

**ATTACHMENT 2:
EGYPTIAN CIVIL AVIATION REGULATION (ECAR)
PART 67:
MEDICAL STANDARDS AND CERTIFICATION**

MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT
EGYPTIAN CIVIL AVIATION AUTHORITY
FLIGHT SAFETY STANDARDS SECTOR



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ECAR 67

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Medical Standards And Certification

Subpart A - General

67.1 Applicability

This part prescribes the medical standards and certification procedures for issuing medical certificates for airmen and for remaining eligible for a medical certificate.

67.3 Issue

A person who meets the medical standards prescribed in this part, based on medical examination and evaluation of the person's history and condition, is entitled to an appropriate medical certificate.

67.5 Certification Of Foreign Airmen.

A person who is neither a EGYPT citizen nor a resident alien is issued a certificate under this part, outside the EGYPT, only when the Administrator finds that the certificate is needed for operation of an Egyptian registered aircraft.

67.7 {Reserved}

Subpart B
First-Class Airman Medical Certificate

67.101 Eligibility

To be eligible for a first-class airman medical certificate, and to remain eligible for a first-class airman medical certificate, a person must meet the requirements of this subpart.

67.103 Eye

Eye standards for a first-class airman medical certificate are:

(a) Distant visual acuity :

1-Initial examination 6/6 in each eye separately.

2-Periodic glasses only.

medical examination at least 6/24 in each eye separately to be corrected to 6/6 by glasses only.

(b) Near vision of at least $v = 1.00$ at 18 inches with each eye separately, with or without corrective glasses.

(c) Normal color vision.

(d) Normal field of vision.

(e) No acute or chronic pathological condition of either eye or adnexa that interferes with the proper function of an eye, that may reasonably be expected to progress to that degree, or that may reasonably be expected to be aggravated by flying.

(f) Bifoveal fixation and vergence-phoria relationship sufficient to prevent a break in fusion under conditions that may reasonably be expected to occur in performing airman duties. Tests for the factors named in this paragraph are not required except for persons found to have more than 1 prism diopter of hyperphoria, 6 prism diopters of esophoria, or 6 prism diopters of exophoria. If any of these values are exceeded, the ECAA Surgeon may require the person to be examined by a qualified eye specialist to determine if there is bifoveal fixation and an adequate vergence-phoria relationship. However, if otherwise eligible, the person is issued a medical certificate pending the results of the examination.

67.105 Ear, Nose, Throat, And Equilibrium

Ear, nose, throat, and equilibrium standards for a first-class airman medical certificate are:

(a) The person shall demonstrate acceptable hearing by at least one of the following tests:

(1) Demonstrate an ability to hear an average conversational voice in a quiet room, using both ears, at a distance of 6 feet from the examiner, with the back turned to the examiner.

(2) Demonstrate an acceptable understanding of speech as determined by audiometric speech discrimination testing to a score of at least 70 percent obtained in one ear or in a sound field environment.

(3) Provide acceptable results of pure tone audiometric testing of unaided hearing acuity according to the following table of worst acceptable thresholds,

frequency (Hz)	500	1000	2000	3000
Better ear (Db)	35	30	30	40
Poorer ear (Db)	35	50	50	60

- (b) No disease or condition of the middle or internal ear, nose, oral cavity, pharynx, or larynx that -
 - (1) Interferes with, or is aggravated by, flying or may reasonably be expected to do so; or
 - (2) Interferes with, or may reasonably be expected to interfere with, clear and effective speech communication.
- (c) No disease or condition manifested by, or that may reasonably be expected to be manifested by, vertigo or a disturbance of equilibrium.

67.107 Mental

Mental standards for a first-class airman medical certificate are:

