



OVERSEAS TERRITORIES AVIATION REQUIREMENTS (OTARs)

Part 67

MEDICAL STANDARDS AND APPROVAL OF MEDICAL EXAMINERS

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REVISIONS

OTAR Issue	Subject
Issue 1	First issue published for information.
Issue 2	Second issue released for gazetting, with minor amendment to introductory text and other minor editorial changes.
Issue 3	Amendment to para 67.209(b)(1)(ii) on pregnancy and minor editorial changes to introductory text.
Issue 4	<p>Change of terminology from Authorised Medical Examiner to Aeromedical Examiner and Authorised Aviation Ophthalmologist to Aeromedical Ophthalmologist.</p> <p>'Recognition' of Aeromedical Examiners and Aeromedical Ophthalmologists changed to 'Approval' and clarification of the periodicity of the Approval (67.53 & 67.57).</p> <p>Removal of all references to Special Medical Certificates and penalties regarding criminal convictions.</p> <p>Amended text relating to pregnancy (67.209 & 210), also to be reflected as appropriate in OTAR Parts 61, 63 & 65.</p> <p>Standardised process for all medical classes to inform of change in medical condition (67.211).</p> <p>Removal of Appendices A-C in favour of ICAO Manual of Civil Aviation Medicine (Doc 8984).</p> <p>Removal of option to extend the period in force (deletion of 67.255).</p>

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Subpart A — General

67.1 Purpose

- (a) This Part sets out:
 - (1) the requirements and procedures for the approval of appropriately qualified persons as Aeromedical Examiners and Aeromedical Ophthalmologists; and
 - (2) the medical standards for the issue of medical certificates; and
 - (3) the procedures for the issue, suspension and revocation of medical certificates.
- (b) These Requirements are not in themselves Law. Failure to comply may not constitute an offence. However, the Requirements repeat or reproduce many of the provisions of the Air Navigation (Overseas Territories) Order, as amended, (“the Order”). Therefore, failure to comply with these Requirements may:
 - (1) constitute a breach of the Order; and
 - (2) result in proceedings for breaches of the Order; or
 - (3) result in the refusal of an application for renewal of a certificate or licence; or
 - (4) result in action to suspend or revoke a certificate or licence.
- (c) The Order details the legal obligations governing the approval of medical examiners and the need for medical examinations for personnel licences. The Order specifies these obligations in rather general terms, therefore there is a provision to the Order which requires the Governor to publish Requirements to augment, amplify and detail more precisely the manner in which these obligations shall be met. The Requirements are the means by which medical examiners and licence holders will be able to satisfy the Governor as to their fulfilment of their obligations.
- (d) The issue of a certificate indicates only that the holder is considered to be qualified. The possession of such a document does not relieve the owners, from the responsibility for compliance with the Order and any other legislation in force.
- (e) Other OTAR Parts may impinge upon activities conducted under this Part. In particular, Part 1 contains definitions which apply, unless otherwise stated, to all Parts. A full list of OTAR Parts, a description of the legislative structure and the place of OTARs and Overseas Territory Aviation Circulars (OTACs) within it can be viewed on the ASSI website www.airsafety.aero. OTACs relevant to this Part can be viewed at <http://www.airsafety.aero/Requirements-and-Policy/OTACs.aspx>.

- (f) References to the Governor in this OTAR Part mean the regulator designated by the Governor of the Territory to exercise his functions under the Order.

67.3 Definitions

In the context of this Part, the following definitions apply:

clinical psychologist means a person registered or licensed as a clinical psychologist under the law of a State or Territory.

relevant examination means an examination or test that a person shall undergo for the purpose of finding out whether he or she meets the relevant medical standard for the issue to him or her of a medical certificate.

specialist psychiatrist means a medical practitioner who has:

- (1) postgraduate qualifications in psychiatry entitling him or her to be recognised as a specialist psychiatrist by the public hospital service or public health service of a contracting State or Territory acceptable to the Governor; or
- (2) other qualifications in psychiatry acceptable to the Governor.

67.5 Requirement for medical certificates

The applicant for or holder of a licence issued or validated under OTAR Parts 61, 63 or 65 of these requirements shall hold a valid medical certificate issued under this Part of the class specified in the appropriate OTAR Part without which that licence may not be deemed to be valid.

