

# The Undiscovered Country

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MBBS MAVMed FACASM DipOccMed AFRACMA PGCAeroRet MRCGP FRACGP DRCOG



**ESAM 2017** 



# Denver, Colorado, USA









# Disclaimer

- Any financial interest in this presentation has escaped my notice
- The views expressed are my own, and do not represent policy or opinions of the Civil Aviation Safety Authority of Australia



The undiscover'd country, from whose bourn No traveller returns - puzzles the will, And makes us rather bear those ills we have Than fly to others that we know not of...

### William Shakespeare

Hamlet Act III, Scene 1



Oz is Different!

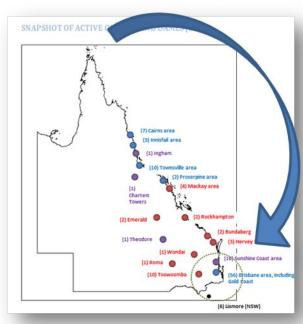
# THE AUSTRALIAN CONTEXT



# **Our Examiners**

2,800 km

- 729 Designated Aviation Medical Examiners
- 133 Overseas DAME's
- Require Certificate in Aviation
   Medicine: 2 week course
- Focus on EXAMINATION

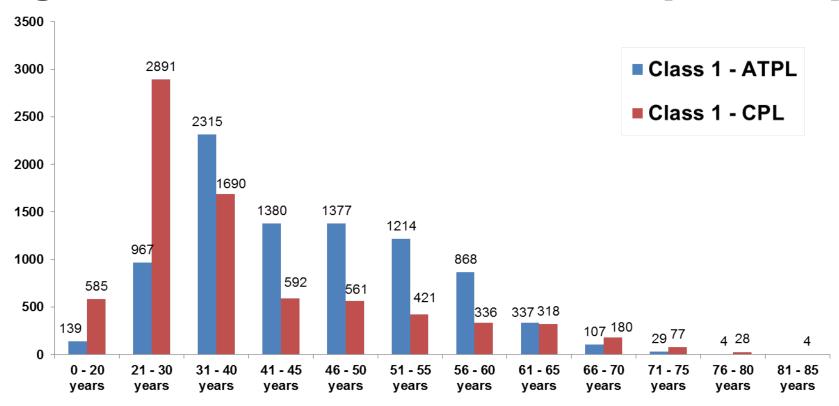


# Our Pilots and Controllers (2015 – 16)

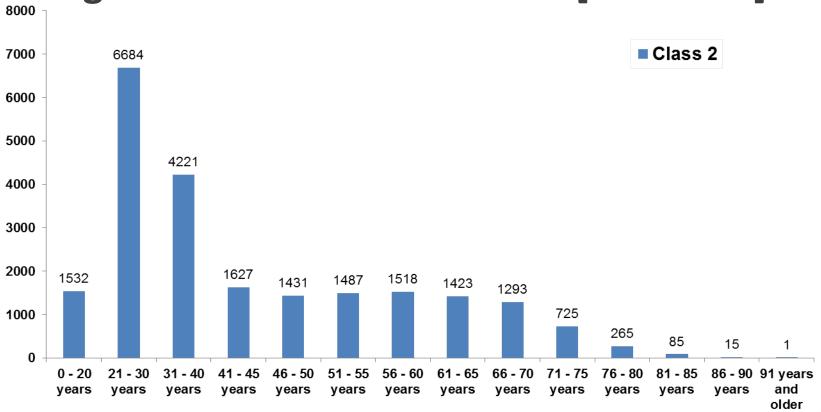
- 30,547 pilot licence holders
- 26,226 medical certificates issued
- 164 medical certificates refused
- Respond to approx 80 phonecalls/day

And there is no discrimination permitted on the basis of age alone.

