







Is My Patient Fit to Fly?

Dr Ben Johnston
Air NZ Aviation Medicine Unit





Overview

- Basic Physiology of Flight
- Air New Zealand MEDA process
- Assistance Available
- Specific Medical Conditions
- Other Considerations
 - In Flight Emergencies
 - Pilots as Patients







2 billion air travellers per annum











An increasing number of people travel with pre-existing medical conditions









Realities of Air Travel

- Fatigue and stress prior to trip
- Forgotten medications
- Interaction with alcohol









Factors to Consider

- Physiological changes of altitude
- Noise, vibration
- Low humidity
- Immobility, upright position
- Sleep deprivation and circadian disruption
- Long flight durations









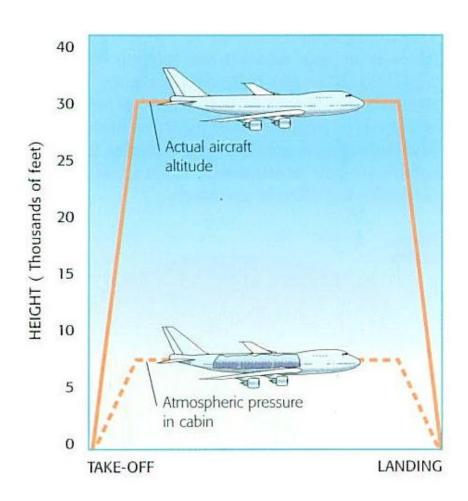
Basic Physiology of Flight





Altitude

- Flight Altitude: 28-40,000 ft
- Cabin Altitude: 5-8,000 ft
- Automatically controlled to maintain a safe & comfortable environment

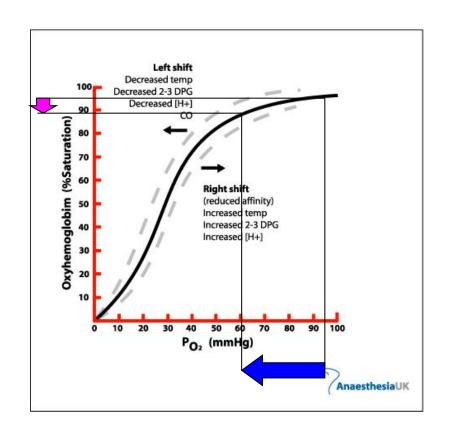






Cabin Altitude 8000 ft: Oxygen

- Ψ P_aO₂ 95 to 60mmHg
- Comparable to breathing 15% oxygen
 - Hypobaric hypoxia







- Pax with pre-existing cardiac, pulmonary or haematological disease
 - Reduced baseline tissue oxygenation
 - Reduced capacity to compensate for additional hypoxic stress

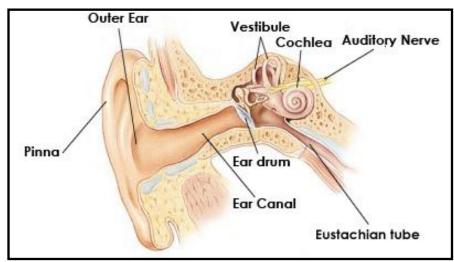




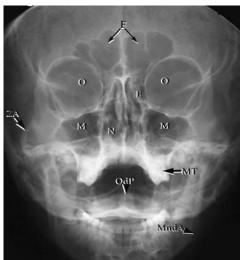


Gas Volume Changes

- Internal gas expansion and contraction
- Organ expansion or venting essential
 - Tissue stretched leading to pain, trauma











TAKE HOME MESSAGES

- Cabin altitude is approx comparable to breathing 15% O₂
 - Beware pre-existing cardiac, respiratory or haematological conditions
- Gases expand and contract up to 30%
 - Beware trapped gases due to illness, injury or treatment







MEDA Process



The MEDA process is

- A request for assistance for your patient
- Your opinion on medical fitness for proposed flight
 - Final decision rest with Air NZ
 - You can always call and discuss
- A system for managing air travel safely
 - Reduce risk of deterioration in flight, and aid treatment if deterioration occurs
 - Alerts the airline staff to the passenger's special requirements



The MEDA process is not....