67.7 Standard for medical examinations

The examinations that a person shall undergo to establish whether he or she meets a relevant medical standard are those set out in Manual of Civil Aviation Medicine (Doc 8984) published by the International Civil Aviation Organisation.

Subpart B - Aeromedical Examiners and Aeromedical Ophthalmologists

67.51 Purpose

This Subpart sets out the requirements for the approval of medical examiners and ophthalmologists who may conduct medical examinations for the purposes of flight crew and air traffic controller licensing.

67.53 Approval of Aeromedical Examiners

- (a) A person may be approved to be an Aeromedical Examiner subject to:
- (1) being a medical practitioner; and
 - (2) having received training acceptable to the Governor in aviation medicine; or
 - (3) being authorised in a Contracting State as a medical examiner for the purposes of ICAO Annex 1; or
 - (4) occupying a particular office or position from time to time, or performing the duties of a particular office or position from time to time and subject to that person continuing to do so.
- (b) Approval may be subject to any condition, restriction or limitation that the Governor thinks fit.
- (c) An approval issued under paragraph 67.53(a)(3) is subject to the holder retaining authorisation in that Contracting State.
- (d) An approval may be valid for a period not exceeding 5 years.

67.55 Aeromedical Examiners - conditions of approval

In addition to any specific conditions imposed, the approval of an Aeromedical Examiner under paragraph 67.53 is subject to the general conditions that that person:

- (a) observes the Code of Ethics of the Medical Association in the Contracting State or State of registration as appropriate; and
- (b) undertakes any continuing training in aviation medicine that may be required by and according to a course or system acceptable to the Governor; and
- (c) shall tell the Governor in writing within 5 working days of being notified by the holder of a medical certificate under paragraph 67.211 about a medically significant condition which the holder has.

67.57 Approval of Aeromedical Ophthalmologists

- (a) A person may be approved to be an Aeromedical Ophthalmologist subject to:
 - (1) having specialist qualifications in ophthalmology acceptable to the Governor; and
 - (2) having received training acceptable to the Governor in aviation medicine; or
 - (3) being authorised in a Contracting State as a medical examiner for the purposes of ICAO Annex 1; or
 - (4) occupying a particular office or position from time to time, or performing the duties of a particular office or position from time to time and subject to that person continuing to do so.
- (b) Approval may be subject to any condition, restriction or limitation that the Governor thinks fit.
- (c) An approval issued under paragraph 67.57(a)(3), is subject to the holder retaining authorisation in that Contracting State.
- (d) An approval may be valid for a period not exceeding 5 years.

67.59 Aeromedical Ophthalmologists - conditions of approval

In addition to any specific conditions imposed, the approval of an Aeromedical Ophthalmologist under paragraph 67.57 is subject to the general conditions that that person:

- (a) observes the Code of Ethics of the Medical Association in the Contracting State or State of registration as appropriate; and
- (b) undertakes any continuing training in aviation medicine and ophthalmology that may be required by and according to a course or system acceptable to the Governor; and
- (c) shall tell the Governor in writing within 5 working days of being notified by the holder of a medical certificate under paragraph 67.211 about a medically significant condition which the holder has.

67.63 Revocation of approval

- (a) An approval as an Aeromedical Examiner or Aeromedical Ophthalmologist may be revoked if:
 - (1) that person ceases to be a medical practitioner; or
 - (2) that person contravenes a condition to which the approval is subject; or

- (3) that person asks the Governor in writing to cancel the approval; or
 - (4) in the case of an approval under paragraph 67.53(a)(4) or 67.57(a)(4) if the organisation or body of which the office or position specified forms part asks the Governor in writing to revoke the approval.
- (b) When an Aeromedical Examiner or Aeromedical Ophthalmologist ceases to be a medical practitioner, the approval is taken to be revoked at the time of ceasing to be registered or licensed as a medical practitioner.

67.69 Suspension of approval

- (a) An approval under this Subpart may be suspended if the Governor has reason to believe that continued approval may be detrimental to the interests of aviation safety.
- (b) In the case of an approval under paragraph 67.53(a)(4) or 67.57(a)(4) such an approval may be suspended by written notice to the body or organisation of which the office or position forms part, that the approval is not in effect while that person holds or performs the duties of the office or position, if a person recognised as an Aeromedical Examiner under paragraph 67.53(a)(4) or an Aeromedical Ophthalmologist under paragraph 67.57(a)(4) contravenes a condition to which the approval is subject.

