

[Hill IGW, Guest AI \(1945\)](#). Prevention of sea-sickness in assault craft. *BMJ* 2:6–11.

Key passages

**PREVENTION OF SEA-SICKNESS IN
ASSAULT CRAFT**
**A REPORT OF EXPERIMENTS UNDER TROPICAL
CONDITIONS**

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Results and Discussion

1. Action in Prevention of Sea-sickness

In the course of 17 experiments a total of 5,740 men were subjected to tests. Among these were 2,206 men to whom inert "placebo" tablets of chalk or sodium bicarbonate had been given, and who acted as controls for the groups receiving the active drugs. Owing to various causes a large number of results had to be discarded as useless for analysis.

Because of calm seas, the sickness rates in the control groups in eight experiments averaged only 2.3%. Such experiments are useless for estimating the potency of remedies, and were discarded. Again, on two occasions after men had taken their remedies as issued the sailing of the craft was cancelled for naval reasons. In a third group the men on a L.C.I.(L.) were at sea for 21 hours; they had been issued with their remedies 13 hours after embarking and 8 hours before landing. A number were ill before the remedies were given, and a number of others more than six hours later, when the period of expected action of the drugs was over. The effect of the remedies during their period of likely action could not therefore be accurately assessed, and the experiment was discarded.