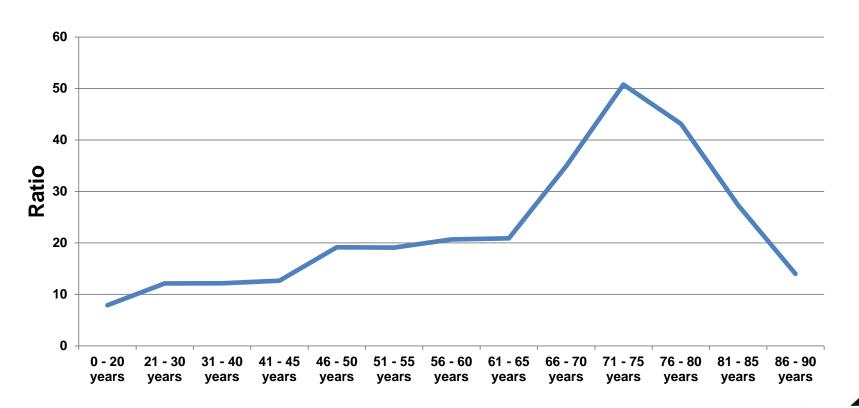
# Age Distribution: Class 1 CPL & ATPL [2016 -17]



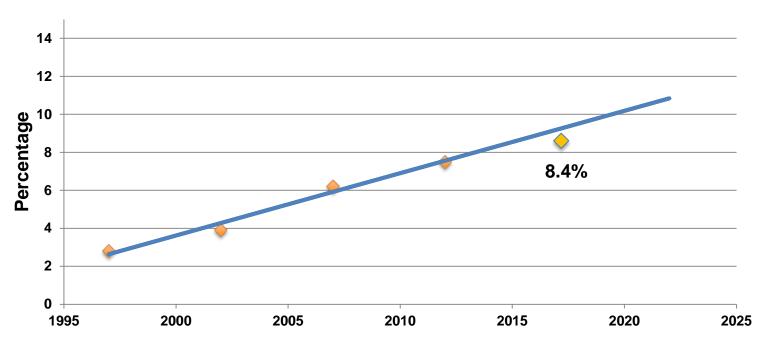
# Age Distribution: Class 2 PPL [2016 - 17]



# **Gender Distribution: Male/Female Ratio [2017]**

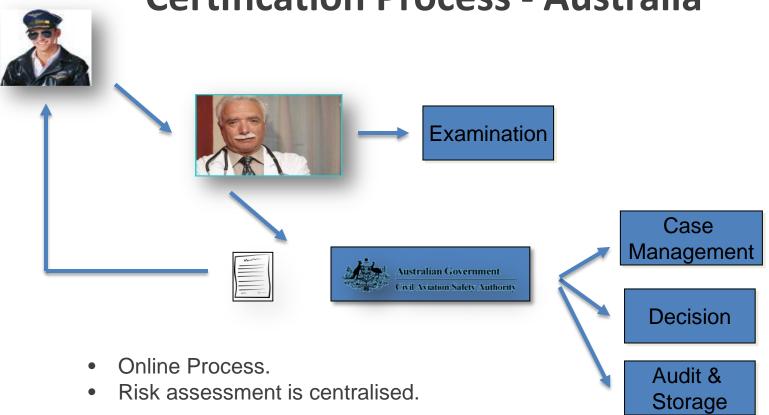


# Trends in the Over-60's



From 1 Jul 1997 until 1 Jul 2012 the percentage of Class 1 applicants over 60 has increased from 2.8% to 7.5%.

# **Certification Process - Australia**







### **Periodic Tests**

Class 1 and 3

- Cardiac risk @5Y to 60, then annual
- ECG @2Y to 40 then annual
- Eyes @2Y from 60
- Audio @5Y

Class 2 None mandatory

### **Aviation Medicine Contacts**

Av Med Switchboard: (02) 6217 1641 Av Med Email: avmed@casa.gov.au

**DAME Liaison** 

Direct line: (02) 6217 1170 Email: dame.liaison@casa.gov.au MRS Online Helpline: 0434 076 851

(9am-5pm, 7 days)

CASA (cost of local call)