Subpart C - Issue of medical certificates

67.101 Purpose

This Subpart sets out the requirements and standards for the issue of different classes of medical certificate.

67.103 Classes of medical certificate

The 3 classes of medical certificate are:

- (a) Class 1 medical certificate, which apply to holders of, or applicants for:
 - (1) commercial pilot licence (aeroplane or helicopter); and
 - (2) airline transport pilot licence (aeroplane or helicopter); and
 - (3) flight engineer.
- (b) Class 2 medical certificate, which apply to holders of, or applicants for a private pilot licence (aeroplane or helicopter).
- (c) Class 3 medical certificate, which apply to holders of, or applicants for, air traffic controller licences.

Note: Refer to ICAO Document 8984 for the relevant Medical Standards.

67.105 Application for a medical certificate

- (a) A person may apply to the Governor in the approved form for the issue of a medical certificate of any class.
- (b) If a fee is payable for the issue of the certificate, no certificate shall be issued until the fee is paid.

67.107 Evidence of identity

- (a) An Aeromedical Examiner shall require a person who has applied for a medical certificate to produce evidence of identity at the time of examination.
- (b) A medical examination shall not be conducted under this Part until the person produces the evidence of identity.

67.109 Issue of medical certificates

- (a) Subject to paragraphs 67.109(a)(2) and 67.109(a)(3), a person who applies to the Governor for the issue of a medical certificate in a particular class and who meets the medical standard for that Class set out in ICAO

Doc 8984, Part 3 shall be issued with a medical certificate of that Class provided that:

- (1) the person has undergone the relevant examinations; and
 - (2) each of those examinations is carried out by an Aeromedical Examiner who is qualified to carry out the examination and who is according to the circumstances either:
 - (i) approved under Part 67 Subpart B; or
 - (ii) a medical practitioner or specialist whom the Governor has directed may carry out medical examinations for the purposes of this Subpart or by whom the Governor has directed that the person be assessed; and
 - (3) the person answers every question asked by the Aeromedical Examiner that the Aeromedical Examiner considers necessary for the Aeromedical Examiner to decide whether the person meets the relevant medical standard; and
 - (4) subject to paragraph 67.109(b), the person authorises the disclosure to the Governor and the Aeromedical Examiner of any information about the person that may help the Aeromedical Examiner to decide whether the person meets that medical standard, being information that is held by any of the following:
 - (i) a medical practitioner;
 - (ii) any other person or organisation (including a hospital) that has made a physical, psychological or psychiatric examination of the person;
 - (iii) any other person or organisation (including a hospital) that has treated the person for a medically significant condition;
 - (iv) an employer (including a former employer) of the person;
 - (v) any other person, body or authority (including a police force or police service) and, subject to appropriate legislation that holds information of that kind.
- (b) An authorisation under paragraph 67.109(a)(4) does not require a person, body or organisation to disclose:
- (1) information that was collected for use as evidence in legal proceedings, and has not been tendered and admitted as evidence in a court; or
 - (2) information that could not, because of appropriate legislation, be given in evidence in proceedings to which that Part applies; or
 - (3) information that under law shall not be disclosed.
- (c) A medical certificate will not be issued if the Governor has reason to believe that the person:
- (1) has knowingly or recklessly made a false or misleading statement in relation to the person's application for a medical certificate; or
 - (2) does not satisfy the requirements of paragraph 67.109(a).

67.111 Medical certificate conditions

- (a) The Governor may issue a medical certificate to a person subject to any condition that is necessary in the interests of the safety of air navigation, having regard to the medical condition of the person.
- (b) A condition to which a medical certificate is subject shall be set out in the certificate.

67.113 Refusal to issue a medical certificate

A person who has been refused the issue of a medical certificate shall be informed in writing of the refusal and of:

- (a) the reasons for not issuing the certificate; and
- (b) if the person fails to meet the relevant medical standard, the reasons for the failure.

Subpart D - Conditions applicable to medical certificate holders

67.201 Purpose

This Subpart sets out the requirements governing conditions which apply to holders of all medical certificates.

67.203 General requirement

A person shall not contravene a condition subject to which a medical certificate is issued and shall comply with any applicable requirements in this Subpart.

