evolution of IHL
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ICMM Scientific Activities

• **Supported by host member states**

• **Managed through:**
  – International congresses
  – Scientific review
  – Website
  – Technical Commissions
  – International Courses
  – Workshops
  – Cooperation with International Organizations

• **Respecting principles:**
  – Humanity
  – Neutrality
  – Impartiality
  – Independence
First field of scientific activities

INTERNATIONAL CONGRESSES
WORLD CONGRESSES

• As a rule, one each two years.
• Scientific sessions :
  – Oral presentations,
  – Round tables,
  – Posters.
• General Assembly of the National delegates
  – Definition of technical and scientific objectives
  – Deal with statutory, budgetary and diplomatic issues
The ICMM Scientific Council cooperates with the Congress Scientific Committee (CSC) of the Member State organizing the new congress
WORLD CONGRESSES

• 30th World Congress, Augsburg, Germany, 05-12 June 1994
• 31st World Congress, Beijing, China, 11-17 October 1996
• 32nd World Congress, Vienna, Austria, 19-24 April 1998
• 33rd World Congress, Helsinki, Finland, 25-30 June 2000
• 34th World Congress, Sun City, South-Africa, 15-20 September 2002
• 35th World Congress, Washington, USA, 12-17 September 2004
• 36th World Congress, Saint-Petersburg, Russia, 05-11 June 2005
• 37th World Congress, Tunis, Tunisia, 21-27 May 2007
• 38th World Congress, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, October 2009
• 39th World Congress, Abuja, Nigeria, November 2011
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Topic</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Medical support in international peace support operations</td>
<td>8/10</td>
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<tr>
<td>Humanitarian interventions on disasters</td>
<td>6/10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Addressing infectious diseases</td>
<td>6/10</td>
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<tr>
<td>War surgery</td>
<td>6/10</td>
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<tr>
<td>Medical support of deployments in specific environments</td>
<td>6/10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NBC, bio-terrorism, weapons of mass destruction</td>
<td>5/10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Addressing AIDS</td>
<td>5/10</td>
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</tbody>
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SUN CITY, SOUTH AFRICA, 2002, Opening Ceremony
TUNIS, TUNISIA, 2007, Opening Ceremony
SUN CITY, SOUTH AFRICA, 2002, First Session
WASHINGTON, D.C., USA, 2004, First Session
TUNIS, TUNISIA, 2007 Commissions at work
SAINT PETERSBURG, RUSSIA, 2005
Friendly photo
WASHINGTON, USA, 2004, General Assembly
General Assembly
Tunis, Tunisia, 2007
SAINT PETERSBURG, RUSSIA, 2005, Gala Dinner
SAINT PETERSBURG, RUSSIA, 2005
Field demonstration
SAINT PETERSBURG, RUSSIA, 2005
Field demonstration
SAINT PETERSBURG, RUSSIA, 2005
Field demonstration
SAINT PETERSBURG, RUSSIA, 2005
Field demonstration
REGIONAL CONGRESSES

• Closely linked to the activity of Regional Working Groups (RWG / GTR):
  – Pan American RWG
  – Maghribian RWG
  – Pan African RWG
  – Pan Arab RWG
  – Pan European RWG
  – Pan Asia-Pacific RWG

• The Members of the RWG make up the audience, as one of them is the organizing country.
REGIONAL CONGRESSES

• **Scientific sessions:**
  – Oral presentations,
  – Round tables,
  – Posters.

• **Regional Assembly**
  – Definition of technical and scientific objectives
  – Deal with regional statutory and budgetary issues
  – Not accredited to deal with political issues, preserved sphere of the General Assembly.
Determination of the main scientific objectives of ICMM: from Regional Assemblies to General Assembly

Determination of the main scientific objectives of ICMM: from Regional Assemblies to General Assembly

The ICMM Scientific Council cooperates with the Congress Scientific Committee (CSC) of the organizing Country, as it does for World Congresses.
REGIONAL CONGRESSES