131 757

### CASA medical processing fees

As at 1 May 2011

Processing Fee – Original/renewal \$75
Provision of a duplicate certificate \$25
Extension of medical certificate \$50
Reconsideration of a CASA decision (storm 047 required) \$150

Minimum Class for Licence type

Licence type	Class 1	Class 2	Class 3
SPL - Student Pilot Licence			
PPL - Private Pilot Licence			
CPL - Commercial Pilot Licence	¥		
ATPL - Airline Transport Pilot Licence	•		
FLTENG - Flight Engineer			
ATCO - Air Traffic Control Officer			
FROL - Flight Radio Operator Licence			
CPB - Commercial Pilot Balloons			
FSO - Flight Service Officer			
Validity Periods (in Months)			
< 40 yrs old*	12	48	24
>40 yrs old*	12	24	24
>60 yrs old (applies to ATPL only)	6		

### Special Reports & Tests

Licence	Age (yrs)	Ser., Lips & Bl. Gl	Audio	Eye	ECG	CVD Risk Score*
INITIAL ISSU	Æ					
Class 1	All		•			
Class 2		No additional	tests required	unless clinic	ally indicated	
Class 3	All		•			
RENEWALS						
	25	•			7.6	
	30					
	32					
	34				•	
	35	•			Ti Ti	
	36					
	38					
	40					
	45		*			
	50	•				
	55	•	•			
Class 1 &	60				An ECG is required yearly from age 40 to 80 for Class 1 & every 2 years for class 3	Calculate each year over 60
Class 1 &	62					
Oldasa U	64			•		
	65					
	66			•		
	68	To be done				
	70	each year over 60 years	•.			
	72	over 60 years				
	74			•		
	75					
	76					
	78					
	80+	Additional requ	irements advise			
Class 2	2000	No additional	tests required	Lunless clinic	ally indicated	b

<sup>\*</sup> NOTE - Diabetics/impaired glucose tolerance to have yearly CVD Risk Score

### Cardiovascular Assessment

- Framingham based [Anderson 1991]
- Limitations:
  - **USA** population
  - Polynesian and Asian morbidity different
  - No family history
- Incorporates cardio and cerebrovascular risks
- Functional assessment (angios are poor discriminators of risk)





### Coronary Heart Disease Risk Factor Prediction Chart (CRI)

FEM	IALE	MALE		HDL Cholesterol		Total Cholesterol		Systolic BP		Other	
Age	Pts	Age	Pts	HDL-C	Pts	Total-C	Pts	SBP	Pts	Others	Pts
30	-12	30	-2	0.65-0.68	7	3.60-3.99	-3	98-104	-2	Cigarettes	4
31	-11	31	-1	0.69-0.76	6	4.00-4.30	-2	105-112	-1	Diabetic (M)	3
32	-10	32-33	0	0.77-0.84	5	4.31-4.69	-1	113-120	0	Diabetic (F)	6
33	-8	34	1	0.85-0.90	4	4.70-5.19	0	121-129	1	ECG-LVH	9
34	-6	35-36	2	0.91-0.99	3	5.20-5.69	1	130-139	2	(0 points assigned t	
35	-5	37-38	3	1.00-1.09	2	5.70-619	2	140-149	3	negative answer)  NOTE: IFG or IGT are countries diabetes for this calculation	
36	4	39	4	1.10-1.19	1	6.20-6.79	3	150-160	4		
37	-3	40-41	5	1.20-1.30	0	6.80-7.49	4	161-172	5		
38	-2	42-43	6	1.31-1.43	-1	7.50-8.19	5	173-185	6		
39	-1	44-45	7	1.44-1.56	-2	8.20-8.55	6				
40	0	46-47	8	1.57-1.70	-3						
41	1	48-49	9	1.71-1.89	-4						
2-43	2	50-51	10	1.90-2.07	-5						
44	3	52-54	11	2.08-2.25	-6						
5-46	4	55-56	12	2.26-2.49	-7						
7-48	5	57-59	13								
9-50	6	60-61	14		Use this profile for professional pilots 5 yearly (or private pilots,						
1-52	7	62-64	15	if clinically indicated) and every year for pilots over 60 years of age  Sum Points for all Risk Factors							
3-55	8	65-67	16								
6-60	9	68-70	17	Age ( ) + HDL-C ( ) + Total-C ( ) + SBP ( ) + Smoker ( ) + Diabetes ( ) + ECG-VVH ( ) = Point Total							
1-67	10	71-73	18	NOTE: Min	us points sub	tract from total					
8-74	11	74	19	For Stre	ss ECG if						