67.205 Correcting lenses

- (a) In addition to any condition imposed under paragraph 67.111, a medical certificate granted to a person who needs correcting lenses to satisfy the requirements of ICAO Doc. 8984, Part 3 is subject to the conditions set out in paragraphs 67.205(b) and (d).
- (b) The person shall use those correcting lenses while exercising the privileges of a licence for which the certificate is required.
- (c) If the person is the holder of, or an applicant for, a licence for which they are required to meet Class 1 or Class 2 medical standard, the correcting lenses may be a pair of spectacles or a combination of contact lenses and a pair of spectacles.
- (d) A person to whom paragraph 67.205(c) applies shall have, within reach, a spare pair of correcting lenses that they require to meet the relevant medical standard when performing duties
 - (1) essential to the operation of an aircraft during flight time; or
 - (2) essential to air traffic control operations.

67.207 Provision of ophthalmic reports

In addition to any condition imposed under paragraph 67.111, a person granted a medical certificate whose uncorrected visual acuity in either eye is worse than 6/60 shall provide the Governor with a full ophthalmic report for both eyes every 5 years.

67.209 Pregnancy – Class 1 and 2 Certificate Holders

- (a) Subject to paragraphs 67.209(b) and (c), when the holder of a flight crew licence is aware of being pregnant:
 - (1) the medical certificate is deemed to be suspended; and

- (2) she shall inform the Governor as soon as possible.
- (b) The medical certificate may be reinstated from the end of the 12th week of gestation by the Governor subject to the certificate holder being pronounced fit by an authorised Aeromedical Examiner. Reinstatement of a medical certificate may be subject to any limitations or restrictions notified by the Governor.
- (c) Notwithstanding paragraph 67.209(b), the medical certificate is suspended from the end of the 26th week of gestation or after delivery, termination or miscarriage until assessed fit again by an Aeromedical Examiner.

67.210 Pregnancy – Class 3 certificate holders

- (a) Subject to paragraphs 67.210(b) and (c), when the holder of an Air Traffic Control Licence is aware of being pregnant:
 - (1) the medical certificate is deemed to be suspended; and
 - (2) she shall inform the Governor as soon as possible.
- (b) The medical certificate may be reinstated by the Governor subject to the certificate holder being pronounced fit by an authorised Aeromedical Examiner. Reinstatement of a medical certificate may be subject to any limitations or restrictions notified by the Governor.
- (c) Notwithstanding paragraph 67.210(b), the medical certificate is suspended from the end of the 34th week of gestation or after delivery, termination or miscarriage until assessed fit again by an Aeromedical Examiner.

67.211 Obligation to inform the Governor of change in medical condition

- (a) In this paragraph, a reference to an Aeromedical Examiner includes, in relation to a medically significant condition that affects a person's vision, an Aeromedical Ophthalmologist.
- (b) If the holder of a medical certificate issued under this Part becomes aware of having a medically significant condition not already disclosed to the Governor, and the condition continues for longer than 21 days, the holder shall tell the Governor or an Aeromedical Examiner about the condition as soon as practicable after the end of the 21 days.
- (c) If the holder of a medical certificate becomes aware of having a medically significant condition referred to in paragraph 67.211(b) or 67.211(c), the holder shall not carry out any function authorised by a personnel licence for which the medical certificate is required until an Aeromedical Examiner certifies that the holder can safely carry out such a function.

67.213 Examination of medical certificate holders

- (a) If so required by the Governor, in the interests of the safety of air navigation, the holder of a medical certificate shall demonstrate:
- (1) that the holder continues to meet the relevant medical standard; or
 - (2) that the holder's holding the certificate does not adversely affect the safety of air navigation.
- (b) To comply with paragraph 67.213(a), the certificate holder shall do either or both of the following as required by the Governor:
- (1) submit to a relevant examination carried out by a medical practitioner, specialist psychiatrist, clinical psychologist, audiologist, optometrist, orthoptist, orthotist, occupational therapist, specialist prosthetist or similar practitioner; and
 - (2) authorise the disclosure to the Governor of any information about the holder, held by a person or body referred to in paragraph 67.213(c), that may help the Governor to decide whether:
 - (i) the certificate holder continues to meet that medical standard; or
 - (ii) the certificate holder may adversely affect the safety of air navigation.
- (c) The persons and bodies referred to in paragraph 67.213(b) are the following:
- (1) medical practitioner, specialist psychiatrist, clinical psychologist, audiologist, optometrist, orthoptist, orthotist, occupational therapist, specialist prosthetist or similar practitioner who has examined or treated the holder; and
 - (2) any other person or organisation (including a hospital) that has made a physical, psychological or psychiatric examination of the holder; and
 - (3) any other person or organisation (including a hospital) that has treated the holder for a medically significant condition; and
 - (4) an employer (including a former employer) of the holder.