- A limit on access to air travel
 - Very few pax are denied travel
 - Those that are deferred may often travel once stabilised
- A bureaucratic formality
- A breach of patient privacy
- An air ambulance service





MEDA Forms

- Access latest version online
 - Future changes pending

- Part 1: Pax or Agent to complete
- Part 2: Doctor to complete
 - 14 check boxes (Yes/No + details if required)
 - Pax/Doctor details, Medical details
 - Send to Paxcare
- Part 3: Guidelines for Doctors

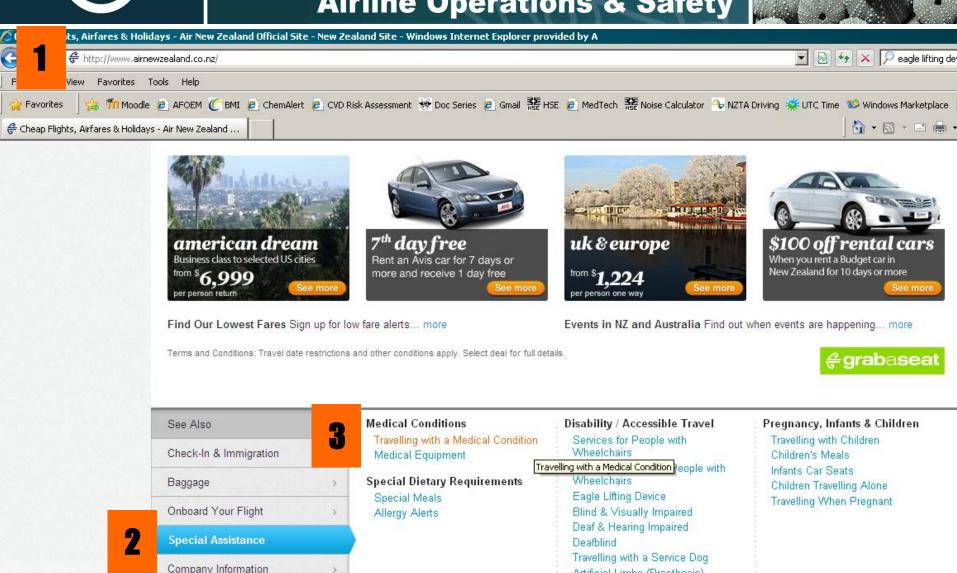


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Artificial Limbs (Prosthesis) Services for the Elderly Safety Assistant

Airline Operations & Safety



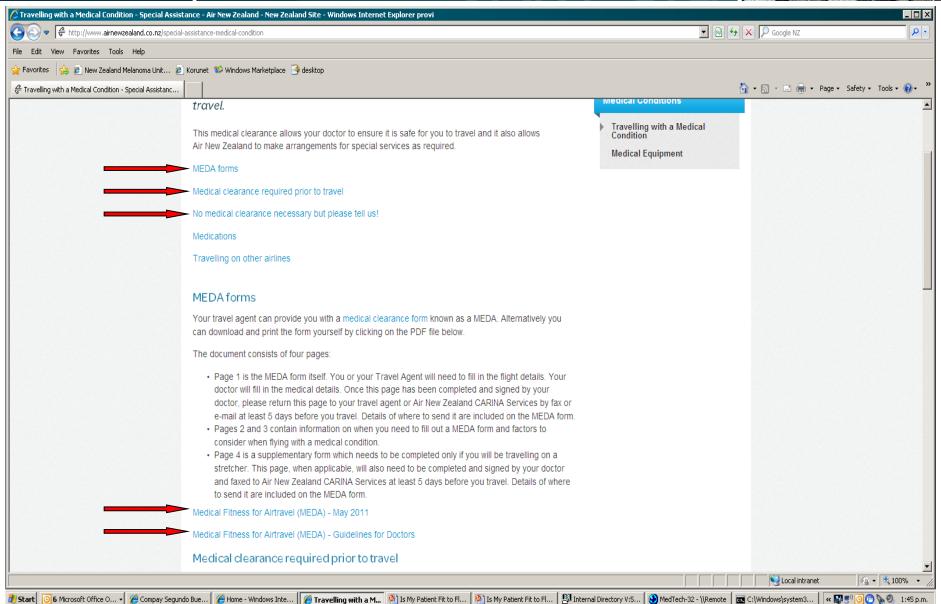




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Online Resources

- MEDA Form
- Guidelines for doctors





TAKE HOME MESSAGES

- Access MEDA forms on Air NZ Website
 - Don't print and photocopy old versions
- Please make them complete, accurate and LEGIBLE!!
- Include clear contact details
- Use MEDA Part 3: Guidelines for Doctors