- (a) No established medical history or clinical diagnosis of any of the following:
 - (1) A personality disorder that is severe enough to have repeatedly manifested itself by overt acts.
 - (2) A psychosis. As used in this section, "psychosis" refers to a mental disorder in which:
 - (i) The individual has manifested delusions, hallucinations, grossly bizarre or disorganized behavior, or other commonly accepted symptoms of this condition; or
 - (ii) The individual may reasonably be expected to manifest delusions, hallucinations, grossly bizarre or disorganized behavior, or other commonly accepted symptoms of this condition.
 - (3) A bipolar disorder.
 - (4) Substance dependence, except where there is established clinical evidence, satisfactory to the ECAA Surgeon, of recovery, including sustained total abstinence from the substance(s) for not less than the preceding 2 years. As used in this section
 - (i) "Substance" includes: Alcohol; other sedatives and hypnotics; anxiolytics; opioids; central nervous system stimulants such as cocaine, amphetamines, and similarly acting sympathomimetics; hallucinogens; phencyclidine or similarly acting arylcyclohexylamines; cannabis; inhalants; and other psychoactive drugs and chemicals; and
 - (ii) "Substance dependence" means a condition in which a person is dependent on a substance, other than tobacco or ordinary xanthine-containing (e.g., caffeine) beverages, as evidenced by -
 - (A) Increased tolerance;
 - (B) Manifestation of withdrawal symptoms;
 - (C) Impaired control of use; or
 - (D) Continued use despite damage to physical health or impairment of social, personal, or occupational functioning.
- (b) No substance abuse within the preceding 2 years defined as:
 - (1) Use of a substance in a situation in which that use was physically hazardous, if there has been at any other time an instance of the use of a substance also in a situation in which that use was physically hazardous;

- (2) A verified positive drug test result acquired under an anti-drug program or internal program; or
- (3) Misuse of a substance that the ECAA Surgeon, based on case history and appropriate, qualified medical judgment relating to the substance involved, finds -
 - (i) Makes the person unable to safely perform the duties or exercise the privileges of the airman certificate applied for or held; or
 - (ii) May reasonably be expected, for the maximum duration of the airman medical certificate applied for or held, to make the person unable to perform those duties or exercise those privileges.
- (c) No other personality disorder, neurosis, or other mental condition that the ECAA Surgeon, based on the case history and appropriate, qualified medical judgment relating to the condition involved, finds -
 - (1) Makes the person unable to safely perform the duties or exercise the privileges of the airman certificate applied for or held; or
 - (2) May reasonably be expected, for the maximum duration of the airman medical certificate applied for or held, to make the person unable to perform those duties or exercise those privileges.

67.109 Neurologic

Neurologic standards for a first-class airman medical certificate are:

- (a) No established medical history or clinical diagnosis of any of the following:
 - (1) Epilepsy;
 - (2) A disturbance of consciousness without satisfactory medical explanation of the cause; or
 - (3) A transient loss of control of nervous system function(s) without satisfactory medical explanation of the cause.
- (b) No other seizure disorder, disturbance of consciousness, or neurologic condition that the ECAA Surgeon, based on the case history and appropriate, qualified medical judgment relating to the condition involved, finds -
 - (1) Makes the person unable to safely perform the duties or exercise the privileges of the airman certificate applied for or held; or
 - (2) May reasonably be expected, for the maximum duration of the airman medical certificate applied for or held, to make the person unable to perform those duties or exercise those privileges.

67.111 Cardiovascular

Cardiovascular standards for a first-class airman medical certificate are:

- (a) No established medical history or clinical diagnosis of any of the following:
 - (1) Myocardial infarction;
 - (2) Angina pectoris;
 - (3) Coronary heart disease that has required treatment or, if untreated, that has been symptomatic or clinically significant;
 - (4) Cardiac valve replacement;
 - (5) Permanent cardiac pacemaker implantation; or
 - (6) Heart replacement;
- (b) If the applicant has passed his thirty fifth day and even less than 35 years, but not his fortieth, he must show an absence of myocardial infarction or any

other pathological abnormalities but after his fortieth birthday electrographic examination is done annually. examination:

- (c) Unless the adjusted maximum readings apply, the applicants reclining blood pressure may not be more than the maximum reading for his age group in the following table:

67.113 General Medical Condition

The general medical standards for a first-class airman medical certificate are:

- (a) No established medical history or clinical diagnosis of diabetes mellitus that requires insulin or any other hypoglycemic drug for control.
- (b) No other organic, functional, or structural disease, defect, or limitation that the ECAA Surgeon, based on the case history and appropriate, qualified medical judgment relating to the condition involved, finds -
- (1) Makes the person unable to safely perform the duties or exercise the privileges of the airman certificate applied for or held; or
 - (2) May reasonably be expected, for the maximum duration of the airman medical certificate applied for or held, to make the person unable to perform those duties or exercise those privileges.
- (c) No medication or other treatment that the ECAA Surgeon, based on the case history and appropriate, qualified medical judgment relating to the medication or other treatment involved, finds -
- (1) Makes the person unable to safely perform the duties or exercise the privileges of the airman certificate applied for or held; or
 - (2) May reasonably be expected, for the maximum duration of the airman medical certificate applied for or held, to make the person unable to perform those duties or exercise those privileges.

