

Ship Crew New Coronary Pneumonia Epidemic Prevention and Control Operation Guide (V2.0)

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Ship Crew New Coronary Pneumonia Epidemic Prevention and Control Operation Guide (V2)

This guide refers to the World Health Organization and International Maritime Organization

Relevant guidance documents on coronary pneumonia, combined with the shipping company's

Practical experience, aiming to provide advice for the prevention and control of the new coronary pneumonia epidemic, and

Provide guidance on personal protection.

The Maritime Safety Administration of the People's Republic of China will update this guide as needed.

1. Establish and improve an epidemic prevention and control management system

The shipping company can be divided according to the type of management ship, the area of navigation and the epidemic

According to the requirements of district-level management and control, the degree of epidemic prevention and control shall be increased

(1) Formulate an epidemic prevention and control management plan

The shipping company shall establish a management plan for the prevention and control of the new coronary pneumonia epidemic

Isolation plan on board to guide ships to set up an epidemic prevention and control working group, with the captain as the group

The chief and the person in charge of the ship's department served as the team members, perfecting various epidemic prevention

Supervise all personnel on board to implement various prevention and control measures.

(2) Implement the responsibility for epidemic prevention and control management

The shipping company should ensure the communication between the company's shore foundation and the ship, and designate

Or other suitable personnel as the first person responsible for ship epidemic prevention and control, guide

Ships carry out epidemic prevention and control work, implement various prevention and control measures, and comprehensively s

Control work.

(3) Establish an epidemic prevention and control investigation system

Ships should be established " Epidemic prevention work log " . Shipping companies should guide ship platooning

Check all the crew members on the ship and know that there was a new coronary pneumonia outbreak before passing the ship

List of seafarers in the country or key areas, for the investigation of epidemic situation and daily prevention and control

Record and report.

(4) Establish an epidemic prevention and control training system

The shipping company shall provide timely knowledge training on the prevention and control of relevant epidemics to the s

Formulate a training plan, guide the crew to identify the symptoms of new coronary pneumonia, and report the epidemic prevention

Relevant information to ensure that the new crew members complete the knowledge training for epidemic prevention and control b

Training, and regularly organize the crew of the whole ship to carry out familiar with the use of personal protective equipment

And emergency drill procedures, etc.

Quarantine on board, close contact with personnel management, transfer of suspected patients, and

Training on customer grooming and control. Shipping company training can use graphics, web

Network or video for remote training, the self-organized training on board can be

It is carried out by watching videos, reading relevant materials, and broadcasting on board.

(5) Establish an epidemic prevention and control drill system

The shipping company should guide the captain to regularly organize the crew to prepare for the simulated outbreak

Emergency drills, including contact with the company 's shore-based, on-board isolation of suspected patients

Care, close contact personnel management, the transfer of suspected patients, and passenger guidance and control

System etc.

(6) Establish a crew shift operation system

The shipping company should clearly clarify the management responsibilities for changing crew with the crew dispatched

Set the crew shift work plan and clarify the requirements for epidemic prevention and control during the crew shift work

And effective implementation, master the epidemic situation of the port where the crew is scheduled to shift, and the ship 's

As soon as the epidemic situation is linked to the port, the risk assessment of crew shifts is carried out to minimize the epidemic.

Risk of sentiment transmission; designate a special person in charge of the class to keep abreast of the crew's journey before board

Information on the economy to ensure that it is in good health, guide the ship to prepare for shifts, and supervise

Crew members should do personal protection before changing shifts to ensure that the crew shifts meet the epidemic prevention and

Under the premise of requirements, proceed safely and securely; strengthen the port of berthing with the planned ship

The communication and contact of the shore department can solve the problems encountered in the prevention and control of the e

2. Ships implement management measures for epidemic prevention and control

(1) Supply of epidemic prevention materials

1. The shipping company shall provide the ship with the necessary epidemic prevention materials in a timely manner and e

Material list supply system;

2. According to the number of crew members on board, sufficient protective masks shall be distributed, including

On-duty personnel, workplace personnel in contact with outsiders and shipping companies board the ship

Use of shore-based personnel working (allocation according to actual needs on board);

3. Equipped with protective gloves, goggles and protective clothing (distributed according to actual needs on board);

4. Equipped with medical infrared thermometer;
5. Equipped with hand disinfectant, placed in the staircase and public places in the living area;
6. Equipped with disinfectant and disinfectant powder for kitchen and living area disinfection;
7. According to the latest version of the national diagnosis and treatment plan for new coronary pneumonia, ships are equipped with

Preventive and therapeutic medicines.