67.215 Medical certificates - suspension

A medical certificate may be suspended by the Governor:

- (a) if the holder contravenes a condition to which the certificate is subject; or
- (b) if the holder contravenes paragraph 67.211; or
- (c) pending a relevant examination, or disclosure of information to the Governor under paragraph 67.109 or 67.213; or

- (d) if the holder fails to comply, when required to do so, with the provisions of paragraph 67.213.

67.217 Medical certificates - revocation

A medical certificate may be revoked by the Governor if:

- (a) the holder contravenes a condition to which the certificate is subject; or
- (b) the holder contravenes paragraph 67.211; or
- (c) the holder fails to comply, when required to do so, with the provisions of paragraph 67.213
- (d) the holder of a medical certificate fails to meet the relevant medical standard for that certificate.

Subpart E - Validity period of medical certificates

67.251 Purpose

This Subpart sets out the method for determining the validity period of a medical certificate provided that it is not suspended or has been revoked.

67.253 Period in force

(a) In this paragraph:

appropriate day, for a medical certificate, means:

- (1) for a medical certificate issued to a person who has never held a medical certificate - the day on which the relevant examination of the person is completed; or
- (2) for a new medical certificate issued to a person who holds a medical certificate that is in force:
 - (i) if the relevant examination of the person for the purpose of the issue of the new certificate is completed more than 28 days before his or her current certificate is due to expire - the day on which the examination is completed; or
 - (ii) if the relevant examination of the person for the purpose of the issue of the new certificate is completed not more than 28 days before his or her current certificate is due to expire - the day on which the current certificate is due to expire; and
- (3) for a new medical certificate issued to a person who does not hold a medical certificate that is in force but who has held a medical certificate that has expired - the day on which the relevant examination of the person for the purpose of the issue of the new certificate is completed.

Examples:

1. A person who has never held a medical certificate has an examination for the issue of a medical certificate on 1 January 2001. The appropriate day for the certificate is 1 January 2001.
2. A person who holds a medical certificate that is due to expire on 1 January 2002 has an examination for a new certificate on 1 November 2001. The appropriate day for the new certificate is 1 November 2001.
3. A person who holds a medical certificate that is due to expire on 1 January 2002 has an examination for a new certificate on 20 December 2001. The appropriate day for the new certificate is 1 January 2002.

4. A person who held a medical certificate that expired on 1 January 2001 has an examination for a new certificate on 1 March 2001. The appropriate day for the new certificate is 1 March 2001.
- (b) A medical certificate comes into force on its appropriate day.
 - (c) Subject to paragraph 67.253(d), a medical certificate remains in force for the period set out on the certificate, being a period of not more than:
 - (1) in the case of a Class 1 medical certificate:
 - (i) if the holder of the certificate is less than 40 years old when the certificate is issued 12 months after the appropriate day; or
 - (ii) if the holder of the certificate is 40 years old or older when the certificate is issued 6 months after the appropriate day; and
 - (2) in the case of a Class 2 medical certificate:
 - (i) if the holder of the certificate is less than 40 years old when the certificate is issued 24 months after the appropriate day; or
 - (ii) if the holder of the certificate is 40 years old or older when the certificate is issued 12 months after the appropriate day; and
 - (3) in the case of a Class 3 medical certificate:
 - (i) if the holder of the certificate is less than 40 years old when the certificate is issued 24 months after the appropriate day; or
 - (ii) if the holder of the certificate is 40 years old or older when the certificate is issued 12 months after the appropriate day; and
 - (d) A medical certificate expires:
 - (1) at the end of the period set out on the certificate; or
 - (2) if the Governor extends the period during which the certificate remains in force - at the end of that extended period; or
 - (3) if a new certificate is issued to a person who holds a current medical certificate, and the appropriate day for the new certificate occurs before the current certificate is due to expire under paragraph 67.253(d)(1) or 67.253(d)(2) on the appropriate day for the new certificate.

END