• 1st ICMM Pan American Regional Congress, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, 2-5 Nov. 1999
• 2nd ICMM Pan American Regional Congress, Isla de Margarita, Venezuela, Jun. 2001
• 1st ICMM Maghribian Regional Congress, Tunis, Tunisia, 2-4 Oct. 2003
• 3rd ICMM Pan American Regional Congress, Santiago, Chili, 18-21 Nov. 2003
• 1st ICMM Pan African Regional Congress, Yaoundé, Cameroon, 22-24 Nov. 2005
• 1st European Congress in Vaccinology in partnership with ICMM, Paris, France, Oct. 2006
• 4th ICMM Pan American Regional Congress, Buenos Aires, Argentina, 14-17 Nov. 2006
• 2nd ICMM Pan African Regional Congress, Khartum, Sudan, 8-12 Feb. 2008
• 1st ICMM Pan Arab Regional Congress, Algeria, 26-30 Oct. 2008
• 5th ICMM Pan American Regional Congress, San Antonio, USA, 10-15 Nov. 2008
• 1st ICMM Pan European Regional Congress, Kaliningrad, Russian Federation, 2010
• 2nd ICMM Pan Arab Regional Congress, Jeddah, Saudi Arabia, Dec. 2010
• 6th ICMM Pan American Regional Congress, Managua, Nicaragua, Nov. 2010
• 3rd ICMM Pan African Regional Congress, Yamoussoukro, Côte d’Ivoire, Oct. 2010
• 1st ICMM Asia Pacific Regional Congress, Beijing, China, Oct. 2010
• 2nd ICMM Maghribian Regional Congress, Rabat, Morocco, Feb. 2011
1st ICMM EUROPEAN CONGRESS ON MILITARY MEDICINE
Svetlogorsk, Russia - 8th to 11th June 2010
1st ICMM PAN ASIA PACIFIC CONGRESS
ON MILITARY MEDICINE
Beijing, China
26th to 29th October 2010
1st ICMM PAN ASIA PACIFIC CONGRESS
ON MILITARY MEDICINE
Beijing, China
26th to 29th October 2010
1st ICMM PAN ASIA PACIFIC CONGRESS ON MILITARY MEDICINE
Beijing, China
26th to 29th October 2010
1st ICMM PAN ASIA PACIFIC CONGRESS ON MILITARY MEDICINE
Beijing, China
26th to 29th October 2010
8th PAN AFRICAN CONGRESS OF MILITARY MEDICINE
Hôtel Président, Yamoussoukro (Republic of Côte-d'Ivoire)
26-29 October, 2010
2nd Pan-Arab Regional Congress of Military Medicine

Jeddah, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

4-9 December, 2010
2nd Pan-Arab Regional Congress of Military Medicine

Jeddah, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

4-9 December, 2010
Under the High patronage of His Majesty the King Mohammed VI, Supreme Chief and the Chief of the Moroccan Armed Forces Headquarters

2nd Congress of the Maghreb Regional Working Group of Military Medicine
Rabat, Kingdom of Morocco
From 16 to 19 February, 2011
Under the High patronage of His Majesty the King Mohammed VI, Supreme Chief and the Chief of the Moroccan Armed Forces Headquarters

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2nd Congress of the Maghreb Regional Working Group of Military Medicine
Rabat, Kingdom of Morocco
From 16 to 19 February, 2011
REGIONAL CONGRESSES: most frequent topics

- Humanitarian interventions on disasters 10/10
- NBC, bio-terrorism, weapons of mass destruction 8/10
- Addressing AIDS 8/10
- Addressing infectious diseases 6/10
- Medical support of deployments in specific environments 6/10
Apart from RWG, a Member State can set up a regional congress dedicated to a specific topic. For example, the European Congress of Vaccinology, set up by France in October 2006, in *Le Val de Grâce*, in Paris.
1st International Seminar on Administration and Medico-Military Logistics

Shanghai, China

24-28 October, 2011

INFORMATION

First Announcement

1. Main Topic
Administration and Medico-Military Logistics in Disaster Relief.

2. Subtopics
- Commanding of military medical service in disaster relief.
- Medical Pharmacy in disaster relief.
- Coordination of civil-military medical service.
- Medical evacuation of the mass wounded.
- Hygiene and Epidemic Prevention.
- Optimized deployment of military medical service.
- Humanitarian assistance and disaster response.
From 2007, World Congresses are held on odd years.

Regional Congresses are held on even years.
Second field of scientific activities

INTERNATIONAL REVIEW
OF MILITARY MEDICINE
INTERNATIONAL REVIEW
OF THE ARMED FORCES
MEDICAL SERVICES

• Edition, as articles, of the best presentations of World and Regional Congresses.