(2) Surveillance of suspected symptoms

1. The captain should appoint a special person to take temperature measurements of the crew and passengers on board;
2. Take a temperature measurement every morning and evening, and observe and ask if there is any correlation

Symptoms, measurement results and suspected symptoms should be registered in time and archived by the master after signing for future reference;

3. Implement zero reporting system for tracking and measuring body temperature of crew and passengers, normal situation

Report to the shore-based management department of the shipping company regularly every day, such as the crew's fever,

Suspected illnesses or other abnormal conditions of the body shall be reported to the shipping company immediately.

(3) Ship stairway control

1. During the ship's berthing operation, the captain should urge the staff on duty to strengthen the stairway

Control and strictly check the wearing of all boarding personnel's certificates and personal protective equipment,

Unrelated persons are prohibited from boarding the ship;

2. The staff at the entrance of the stairway shall set the temperature measurement and registration posts for boarding personnel

Measure body temperature first, if body temperature exceeds Celsius 37.3 Degree and failure to wear personal protection

Personnel with supplies are prohibited from boarding the ship;

3. Personnel on duty at the staircase should strictly wear masks and protective gloves, if necessary

Protective clothing and goggles;

4. In countries and ports that have notified of the epidemic situation, they should follow the local epidemic prevention and control measures.

Take precautionary measures. In high-risk areas, crew members are not recommended to land without special circumstances;

5. Masks worn by landing personnel are strictly prohibited to be brought into the living area, and should be uniformly placed in the sealed recovery container set at the stairway.

In the sealed recovery container set at the stairway.

(4) Ship-shore personnel exchange

1. Ships should formulate temporary epidemic management and control measures, and minimize ship shore during the epidemic period.

Personnel exchange activities, declined boarding visits and family visits;

2. Ships should strictly control the activity area of foreigners boarding the ship, and set up on the main deck

Set up a tally room or reception room to restrict the entry of outsiders such as agents, tally and suppliers

Crew living area;

(5) Ship catering safety

1. Ship food should be purchased from regular suppliers to avoid

Port and region purchases, and at the same time do a good job in the registration of ship food purchases;

2. During the epidemic prevention and control period, the recipes on board should be scientifically formulated, and more frequent

Fruit, and to ensure the intake of protein foods such as meat, poultry, fish, etc .;

3. Raw and cooked food cutting boards and knives should be separated, do not eat raw food, especially meat

Category, eggs and seafood;

4. Strictly implement the meal-sharing system, and all tableware must be sterilized before meals.

(6) Ventilation of ship cabins

1. It is recommended that the ship's accommodation cabins and living spaces be ventilated daily 3 Times 20-30 Minute

Bell, keep warm when ventilating in cold areas;

2. Ships arriving at the port in the affected area should pay attention to the ship 's air conditioning and ventilation control

Keep the air fresh in the living and living spaces on board. It is recommended to control the primary wind on the ship (new

Wind) accounted for 10% -20% , Secondary air (circular wind) accounts for 80% -90% , According to the actual ship

Adjust the air ratio until the secondary air is closed;

3. When the fan coil of the central air-conditioning system is in normal use, periodically supply air and return air

Disinfect the mouth;

4. When the central air conditioning fresh air system is in normal use, if there is an epidemic situation, do not stop the wind

When the machine is running, the exhaust branch pipe should be closed after the personnel are evacuated.

