

EVEREST BASE CAMP TREK HAS BEEN A PILGRIMAGE OF THE WORLD. THIS TREK BRINGS IN THE INDIGENOUS SHERPA PEOPLE, SET OUT THE HIGHEST VIEWPOINT OF THE REGIONS KALAPA-THAR (5,555M, /18,225FT), TO VISIT MOST OF THE MAJOR SHERPA SETTLEMENT OF THE REGION.

Brief Itinerary

Day 01- Fly to Tenzing Hillary Airport, Lukla (2840m/9,317ft) and trek to Phakding (2,610m/8,562ft) 3hrs.

Day 02- Trek to Namche (3,441m/11,289ft) 6 hrs

Day 03- Acclimatization day in Namche, & hike up to Syangboche Airport (3,780m/ 12.401ft).5hrs

Day 04-Trek to Tengboche Monastery (3,860m/12,664ft) 5 hrs.

Day 05-Trek to Dingboche (4,350m/14,271ft) 6 hrs.

Day 06-Day hike up to Nagarsang Hill (5,090m/16,699ft). 4 hrs

Day 07-Trek to Lobuche (4,910m/16,16,108ft) 5 hrs.

Day 08-Trek to Everest Base Camp (5,365 m/17,601ft) then

back to Gorak Shep(5,180m/16,994ft). 7 hrs

Day 09-Hike up to Kalapattar (5,555m/18,225ft) early in the morning then trek down to Periche (4,200m/13,779ft). 7 hrs.

Day 10-Trek to Namche Bazaar (3,441m/11,289ft). 7 hours.

Day 11-Trek to Lukla (2,840m/9317ft)) 6 hours

Day 12-Flight from Lukla to Kathmandu (1335m/4379ft in the morning.

highlights

-The Base Camp of the World's Highest Mountain

-Spectacular view of Mt. Everest from Kalapathar

-Picturesque Sherpa Settlement

- Namche Bazaar and National Park Museum

-One of highest Aiport, Syangboche Airport

<u>- Tengboche Monastery</u>

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Check list of Equipment

1.Down jacket and sleeping bag

2.Upper Body - Head / Ears / Eyes

- a.Baseball cap can protect your ear and neck from the sunlights
- b. Warm wool or synthetic hat that cover your ears
 - c. Balaclava lightweight, thinner variety
 - d. UV protection glacier glasses
 - e. Headlamp

3.Hand

- a. A pair of liner synthetic/ woolen gloves for the mild days.
- b. A pair of heavy woolen gloves for morning and evening time.
- c. A pair shell gloves or mitts Gore-Tex is preferred for keeping hands dry.

4. Core Body

- a. Two cotton t-shirts.
- b. A synthetic t-shirt.
- c. Two long sleeve polyesters, light colored shirts for sunny days.
- d. A soft shell jacket, water resistant, with insulation, underarm ventilation zippers.
- e. A medium to heavy weight expedition down parka w/hood.
 - f. For women two synthetic sports bras, no cotton!

5. Lower Body - Legs

- a. Three pairs nylon-hiking shorts, not cotton!
- b. Underwear, stay away from cotton
- c. Two pair lightweight long underwear
- d. A pair soft shell pants synthetic, full zip from top and bottom preferable
- e. Two pair trekking pants, preferably that zip on/ off at the knees.
- f. A pair hard shell pants. Waterproof / breathable, Gore-Tex or equivalent is best
- g. A pair cotton pants
- h. Especially for the women a full length skirt.

6. Feet

- a. At least four pair of liner socks, synthetic.
- b.Three pair heavy weight socks to be worn over liner socks
- c.A pair light weight socks, a good option for the lower / warmer parts of the trail

- d. A pair light to medium weight water proof hiking/ trekking boots.
- e. A pair light trekking shoes or sneakers to wear in and about camps or lodge
 - f. Sandals are optional for the trek.

7. Medicine and First Aid

- a. Extra Strength Excedrin for altitude related headaches
- b. Ibuprofen for general aches and pains
- c. Pepto bismol capsules for upset stomach or diarrhea
- d.Diamox (commonly prescribed as Acetazolamide) 125 or 250mg tablets for altitude sickness

Your guides will have more extensive medical gear, but you should have the basics.

