



From JARs to IRs Flight Crew Licensing

PART-Medical The Implementing Rules

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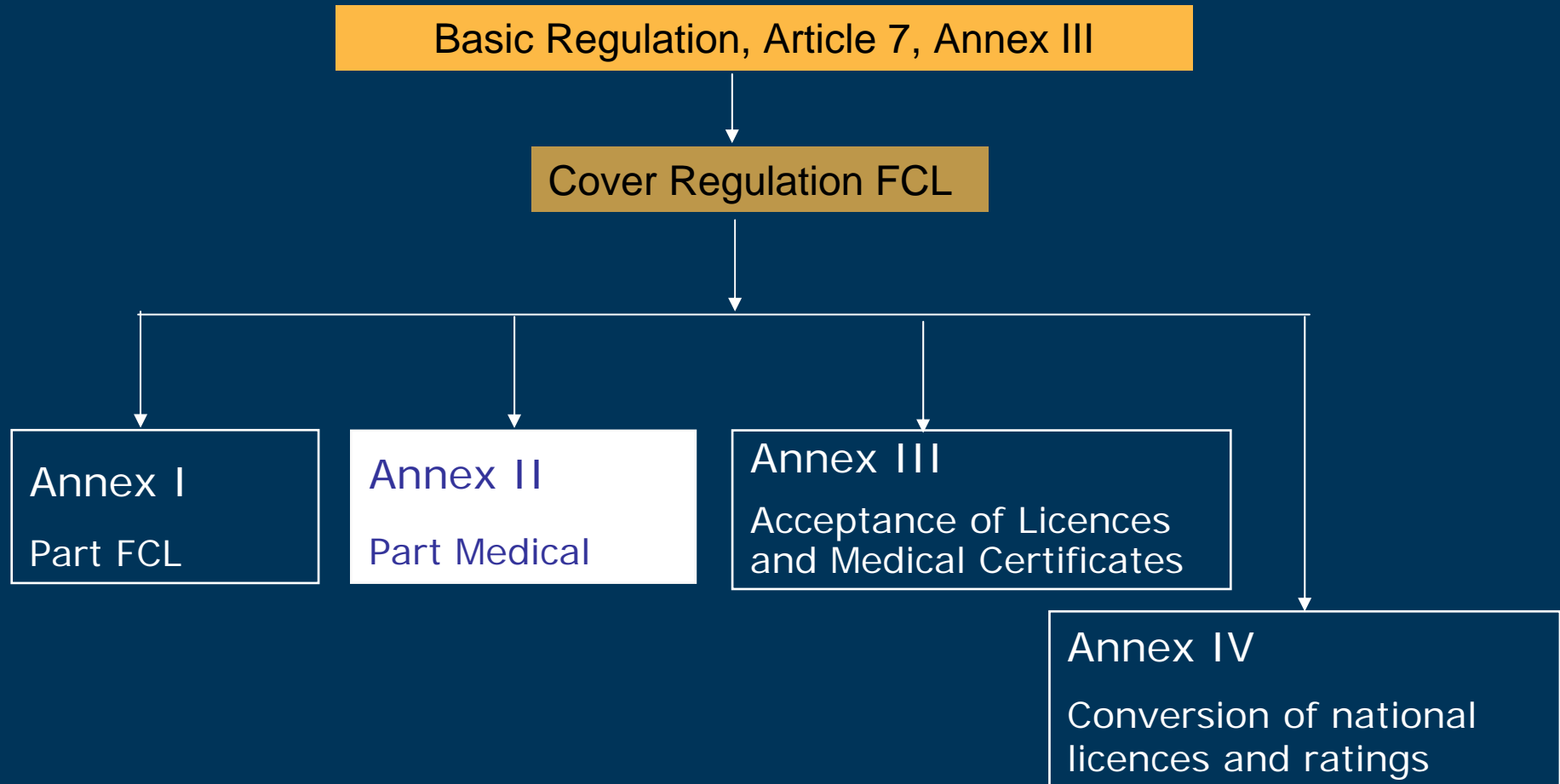


Objective

- Draft medical requirements and guidance material
 - ✧ commercial pilot licence - Class 1
 - ✧ private pilot licence - Class 2
 - ✧ new licences - Class 2
 - ✧ Leisure pilot licence - Medical certificate LPL
 - Basic Regulation
 - ✧ Article 7
 - ✧ Annex III
 - Use existing material as a basis
 - ✧ ICAO Annex 1
 - ✧ JAR-FCL 3
 - ✧ national requirements
-