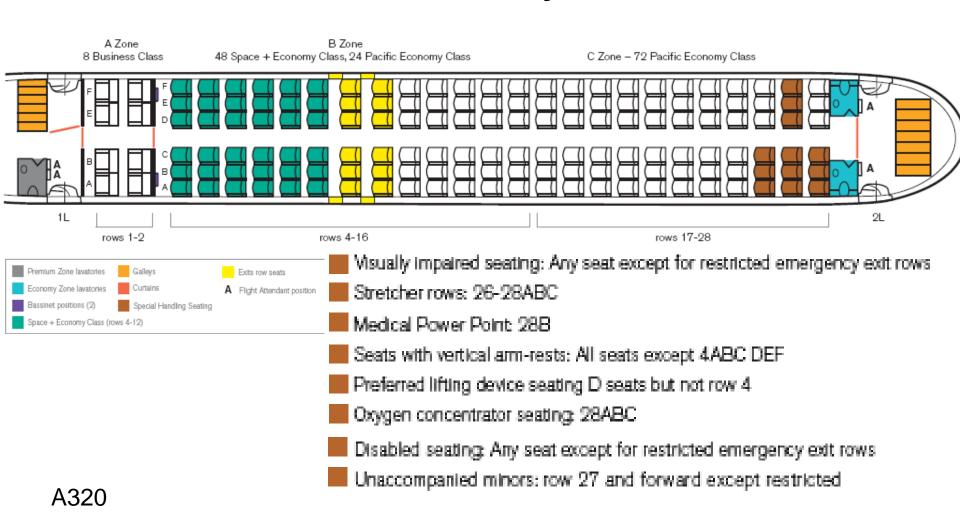
Assistance is Available

- Expert knowledge
 - Practical: Cabin Layout, Support, Early Boarding
 - Medical: Specialist Knowledge
- Special Equipment
 - Oxygen concentrators (Intl flights)
 - Mobility equipment
 - Stretcher



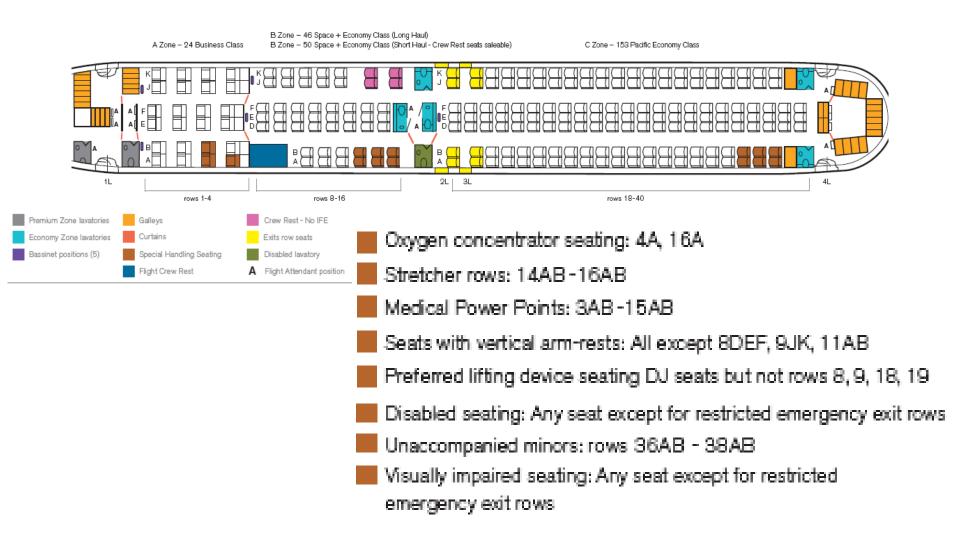


Cabin Layout













In-flight Oxygen

- Must be pre-arranged
- Emergency oxygen supply is for flight-related emergencies
 - E.g. Sudden decompression
 - Limited supply
 - Must not rely on this for pax
- Oxygen bottles vs oxygen concentrators