67.115 {Reserved}

Subpart C
Second-Class Airman Medical Certificate

67.201 Eligibility

To be eligible for a second-class airman medical certificate, and to remain eligible for a second-class airman medical certificate, a person must meet the requirements of this subpart.

67.203 Eye

Eye standards for a second-class airman medical certificate are:

- (a) Distant visual acuity
 - 1-Initial examination, 6/6 in each eye separately.
 - 2-Periodic medical examination at least 6/24 in each eye separately to be corrected to 6/6 by glasses only..
- (b) Ability to perceive those colors necessary for the safe performance of airman duties.
- (c) Normal fields of vision.
- (d) No acute or chronic pathological condition of either eye or adnexa that interferes with the proper function of an eye, that may reasonably be expected to progress to that degree, or that may reasonably be expected to be aggravated by flying.
- (e) Bifoveal fixation and vergence-phoria relationship sufficient to prevent a break in fusion under conditions that may reasonably be expected to occur in performing airman duties. Tests for the factors named in this paragraph are not required except for persons found to have more than 1 prism diopter of hyperphoria, 6 prism diopters of esophoria, or 6 prism diopters of exophoria. If any of these values are exceeded, the ECAA Surgeon may require the person to be examined by a qualified eye specialist to determine if there is bifoveal fixation and an adequate vergence-phoria relationship. However, if otherwise eligible, the person is issued a medical certificate pending the results of the examination.

67.205 Ear, Nose, Throat, And Equilibrium

Ear, nose, throat, and equilibrium standards for a second-class airman medical certificate are:

- (a) The person shall demonstrate acceptable hearing by at least one of the following tests:
 - (1) Demonstrate an ability to hear an average conversational voice in a quiet room, using both ears, at a distance of 6 feet from the examiner, with the back turned to the examiner.
 - (2) Demonstrate an acceptable understanding of speech as determined by audiometric speech discrimination testing to a score of at least 70 percent obtained in one ear or in a sound field environment.
 - (3) Provide acceptable results of pure tone audiometric testing of unaided hearing acuity according to the following table of worst acceptable thresholds,

frequency (Hz)	500	1000	2000	3000
Better ear (Db)	35	30	30	40
Poorer ear (Db)	35	50	50	60

- (b) No disease or condition of the middle or internal ear, nose, oral cavity, pharynx, or larynx that -
 - (1) Interferes with, or is aggravated by, flying or may reasonably be expected to do so; or
 - (2) Interferes with, or may reasonably be expected to interfere with, clear and effective speech communication.
- (c) No disease or condition manifested by, or that may reasonably be expected to be manifested by, vertigo or a disturbance of equilibrium.

67.207 Mental

Mental standards for a second-class airman medical certificate are:

- (a) No established medical history or clinical diagnosis of any of the following:
 - (1) A personality disorder that is severe enough to have repeatedly manifested itself by overt acts.
 - (2) A psychosis. As used in this section, "psychosis" refers to a mental disorder in which:
 - (i) The individual has manifested delusions, hallucinations, grossly bizarre or disorganized behavior, or other commonly accepted symptoms of this condition; or
 - (ii) The individual may reasonably be expected to manifest delusions, hallucinations, grossly bizarre or disorganized behavior, or other commonly accepted symptoms of this condition.
 - (3) A bipolar disorder.
 - (4) Substance dependence, except where there is established clinical evidence, satisfactory to the ECAA Surgeon, of recovery, including sustained total abstinence from the substance(s) for not less than the preceding 2 years. As used in this section
 - (i) "Substance" includes: Alcohol; other sedatives and hypnotics; anxiolytics; opioids; central nervous system stimulants such as cocaine, amphetamines, and similarly acting sympathomimetics; hallucinogens; phencyclidine or similarly acting arylcyclohexylamines; cannabis; inhalants; and other psychoactive drugs and chemicals; and
 - (ii) "Substance dependence" means a condition in which a person is dependent on a substance, other than tobacco or ordinary xanthine-containing (e.g., caffeine) beverages, as evidenced by -
 - (A) Increased tolerance;
 - (B) Manifestation of withdrawal symptoms;
 - (C) Impaired control of use; or
 - (D) Continued use despite damage to physical health or impairment of social, personal, or occupational functioning.
- (b) No substance abuse within the preceding 2 years defined as:
 - (1) Use of a substance in a situation in which that use was physically hazardous, if there has been at any other time an instance of the use of a substance also in a situation in which that use was physically hazardous;