Flight Crew Licensing





The Structure

Annex II Part Medical

Subpart A

General Requirements

Subpart B

Requirements for medical
certificates

Subpart C

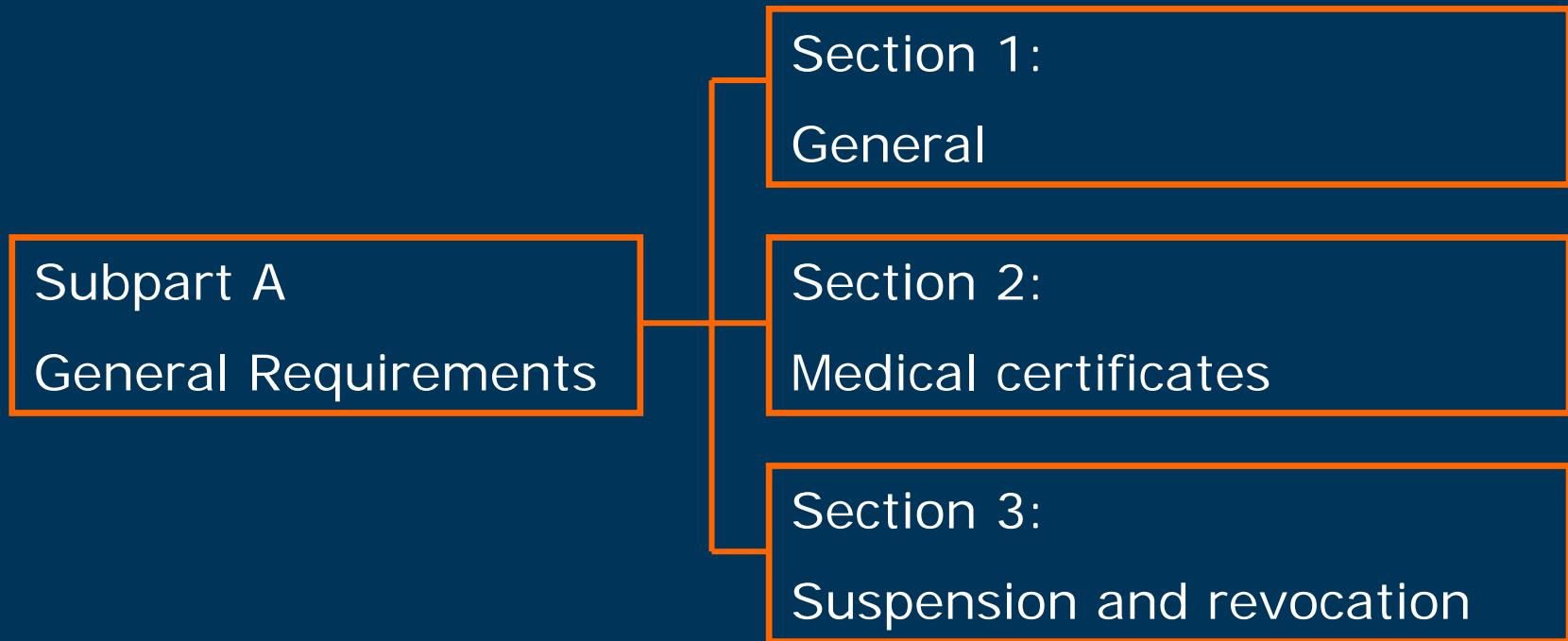
Aero Medical Examiners

Subpart D

General Medical
Practitioners



The Structure



