High Altitude Fact Sheet

High altitude travel is generally considered travel above 8,000 feet. At 8,000 feet, there is only ~75 percent of the available oxygen at sea level. Oxygen decreases at ~3% with each 1,000 feet in elevation. UV intensity increases 4% for every 1,000 feet of elevation. Issues that can occur at high altitude include:

- Falls
- Sunburn
- Hypothermia
- Frostbite
- Altitude
- Sickness
- Snow Blindness

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT
- Sunglasses
- Sunscreen
- Hat
- Warm clothing
- Sturdy boots
- Altimeter
- Ropes gear (if necessary)

PREPARATION AND TRAINING
- Consult your primary care physician before the trip, especially if you have history with heart or lung disease or injury.
- Take a course in technical ropes training, if necessary.
- It is highly recommended you take a course in:
  - Wilderness First Aid

GENERAL SAFETY
- Use sunscreen and sunglasses, even if the weather is overcast.
- Maintain a slow, even pace.
- Breathe deeply.
- If your hike starts at high elevation, spend a few days adjusting to the altitude prior to hiking.
- It is best to sleep no more than 1,500 feet higher than you did the night before. This helps the body adjust gradually to the decreased amount of oxygen.
- Keep hydrated and well fed.
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☐ Many people at high altitude have trouble sleeping due to altered breathing patterns. Do not take sleeping pills to address sleep issues at altitude.

☐ Humidity at high altitude can be low, which can aggravate the respiratory system and cause coughing fits. Breathing through a scarf or balaclava can help, as this will humidify and warm the air you breathe.

☐ Keep in mind emergency rescue services may have difficulty reaching your location. Do not take unnecessary risks.

REFERENCES AND ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

Handbook for lay people traveling to high altitude from MedEx