- (2) A verified positive drug test result acquired under an anti-drug program;
or
- (3) Misuse of a substance that the ECAA Surgeon, based on case history and appropriate, qualified medical judgment relating to the substance involved, finds -
 - (i) Makes the person unable to safely perform the duties or exercise the privileges of the airman certificate applied for or held; or
 - (ii) May reasonably be expected, for the maximum duration of the airman medical certificate applied for or held, to make the person unable to perform those duties or exercise those privileges.
- (c) No other personality disorder, neurosis, or other mental condition that the ECAA Surgeon, based on the case history and appropriate, qualified medical judgment relating to the condition involved, finds -
 - (1) Makes the person unable to safely perform the duties or exercise the privileges of the airman certificate applied for or held; or
 - (2) May reasonably be expected, for the maximum duration of the airman medical certificate applied for or held, to make the person unable to perform those duties or exercise those privileges.

67.209 Neurologic

Neurologic standards for a second-class airman medical certificate are:

- (a) No established medical history or clinical diagnosis of any of the following:
 - (1) Epilepsy;
 - (2) A disturbance of consciousness without satisfactory medical explanation of the cause; or
 - (3) A transient loss of control of nervous system function(s) without satisfactory medical explanation of the cause;
- (b) No other seizure disorder, disturbance of consciousness, or neurologic condition that the ECAA Surgeon, based on the case history and appropriate, qualified medical judgment relating to the condition involved, finds -
 - (1) Makes the person unable to safely perform the duties or exercise the privileges of the airman certificate applied for or held; or
 - (2) May reasonably be expected, for the maximum duration of the airman medical certificate applied for or held, to make the person unable to perform those duties or exercise those privileges.

67.211 Cardiovascular

Cardiovascular standards for a second-class medical certificate are no established medical history or clinical diagnosis of any of the following:

- (a) Myocardial infarction;
- (b) Angina pectoris;
- (c) Coronary heart disease that has required treatment or, if untreated, that has been symptomatic or clinically significant;
- (d) The applicant must show normal electrographic examination on the first medical examinations. But after his fortieth birthday electrographic examination is done annually.

67.213 General Medical Condition

The general medical standards for a second-class airman medical certificate are:

- (a) No established medical history or clinical diagnosis of diabetes mellitus that requires insulin or any other hypoglycemic drug for control.
- (b) No other organic, functional, or structural disease, defect, or limitation that the ECAA Surgeon, based on the case history and appropriate, qualified medical judgment relating to the condition involved, finds -
 - (1) Makes the person unable to safely perform the duties or exercise the privileges of the airman certificate applied for or held; or
 - (2) May reasonably be expected, for the maximum duration of the airman medical certificate applied for or held, to make the person unable to perform those duties or exercise those privileges.
- (c) No medication or other treatment that the ECAA Surgeon, based on the case history and appropriate, qualified medical judgment relating to the medication or other treatment involved, finds -
 - (1) Makes the person unable to safely perform the duties or exercise the privileges of the airman certificate applied for or held; or
 - (2) May reasonably be expected, for the maximum duration of the airman medical certificate applied for or held, to make the person unable to perform those duties or exercise those privileges.

67.215 {Reserved}

Subpart D
Third-Class Airman Medical Certificate

67.301 Eligibility

To be eligible for a third-class airman medical certificate, or to remain eligible for a third-class airman medical certificate, a person must meet the requirements of this subpart.

67.303 Eye

Eye standards for a third-class airman medical certificate are:

- (a) Distant visual acuity
 - Initial examination and periodic medical examination not less than 6/18 in each eye separately to be corrected to 6/9 by glasses only
- (b) No serious pathology of the eye.
- (c) Normal color vision..