If LBBB needs stress Echo or Perfusion Scan

Coronary Heart Disease Risk Factor Prediction Chart Image 1 of 2

CLOSE X

# The "Medical" Evaluates:

- 1. Functional ability to conduct aviation tasks
- Effect of aviation on condition
  - i.e. Assessment of conditions which might be aggravated by the work environment
- Effect of condition on aviation
  - i.e. Assess impact of condition on human performance and/or flight safety
- 4. Stability of condition

Condition must be stable for the period of the certification

CASR Part 67: Are they "Safety-relevant"?

### COMMENTARY

### Aeromedical Decision Making: From Principles to Practice

POOSIAN NAVATHE, MICHAEL DRANE, AND CLAUDE PRITTNEE

NAMETH P. DRANG M. PERTNER C. Armondical decision makingfrom principles to practice. Aviat Space Environ Med 2012; 85: 170-80.

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A VIATON MEDICASI literature includes books on diseased authors medicare (V) which not height in identifying the issues and providing gradates transfer of purpers on aeromedical decision making (ADM), overling various appeter of ADM, decisions involving civicusture (2.4), decisions involving pathological conditions (2.4), decisions involving pathological conditions (2.4), and physiological problems in the aerompace of the condition of the condition of the condi-

This paper limits itself to negulatory assumentical deteinion making, which requires that the risk of singapartics and consequences of medical conditions are demonstrated within from a civil available perspective—and therefore written from a civil available perspective—and therefore refers to the issuance of an availation medical certificate in a civil availant negulatory framework—it is applicable to other regulatory arriversoments such as military flight to other regulatory arriversoments such as military flight in ment of any filterna for duty determination.

ment of any fitness for duty determination. While the principles of rish nanapormal are well ensurciated in the risk management standard U2, there enmains a need to ranslate these high level objectives site of a workship process. In principle, if the assessed risk in less than the acceptable risk criterion, then a mediant certificate can be knowled. Whe assessed risk is greater than the acceptable risk criterion, then are mediant than the acceptable risk criterion, then are mediant has the acceptable risk criterion, then are mediant to have been acceptable to the consequence of the risk. Where, (16) identifies requisitive parameted devision-making as an evidence based risk management process. We have modified Sackeris (10) definition of ovidence based medicine to define evidence based ADM as "The coracitions, explicit, indicions use of the current best oxidence in making decisions about the aeromodical certification integrating practitions of the properties with the contengenting permittence clinical expertise with knowleedge of potential interactions with the aviation environmentant both servidence from systematic research."

### Definition of Risk

Risk of incapacitation arises from reduced performance to an extent that aviation safety is affected. Incapacitation risks can be sudden or subtle in time, and partial or listal in extent.

All references in this paper are to "absolute" risk, which is risk of developing an incapacitating condition over a time period, rather than to "relative risk, which is used to compare the risk in two different groups of people. Importantly in the aviation literature, risk is always referred to as shoulter risk ja sevidenced by the so called "35" rule (14)" and in sost modern scientific illerature, risk is referred to as relative task (RSI) or as colds ratios

(OR), which is another way of presenting a relative risk. In this paper, the ancesed risk is referred to as 'rase risk,' risk following treatment to mitigate likelihood in referred to as 'risk following likelihood modification,' and risk following treatment to mitigate consequence is referred to as 'risk following consequence modification.'