Disconnect the fresh air exhaust system and disinfect at the same time;

5. For all-air systems with return air, the return air should be completely enclosed to ensure that the system is brand new

Wind running

6. Isolation spaces or isolation areas should be set up on board to prevent the spread of viruses. Have

In conditional ships, the isolation space should be equipped with independent toilets, independently ventilated or closed

The whole ship returns to the air, reducing the air circulation in the living area.

(7) Ship cleaning and disinfection

1. Scientific use of sterilized items, abide by the concentration ratio requirements of disinfectant, alcohol, etc.,

Implement fire prevention and anti-static measures to prevent explosions, fires, and personnel poisoning

Therefore, the disinfection method is carried out in accordance with relevant national requirements and guidelines;

2. Strengthen the management of disinfection materials, implement special personnel storage, special room storage, and p

And other systems to reduce hidden safety hazards and prevent safety accidents;

3. People diagnosed with new coronary pneumonia, suspected patients and people in close contact with them

The used medical facilities, accommodation cabins and activity spaces shall be

Procedure for cleaning and disinfection.

(8) Crew shift operation

1. Domestic sailing ships should carry out crew members in medium-risk and low-risk areas as much as possible

Shifts, ports in high-risk areas generally do not perform crew shifts; serious outbreaks abroad

Under the circumstance, the international sailing ship should carry out crew shifts in domestic ports as far as possible; crew

Changing shifts should take corresponding prevention and control measures according to the requirements of the shifting place go

2. The whole process of crew shifts should be done with personal protective equipment wearing, body temperature detection

Measures, if there are abnormal health conditions, the crew should be suspended immediately, and follow the

The epidemic prevention and control requirements are dealt with;

3. The shift crew finds confirmed cases, suspected cases, and close contacts through screening

If you need to be isolated from those with fever or respiratory symptoms, you should strictly observe the relevant isolation

Departure requirements, report to the shipping company every day from the day of isolation to the end of isolation

Kang situation.

(9) Prevention of overseas epidemic situation

1. Ships operating at berths in overseas ports shall be

List of high-, medium-, and low-risk countries and regions, as well as information and prevention and control of relevant ports

Requirements, formulate corresponding prevention and control measures, and abide by the location of the port of berth

Business, ship repair, ship supply and crew landing, etc .;

2. After arriving at the quarantine anchorage port of a foreign port, the ship shall immediately pass through the shipping agent

Notify the quarantine department of the port to be berthed, and prohibit others from going up and down before the quarantine is completed;
ferry;

3. Ships should do berthing declaration in advance, keep the communication smooth

The port quarantine department requires relevant documents and materials to be prepared, such as crew health

Questionnaires, ship sanitation reports, logbooks, crew and passenger lists, onboard

Medical records, etc., and cooperate with the inspection in accordance with the requirements of the port quarantine department;

4. People on board have symptoms such as fever, cough, diarrhea, weakness, and difficulty breathing

, The captain should report to the company as soon as possible, and report to the port quarantine department in time,

Under its guidance, take active prevention and control measures to reduce the risk of the spread of the epidemic on board;

5. The port quarantine department found that there were confirmed cases on board, suspected patients, and closely

People who are touched, have fever or have respiratory symptoms, the ship may be regarded as an infected ship

Under the circumstances, the ship should actively cooperate with the work of the port quarantine department;

6. When the ship is berthing in the ports of high or medium risk countries or regions, the crew should

When doing self-protection on board, avoid direct contact with people on shore as much as possible, and strictly

Control the number of people working on board from the shore and the area of activity.

Yes, do not arrange the crew to go ashore;

7. The ship should be a pilot, etc., must board the ship and need to enter the ship's cabin and wait to enter

Persons engaged in indoor activities should provide necessary protective gloves, masks and other personal protective equipment;

At the same time, seafarers who need to be in contact with such personnel should do their own protection work and treat others

After leaving the ship, the crew should effectively kill the active area.