67.305 Ear, Nose, Throat, And Equilibrium

Ear, nose, throat, and equilibrium standards for a third-class airman medical certificate are:

- (a) The person shall demonstrate acceptable hearing by at least one of the following tests:
 - (1) Demonstrate an ability to hear an average conversational voice in a quiet room, using both ears, at a distance of 6 feet from the examiner, with the back turned to the examiner.
 - (2) Demonstrate an acceptable understanding of speech as determined by audiometric speech discrimination testing to a score of at least 70 percent obtained in one ear or in a sound field environment.
 - (3) Provide acceptable results of pure tone audiometric testing of unaided hearing acuity according to the following table of worst acceptable thresholds,

frequency (Hz)	500	1000	2000	3000
Better ear (Db)	35	30	30	40
Poorer ear (Db)	35	50	50	60

- (b) No disease or condition of the middle or internal ear, nose, oral cavity, pharynx, or larynx that -
 - (1) Interferes with, or is aggravated by, flying or may reasonably be expected to do so; or
 - (2) Interferes with clear and effective speech communication.
- (c) No disease or condition manifested by, or that may reasonably be expected to be manifested by, vertigo or a disturbance of equilibrium.

67.307 Mental

Mental standards for a third-class airman medical certificate are:

- (a) No established medical history or clinical diagnosis of any of the following:
 - (1) A personality disorder that is severe enough to have repeatedly manifested itself by overt acts.

- (2) A psychosis. As used in this section, "psychosis" refers to a mental disorder in which -
 - (i) The individual has manifested delusions, hallucinations, grossly bizarre or disorganized behavior, or other commonly accepted symptoms of this condition; or
 - (ii) The individual may reasonably be expected to manifest delusions, hallucinations, grossly bizarre or disorganized behavior, or other commonly accepted symptoms of this condition.
- (3) A bipolar disorder.
- (4) Substance dependence, except where there is established clinical evidence, satisfactory to the ECAA Surgeon, of recovery, including sustained total abstinence from the substance(s) for not less than the preceding 2 years. As used in this section
 - (i) "Substance" includes: alcohol; other sedatives and hypnotics; anxiolytics; opioids; central nervous system stimulants such as cocaine, amphetamines, and similarly acting sympathomimetics; hallucinogens; phencyclidine or similarly acting arylcyclohexylamines; cannabis; inhalants; and other psychoactive drugs and chemicals; and
 - (ii) "Substance dependence" means a condition in which a person is dependent on a substance, other than tobacco or ordinary xanthine-containing (e.g., caffeine) beverages, as evidenced by -
 - (A) Increased tolerance;
 - (B) Manifestation of withdrawal symptoms;
 - (C) Impaired control of use; or
 - (D) Continued use despite damage to physical health or impairment of social, personal, or occupational functioning.
- (b) No substance abuse within the preceding 2 years defined as:
 - (1) Use of a substance in a situation in which that use was physically hazardous, if there has been at any other time an instance of the use of a substance also in a situation in which that use was physically hazardous;
 - (2) A verified positive drug test result; or
 - (3) Misuse of a substance that the ECAA Surgeon, based on case history and appropriate, qualified medical judgment relating to the substance involved, finds -
 - (i) Makes the person unable to safely perform the duties or exercise the privileges of the airman certificate applied for or held; or
 - (ii) May reasonably be expected, for the maximum duration of the airman medical certificate applied for or held, to make the person unable to perform those duties or exercise those privileges.
- (c) No other personality disorder, neurosis, or other mental condition that the ECAA Surgeon, based on the case history and appropriate, qualified medical judgment relating to the condition involved, finds -
 - (1) Makes the person unable to safely perform the duties or exercise the privileges of the airman certificate applied for or held; or
 - (2) May reasonably be expected, for the maximum duration of the airman medical certificate applied for or held, to make the person unable to perform those duties or exercise those privileges.

67.309 Neurologic

Neurologic standards for a third-class airman medical certificate are:

- (a) No established medical history or clinical diagnosis of any of the following:
 - (1) Epilepsy;
 - (2) A disturbance of consciousness without satisfactory medical explanation of the cause; or
 - (3) A transient loss of control of nervous system function(s) without satisfactory medical explanation of the cause.
- (b) No other seizure disorder, disturbance of consciousness, or neurologic condition that the ECAA Surgeon, based on the case history and appropriate, qualified medical judgment relating to the condition involved, finds -
 - (1) Makes the person unable to safely perform the duties or exercise the privileges of the airman certificate applied for or held; or
 - (2) May reasonably be expected, for the maximum duration of the airman medical certificate applied for or held, to make the person unable to perform those duties or exercise those privileges.

67.311 Cardiovascular

Cardiovascular standards for a third-class airman medical certificate are no established medical history or clinical diagnosis of any of the following:

- (a) Myocardial infarction;
- (b) Angina pectoris;
- (c) Coronary heart disease that has required treatment or, if untreated, that has been symptomatic or clinically significant;
- (d) The applicant must show normal electrographic examination on the first medical examination. but after his fortieth birthday electrographic examination is done annually..