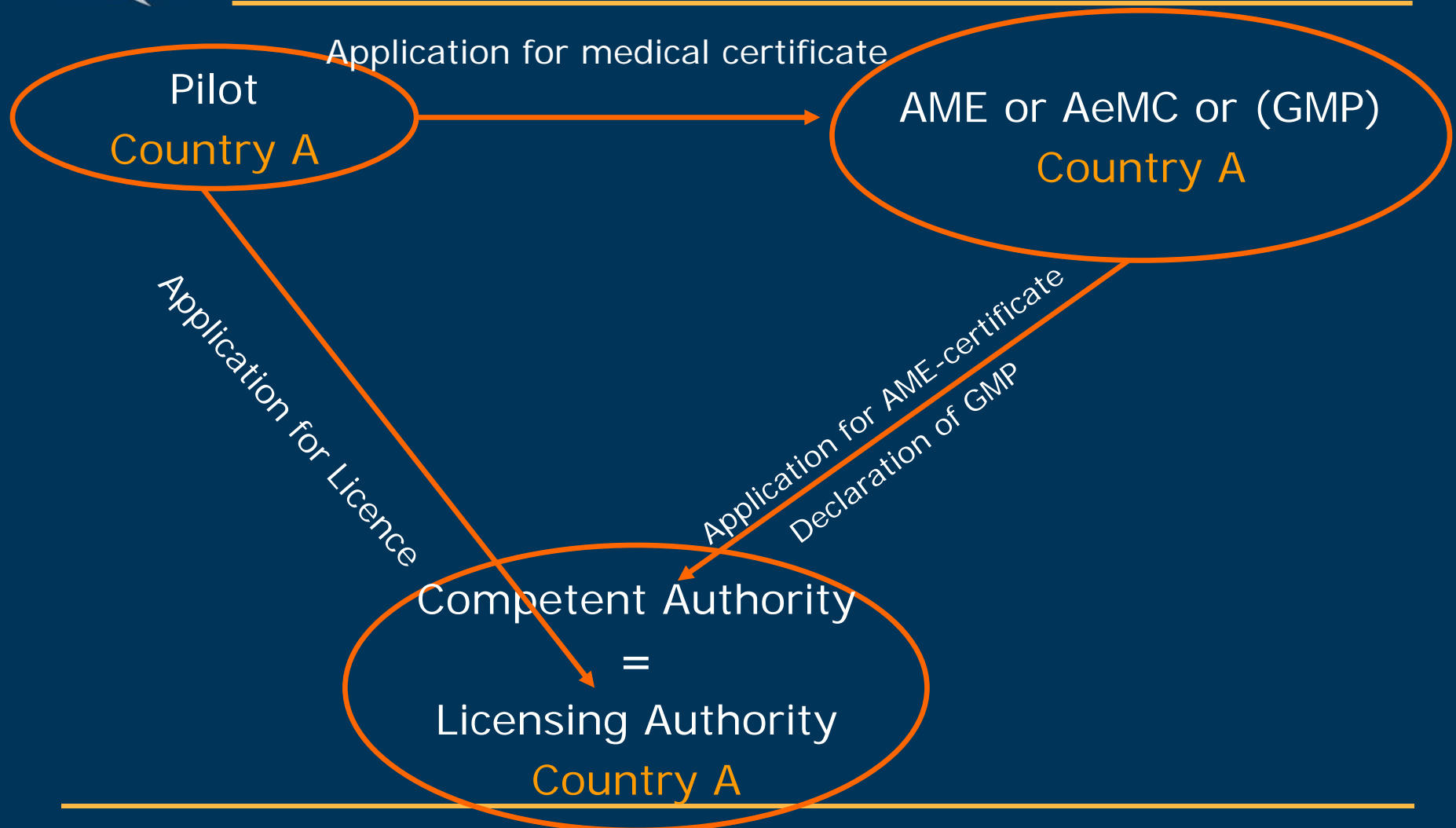


The Structure

| Part Medical | JAR-FCL 3 |
|--|---|
| Implementing Rules (IRs) | Section 1: Subparts A, B, C |
| Acceptable Means of Compliance (AMC) | Appendices to Subparts B & C, Section 2 |
| Guidance Material (To be developed) | Section 2, Manual of Aviation Medicine |