8. Miscellaneous, but Important

- a. Passport and extra passport photos (4 copies)
- b. Airline ticket(s)
- c. Visa (if required and acquired in advance)
- d. Immunization record
- e. Durable wallet / pouch for travel documents, money and passport
- f. Two water bottles one liter wide-mouth Nalgene and one insulator
 - g. Lip balm. At least SPF 20, 2 sticks.
 - h. Sunscreen. SPF 40 is recommended
- i. Toiletry kit. Be sure to include toilet paper stored in a plastic bag, hand wipes, and liquid hand sanitizer, towel, soap, etc

9. Optional

- a. A pair of adjustable trekking poles, this is great for downhill trek
- b. Favorite snack foods, two pounds for maximum limits.
- c. Books and other devices for relax during the trek and rest time.
- d. For your records, camera, a DSLR, Go-Pro Cameras.
- e. Hydration bladder with drinking tube and tube insulator
 - f. A small stainless steel thermos



HAVE TO BE ALERT!

- In high altitude atmospheric pressure and oxygen content is decreasing so trekkers feel uneasy and hard to breathe.
- Generally altitude sickness starts from 2500meters.
- While you are in trekking if you feel uneasy that can be altitude sickness...
- Do no ascend further if you have symptom of altitude sickness -If you are getting worse then descend immediately

TYPE OF MOUNTAIN SICKNESS

- 1) Acute Mountain Sickness
- 1.1) Most common form of Altitude Sickness
- 1.1.1) Symptoms are: Headache/ Nausea / Fatigue/ Dizziness/ Lack of Vomiting

2) High Altitude Cerebral Edema

2.1) HACE is the condition when severe AMS turn for the worst 2.1.1) Severe Headache/ Acting out of character/ Confusion/ Clumsiness/ Stumbling/ Drowsiness and unconscious moment before death

3) High Altitude Pulmonary Edema

3.1) HAPE is another form of Altitude Sickness it affects the lungs.
3.1.1) Coughing/ Tiredness/ Fever/ Can't lie flat/ Breathlessness even while resting

CHANCES OF INCREASING ALTITUDE SICKNESS

- ---> Individual Vulnerability
- ---> Climbing Faster
- ---> Excessive physical exertion
- ---> Drinking less water and fluid
- ---> Drinking alcohol, smoking or taking sleeping pills.

PREVENTION OF ALTITUDE SICKNESS

- ---> Walk slower pace
- ---> Rest a day for acclimatization
- ---> Drink more water and fluid
- ---> Avoid alcohol and sleeping pills as well as smoking
- ---> Stay ALERT Symptom of AMS

THINGS THAT ARE NORMAL CONDITION IN HIGH ALTITUDE

- ---> A little fast breathing
- ---> A little faster heart beating
- ---> A little puffy hand and feet
- ---> Frequent need to pee
- ---> Poor quality sleep



PO ₂ (mm/Hg)	Altitude (m)	Gradual decompression (eg, from walking to altitude)
40	9000	\wedge
50	8000	32% of climbers have hallucinations above 7500 m
	7000	32% of climbers have hallucinations above 7500 m MRI changes, including white matter hyperintensities and cortical atrophy above 7000 m
	6000	Memory retrieval impaired
100	5000	Very high altitude impaired
	4000	Psychomotor impairment
	3000	detectable with FTT/pegboard Complex reaction time slows AMS and HACE possible
	2000	
	1000	Commercial aircraft are pressurised to an altitude equivalent of 1500–2500 m
150	0	



When to Go? Best Weather September-November & March- May

Less Crowded January, February & June

Shorts are no considered appropriate village attire specially for women

Be Responsible with culture and custom

Come as a guest go as a friend

Tipping Expected

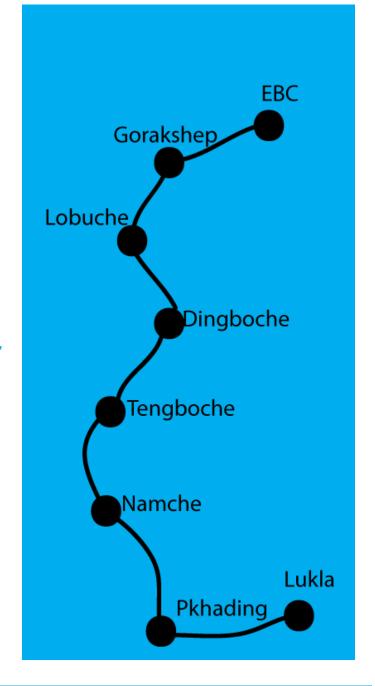






Basic Nepali





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