### Functional Conscin

Before any certification decision can be made, an asassument of the functional capacity of the applicant is made to idetermine that it is adequate for the class of medical certificate applied for, and the type of aircraft or operations desired to be performed. Where there is

From the Olline of Aviation Mediator, Civil Aviation Safety Authority, Casherra, Australia.

This manuscrips was received for review in October 2012. It was accepted for publication in September 2013.

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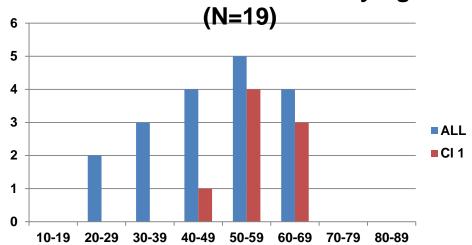
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Aristian, Space, and Environmental Medicine • Vol. 85, No. 5 • May 201

Navathe P, Drane M, Preitner C. Aeromedical decision making: from principles to practice. Aviat Space Environ Med. 2014 May;85(5):576–80.

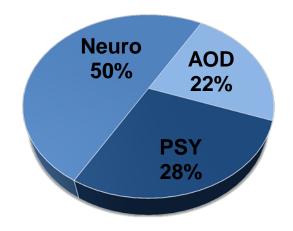
# **Cancellations (of Valid Certificate)**

### **Number of Cancellations by Age**



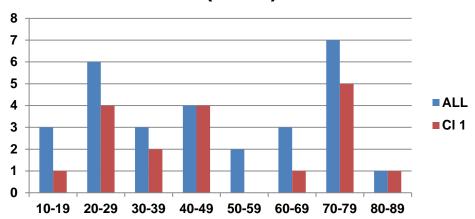
All Class 1 cancellations were for psychiatric or neurological reasons.

### **Cancellation: Pathology**

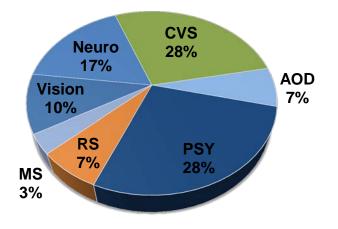


# **Certificate Refusals (New Application)**

# Number of Refusals by Age (N=29)



### **Refusals: Pathology**



# THE CHALLENGES OF AGEING PILOTS

# The Challenges of Ageing Pilots

- Co-morbidities increase
- Polypharmacy increases
- Complications and side-effects increase
- Sensitivity to stressors increases (Reduced resilience)
- Cognitive changes
  - Neuroplasticity
  - Insight
  - Cognitive and executive function
- Experience: "I've been teaching this for years..?"

## **Co-Morbidities**

Definition: 2 or more diseases.

### In Australia:

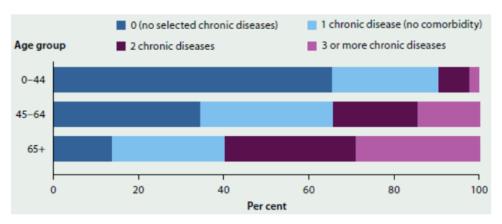
65+yr: 60% have co-morbid condition.
 0–44yr: 9.7%

• Females : Males 25%: 21%

• Low: High SEG 30%: 19%

• Remote : Cities 28%: 21%

### Comorbidity of selected chronic diseases, by age, 2014-15



*Note:* The selected chronic diseases are: arthritis, asthma, back pain and problems, cancer, cardiovascular disease, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, diabetes, and mental health conditions.

Sources: ABS 2015. National Health Survey: first results 2014-15. ABS cat. no. 4364.0.55.001. Canberra: ABS.

# **Polypharmacy**

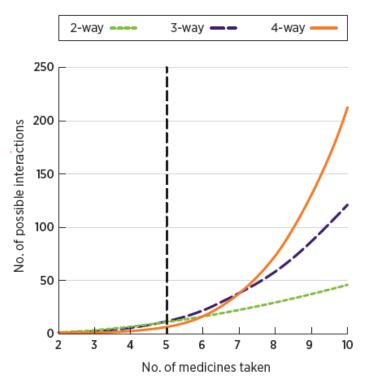
Definition: The use of five or more drugs.