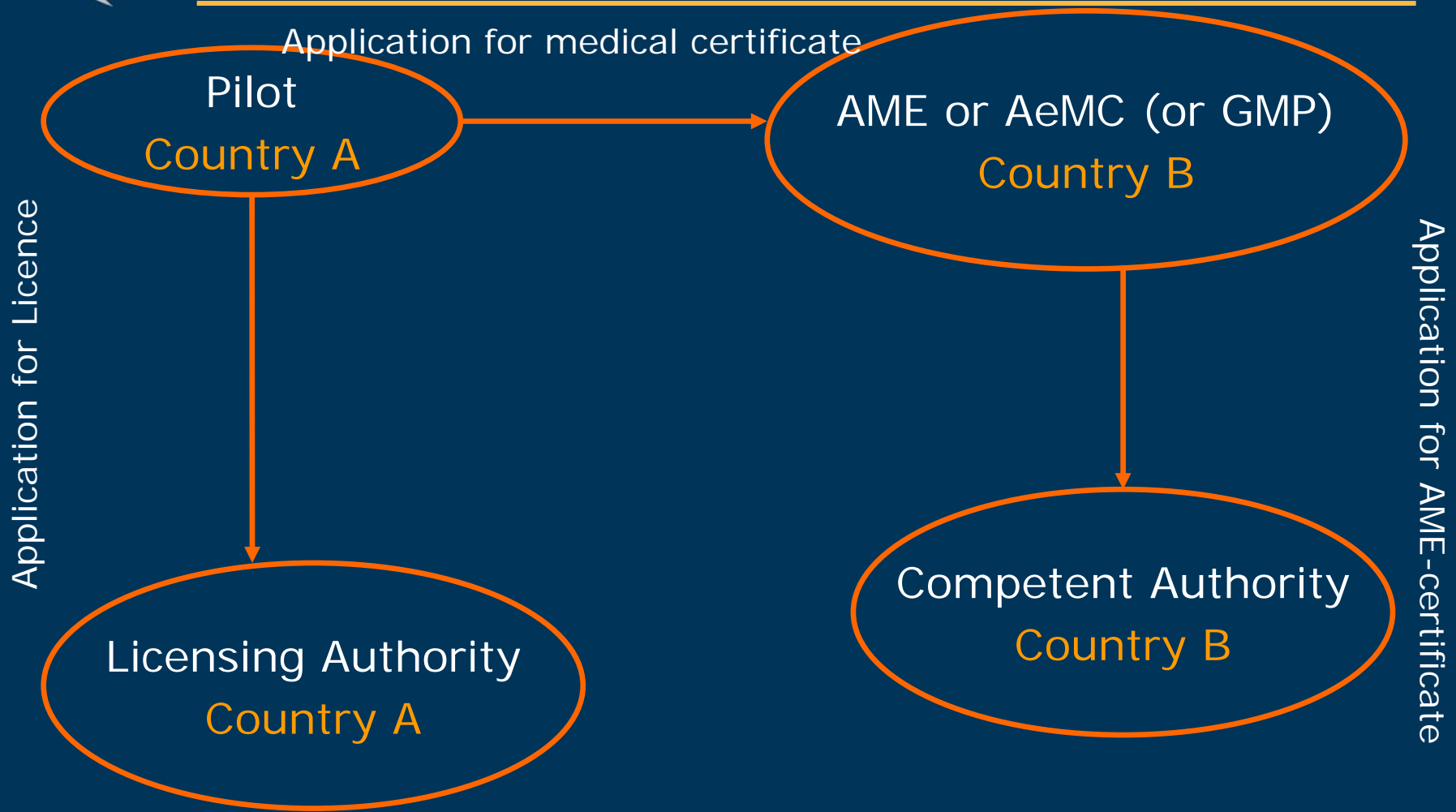


Competent & Licensing Authority





Competent & Licensing Authority





European Aviation Safety Agency

Aeromedical Examiner (new) Med.C.001 – MED.C.030

- AME shall hold a certificate
 - The application shall contain a written declaration that the AME will issue medical certificates
 - ✧ on the basis of Part-Medical (IRs) and
 - ✧ the AMCs adopted by the Agency
 - No restriction regarding number of AMEs
 - Certificate is of unlimited duration
 - Conditions to maintain the certificate
-



European Aviation Safety Agency

General Medical Practitioner MED.D.001

➤ Privileges

- ★ issue medical certificates for applicants for and holders of a leisure pilot licence
 - ★ issue only certificates without limitations (MED.A.045 (b))
-
- Must declare their activity to the competent authority
 - GMP activity only if permitted under national law
-



European Aviation Safety Agency

General Medical Practitioner MED.D.001

➤ Conditions

- ★ postgraduate training as general medical practitioner
 - ★ training course in aviation medicine
 - experience in practicing a medical speciality relevant to aeromedical practice, or
 - hold or have held a pilot's licence for any kind of light aircraft
-



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Medical Certificate (new) MED.A.020

- PPL privileges for new licenses: Class 2
 - ✧ Balloon Pilot Licence (BPL)
 - ✧ Sailplane Pilot Licence (SPL)
 - ✧ Airship Licence (AS)

 - Commercial privileges for BPL: Class 2

 - Leisure Pilot Licence (LPL)
-



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Medical Certificate (new)

MED.A.055

- Validity period
 - ✧ Class 1 – no change
 - ✧ Class 2 – no change in the NPA, but ...