67.313 General Medical Condition

The general medical standards for a third-class airman medical certificate are:

- (a) No established medical history or clinical diagnosis of diabetes mellitus that requires insulin or any other hypoglycemic drug for control.
- (b) No other organic, functional, or structural disease, defect, or limitation that the ECAA Surgeon, based on the case history and appropriate, qualified medical judgment relating to the condition involved, finds -
 - (1) Makes the person unable to safely perform the duties or exercise the privileges of the airman certificate applied for or held; or
 - (2) May reasonably be expected, for the maximum duration of the airman medical certificate applied for or held, to make the person unable to perform those duties or exercise those privileges.
- (c) No medication or other treatment that the ECAA Surgeon, based on the case history and appropriate, qualified medical judgment relating to the medication or other treatment involved, finds -
 - (1) Makes the person unable to safely perform the duties or exercise the privileges of the airman certificate applied for or held; or

- (2) May reasonably be expected, for the maximum duration of the airman medical certificate applied for or held, to make the person unable to perform those duties or exercise those privileges.

67.315 {Reserved}

Investigations Which Are Done On Initial Examination To Every Pilot

- 1 - Electrocardiogram.
- 2 - X-ray chest & heart.
- 3 - Electroencephalogram.
- 4 - Audiogram.
- 5 - Blood sugar curve.
- 6 - Serum cholesterol.
- 7 - Serum uric acid.
- 8 - Complete blood picture.
- 9 - Blood grouping.
- 10- Urine analysis.
- 11- Liver function tests.
- 12- Blood examination for HIV.
- 13- Urine analysis for drug abuse for 6 groups (Amphetamine - Barbiturate - Benzodiazepine - Cannabinoid - Cocaine - Opiate)
- 14- Any other investigations which are needed by the consultants including MRI, CT, biopsy....etc.

Subpart E
Certification Procedures

67.401 Special Issuance Of Medical Certificates

- (a) At the discretion of the ECAA Surgeon, an Authorization for Special Issuance of a Medical Certificate (Authorization), valid for a specified period, may be granted to a person who does not meet the provisions of subparts B, C, or D of this part if the person shows to the satisfaction of the ECAA Surgeon that the duties authorized by the class of medical certificate applied for can be performed without endangering public safety during the period in which the Authorization would be in force. The ECAA Surgeon may authorize a special medical flight test, practical test, or medical evaluation for this purpose. A medical certificate of the appropriate class may be issued to a person who does not meet the provisions of subparts B, C, or D of this part if that person possesses a valid Authorization and is otherwise eligible. An airman medical certificate issued in accordance with this section shall expire no later than the end of the validity period or upon the withdrawal of the Authorization upon which it is based. At the end of its specified validity period, for grant of a new Authorization, the person must again show to the satisfaction of the ECAA Surgeon that the duties authorized by the class of medical certificate applied for can be performed without endangering public safety during the period in which the Authorization would be in force.
- (b) At the discretion of the ECAA Surgeon, a Statement of Demonstrated Ability (SODA) may be granted, instead of an Authorization, to a person whose disqualifying condition is static or non progressive and who has been found capable of performing airman duties without endangering public safety. A SODA does not expire and authorizes a designated aviation medical examiner to issue a medical certificate of a specified class if the examiner finds that the condition described on its face has not adversely changed.
- (c) In granting an Authorization or SODA, the ECAA Surgeon may consider the person's operational experience and any medical facts that may affect the ability of the person to perform airman duties including -
- (1) The combined effect on the person of failure to meet more than one requirement of this part; and
 - (2) The prognosis derived from professional consideration of all available information regarding the person.
- (d) In granting an Authorization or SODA under this section, the ECAA Surgeon specifies the class of medical certificate authorized to be issued and may do any or all of the following:
- (1) Limit the duration of an Authorization;
 - (2) Condition the granting of a new Authorization on the results of subsequent medical tests, examinations, or evaluations;
 - (3) State on the Authorization or SODA, and any medical certificate based upon it, any operational limitation needed for safety; or
 - (4) Condition the continued effect of an Authorization or SODA, and any second- or third-class medical certificate based upon it, on compliance with a statement of functional limitations issued to the person in

