



NAVY MEDICINE **FAST FACTS**

July 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 SPECIAL OPERATIONS MEDICAL INSTITUTE (NSOMI)

WHERE SPECIAL OPERATORS FORGE SKILLS TO SAVE LIVES



- Established **1 October 2006**, the Naval Special Operations Medical Institute (**NSOMI**) educates and trains the full-spectrum of US Special Operations Command (USSOCOM) combat medics to include: Marine Forces Special Operations Command (MARSOC) corpsmen, Fleet Marine Force Reconnaissance corpsmen, and Naval Special Operators (SEAL/SWCC) along with allied foreign Special Operations Force (SOF) medics.
- NSOMI is a **Navy Medicine Operational Training Command (NMOTC)** detachment (Ech 5) and is the Naval Detachment within the Joint Special Operations Medical Training Center (**JSOMTC**) located in Fort Liberty, N.C. (formerly Fort Bragg, N.C.)
- JSOMTC is the **sole source of training for medical training of SOF corpsmen/medics** under USSOCOM. It is the **military's center of excellence** for trauma medicine education, prolonged field/casualty care, fresh whole blood resuscitation, and medical care provided in a denied location.

JSOMTC AND ATPs

- JSOMTC is the **ONLY** training center approved to grant the **Advanced Tactical Paramedic (ATP)**, the SOCOM credential required to deploy as a SOF Corpsman/Medic.
- All ATP cardholders must return every two years to JSOMTC for refresher training.
- ATP refresher training **recertifies Corpsmen and Medics on their medical certifications** (BLS/ALS/PEPP/ATP), trauma and surgical skills, and provides for "cross-pollination" lessons learned across all of SOCOM.

4 COURSES OFFERED

- Special Operations Combat Medic (**SOCM**)
- Special Operations Independent Duty Corpsman (**SOIDC**)/Special Forces Medical Sergeant (**SFMS**)
- SOCM Medical Skills Sustainment Course (**SOCMSSC**)
- SOIDC/SFMS Medical Skills Sustainment Course (**SOIDC/SFMSMSSC**).

Sailors Trained
in FY23: **187**

Total Trained in
FY23: **1,354***

**Including all US Armed Services
and 24 Partner Nations*



NAVY MEDICINE *FAST FACTS*

SPECIAL OPERATIONS INDEPENDENT DUTY CORPSMEN (SOIDCs)

- SOIDCs are **non-physician medical providers** supporting direct action, amphibious and ground reconnaissance; maritime interdiction; foreign internal defense; irregular and unconventional warfare; and surface, subsurface, and airborne operations.
- SOIDCs are **Naval Special Warfare Hospital Corpsmen, Special Operators, Force Reconnaissance Hospital Corpsmen, MARSOC Hospital Corpsmen, and Special Warfare Combat Crewmen** selected by their command to receive advanced medical training, skills and knowledge to perform duties as SEAL medics or FMF Reconnaissance Hospital Corpsmen.
- SOIDCs attend a **24-week fast-paced course** that includes extended care of trauma patients in a field environment, mass casualty, military triage, medical mission planning, medical threat, preventive medicine, and physical examination.



THE MARINE RAIDERS AND THE NAVY'S FIRST MEDICAL SPECIAL OPERATORS



- In 1942, the U.S. Marine Corps established **Raider Battalions**. This elite unit was comprised of handpicked volunteers trained in amphibious warfare, guerilla tactics, and “living off the land.”
- Marine Raiders are the **first special forces unit** in US history. Raider corpsmen were the patriarchs of the present day **Special Amphibious Reconnaissance Corpsmen (SARCs)**.
- During WWII, Marine Raiders gathered intelligence and disrupted Japanese supply lines in the **Guadalcanal, New Georgia, and Bougainville** campaigns and at the **Battle of Makin**.
- The term “**Gung Ho**” was introduced to the Marine Corps by Lt. Col. Evans Carlson, head of the Second Marine Raider Battalion. The term comes from the Chinese words for “**work**” (**Gung**) and “**harmony**” (**Ho**) and, for Carlson, symbolized the spirit of complete cooperation, tolerance and equality in the unit.
- Over **200** members of Navy Medicine served with **4** Raider Battalions (**21** physicians, **180** hospital corpsmen, and **1** pharmacist warrant officer).
- Marine Raiders were among the most highly decorated units in history receiving **7 Medals of Honor** (4 posthumous), **142 Navy Crosses** and **Army Distinguished Service Crosses** (60 posthumous), and **308 Silver Stars** (63 posthumous). Navy Medicine was well-represented among these awardees, receiving **14 Navy Crosses** (4 physicians and 10 hospital corpsmen), and **29 Silver Stars** (5 physicians and 24 hospital corpsmen).
- Marine Raiders suffered a high casualty rate. **One out of every 10 Marines who served as a Raider was killed in action, died of wounds, and/or went missing in action.** Among the Raiders killed in action were **1** Navy physician and **9** hospital corpsmen.
- The US Navy honored the Marine Raiders as namesakes for **29 warships**. These include the **USS Samuel Miles (DE-183)** and **USS Thaddeus Parker (DE-369)**, named after a Navy physician and hospital corpsmen, respectively, who served with the First Raider Battalion.
- Though disbanded in 1944, Raider Battalions left a lasting legacy by demonstrating the effectiveness of unconventional warfare and inspiring the creation of more specialized forces. In **2014**, as homage to the World War II Raiders, the Marine Corps renamed the Marine Special Operations Regiment the “**Marine Raider Regiment.**”