 - Validity period LPL
 - ✧ Initial medical certificate valid until age 45
 - ✧ 60 months until age 60
 - ✧ 24 months thereafter

 - The pilot shall hold only one medical certificate at any time
-



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Medical Certificate (new) MED.A.030

- Initial issue of medical certificates class 1 by Aeromedical Centres
 - AME and AeMC may issue Medical certificates with limitations for
 - ★ class 2 and
 - ★ for the leisure pilot licence (LPL)
-



European Aviation Safety Agency

Medical Certificate (new) Flexibility Clause MED.0.45

- When, in accordance with the aeromedical examinations and assessments, the applicant does not fully comply with the requirements for the relevant class of medical certificate but is likely not to jeopardise flight safety the AeMC or AME shall:
-



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Medical Certificate (new) Flexibility Clause MED.A.045

➤

- in the case of a class 2 medical certificate, evaluate whether the applicant is able to perform their duties safely when complying with one or more limitations endorsed on the medical certificate, and issue the medical certificate with limitation(s) as necessary.
-



European Aviation Safety Agency

Medical Certificate (new) Flexibility Clause AMC to MED.A.045

- An AME or AeMC may refer the decision on fitness of the applicant to the licensing authority in borderline cases or where fitness is in doubt.
-



European Aviation Safety Agency

Medical Certificate (new) MED.A.025 and MED.A.060

- Decrease in medical fitness
 - no change to the conditions set in JAR-FCL 3.040
but
 - point of contact for the pilot to obtain a decision
is the AME or AeMC
 - Suspension of exercise of privileges while this
decision is pending
-



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Paperwork (amended) MED.A.050

- The licensing authority shall receive
 - ✦ the examination report including the assessment result
 - ✦ the relevant medical documentation in the case of referral
 - ✦ all medical records and reports and any other information on request of the authority for oversight purposes
-