• Edition of articles submitted by health-personnel of the Military Medical Services of the ICMM Member-States.

• News on ICMM and Member-States.

• Work-languages: English, French and Spanish.
Countries submitting articles to the review:
distribution by regional groups of member states (2004-2009)

Groups of countries:
- American countries
- Sub Saharian African countries
- Arabic countries
- Asia-Pacific countries
- European countries

Number of papers:
- European countries: 140
- Asia-Pacific countries: 60
- Arabic countries: 60
- Sub Saharian African countries: 50
- American countries: 30
Languages of published articles (2004-2009)

- English: 75%
- French: 25%
- Spanish: 10%
The 11 first countries to provide articles within 5 years (2004-2009)

- China
- South Africa
- Jordan
- Belgium
- Venezuela
- USA
- Finland
- Morocco
- South Africa
- France
- China

Number of articles:

- 0
- 10
- 20
- 30
- 40
- 50
The review is now directly readable on line on the ICMM’s Website: www.cimm-icmm.org
Since issue 2011/1, the review is now coloured

Send your manuscripts to edition@cimm-icmm.org
6. Sterilization (photo 4)
The sterilization standard procedure is respected at all times. Immediately after the treatment, the instruments are immersed in a decontaminating solution and then in a ultrasonic cleaning bath for 30 minutes. After cleaning, rinsing and drying, they are wrapped with specific sterilized wrapping paper.

The drying process is optimized thanks to a blower connected to the compressor. The shelter also has its own MATACHANA® high pressure steam sterilizer. A Bowie Dick test is run everyday. The instruments sterilization program respects the 134°C Prioz Decontamination Protocol.

7. Storage space (photo 5)
Four dental drawer units are available. They enable the storage of material and can be used as working surfaces by the practitioner.

A shelf is also available to store consumer goods.

8. Portable dental equipment (photo 6)
In addition to the shelter, the practitioner has portable equipment at his disposal: a Trans Care® Max by Satelec Acteon Equipment®. It comes in the form of a metal briefcase, and it can be used to administer emergency dental care at Forward Operating Bases (FOB). When servicemen can’t go to the hospital, or while operating on patients suffering from face injuries during multidisciplinary operations.

Design features are the following:
- an electric micro motor with automatic torque (speed of rotation: 40,000 revs per minute);
- a SupraSonics® multi-piece ultrasonic generator (27 to 33 kHz) with the three modes (scaling, endodontontology and periodontology);
- an integrated piston compressor to provide the Venturi effect for the sucking-up (saliva ejector) and the pressure (sprays);
- a 3-way Rikocontrol® syringe with adapter and disposible syringe tips;
- a spray tank;
- a range of power supply from 110 to 230 volts.

DENTAL ACTIVITY

1. Patients distribution
The ISAF strength in Afghanistan has doubled in 3 years across the whole country: 35,000 men in January 2007 versus 71,000 men in December 2009 (line graph 7).

The growth of the numbers naturally leads to an increase in the emergency and routine dental consulting activity over the last three years, which is represented in the chart 8.

The number of French military consultants has risen. This evolution can be explained by the increase of the missions, both in strength and duration.

The number of foreign military remained constant in the first half of the year 2009 compared with the two previous years. The consequence was a constant consultation demand.

However, after doubling the activity, thanks to the medical help brought to the population from 2007 to 2008, it is now showing a strong decreasing rate.

The main reasons are the following: the increase of consultations in favour of French servicemen and the enforcement of the camp’s security. As a consequence, the taking of civilian’s care is now more difficult.

2. Therapeutic activity
18 dental surgeons from various ranks and status (14 regular officers and 4 reserve officers) took part in this therapeutic activity, taking turns throughout this period, each one of them staying around 2 months.

In 2007 and 2008, the only registered activity concerned the number of dental consultations, split up into patient categories. Details of the dental surgeon’s therapeutic activity are only known starting January 1, 2009.

This activity is represented in the chart 9.

2.1. Therapeutic activity for French servicemen:
In the French Forces, it is required to provide a health certificate to prove there is no oral and dental pathologies before setting out on a mission. This dental exam results in a small number of emergencies among the French Servicemen.