Polypharmacy in Australia:

• 65 – 74yr 50%

• Over 75 66%

Leads to an exponential increase in drug interactions



Ferner RE, Aronson JK. Communicating information about drug safety. BMJ. 2006 Jul 15;333(7559):143–5.

# Performance Issues and the "Data Problem"

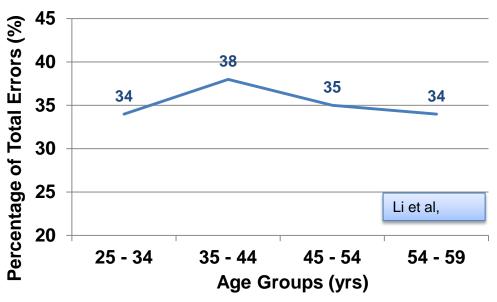
Conflicting results not helped by definition of "Aged"!



# Younger "Aged" Pilots!

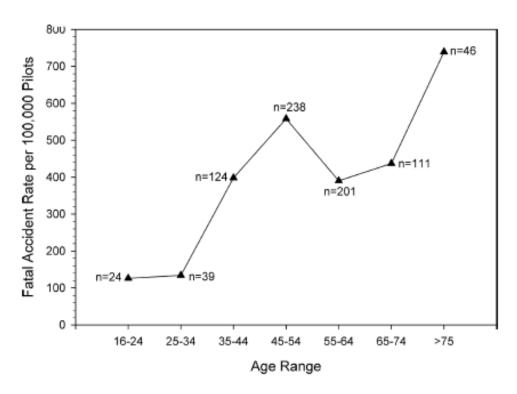
- NTSB data
- 25 59 years
- Accidents 1983 2002
- Proportion with contribution from "Pilot Error"

### **Pilot Error at Different Age-groups**



Li G, Grabowski JG, Baker SP, Rebok GW. Pilot error in air carrier accidents: does age matter? Aviat Space Environ Med. 2006 Jul;77(7):737-41.

# Accidents in Light Twins 2002 – 2011



Shao BS, Guindani M, Boyd DD. Causes of fatal accidents for instrument-certified and non-certified private pilots. Accid Anal Prev. 2014 Nov;72:370-5.

# Performance Issues and the "Data Problem"

- Conflicting results not helped by definition of "Aged"!
- Many clinical trials under-represent older people, and exclude those with co-morbidities. Evidence is a challenge!
- "Sundowner's Syndrome" Performance varies over the 24 hour period. With elder drivers, there is a disproportionately higher rate of injury due to motor vehicle accidents during the early evening time period compared with younger and middle-aged drivers. [Renner CH et al 2011]

# **Other Medical Limitations**

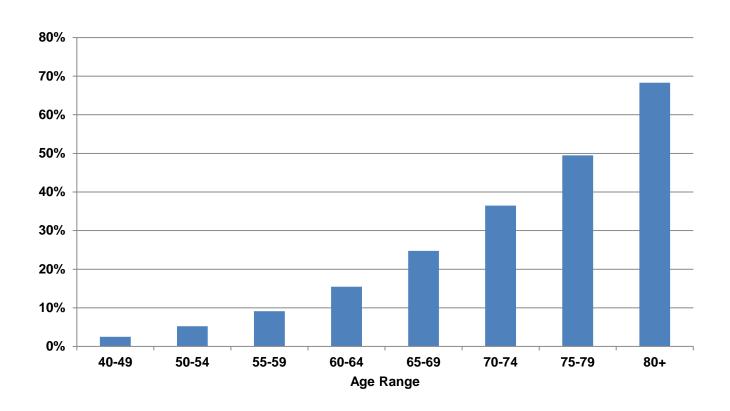
- Cardiovascular Disease: >60yr Incapacitation exceeds 1% p.a.
- Vision. Glaucoma. Macular degeneration
- Hearing
- Agility: pre-flight aircraft, assist emergency egress