- coordination with the Director of Flight Standards or the Director's designee.
- (e) In determining whether an Authorization or SODA should be granted to an applicant for a third-class medical certificate, the ECAA Surgeon considers the freedom of an airman, exercising the privileges of a private pilot certificate, to accept reasonable risks to his or her person and property that are not acceptable in the exercise of commercial or airline transport pilot privileges, and, at the same time, considers the need to protect the safety of persons and property in other aircraft and on the ground.
- (f) An Authorization or SODA granted under the provisions of this section to a person who does not meet the applicable provisions of subparts B, C, or D of this part may be withdrawn, at the discretion of the ECAA Surgeon, at any time if -
- (1) There is adverse change in the holder's medical condition;
 - (2) The holder fails to comply with a statement of functional limitations or operational limitations issued as a condition of certification under this section;
 - (3) Public safety would be endangered by the holder's exercise of airman privileges;
 - (4) The holder fails to provide medical information reasonably needed by the ECAA Surgeon for certification under this section; or
 - (5) The holder makes or causes to be made a statement or entry that is the basis for withdrawal of an Authorization or SODA under § 67.403.
- (g) A person who has been granted an Authorization or SODA under this section based on a special medical flight or practical test need not take the test again during later physical examinations unless the ECAA Surgeon determines or has reason to believe that the physical deficiency has or may have degraded to a degree to require another special medical flight test or practical test.
- (h) The authority of the ECAA Surgeon under this section is also exercised by the Manager, Aeromedical Certification Division, and each Regional Flight Surgeon.
- (i) If an Authorization or SODA is withdrawn under paragraph (f) of this section the following procedures apply:
- (1) The holder of the Authorization or SODA will be served a letter of withdrawal, stating the reason for the action;
 - (2) By not later than 60 days after the service of the letter of withdrawal, the holder of the Authorization or SODA may request, in writing, that the ECAA Surgeon provide for review of the decision to withdraw. The request for review may be accompanied by supporting medical evidence;
 - (3) Within 60 days of receipt of a request for review, a written final decision either affirming or reversing the decision to withdraw will be issued; and
 - (4) A medical certificate rendered invalid pursuant to a withdrawal, in accordance with paragraph (a) of this section, shall be surrendered to the Administrator upon request.
- (j) No grant of a special issuance made prior to September 16, 1996, may be used to obtain a medical certificate after the earlier of the following dates:
- (1) September 16, 1997; or

- (2) The date on which the holder of such special issuance is required to provide additional information to the ECAA as a condition for continued medical certification.

**67.403 Applications, Certificates, Logbooks, Reports, And Records:
Falsification, Reproduction, Or Alteration; Incorrect Statements**

- (a) No person may make or cause to be made -
 - (1) A fraudulent or intentionally false statement on any application for a medical certificate or on a request for any Authorization for Special Issuance of a Medical Certificate (Authorization) or Statement of Demonstrated Ability (SODA) under this part;
 - (2) A fraudulent or intentionally false entry in any logbook, record, or report that is kept, made, or used, to show compliance with any requirement for any medical certificate or for any Authorization or SODA under this part;
 - (3) A reproduction, for fraudulent purposes, of any medical certificate under this part; or
 - (4) An alteration of any medical certificate under this part.
- (b) The commission by any person of an act prohibited under paragraph (a) of this section is a basis for -
 - (1) Suspending or revoking all airman, ground instructor, and medical certificates and ratings held by that person;
 - (2) Withdrawing all Authorizations or SODA's held by that person; and
 - (3) Denying all applications for medical certification and requests for Authorizations or SODA's.
- (c) The following may serve as a basis for suspending or revoking a medical certificate; withdrawing an Authorization or SODA; or denying an application for a medical certificate or request for an authorization or SODA:
 - (1) An incorrect statement, upon which the ECAA relied, made in support of an application for a medical certificate or request for an Authorization or SODA.
 - (2) An incorrect entry, upon which the ECAA relied, made in any logbook, record, or report that is kept, made, or used to show compliance with any requirement for a medical certificate or an Authorization or SODA.

67.405 Medical Examinations: Who may give

- (a) **First-class.** Any aviation medical examiner who is specifically designated for the purpose may give the examination for the first-class medical certificate. Any interested person may obtain a list of these aviation medical examiners, in any area, from the ECAA Surgeon.
- (b) **Second- and third-class.** Any aviation medical examiner may give the examination for the second- or third-class medical certificate. Any interested person may obtain a list of aviation medical examiners, in any area, from the ECAA Surgeon..