Oxygen concentrators

- Smaller, lighter
- Can be supplied by Air NZ
 - With sufficient notification
- Pulse delivery
 - Activated by initiation of breath (may not be suitable for those with poor respiratory effort)









Mobility Equipment

- Ambulift
- Wheelchairs
- Aisle Chairs













Additional Equipment

- Tetraplegic Torso Harness
- Slide Board & Sheet
- Eagle Lifting Device











29 OP O)

Stretchers

- International only
 - Most aircraft types
 - Most flights
- Medical escort required
 - Ambulance, transit O₂
 pax responsibility





Personal Medical Equipment

- Must be pre-approved via MEDA ≥48-72h prior
- Included in cabin baggage allowance
- Most require battery
 - Aircraft power supply 115V, 400Hz, US plug, limited medical outlets
- Oxygen
 - Domestic: pre-approved, source from BOC
 - Internationally: Air NZ Oxygen Concentrator
 - When pre-approved may use own
 - Transit O₂ pax responsibility
- CPAP





Aviation Medicine Unit







The Team

- Five doctors (3 FTE)
 - CMO Tim Sprott, Ben Johnston, Nicola Emslie,
 Alexandra Muthu, David Powell
- Five nurses (4 FTE, 1 in CHC)
- One administrator













Services and Functions

- Occupational and Environmental Medicine
 - All Air New Zealand Employees
 - Crew Health
 - Passenger Health
 - Pre-travel clearances: MEDA (Paxcare, AvMed)
 - Gate clearances (MedLink)
 - In-flight medical events (MedLink, AvMed)
 - Medical emergency planning and oversight





Contact Details

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In Flight Assistance

- Medlink via Sat Phone
- Physicians Kit
- Cabin Crew Training and Procedures
- More details in the session on in-flight emergencies!





TAKE HOME MESSAGES

- MEDA process is to facilitate safe travel
- Equipment and Expertise is available
- We will help even seriously ill pax fly
 - E.g. Palliative Care patients
- If in doubt, complete a MEDA
 - Accurate and complete







Specific Medical Conditions





Physiology aside...

"It's the **stability**, or instability, of someone's underlying condition that indicates the probability of a spontaneous event occurring while they are in the air."

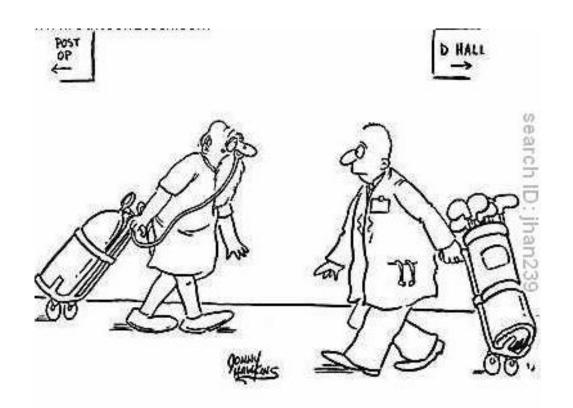
Dr David Smith, British Cardiovascular Society





Respiratory Disease

- Pneumothorax
- COPD
- Asthma
- LRTI







Rules of thumb

- At sea level, on air:
 - Can walk 50m on flat without SOB:
 - unlikely to need O₂
 - SaO₂ on the ground:
 - <93% may need O₂
 - <88% will need O₂
 - Indicate SaO₂ on MEDA









Pneumothorax

- Contra-indication to passenger air travel
- May expand up to 30%
- CXR required confirming full resolution
- Wait 14 days before travel







General Considerations

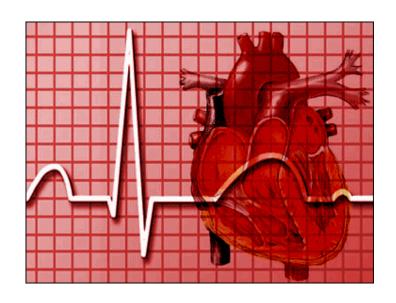
- Acute exacerbations (Asthma, COPD)
- Severity and stability
- Functional status (e.g. mobility)
- Infectious status
- Medications for self management to be carried on person





Cardiovascular disease

- Myocardial infarctions
- Angina
- Cardiac Failure
- Valvular heart disease
- Post-surgical travel







Myocardial Infarction:

British Cardiothoracic Society Guidelines

- High risk patients = EF<40% with signs and symptoms of heart failure or requiring further investigation, revascularization or device therapy
 - Discuss with AvMed Unit
- Moderate risk = EF>40%, no evidence heart failure, inducible ischaemia or arrhythmia
 - Delay travel ≥10d
- Low risk = 1st cardiac event, uncomplicated, age<65, successful reperfusion, EF>45%
 - Consider travel ≥ 3d
 - Emergency repatriation earlier with AvMed approval, O₂ and escort





General Considerations

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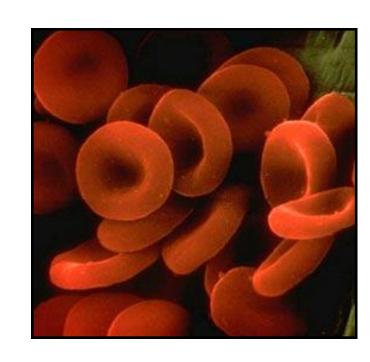






Haematological conditions

- Generally fit to fly if Hb≥90g/L
 - Chronic compensated disease consider Hb ≥80g/L
- If Hb lower or concurrent lung/cardiac disease
 - Consider transfusion or O₂
- Acute anaemia
 - Check Hb>24h after last blood loss, which must have ceased









Pregnancy

- Assuming uncomplicated singleton pregnancy, no history of premature labour:
 - >5h flights permitted to 36+0/40
 - <5h Flights permitted to 38⁺⁰/40
- Considerations:
 - Multiples
 - Complicated pregnancy
 - Letter confirming dates, fit to travel
- Also: miscarriage, infections, VTE risk



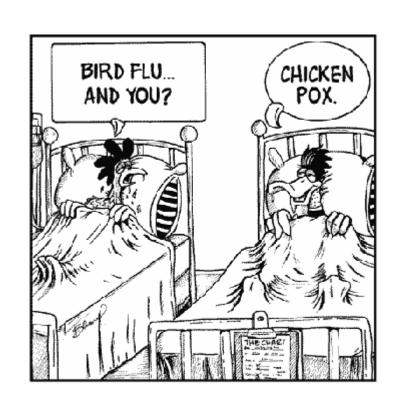




Infectious passengers

- TB
- Measles
- Mumps
- Chicken pox

- Influenza
- Gastroenteritis
- Whooping Cough





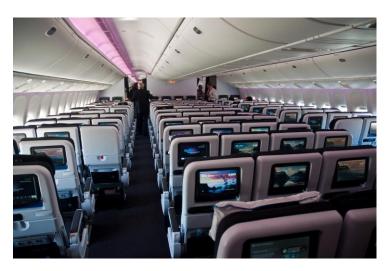


Cabin Air Quality

- Source
 - 50% from outside
 - 50% re-circulated via filters



- Bacteria, fungi, viruses, dust, fibres: HEPA (>99.997% efficiency)
- Ozone: catalytic converters & adsorbent filters
- Odors, VOCs, SVOCs: adsorbent filters
- Full exchange every 3-4 minutes

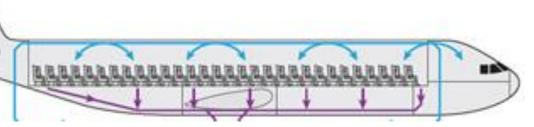


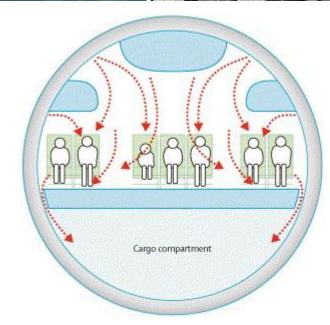




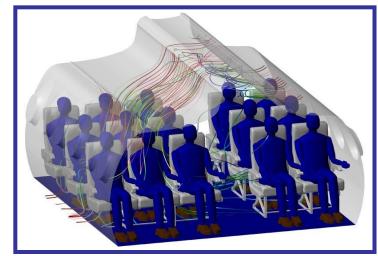
Aircraft Airflow

Laminar not longitudinal





- Risks for Infectious Disease:
 - Sitting in close proximity
 - Fomites





Psychiatric Conditions

- Anxiety and fear of flying
- Claustrophobia
- Psychosis



Educate:

- Breathing exercises
- Hyperventilation symptoms
- Alcohol
- Ground trial first for anxiolytic, if required
- Consider MEDA
 - Crew aware so can assist





Adverse effects of alcohol are more marked at altitude...especially if combined with sleeping tablets & other medication





Psychiatric Conditions

- Consider:
 - Stability
 - Security
 - Additional stresses of travel
 - Ability to self-care
 - Management of own medication
 - Risk of deterioration
- May require an escort
 - Travel companion (friend/family)
 - Medical (nurse/doctor)

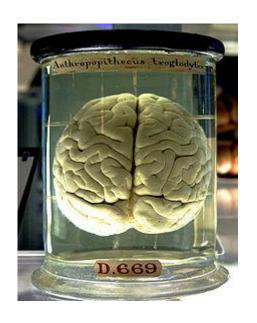






Neurological Conditions

- CVA, TIA
 - Minor ≥ 3d if stable and improving
 - Major ≥10d if stable
 - Supplementary oxygen required within 2/52
 - Nursing escort may be required dependent upon deficits







Seizures

- Not if seizure<24h before departure, uncontrolled epilepsy or first-time seizure prior to medical assessment
- Hypoxia may lower seizure threshold
- Medication compliance essential

Dementia

- Avoid if severe
- May require an escort
- Consider co-morbid medical conditions







Diabetes

- Goal is to avoid hypo-glycaemia in flight
 - Carry all medication in cabin (storage)
 - Letter from doctor
- Time Zone changes:
 - Tips for patients on air travel:

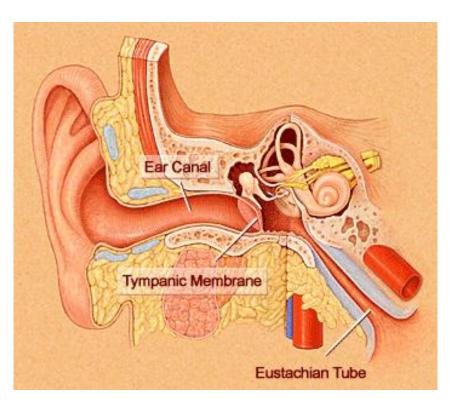
www.diabetes.org.nz www.diabetes.org.uk







Middle Ear Disorders



- Gas expands on ascent, contracts on descent, fluid does not
- Eustachian tube equalises middle ear
- If blocked on descent, vaccum effect occurs pulling TM in
 - → pain, potential rupture
 - → Otic barotrauma
- DO NOT FLY IF CANNOT EQUALISE EARS





Broken Bones

- Causes problems if limb swells within closed cast
- Lower limb cast
 - Bi-valve if <48 hours since break or surgery
- Consider
 - Anti-coagulation flights >8h
 - Check Hb >90

 Exit row seat not permitted, must be able bodied





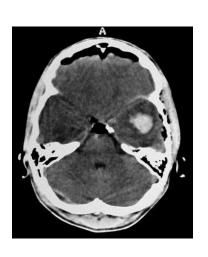




Surgery

- Laparoscopic surgery: 3-5/7
- Eye/Ear surgery
 - Depends on procedure
- Major abdominal surgery: usually 10/7
 - Case reports of suture dehiscence
- Cranial surgery
 - ≥10d or need CT to confirm no intra-cranial air











DVT prevention

- Risk secondary to air travel is controversial:
 1 in 4656 flights
 - Multi-factorial
 - Related to duration of flight (>8h)

Slightly increased risk

Age >40 yrs Varicose veins Polycythaemia

Moderate risk

Obesity
Pregnancy
Post natal
OCP

HRT
Relative immobility
Family history

High risk

Previous VTE Thrombophilia Major surgery Malignancy







DVT Prophylaxis

All passengers

Slightly increased risk

Moderate risk

High risk

Avoid alcohol

Remain mobile

Leg exercises

Avoid sleeping pills

Avoid sleeping for long periods

Consider graduated compression stockings

Graduated compression stockings

LMW Heparin





TAKE HOME MESSAGE

- Assessing Fitness to Fly
- 1. Risk of complication/exacerbation? (Sickle)
- 2. Difficult problems to deal with? (Seizure)
- 3. Are they a risk to others? (Psych, Infection)
- 4. Special requirements? (Oxygen, Escort, Self Cares)
- 5. Total contraindications?
- 6. "Offensive" pax?