However, in view of the surgical interventions carried out during the first half of the year 2009, these results can still be improved: 32 avulsions, mainly due to infections (9) of which were pericoronitis of the wisdom
Third field of scientific activities

UPDATING INFORMATION ON SCIENTIFIC EVENTS THROUGH THE WEBSITE
WEBSITE

Permanent link with the Member-States.
Non-stop external communication.

• Opened in 2001

www.cimm-icmm.org
Forth field of scientific activities

TECHNICAL COMMISSIONS
**TECHNICAL COMMISSIONS**

- **Commission on Pharmacy**
  - Chairman: Colonel (Pharm) Lommer, Germany
- **Commission on Dentistry**
  - Chairman: Colonel Gonzales (MD), USA
- **Commission on Veterinary Science**
  - Chairman: Colonel van der Merwe (Vet), South-Africa
- **Commission on Administration and Medico-military Logistics**
  - Chairman: Senior Colonel Zhang Lulu, China
- **Commission on Education**
  - Chairman: Colonel Baer (MD), Switzerland
New Technical Commissions to be created:

- War and Disaster Surgery
- Medical Support in Peace Support Operations
- Nurses and Para Medics in Armed Forces Health Services
Fifth field of scientific activities

RELATIONS WITH INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS IN THE FIELD OF PUBLIC HEALTH
WHO - ICMMP 1952

- Reciprocal representation
- Exchange of information and documents
- Mutual cooperation and consultation
WHO-ICMM, Geneva, Switzerland, 2004, memorandum of understanding
June 15th 2007, implementation of the new International Health Regulations

(WHO / OMS)
International Health Regulations

“...The purpose of the IHR is to ensure maximum security against international spread of diseases with minimum interference with world traffic and trade.”

public health emergencies of international concern need to be reported to WHO – this may include events associated with suspected intentional release of biological agents.
International Military Forum On Emerging Infectious Diseases:
The Military’s Role Under International Health Regulations
(IHR 2005)

12-16 September 2010
Saint-Petersburg, Russian Federation
WHO - ICMM

• WHO uses to cooperate with the Member-States through bilateral agreements.

• The ICMM is only a forum: it gives to WHO the opportunity to address 103 potential partners, and to give them a statement of its scientific objectives and technical needs.

• ICMM facilitates contacts.

• But ICMM doesn’t intervene in the final agreement between WHO and the Member States.
OIE

World Organisation for Animal Health

OIE was the first name of the Organisation, in French:

Office International des Epizooties
Signature of the agreement, Paris, March 2006


**ACCORD ENTRE L’ORGANISATION MONDIALE DE LA SANTÉ ANIMALE (OIE) ET LE COMITÉ INTERNATIONAL DE MÉDECINE MILITAIRE (CIMM)**

L’objectif de ce projet d’Accord est de faciliter les contacts et la coopération entre l’Organisation mondiale de la santé animale, ci-après dénommée OIE et les services de santé militaires membres du Comité international de médecine militaire, ci-après dénommé CIMM.

Considérant que les buts principaux du CIMM sont de maintenir des relations entre les services sanitaires militaires des États membres afin de promouvoir des activités scientifiques médico-militaires et de participer au développement des activités médicales lors des opérations humanitaires.

Considérant que les Sciences vétérinaires constituent l’un des domaines d’activité et de recherche du CIMM, notamment en matière de santé publique vétérinaire.

Considérant que le domaine d’action de l’OIE inclut des champs relatifs à la surveillance et au contrôle des maladies animales y compris les zoonoses, ainsi que des champs relatifs à la sécurité sanitaire des aliments notamment aux stades de la production primaire.

Considérant la nécessité de faciliter la coordination et la mise en œuvre de l’ensemble des ressources humaines et de moyens matériels disponibles en cas de crise zoonoxique majeure.

L’OIE et le CIMM sont convenus de ce qui suit :

1. **Représentations réciproques**

Chaque organisation invitera l’autre Partie à participer en qualité d’observateur aux réunions où des questions d’intérêt commun pourront être traitées et mettra à disposition les rapports de ces réunions.

En particulier, le Secrétaire général du CIMM invitera le Directeur général de l’OIE à participer, ou à se faire représenter, sans droits de vote, aux réunions du Congrès mondial annuel ou biannuel organisé par le CIMM, ainsi qu’à d’autres événements d’intérêt mutuel.