(X) Classification and prevention of passenger ships

Passenger ships should also follow the guidelines in the Annex

Discuss, implement various prevention and control measures, do a good job in the inspection of boarding personnel, and strengthen

Training and related drills on the knowledge of situation prevention and control, arrange passenger cabins reasonably, and ensure

Disinfect and ventilate the cabin, provide personal protection for the crew and passengers, and control people on the shore

The exchange of crew members, strengthen the publicity of the relevant health knowledge of passengers on board, and effectively

The health and safety of passengers and passengers to prevent the spread of the epidemic.

3. Strengthen the personal protection of the crew

(1) Pay attention to personal hygiene

1. The crew should wash hands, bathe, and change clothes frequently;

2. After the crew coughs or sneezes, during the whole process of preparing food, before and after meals,

After contact with other people or animals and after going back to the ship, etc., the

Wash hands, use hand disinfectant to clean hands when flowing water is not available;

3. The crew should place the clothing worn when working outdoors or in the workplace

It is strictly forbidden to wear back to the personal room, wash the work clothes frequently with disinfectant;

4. The crew should use a tissue to cover when coughing or sneezing to prevent spray spray

Splashes, used paper towels are recommended for centralized incineration.

(2) Recommended hand washing method

Use soap or hand soap and wash your hands with running water. The following six-step hand-washing method is recommended.

1. Rub your hands together with your palms (five hands rub together ten times);

2. Cross your hands and wash your finger joints.

Five rubs for each hand exchange);

3. The palms of the hands rub the finger joints (the palms of the hands are interlaced with ten fingers, rubbing and washing

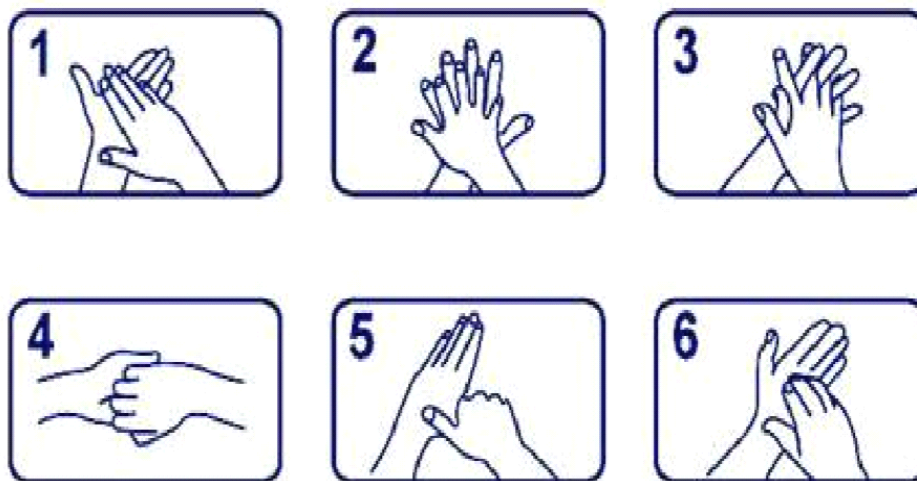
4. Rub your hands with your fingertips, the left and right hands are the same.

under);

5. Hold the thumb of the other hand and scrub, the left and right hands are the same, rub five times;

6. Bend your fingers to rotate the joints in the palm of your other hand

under.



(3) Enhance awareness of prevention

1. During the epidemic, try to reduce daily interactions between shipboard personnel and avoid contact with foreigners

Unnecessary contact with personnel, keep a safe distance when communicating;

2. All outsiders, including pilots, should wear masks throughout the journey;
3. After leaving the ship, foreigners should ventilate and disinfect their activities;
4. When the crew touches foreign documents, documents and other items in their daily work,

Masks and protective gloves should be worn and disinfected if necessary.