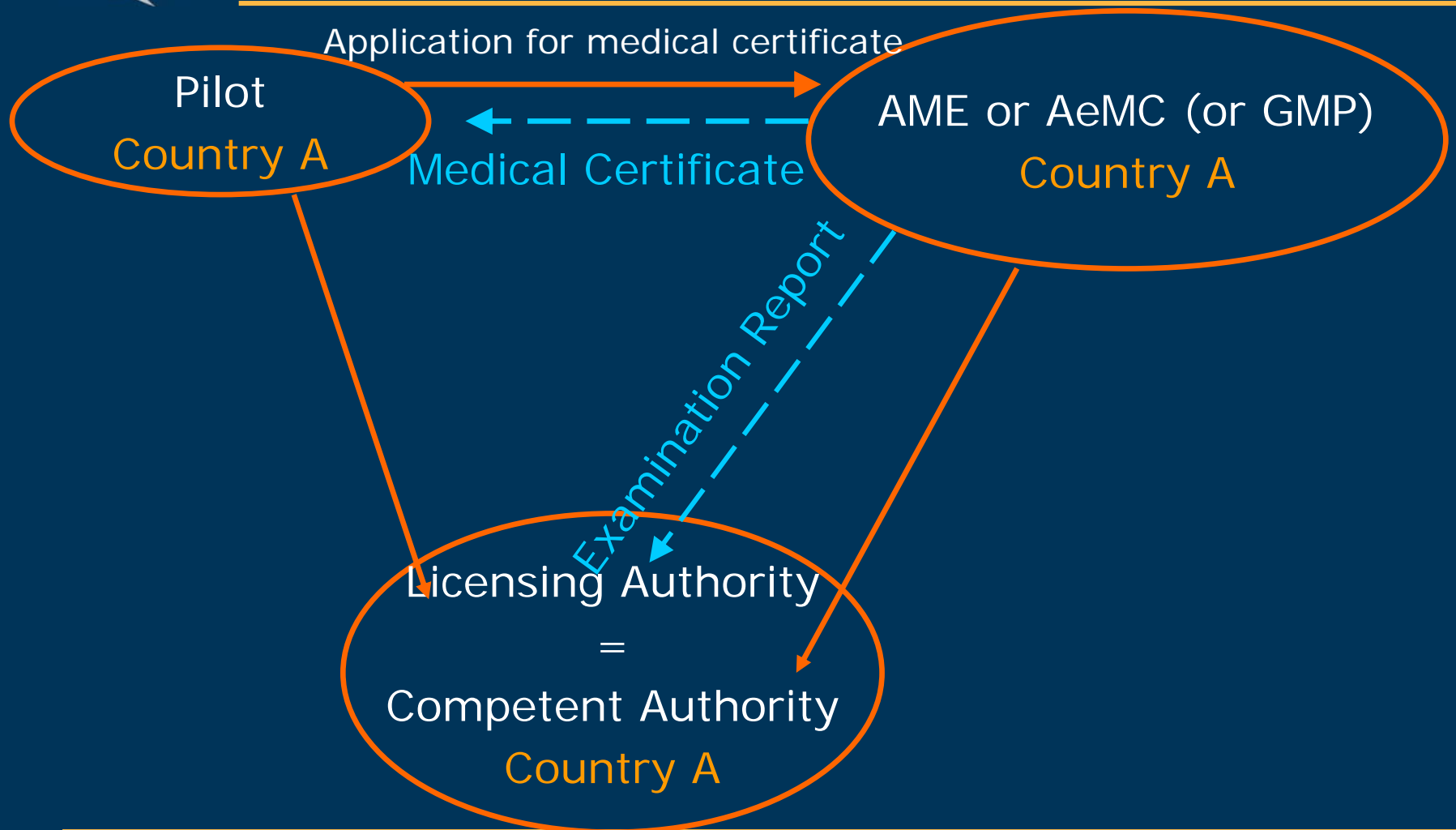
European Aviation Safety Agency

Paperwork (amended) AMC to MED.A.050

- The examination report should detail
 - ✧ the results of the examination
 - ✧ the evaluation of the findings
-