TAKE HOME MESSAGES

- Stability of condition predicts flight risk
 - Need medications in cabin baggage
 - Diabetics need specific advice
- Oxygen
 - Unlikely to be needed walk 50m without SOB
 - 2L is usually enough when required
- Consider Escort
- Air NZ Website for specific medical issues





Questions?









Scenarios





- 15 m.o. with Chickenpox
- Travelling Wellington to Sydney
- MEDA states "seat away from elderly (at risk) passengers"





Communicable/ Infectious diseases		
Varicella (Chickenpox)	May travel once all lesions have formed scabs - generally	
	around 7 days after start of rash.	
Measles (English)	Travel 5d from the start of the rash.	
Rubella (German	Travel 5d from the start of rash.	
measles)		
Dengue Fever	Travel if clinically stable. Transmission Aedes mosquito. Not	
	transmissible from nerson to nerson contact	

- Don't forget parents and siblings
 - Incubation 10-21d
 - Infectious 2d before rash until scabs





- 28y with Pneumothorax
- Due to travel in 5/7
- Lung not fully inflated when MEDA received





Asthma	Can fly if mild or moderate asthma, currently asymptomatic, travelling with medication in hand luggage. Severe/brittle asthma – discuss with AvMed Unit. Note, most common cause for asthma attack in aviation setting is rushing to board flight and forgetting to have inhaler in carry-on bag.
Pneumothorax – spontaneous or traumatic	Contra-indicated for flight if lung not fully inflated. Travel should be delayed 14 days post resolution. Earlier travel may be considered in discussion with AvMed Unit. Requires check x-ray post removal of drain to confirm complete resolution of pneumothorax. If Heimlich type drain and medical escort early transportation is acceptable.
Chest surgery (pulmonary) e.g.	May fly ≥11d post-op if uncomplicated recovery, no pneumothorax.





- 12y with Anaphylaxis to Peanuts
- Travelling Auckland to Brisbane
- Carrying an Epipen
- Accompanied by 6y brother



Air New Zealand GAIr Ne



Other conditions/circumstances	
Anaphylaxis	Recommend travel with adrenalin auto-injector in hand
	luggage and passenger must be capable of self-
	administration or travelling with escort who can administer.
	Allergen-free environment (including meals) cannot be
	guaranteed.
Scuba diving	>24h following uncomplicated scuba diving. Flying should
	be further delayed if multiple dives in the 3d before travel.
Decompression illness	In discussion with treating physician (hyperbaric medicine)
	and AriMad Unit generally 2 7d after treatment

- Unable to provide allergen free cabin
- Consider if could self administer with allergy symptoms & panic
- Escort >16y





- 69y with mild Dementia
- Travelling Invercargill Wellington Auckland





Increased intracranial pressure	Travel when clinically stable and neurologically intact.
Dementias	If severe e.g. significant risk of acute behavioural problems that would be difficult to manage in-flight even with escort – avoid travel. If lives in hospital/rest-home may travel providing stable behaviour & management with a nurse escort. If stable (calm and co-operative) may be able to travel with a non-medical family/friend escort, but consider
	the stresses of travel. Consider provision of oxygen if co- existing heart or lung disease.
Brain tumour	Not fit for travel if significant symptoms e.g. uncontrolled seizures. Consider need for escort if significant deficits.
Cerebral Palsy	Can travel if clinically stable.





- 53y with Epilepsy
- Travelling LAX to Auckland
- Seizure 2/7 ago
- On medication





Neurological Conditions	
CVA/TIA	≤2d should not fly. Minor CVAs including TIAs fit for travel ≥
	3d if stable and improving. Major CVA can travel after 10d if
	stable. Travel may be considered after 5d with AvMed Unit
	clearance. Supplementary oxygen required within 2 weeks
	of major CVA. Nursing escort may be required dependent
	upon deficits.
Seizures	Should not fly if seizure<24h before departure or
	uncontrolled epilepsy. May travel if ≥24h since seizure and
	control stable. First-time seizure requires medical
	assessment & clearance. Note that relative hypoxia at cabin
	altitude can lower seizure threshold – encourage
	compliance with medication .
Syncope	Acceptable for travel if <70y with classic vasovagal
	symptoms, no history of CAD, significant heart arrhythmia,