(4) Strengthen self-protection

1. Standardize the wearing of personal protective equipment;
2. During berthing, the crew should wear the entire journey when leaving the living area to the deck workplace

Wear masks and protective gloves to avoid contact with anyone who has a cold or flu-like symptoms

Close contact, try to avoid landing in public places and connecting with livestock or wild animals

touch;

3. Get enough sleep. Insufficient sleep can damage the function of the human nervous system

Harm will not only cause memory difficulties, emotional instability, and low work efficiency, but also

Reduce body immunity;

4. Strengthen physical exercise. Get into the habit of exercising consciously on the boat

Exercise, maintain a proper weight, and enhance physical resistance.

(5) Selection of medical masks

The types of masks that can effectively prevent new coronary pneumonia are: disposable medical masks,

Medical surgical masks (including ear-hanging type and lace-up type, common standards YY0469-2010

or YY0469-2011 , Printed on the separate outer packaging of the mask), medical protective mask

(Such as medical GB19083-2020 , KN95 , Medical N95-3M1860 / 1870 + ,

FFP2-UVEX)Wait.

1. Disposable medical masks are recommended for use in non-person-intensive public places;

2. Medical surgical masks are recommended for work on board suspected patients and frequent contact with them

Personnel wear while on duty;

3. Medical KN95 / N95 The protective effect of particle protective masks above and above is better than that of medical

Medical masks and disposable medical masks are mainly used by medical staff.

It can also be worn in highly crowded places or closed public places;

4. Medical protective masks are recommended to be worn when diagnosed patients are transferred.



挂耳式医用外科口罩



系带式医用外科口罩



医用防护口罩

(6) Wear the mask correctly

Different types of masks should be selected according to different operating requirements, wear masks

Wash your hands or disinfect your hands with a disinfectant before hand to check the effectiveness and integrity of the mask

Wait for it to be used without exception.

1. Masks must be worn when entering a crowded or confined public place on board;

2. Anyone on board who is suspected to be infected should wear a medical protective mask or a medical mask

Section masks, after the disposable masks are activated 4 Replaced within hours if damaged, damp or affected

After blood and body fluids are contaminated, they should be replaced in time;

3. Persons with basic respiratory diseases should use protective masks under the guidance of a doctor;

4. Taking the wearing of a surgical surgical mask as an example, follow these steps:

(1) Flat face mask, dark color outward, metal strip nose clip upward;

(2) Cover the nose, mouth and chin with a mask. The ear straps should hang the ear straps on both sides

On both ears; the strap type should tie the lower band of the mask behind the neck and the upper band in the top

unit;

(3) Put your fingertips on the nose clip, starting from the middle position and pointing with your fingers

Press inside, and gradually move to both sides, shape the nose clip according to the shape of the bridge of the nose;

(4) Lace type can adjust the tightness of the lace.

5. Steps to take off the mask:

(1) Do not touch the front of the mask (contaminated surface);

(2) Ear-hanging medical surgical mask: use two hands to lift the ear straps on both sides;

(3) Lace-up medical surgical mask: first untie the following tie, then unfasten

Face tie

(4) Medical protective mask: Pull the lower headband of the neck from behind the head over the top of the head and pull

Take off the mask on the headband;

(5) Dispose of the mask strap by hand.

(7) Disposal of waste masks

1. Discarded masks after use on the ship should be sorted out;

2. Masks worn by healthy crew members are generally deformed, wet or dirty

Replace when the protective performance is reduced. The masks after use can be classified according to domestic garbage

Request processing;

3. Suspected patients, diagnosed patients, patients with respiratory diseases or close contact

The masks worn should not be discarded at random, and should be treated as medical waste and stored uniformly until yellow

Color infectious medical waste trash can, and it is recommended to use chlorine 5% According to the disinfectant

1:99 After mixing, sprinkle on the mask for treatment, and use it twice a day 75% Alcohol or

Disinfect the trash can with chlorine disinfectant.

4. Emergency operation of suspected patients

When a suspected patient is found on board, the ship's epidemic prevention and control management plan shall be followed.

The requirements of the plan start the emergency operation procedures, and implement the measures for the isolation and protection.