67.407 Delegation Of Authority

- (a) The authority to issue or deny medical certificates is delegated to the ECAA Surgeon to the extent necessary to -
 - (1) Examine applicants for and holders of medical certificates to determine whether they meet applicable medical standards; and

- (2) Issue, renew, and deny medical certificates, and issue, renew, deny, and withdraw Authorizations for Special Issuance of a Medical Certificate and Statements of Demonstrated Ability to a person based upon meeting or failing to meet applicable medical standards.
- (b) Subject to limitations in this chapter, the delegated functions of the ECAA Surgeon to examine applicants for and holders of medical certificates for compliance with applicable medical standards and to issue, renew, and deny medical certificates are also delegated to aviation medical examiners and to authorized representatives of the ECAA Surgeon within the ECAA
- (c) The authority of the Administrator, to reconsider the action of an aviation medical examiner is delegated to the ECAA Surgeon.

67.409 Denial Of Medical Certificate

- (a) Any person who is denied a medical certificate by an aviation medical examiner may, within 30 days after the date of the denial, apply in writing and in duplicate to the ECAA Surgeon, Attention: for reconsideration of that denial. If the person does not ask for reconsideration during the 30-day period after the date of the denial, he or she is considered to have withdrawn the application for a medical certificate.
- (b) The denial of a medical certificate -
 - (1) By an aviation medical examiner is not a denial by the Administrator.
 - (2) By the ECAA Surgeon is considered to be a denial by the Administrator..
- (c) Any action taken under § 67.407(c) that wholly or partly reverses the issue of a medical certificate by an aviation medical examiner is the denial of a medical certificate. Where the person does not meet the standards of §§ 67.107(b)(3) and (c), 67.109(b), 67.113(b) and (c), 67.207(b)(3) and (c), 67.209(b), 67.213(b) and (c), 67.307(b)(3) and (c), 67.309(b), or 67.313(b) and (c), any action taken under this paragraph other than by the ECAA Surgeon is subject to reconsideration by the ECAA Surgeon. A certificate issued by an aviation medical examiner is considered to be affirmed as issued unless an ECAA official named in this paragraph (authorized official) reverses that issuance within 60 days after the date of issuance. However, if within 60 days after the date of issuance an authorized official requests the certificate holder to submit additional medical information, an authorized official may reverse the issuance within 60 days after receipt of the requested information.
- (d) The authority of the Administrator to re-examine any civil airman to the extent necessary to determine an airman's qualification to continue to hold an airman medical certificate, is delegated to the ECAA Surgeon and his or her authorized representatives within the ECAA section.
- (e) If the issue of a medical certificate is wholly or partly reversed by the ECAA Surgeon; the Manager, Aeromedical Certification Division; the person holding that certificate shall surrender it, upon request of the ECAA

67.411 Medical Certificates By Flight Surgeons Of Armed Forces

- (a) The ECAA has designated flight surgeons of the Armed Forces on specified military posts, stations, and facilities, as aviation medical examiners.
- (b) An aviation medical examiner described in paragraph (a) of this section may give physical examinations for the ECAA medical certificates to persons who

are on active duty or who are, under Department of Defense medical programs, eligible for ECAA medical certification as civil airmen. In addition, such an examiner may issue or deny an appropriate ECAA medical certificate in accordance with the regulations of this chapter and the policies of the ECAA.

- (c) Any interested person may obtain a list of the military posts, stations, and facilities at which a flight surgeon has been designated as an aviation medical examiner from the Surgeon General of the Armed Force concerned or from the Manager,

67.413 Medical Records

- (a) Whenever the Administrator finds that additional medical information or history is necessary to determine whether an applicant for or the holder of a medical certificate meets the medical standards for it, the Administrator requests that person to furnish that information or to authorize any clinic, hospital, physician, or other person to release to the Administrator all available information or records concerning that history. If the applicant or holder fails to provide the requested medical information or history or to authorize the release so requested, the Administrator may suspend, modify, or revoke all medical certificates the airman holds or may, in the case of an applicant, deny the application for an airman medical certificate.
- (b) If an airman medical certificate is suspended or modified under paragraph (a) of this section, that suspension or modification remains in effect until the requested information, history, or authorization is provided to the ECAA and until the ECAA Surgeon determines whether the person meets the medical standards under this part.

67.415 Return Of Medical Certificate After Suspension Or Revocation

The holder of any medical certificate issued under this part that is suspended or revoked shall, upon the Administrator's request, return it to the Administrator.