



NAVY MEDICINE *FAST FACTS*

May 2024

ONE NAVY MEDICINE

Medical Corps + Hospital Corps + Nurse Corps + Dental Corps
Medical Service Corps + Civilian Corps



ACTIVE DUTY + RESERVE + CIVILIAN

SUPPORTING 2 SERVICES

OPERATING ABOVE, ON, AND BELOW THE SURFACE



MISSION

As a Maritime Medical Force, we develop and deliver **manned, trained, equipped, maintained, and certified** medical forces that force develop, generate, and preserve the Naval human weapons system.

NAVAL SURVIVAL TRAINING INSTITUTE (NSTI)

WHERE NAVY WINGS LEARN TO THRIVE



- Established 1 October 2002, the Naval Survival Training Institute (NSTI) is a Navy Medicine Operational Training Command (NMOTC) detachment (Ech 5) located onboard Naval Air Station Pensacola.
- NSTI provides safe, effective, and fleet relevant aviation survival and human performance training as the execution arm of the Chief of Naval Operations (CNO) mandated Naval Aviation Survival Training Program (NASTP).

8 # of Aviation Survival Training Centers (ASTCs) NSTI oversees on Navy / Marine Corps bases

Cherry Point, N.C. - Jacksonville, FL - Lemoore, CA - Miramar, CA - Norfolk, VA - Pax River, MD - Pensacola, FL - Whidbey Island, WA

14,520+
personnel trained in aviation survival by NSTI in CY23

9,967 (USN) - 2,999 (USMC) - 637 (USCG) - 175 (USA) - 54 (USAF) - 240 (International Aircrew) - 451 (Other, including NASA, DoD, Congress, & VIPs)

23 # of BUMED and Commander, Naval Air Forces (CNAF) approved training courses

Naval Aviation Survival Training Program (NASTP) includes 4 general categories of survival training courses

Aircrew Indoctrination Training - Aircrew Refresher Training - Non-aircrew Training - Non-aircraft Specific Training

NSTI trained actor Tom Cruise in water survival as he prepared for *Top Gun* (1986) and *Top Gun: Maverick* (2022)

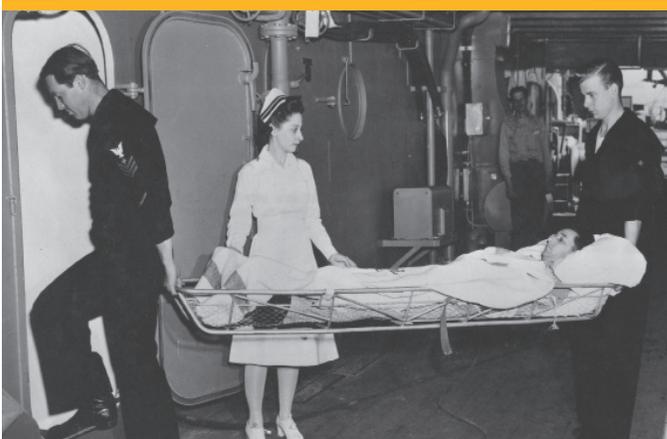
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MARKING THE SILVER ANNIVERSARY OF THE CHARETTE HEALTH CARE CENTER

- Navy Medicine celebrated the **25th anniversary** of the William Charette Naval Health Care Center (Building 2) at Naval Medical Center Portsmouth, Virginia on April 30, 2024. The building was named in honor of **HMCM William Charette** (1932-2012), a Medal of Honor recipient and career Hospital Corpsman.
- Over the last 25 years, the Center has trained:
 - **15,000+** Hospital Corpsmen
 - **2,000+** new physicians and **1,200+** resident graduates
 - **200+** Peri-operative Nurses, Family Nurse Practitioners, and Psychiatric Nurse Practitioners
 - **100+** chaplain (clinical) residents
- Since opening in April 1999:
 - Over **80,000** infants have been delivered
 - **375,000+** surgeries performed
 - **1.5+ million** cared for in the emergency department



HISTORICAL EXMEDS: NAVY MEDICINE ON THE "BOUNTY"



- The Navy hospital ship **USS Bountiful (AH-9)** was commissioned in 1944. It originally it had served as the troop transport **USS Henderson (AP-1)**. Henderson had been used to carry **12,260+** American servicemen to France in World War I.
- As a hospital ship, Bountiful carried **175 medical crewmembers** (21 nurses, 13 medical officers, 3 dental officers, 3 hospital corps officers, and 130+ hospital corpsmen).
- 483-foot ship (length) / 61-foot beam/500-bed floating hospital.
 - 11 wards, 8 surgical dressing rooms, ENT clinic, laboratories and store rooms large enough to carry six month's of food and medical agents
 - Carried a 200-bed field hospital
 - One of the few hospital ships that carried Iron Lung for treatment of people with severe spinal injuries and polio
 - Equipped with 12 Davit lifts (stretcher lifts) for transporting casualties at sea
- Throughout the war, she served under the Third, Fifth, and Seventh Fleets under Admirals Halsey, Spruance, and Kincaid.
- Supported combat operations on Saipan, Guam, Peleliu, Tinian, Leyte Gulf, Iwo Jima and Okinawa.
 - At Battle of Saipan, loaded **630+ casualties** through Davit lift in 3.5 hours.
 - Provided **1,100 blood transfusions** (most blood came from ship's blood bank and donors from nearby ships).
 - Awarded **4 Battle Stars**.
- Between April 1944 and August 1945, Bountiful travelled more than **50,000 miles** and treated more than **8,000 casualties**.
 - Treated 1,580+ patients with acute injuries including 510+ head, 460+ chest, 350+ abdominal, and 240+ burns
 - Repaired 830+ fractures
 - Performed 2,280+ surgical procedures
- **POST WAR:**
 - Served as a station hospital in Yokosuka, Japan (1945-1946)
 - Supported the atomic bomb experiments (Operation Crossroads) in the Marshalls (May-July 1946)
 - Decommissioned on **13 September 1946**