De même, le Directeur général de l’OIE invitera le Secrétaire général du CIMM à prendre part, ou à se faire représenter, sans droits de vote, aux sessions générales du comité international de l’OIE, ainsi qu’à d’autres événements d’intérêt mutuel organisés par les Représentations régionales de l’OIE.

2. **Echanges d’information et de documentation**

Sous réserve des arrangements qui pourraient être nécessaires pour sauvegarder le caractère confidentiel de certains documents, l’OIE et le CIMM pourront procéder à l’échange de documents techniques.

Le CIMM s’engage, après accord des autorités compétentes des services de santé de chaque État membre à fournir toutes informations utiles pour tenir à jour une base de données non confidentielle relative aux activités des vétérinaires militaires dans le domaine de la santé publique.

3. **Coopérations**

L’OIE et le CIMM conviennent de collaborer et de se consulter sur toutes les matières présentant un intérêt commun dans le domaine de la santé publique vétérinaire.

L’OIE et le CIMM conviennent de toutes actions conjointes, notamment en vue du développement de la coopération internationale pour la protection de la santé animale, de la sécurité sanitaire des aliments d’origine animale, de la lutte contre les zoonoses et du bien-être animal.

Ces actions feront l’objet de conventions spéciales entre l’OIE et les autorités compétentes des services sanitaires militaires membres du CIMM, qui décideront en tout souveraineté après chaque des discussions bilatérales du type et du niveau de coopération qu’elles seront prêtes à accepter.

4. **Dispositions finales**

Cet Accord prendra effet à la date de signature et restera valable jusqu’à sa résiliation. Chaque Partie peut proposer la dénonciation de cet Accord à condition qu’elle informe l’autre Partie de son intention par notification écrite avec un préavis de trois mois.

Chaque Partie peut proposer des amendements à cet Accord en adressant une notification par écrit; l’autre Partie devra y souscrire par écrit.

Dr Jacques Sanabria  
Secrétaire général du CIMM  
Date: 17 mars 2006

Dr Bernard Vallat  
Directeur général de l’OIE  
Date: 17 mars 2006
OIE-ICMM, 2006

- Reciprocal representation
- Exchange of information and documents
- Mutual cooperation and consultation
UNAIDS-ICMM, 2009

- Memorandum of Understanding will be signed in Geneva in September:
  - Reciprocal representation
  - Exchange of information and documents
  - Mutual cooperation and consultation
ICRC and ICMM

• The International Committee of the Red Cross provides a pedagogical support to the ICMM international courses addressing the International Humanitarian Law and the management of Refugees and IDP’s situations.
Sixth field of scientific activities

INTERNATIONAL COURSES
INTERNATIONAL COURSES

HOST COUNTRY

PEDAGOGICAL TEAM

ICMM Secretary General
ICMM Director of Communication
ICMM Chairman of Scientific Council
Director MCU-CE or Chairpersons of some Tech. Com.

Director of the Course
Coordinator of the Course
COURSE ON LAW OF ARMED CONFLICTS.
SWISS ARMY.
COURSE UNDER THE AEGIS OF ICMM

13th LOAC-ICMM Course, August 2011 SPIEZ, SWITZERLAND
Goals of the Course

- **International Humanitarian Law**
- **International Law of Armed Conflict**
- Opportunities and limitations
- Relevance for medical services
- Crystallize the responsibilities
  - Medical Doctor
  - Medical Officer
  - Medical Official
Goals of the Course

• **Demonstrate**
  – Relationships
  – Responsibilities
  – Interdependencies

• **Expert functions**
  – Medical Services
  – International Humanitarian Law
Goals of the Course

• **Military Medical Ethics**
  – Ethical principles as basis of law
  – Ethical dilemmas in military action

• **Opportunity**
  – share experiences
  – promote international understanding
  – gain mutual respect
  – help building confidence
LOAC-DICA / ICMM-CIMM Course
August 19 - 25, 2011
SWITZERLAND
ICMM Reference LOAC Course in Spiez

- Course of reference for delegates
- Centre of reference for training teaching of staff
- Supervision of teaching content and neutrality
- Administrative and financial support
The twelfth session of the course on the Law of Armed Conflict (LOAC) was held in Spiez, August 20-27, 2010. This session was a resounding success, due to the work of Col. Hans BAER (who has perfected the organization of the course over the years), to the significant support given by the Swiss Armed Forces and to the care put into selecting the trainers. It was attended by 54 participants from 25 countries: Algeria, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Cameroon, Canada, China, Gabon, Georgia, Germany, Indonesia, Ireland, Jordan, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Netherlands, Nigeria, Russia, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, South Africa, Spain, Sudan, Switzerland and the United Kingdom.