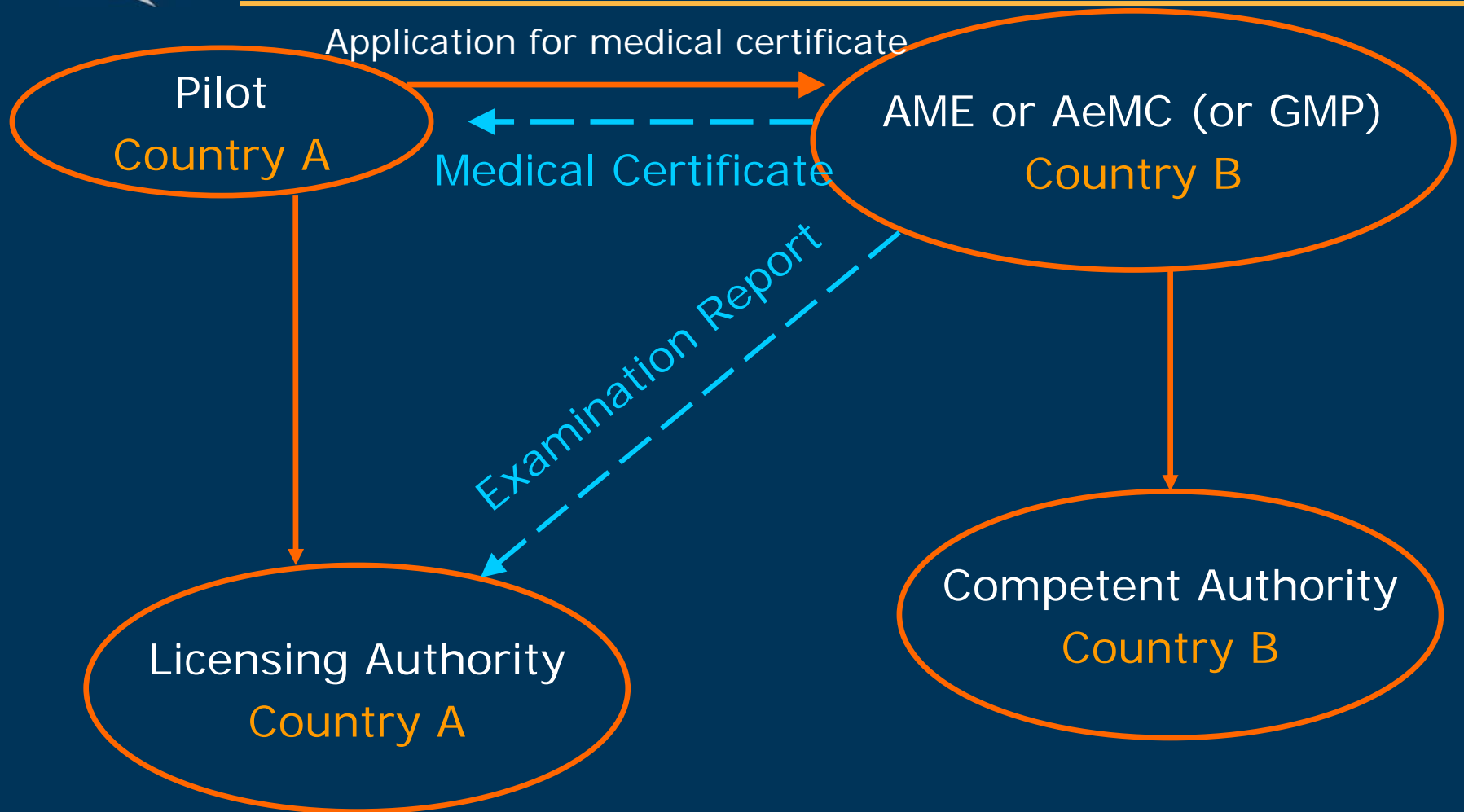


Paperwork





Paperwork





II Part Medical

Subpart B

Requirements for Medical Certificates



The Structure

Subpart B
Requirements for
medical certificates

Section 1:
General

Section 2: Specific
requirements for class 1 and
class 2 medical certificates

Section 3: Specific
requirements for LPL medical
certificates



Drafting

- Drafting rules:
 - ✦ no repetitions
 - ✦ no "should" or "may" in Implementing Rules
 - ✦ no "shall" in the Acceptable Means of Compliance
 - ✦ no "at the discretion of the Authority"
 - Implementing Rules contain provisions for class 1 and class 2 medical certificates in one Section to avoid duplications
 - Content of Appendices to Subparts B and C in JAR-FCL 3 are now in the Acceptable Means of Compliance of Part-Medical
-



Requirements for Class 1 & Class 2

- Requirements valid for class 1 and class 2 do not make reference to a class of medical certificate and are valid for both
 - Specific requirements for class 1 or class 2 specify the class of medical certificate they stand for
-



Class 1 & Class 2 in one Section

➤ Example:

- ★ A standard 12-lead electrocardiogram (ECG) and report shall be completed on clinical indication, and:
 - For a class 1 medical certificate
 - For a class 2 medical certificate ...
-



Layout (Example MED.B.005 (b)(2))

- Applicants for a class 1 medical certificate with any of the following conditions:
 - ✦ aneurysm of the thoracic or supra-renal aorta, before or after surgery; (JAR-FCL 3.150 (a))
 - ✦ significant abnormality of any of the heart valves; (JAR-FCL 3.150 (c))
 - ✦ a cardiovascular condition requiring systemic anticoagulant therapy; (JAR-FCL 3.150 (d))
 - ✦ heart or heart/lung transplantation (JAR-FCL 3.150 (g))
 - shall be assessed as unfit
-



Layout (Example MED.B.005 (e)(1))

- Applicants for a class 1 medical certificate shall be referred to the licensing authority when they have any significant disturbance of cardiac conduction or rhythm, including any of the following:
 - ★ disturbance of supraventricular rhythm ... (JAR-FCL 3.145 (a))
 - ★ complete left bundle branch block (JAR-FCL 3.145 (f))
 - ★ Mobitz type 2 atrioventricular block (JAR-FCL 3.145 (g)) (etc)
-



LPL Medical Certificate

- Main difference LPL and PPL:
 - ★ requirements for medical certificate
 - Examination and issuance of medical certificate without limitations by GMP (if permitted under national law)
 - Validity of medical certificate
 - medical-technical requirements
-