(1) During the ship's berthing period

1. Immediately isolate the suspected patients, and all ship personnel take protective measures;

2. Report to shipping company and local epidemic prevention and control department, accept telemedicine guidelines

guide;

3. Contact the local agent or shipping company representative to arrange for the suspected patient to leave the ship for medical treatment.

Notify the shipping company to provide relevant shore-based support at all times

Patient movement and transportation;

4. After the suspected patient is sent to the shore to check and confirm the diagnosis, at the same time check and isolate the other suspected patients.

5. Disinfect the whole ship and carry out the living room and activity space of suspected patients

Focus on disinfection;

6. Isolate and observe people who are in close contact with suspected patients;

7. To ensure sufficient crew on duty, when there are not enough staff, it should be arranged properly in time

The crew is on shift to ensure the safety of the ship.

(2) During the voyage of the ship

1. Immediately isolate the suspected patients, and all ship personnel take protective measures;

2. Report to the shipping company and request the nearest epidemic prevention and control department offshore if necessary.

Remote medical assistance, receive remote medical guidance;

3. The shore-based and the ship jointly evaluate the condition of the suspected patient, if the condition is controllable, they can continue to observe and treat on the ship.

After the ship arrives in the port, arrange for inspection and treatment at the local hospital; if the condition is not controllable, the ship

The company should immediately initiate an emergency response, and the shore base and the ship agree on an emergency landing

Case, send suspected patients to shore for inspection and treatment at the fastest speed;

4. Start emergency shift operation and isolate the suspected patient from close contact

Observed;

5. Disinfect the whole ship and carry out the living room and activity space of suspected patients

Focus on disinfection.

- (3) Cargo ship emergency operation

1. Shut down the ship's air conditioning system;

2. Close the crew room and the air distributor in the public place to block the interior between the crew room

Department of air circulation;

3. Place the suspected patient in the infirmary or in a separate cabin for isolation.

Natural ventilation

4. Suspected patients should be placed in the same area as far as possible, isolated in a single room, and implemented

Closed-off management.

- (4) Emergency operation of passenger ships

1. Isolate the suspected patient in a room with portholes, turn off the air distributor and block

The internal air circulation in his room adopts natural ventilation;

2. Close the air distributor and return air in public places, and close the air distribution in the rooms with portholes

Device, using natural ventilation;

3. The air-conditioning system only supplies air to rooms without portholes, and should be adjusted to a new air model

formula;

4. Close the return air to prevent the virus carrier from posing a threat to other personnel;

5. If possible, install an ultraviolet sterilizer in the air-conditioned room

After the disinfection time is required, the air conditioner is briefly activated, and intermittent air supply is implemented.

Ensure that rooms without portholes have sufficient oxygen content.

(5) Information communication of suspected patients

The ship's broadcasting system and intercom should be used to communicate with suspected patients

Communicate and reduce direct personnel contact. Food supply and other matters should be agreed to stagger contact

The time of the item reduces the possibility of cross infection.

(6) Isolation care of suspected patients

1. Suspected patients should wear medical surgical masks and separate them in separate compartments

Leave, do not participate in group activities on board, eat alone in the isolation cabin, avoid

Direct contact with other personnel;

2. Isolation compartments should enhance air circulation, or continue to use exhaust fans to maintain air flow

Pass, pay attention to the clean environment;

3. Protective gloves, paper towels, masks, and other wastes used by suspected patients

All should be sealed in special garbage bags and marked as contaminants;

4. Limit the number of caregivers, try to arrange for good health and no chronic diseases

Personnel perform nursing care, and should wear masks, protective gloves and goggles during nursing.

Wear protective clothing when necessary, and refuse all visits, protective equipment should be used after use

Disinfect or dispose of.

(7) Close contact with personnel management

The ship should assess the contact between all personnel and the suspected sick person and collect the crew /

Passenger activity table and classify them as high-risk contacts (close contacts)

And low-risk contacts. Follow-up personnel should be traced to find suspected cases on board

It will be carried out immediately afterwards. All passengers and medical staff who may have had close contact with the suspected

Personnel and crew should be under the guidance of medical personnel or professional medical personnel on board

Quarantine, the period of quarantine starts from the last possible contact with the suspected patient 14

day.