The yearly LOAC course held in Spiez is a constant success since 1999.
DEVELOPMENT

• Spiez is the Reference for ICMM LOAC Course

• Regional sessions of this course are delocalized (in Africa, Middle East, and further in Asia and Latin America).

• An ICMM Reference Centre for Education on the International Humanitarian Law and Ethics has been created in 2010 in Zurich, with the support of the Swiss Authorities. Its Director will coordinate the development of LOAC courses.
ICMM Reference Centre for Education on the International Humanitarian Law and Ethics
ICMM Reference Centre for Education on the International Humanitarian Law and Ethics (MU-CE in Swiss Armed Forces denomination)

- Centre for Education Headed by Swiss officers
- Funded by a Swiss budget
- Supported by a Swiss Medical Unit
- Hierarchical links
  - Organic: Swiss Armed Forces
  - Outputs:
    - the objectives are defined by the ICMM General Assembly;
    - the ICMM labelled activities are implemented under the responsibility of the ICMM Secretary General.
ICMM Reference Centre for Education on the International Humanitarian Law and Ethics
(MU-CE in Swiss Armed Forces denomination)

• Swiss laws and military regulations must be applied.

• ICMM statutes and regulations of internal order must be respected.
International courses and workshops under the aegis of the ICMM
ICMM Reference Centre for Education on the International Humanitarian Law and Ethics Locations

- The Zurich University Center for Ethics
- ICMM MU-CE (Medical Unit - Centre Education)
  - The Military Academy, Swiss Federal Institute of Technology,
  - in Bismendorf, near Zurich
- Center for Abdominal Surgery, Zurich
Inauguration Ceremony of the MU-CE, ICMM Secretary General’s speech
Inauguration Ceremony of the MU-CE, Major General Stettbacher appoints Col. Baer as Director and Commander
LOAC course, Regional Session in Pretoria, South Africa, May 2009
LOAC course, Regional Session in Pretoria, South Africa, May 2009
LOAC course, Regional Session in Dhahran, Saudi Arabia, Dec. 2009
LOAC course, Regional Session in Dhahran, Saudi Arabia, Dec. 2009
1st Regional Session of the LOAC Course in Indonesia - Jakarta, 2011
The workshop gathered 52 participants, working in International Organizations (ICRC), Universities and Military Health Services, coming from 17 countries (Bahrain, Belgium, Canada, China, France, Germany, Indonesia, Israel, Jordan, Luxemburg, Malaysia, The Netherlands, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States of America).
Topics of the Workshop

• Force-feeding of detainees and POW's.
• Military Medical Ethical Dilemmas in Disaster Relief and Humanitarian Missions
• An Ethical Framework has been proposed for Analyzing Military Medical Ethical Dilemmas.
COURSE FOR MEDICAL PERSONNEL INVOLVED IN PEACE SUPPORT OPERATIONS.
COURSE UNDER THE AEGIS OF ICMM

- Designed after a request of the Pan African RWG.
- First session in November 2006 (Douala, Cameroon).
- Two five days modules, in English and in French:
  - Juridical Background of Peace Support Operations (PSO)
  - Management of Refugees and IDP Situations during PSO
- Management:
  - ICMM Scientific Council
- Partners:
  - Local Universities, UNHCR, ICRC, WFP, UNHC for Human Rights, UNICEF, WHO, NGOs, Military Advisers (Switzerland, France, Cameroon, RECAMP Concept).
Juridical Background of PSO: topics

- The International Humanitarian Law
- The Law of Armed Conflicts
- Humanitarian, medical and military ethics
- Protection of wounded, sick and shipwrecked people
- Protection of civilians
- Prisoners of war, internees
- Epidemics of deliberate origin
- Problems of collaboration between Military Medical Services and the International Red Cross
Refugees and IDPs situations in PSO: topics

- Health System in emergency situation, impact of crisis
- Food aid, water supply and hygiene in refugees camps
- Transmissible diseases during disasters and conflicts
- Medico surgical cares
- Tools of epidemiological surveillance
- Management of essential drugs and approach of logistics
- Identification of priorities in Public Health
- Dilemmas in humanitarian action
- Technical norms
- Principle of prevention applied to armed conflicts
- Civil Military Cooperation
20 ATTENDEES FROM 10 COUNTRIES

- Burundi
- Cameroon
- Central African Republic
- Chad
- Congo (Republic of)
- Congo (Peoples Republic of)
- Equatorial Guinea
- Gabon
- Rwanda
- Sao Tome y Principe
Role play managed by the ICRC
UNHCR Yaoundé, lecture before case study
Swiss Army, from Spiez Course on LOAC, lectures and case studies
• The 2 first courses had been held in 2000 and 2003 in South Africa.