LPL – Content of medical examination

- evaluation of medical history
 - examination of vision
 - urine test
 - blood pressure test
 - whispered voice test
 - examination of musculoskeletal system
-



Main differences of Part Medical

from JAR-FCL 3





General differences from JAR-FCL 3

- **AME Certificate** is of unlimited duration
 - **Report forms** (application form, examination form etc) as determined by the licensing authority
 - **Referral** to Licensing Authority for Class 1
 - Details for basic and advanced **aeromedical training** course not yet mentioned
-



General differences from JAR-FCL 3

- **Decision** of AME or AeMC in contentious cases for Class 2 and LPL
 - Issuance of **initial medical certificate class 1** by AeMC
-



General differences from JAR-FCL 3

- Different examination assessments for initial issue and revalidation of a medical certificate were minimised
 - Most “numbers” to describe a condition are in the Acceptable Means of Compliance
 - In the IRs are:
 - ★ acceptable blood pressure values (class 1 only)
 - ★ visual acuity
 - ★ hearing
-



Main difference from JAR-FCL 3 for Class 2

- It was the intention to align class 2 requirements with ICAO Annex 1 standards and recommendations
-



Specific differences from JAR-FCL 3 (Cardiology)

- Exercise ECG
 - ★ replaced by "extended cardiovascular assessment on clinical indication"
 - ★ cave: Assessment does not always include "examination"
 - Additions as reason for an unfit assessment:
 - ★ symptomatic QT-prolongation
 - ★ automatic defibrillating system
 - ★ ant-tachycardia pacemaker
-



Cardiology MED.B.005 (2)

- The following conditions entail unfitness class 1 (no difference from JAR-FCL 3)
 - Aneurysm of the thoracic or supra-renal abdominal aorta, before or after surgery
 - significant abnormality of any of the heart valves
 - a cardiovascular condition requiring anticoagulant therapy
 - heart or heart/lung transplantation
-



Specific differences from JAR-FCL 3 (Cardiology) MED.B.005 (4)

- Applicants for a class 2 medical certificate with an established diagnosis of one of the conditions specified in (2) shall be evaluated by a cardiologist before a fit assessment can be considered.
-



Some specific differences from JAR-FCL 3 (Examples)

- Digestive System:
 - ★ asymptomatic gallstones deleted
 - ★ symptomatic gallstone added

 - Haematology class 2:
 - ★ no haemoglobin testing

 - Obstetrics and Gynaecology:
 - ★ Deleted: An applicant with a history of severe menstrual disturbances unamenable to treatment shall be assessed as unfit
-



Some specific differences from JAR-FCL 3 (Examples)

- Neurology, additions from Appendix 11:
 - ★ epileptiform EEG abnormalities and focal slow waves
 - ★ single episode of disturbance of consciousness of uncertain cause
 - ★ loss of consciousness after head injury
 - ★ epilepsy without recurrence after age 5 and without treatment for more than 10 years
 - ★ penetrating brain injury
 - applicants shall undergo further evaluation
-



Some specific differences from JAR-FCL 3 (Examples)

- Ophthalmology, initial class 1:
 - ★ refractive surgery
 - ★ keratoconus
 - ★ astigmatism
 - ★ anisometropia

 - applicants may be assessed as fit subject to satisfactory ophthalmic examination
-



III Comments to NPA 2008-17c





Comments to NPA 2008-17 (c)

- Comment period was extended and may be further extended
 - comments to medical general and technical requirements *should* be sent as early as possible
 - the reference table at the end of the Explanatory Note makes it easy to find and compare old and new requirements
-



Comments to NPA 2008-17

Comments regarding

- ★ Aeromedical Centres (AeMC)
 - ★ requirements for the competent/licensing authority
- will have to wait until after publication of the NPAs on
- ★ Management Systems and
 - ★ Authority requirements
-



Comments to NPA 2008-17

➤ Please

- ★ use the comment-response tool available on the EASA website
 - ★ make specific comments
 - ★ propose wording for amended text
 - ★ provide justification
 - ★ bear in mind that
 - ➔ any change to the Implementing Rules is a lengthy process
 - ➔ the flexibility granted in the AMC is needed for the individual case and to react quickly to new medical technology
-



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. . . **thank you**

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