(8) Transfer of suspected patients

During the disembarkation of a suspected patient, the contact with other personnel on board should be minimized

Touch, strictly control the area where the suspected patient is moving on the ship.

In principle, the transfer of suspected patients should be carried out by professional medical personnel on shore.

If due to conditions, it is really necessary for the crew to participate in the transfer of the suspected sick person, the relevant crew s

Hand hygiene treatment is prescribed, and medical masks, goggles, and

Protective clothing and protective gloves.

(IX) Disposal of medical waste

All waste products in the cabin or segregated space must be carried out in accordance with the ship's medical waste

deal with. If the waste can be burned on the ship, it must be burned; if it must be sent back to shore

The port authorities should be notified in advance and take special protective measures as required.

5. Suspected case report

(1) Timing of ship reporting

When a crew member or passenger experiences fever, cough or difficulty breathing on board and

And in the past 14 If you have been to the area where the epidemic occurred within a few days and even caused death, you should

Immediately report to the nearest health department or inspection and quarantine department where the port is located or offshore

Report and notify the maritime management department.

(2) Ship reporting matters

1. Ship name, ship type, flag state, port of registry, International Maritime Organization

Number or ship call sign, number of crew and passengers on board;

2. recent 14 Within a few days, the ship calls at the port, including the port where the suspected patient has disembarked

single;

3. The date and time of the outbreak and the ship's geographic location;

4. Name, gender, job title, date of birth, nationality and registration of the relevant suspected patient

Ship date

5. List of temperature records, symptoms and signs of the suspected patient (including symptoms

Appearance time), number of deaths (if any), possible causes, and measures taken

And development trends.

If a suspected case occurs on board a ship on international voyage, it should be rooted

According to the "International Health Regulations (2005) "And the port where the suspected patient is to be disembarked

National laws require that the "Maritime Health Statement" be submitted to the local competent authority.

6. Mental health adjustment of crew

The captain should organize the psychological counseling and health adjustment of the crew. epidemic

During the period, due to the impact of the epidemic onshore, the ship may not be able to change shifts normally

The crew therefore prolonged the working hours of the ship, unable to go ashore to rest normally, plus the ship

Unclear information on the website can easily lead to anxiety, suspense, anxiety and indignation

Irritability, depression, sadness, fear, fear, blind optimism, loneliness, impulsiveness

Negative emotions such as provoke need to be resolved in a timely manner. Crew's personal mental health adjustment

The section recommends the following methods:

(1) gentle breathing

Inhale, hold breath, and exhale for 5 seconds, and slowly inhale through the nasal cavity during inhalation

Inhale the air to the deepest part of the body, and exhale slowly through the nasal cavity or mouth during exhalation,

After exhaling the gas completely, you can breathe normally 2 times. Repeat the above steps, each time practicing 3-

5 minutes.

(2) Muscle relaxation method

You can adopt a lying or sitting position, and the order of relaxation can be from top to bottom.

From head to toe, and vice versa.

(3) Butterfly patting method

Close your eyes or close your eyes, put your arms crossed on your chest, and swing your hands alternately,

Pat your shoulders while breathing slowly and deeply, repeating this several times.

(4) Safe deposit method

A technique for processing negative emotions through imagination. Consciously

Pack and seal the negative emotions accumulated in the heart, so that the self can be shorter

Free from negative emotions and negative ideas within a certain period of time.

Seven, epidemic information query

The latest epidemic information of New Coronary Pneumonia can be found on the official website of the Chinese Center for

website <http://www.chinacdc.cn> , China can call the health consultation phone:

12320 .