• The 3rd ICMM Course has been held in May 2006 in Germany, Belgium and France.

• The 4th has been held in November 2008 in Tunisia.
2nd Course: training with anaesthetic gun
2nd Course: providing health care to a lion
2nd Course: training for working dogs
2nd Course: riding survey of National Reserves
3rd Course: visit to the Garde Républicaine Cavalry Regiment in Paris
3rd Course: field equipments for water purification
4\textsuperscript{th} International Course for Veterinarians
9-19 November 2008, Tunisia
- Medical support in rough climatic conditions:
  - Desert Climate, three sessions organized by Tunisia (2001, 2009 and 2010).
Medical support in desert environment, Tunisia, 2009, March 24-29
Medical support in desert environment, Tunisia, 2009, March 24-29
Medical support in desert environment, Tunisia, 2009, March 24-29
Medical support in desert environment, Tunisia, 2009, March 24-29
COURSES ON MEDICAL SUPPORT OF DEPLOYMENTS IN SPECIFIC ENVIRONMENTS. COURSES UNDER THE AEGIS OF ICMM

• In preparation:
  – «Equatorial Forest», with the support of Malaysia, in 2013?
  – New sessions of «Cold and Altitude» with the support of Russia in 2013?
INTERNATIONAL COURSE ON THE MEDICAL PREPARATION AND SUPPORT OF MILITARY PERSONNEL TO BE DEPLOYED ABROAD.
COURSE UNDER THE AEGIS OF ICMM

- New course designed in 2009.
- Held in the « Institut de Médecine Tropicale du Service de Santé des Armées of Le Pharo », in Marseilles (France).
- A two weeks module.
- Working language: English.
- First session: June 2010
1st session, Marseille, June 2010
TOPICS OF THE COURSE

• Military Health Service in Peace Support Operations
• Overview of Health Risks in Peace Support Operations
• Epidemic Risks during Operations and Countermeasures
• Health Risk Assessment, Sources of Information
• Execution of preventive medicine measures, example of a French Army unit
• Execution of medical preparations
• Supplies and evaluation of Health support
• Commanders point of view regarding Medical support
REGIONAL COURSES RECOMMENDED BY ICMM:
AVIATION MEDICINE
DIVING & HYPERBARIC MEDICINE
MANAGING INJURIES OF MASS DESTRUCTIVE WEAPONS

• Held in the Prince Sultan Military College for Heath Sciences, Dhahran, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.
• Two to three weeks modules.
• Working language: English.
• First sessions: 2009
REGIONAL COURSES RECOMMENDED BY ICMM:
Course on Infectious Diseases and Tropical Pathology for the Military Medical Officer"
(Dutch abbreviation "BIUPAMA").

• Professor Kager of the Department of Infectious Diseases, Tropical Medicine and AIDS of the University Hospital of the University of Amsterdam (Academic Medical Center, AMC).
• Twice yearly a cohesive training program, tailored to the specific requirements of military medicine.
• An agreement in which the course is to be delivered by the AMC to the Royal Netherlands Armed Forces.
Gulf Countries Council Joint Field Training Exercise
Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, November 2008

Participation of ICMM’s experts
Participation of an ICMM team to the final assessment of the exercise
CONCLUSION
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| **To share**     | **Medical sciences, Science of morals (ethics), Dental science, Juridical science, Administrative science, Veterinary sciences, Pharmaceutical sciences, Logistic sciences, Education sciences, Medical techniques, Surgical techniques, Dental techniques...** |
| **WHAT?**        | **Knowledge Experience Expertise** |
Everything is decided by all Member States

Decision (General Assembly)

ICMM Objectives

Implementation (Secretariat General)

With the support of...

Nothing could be done without some Member States
Thank you for your attention