FIELD SANITATION TEAM CERTIFICATION COURSE

LESSON 2 - THE MEDICAL THREAT TO FIELD FORCES AND PREVENTIVE MEDICINE MEASURES
Given classroom instruction, FM 21-10, and FM 21-10-1, utilize the appropriate preventive medicine measures to overcome medical threats to field forces IAW FM 21-10 and FM 21-10-1.
Lesson Objectives

 Identify medical threats to field forces.

 Identify circumstances under which a soldier, in the field setting, would not practice proper personal hygiene.

 Identify the field sanitation team’s role as they pertain to sanitation and preventive medicine measures.
Medical Threat to Field Forces

- 4 major medical threats
- 3 minor medical threats
Four Major Medical Threats - Heat

- Heat is the most lethal of all the factors working against field forces.
Cold is incapacitating on the battlefield.
Arthropod-borne illness can adversely affect military operations.
Diarrheal disease can have a catastrophic impact on the fighting force.
Health hazards from toxic industrial materials (TIMS) are more prevalent as countries become more industrialized.
Three Minor Medical Threats - Noise

➤ Noise is a constant threat in military operations.
Many animals are carriers of disease.
In unfamiliar environments, soldiers may abandon their personal hygiene standards.
A soldier’s mental and physical reactions to the environment play a key role in overall health.
3 Principles of PMM

Apply these principles to ensure success of your unit’s mission:

- **Individual soldiers** are responsible for putting individual PMM into practice.
- **Commanders** are responsible for implementing and enforcing PMM.
- **FST members** are responsible for advising the commander and training the unit’s soldiers in appropriate PMM.
SUMMARY