# Class 1 Cardiac Risk Assessment and Outcomes – CASA Data July 2014 – June 2015

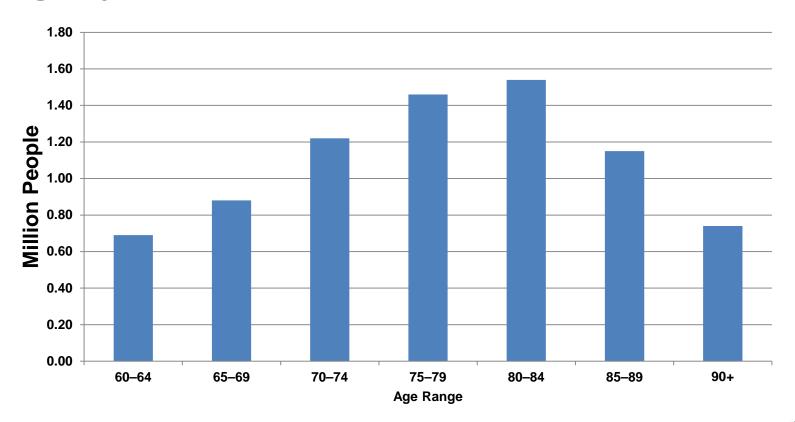
Medical Assessments	· ·	Refusals & suspensions for cardiovascular disease
17,007	757	5

Suspensions	
#1	Reversible ischaemia – known cardiovascular disease
Refusals	
#1	Myocardial infarction - implantable defibrillator [CRI = 20, ExECG -ve]
#2	Ventricular tachycardia – Ca breast / sarcoidosis / alcohol
#3	Atrial fibrillation & stroke – previously normal stress echo & angio
#4	Atrial fibrillation & stroke

# **Age-Specific Prevalence Rates for Cataracts [US 2010]**

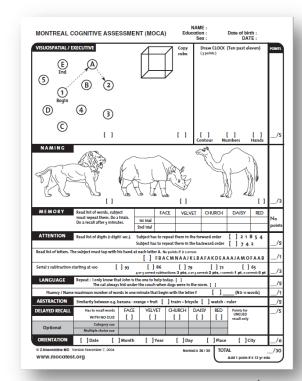


# **Age-Specific Incidence of Dementia [WHO 2015]**



# **Cognitive Assessment**

- Case by Case
- Risk Factors:
  - Polypharmacy
  - Co-morbidities e.g. cardiovascular, cancer and depression
- Assessment:
  - Montreal Cognitive Assessment (MOCA). Accept >25/30.
  - Flight review. (Biennial review is mandatory)
  - Psychogeriatrician if concerns



http://www.mocatest.org/

# **Opinion Piece: The Declaration**

- Is self-declaration a valid approach to aeromedical assessment?
  - Does an applicant have a good knowledge of a driving standard?
  - Does an applicant have any other competing "interests" in obtaining the permission?
  - Is INSIGHT and informed OBJECTIVITY guaranteed?
  - Are there any safety-relevant conditions of note where insight is impaired?
- Am I purely self-interested?

# **Hazard Awareness - Insight**

"while self-assessments of driving ability may be used by drivers to determine the degree to which they restrict their driving, the problem is that drivers have little insight into their own driving ability."

Horswill MS, Anstey KJ, Hatherly C, Wood JM, Pachana NA. Older drivers' insight into their hazard perception ability. Accid Anal Prev. 2011 Nov;43(6):2121–7.

# **My Opinion**

- The Aviation Medical Examiner has an important role
- Comprehensive medical history is essential
- "Education" alone is not the answer
- Age alone is a poor discriminator
- Flight reviews should be tailored to maturer pilot, and not undertaken by the lifelong buddy!
- Type of operation should be considered (Australian law constrains operational "consequence" mitigations)

# **The Public Opinion**



https://www.arrse.co.uk/community/threads/over-70-year-old-drivers.263897/

# **Questions and Comments?**





# **Accidents in Light Twins [Boyd 2015]**