Suggestions for the prevention and control of regional classification of new coronary pneumonia in passenger ships

Protection		Protection content	Protection content	High risk	High risk	High risk	Medium risk	Medium risk	Low risk
Troubleshoot passenger ships		Residence		Before every sailing			Before every sailing		
Training the knowledge of epidemic prevention and control for new crew members	Training		Before sailing				Before sailing		24 hours after sailing
									Within time
		The crew is familiar with personal protection		weekly			weekly		per month
		Product use and emergency drill procedures, etc.							
		Training; related crew							
		Isolation on board of a suspected patient							
		Care, close contact with personnel management							
		Management, the transfer of suspected patients and							

		<p>Passenger grooming and control etc.</p> <p>Face-to-face training</p>			
Rehearsal of emergency drills for	passenger ships during simulated outbreaks	<p>weekly</p> <p>Training, including linkage with the company's shore-based</p> <p>Department, suspected patient isolation on board</p> <p>Care, close contact with personnel management</p> <p>Management, the transfer of suspected patients and</p> <p>Passenger grooming and control, etc.</p>	weekly	weekly	per month
Disinfect passenger ship seats,	armrests, railings, floors,	<p>Cab, luggage rack, worn</p> <p>Life jacket, cabin bed, bathroom</p> <p>Lifetime</p>	Before every sailing	before every sailing	
	Public spaces such as stairwells and living areas	Equipped	Equipped	Equipped	Equipped
	Equipped with hand sanitizer with hygiene				

		Room or hand basin			
		Disinfecting hand sanitizer			
Ventilated passenger ship	(Closed)	natural ventilation	Fans and ventilators	Fans and ventilators	Depending on weather and temperature
			Full open	Full open	determine
		Central air conditioning system (internal circulation)		Deactivate	Use as appropriate
	Passenger ship (Open space There is a seat chair)		Passenger Priority In open space	Passenger Priority In open space	—
Passenger load factor			≤ 50%	≤ 70%	≤ 90% (setting hair Hot passenger quarantine Except)
		Cabin arrangement	Single room ≤ A room for 3 people as far as possible		row

		Arrangement of passengers	Disembark in batches to reduce aggregation		
Protect the crew and passengers	of passenger ships from wearing masks	100% protection for crew goggles and protective gloves	100% worn	100% worn	100% worn
		Gloves (goggles	Gloves (goggles	100% wearing protection	—
		Wear as appropriate)	Wear as appropriate)		
		Onboard catering, retail and entertainment facilities	Available retail facilities	Retail facilities available	Catering, retail facilities
		Give			Shi Keshi
		Body temperature measurement interval (international route)	Dock survey or Measure the joint before boarding the wheel	Dock survey or Measure the joint before boarding the wheel	Dock survey or Measure the joint before boarding the wheel
		Grid, early after sailing, Once in the middle and evening	Grid, boarding after sailing Afternoon and afternoon Times	Grid, every time after sailing Once a day	
		Body temperature measurement interval (domestic route) The voyage is greater than 2 hours)	Dock survey or Measure the joint before boarding the wheel	Dock survey or Measure the joint before boarding the wheel	Dock survey or Measure the joint before boarding the wheel

			Grid, early after sailing Once each night (night Time), two hours Once (daytime)	Grid, early after sailing Once each night (night Time), five hours Once (daytime)	grid
		Body temperature measurement interval (domestic Voyage less than 2 hours)	Dock survey or Measure the joint before boarding the wheel grid	Dock survey or Measure the joint before boarding the wheel grid	Dock survey or Measure the joint before boarding the wheel grid
		Heated passenger compartment	According to passenger quota 10% arrangement	5% of passenger quota arrangement	Set according to the situation
		Fever passenger information registration	100%	100%	100%
		Waste treatment on board	Per voyage	Per voyage	Per voyage
Ship shore communicate with		crew	Strictly control landing, no Change crew	In principle, do not replace crew	—
		The shore-based personnel of the shipping company are prohibited from	boarding the ship.		—

		Ship service personnel	Urgent or necessary except)	Service personnel Boarding (emergency or Except outer)	
Promote the use of radio, video, etc. on passenger ships		Carry out health protection knowledge promotion	need	need	need
Township passenger ferries should meet the requirements of the above-mentioned regional classification prevention and control recommendations as much as possible according to actual					