Aircrew as Patients



- Legal Obligations
- Medical Conditions of Potential Concern



Air New Zealand G Airline Operations & Safety



Mana Rererangi Tümatanui o Aotearoa

Civil Aviation Act: Section 27C

- Medical Practitioners <u>must</u> report a medical condition that <u>may</u> interfere with Aviation Safety as soon as is practicable
- Public Safety Responsibility
- Indemnification against civil or criminal liability for reporting with reasonable grounds in good faith
 - Able to report without patient consent
- Law covers:
 - All private pilots, commercial pilots, airline pilots, and ATCs;
 - Some student pilots, parachutists, glider pilots, ultralight / microlight pilots, hang-glider pilots, and balloonists





- Advise pilot going to report to CAA
 - Unsure? Discuss with CAA Med Unit
- Document reasons



- Pilot also has legal obligation to advise CAA:
 - If aware of, or reasonable grounds to suspect, any new or change in existing medical condition that may interfere with aviation safety
 - As soon as practical
 - Should not fly (or work as ATC)



Pilot Medical Certification

- Strict medical standards (Part 67)
 - Aviation Medical Examiner
 - Class I (CPL), II (PPL), III (ATC)
 - Medical incapacitation: 1% p.a. guide
 - May need further investigation
 - E.g. NZGG CV Risk >10%: need to demonstrate normal myocardial perfusion (stress ECG/Echo)



Accredited Medical Conclusion for Flexibility



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Looking at the law

Civil Aviation Rule Part 67: Medical Standards

Rules 67.103 (Class 1), 67.105 (Class 2), and 67.107 (Class 3) include provisions that require an applicant to have no significant* history or diagnosis of heart problems, to have no significant coronary artery disease, and to not have elevated cardiovascular risk unless normal myocardial perfusion can be demonstrated.

The exact wording of the class 1 cardiovascular system medical standards is shown below. These standards state that an applicant must—

- have no history or diagnosis of any condition of the heart or circulatory tree that is of aeromedical significance; and
- (2) without limiting paragraph (d)(1), have no history or diagnosis of any of the following specific medical conditions, to an extent that is of aeromedical significance:
 - coronary artery disease;
 - (ii) left bundle branch block;
 - (iii) right bundle branch block unless ischaemic causes have been excluded;
 - (iv) uncontrolled hypertension;
 - (v) abnormality of the muscle, valves, or conduction system of the heart;
 - (vi) abnormality of the rhythm of the heart; and
- without limiting paragraph (d)(1), have no disorder requiring a cardiac pacemaker; and
- (4) have no excessive cardiovascular risk factors unless normal myocardial perfusion can be demonstrated.





Medical Concerns

- Report
 - Anything that may interfere with flight safety
 - Drink driving episode
- Suspension (≤20d), Disqualification
 - Pregnancy: only 13⁺⁰-28⁺⁶/40, ≥6/52 post partum
 - Surgery e.g. Laser eye surgery 3/12
 - MI 6/12 post definitive tx
 - Musculoskeletal problems, TIA, depression, renal stones
- Revoked
 - CVA, Migraines, Bipolar and some other psychiatric disorders, any medical condition that cannot be definitively tx







The Ageing Pilot

- Cardiovascular risk
- Cancer risk



- Potential for cognitive decline
 - Potential for decreased reaction time
 - Potentially slower to learn new tasks
- Changes to sleep patterns





Red Flags

- Consider medical conditions or treatments that:
 - 1. Result in any behavioural changes
 - 2. Lead to any increased risk of incapacitation
 - sudden, gradual, profound, subtle, partial etc
 - 3. Result in any reduction or impairment in functional capacity
 - physical, cognitive etc
 - 4. Lead to any reduction in the individual's capacity for decision-

making, attention, or concentration

- Medications:
 - Ground trial, consider side effects
 - Ethical balance: best med vs able to fly
- Alcohol: 10h bottle to duty minimum

psychoactive drugs antihypertensives warfarin sulfonylurea alpha-blockers steroids anticholinergics isotretinoids viagra





TAKE HOME MESSAGES

 All Doctors <u>must</u> report a medical condition or treatment that <u>may</u> interfere with Aviation Safety as soon as is practicable

Red Flags:

- Behavioural changes
- Incapacitation
- Functional Impairment
- Reduction in Cognitive Function





Questions?









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