

Chapter 00 – AUTHORS AND PREFACE

Chapter	Title	Author	Last Revision by
01	General (10/2000)	Pearson R	Siedenburg J (11/2006)
02	Aviation Cardiology (12/2000)	Joy M, Leguay G, Matos P	Joy M, Siedenburg J (11/2006)
03	The Respiratory System (12/2000)		Siedenburg J (11/2006)
04	The Digestive System (12/2000)	Årva P	Siedenburg J (11/2006)
05	Metabolic, Nutritional and Endocrine Systems (06/2003)	Hardicsay G, Johnston R	Siedenburg J (11/2006)
06	Haematology (12/2000)	Köstler W	Siedenburg J (11/2006)
07	The Urinary System (12/2000)		Siedenburg J (11/2006)
08	Sexually transmitted diseases and other infections (12/2000)		Siedenburg J (11/2006)
09	The reproductive system (12/2000)		Siedenburg J (11/2006)
10	The musculoskeletal system (12/2000)	Oksanen P, Evans ADB	Siedenburg J (11/2006)
11	Aviation Psychiatry (12/2000)	Braz de Oliveira F, Baloescu V	Baloescu V, Siedenburg J (11/2006)
12	Aviation Neurology (06/2002)	Pearson R, Manfroni P	Markou I, Siedenburg J (11/2006)
13	Aviation Ophthalmology (12/2000)	Hedin A	Stern C, Evans ADB, Siedenburg J (11/2006)
14	Aviation Otorhinolaryngology (06/2002)	Vesterhauge S	Siedenburg J (11/2006)
15	Aviation Psychology (12/2000)		Goeters KM, Siedenburg J (11/2006)
16	Dermatology (12/2000)	Perry I	Siedenburg J (11/2006)
17	Oncology (06/2003)	Janvrin S	Evans S (11/2006)
18	Tropical medicine (08/2005)	Siedenburg J	Siedenburg J (11/2006)
19	Medication and Flying (12/2000)	Gourbat JP	Siedenburg J Evans S Perry I Johansson L Koestler W (08/2005)

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Preface

Safety is the paramount principle of aviation. Aviation medicine is a major element of aviation safety. In a regulatory context it has to make sure that pilots have the physical capacity to fly and that the risk of a medical incapacitation is neglectable (i.e. not exceeding the acceptable level).

JAR-FCL 3 is a set of aeromedical requirements, drafted and adopted by the Joint Aviation Authorities (JAA). The member states of JAA have committed themselves to implement and to use them as sole codes. Mutual recognition of medical certificates, licences throughout the member states requires codes accepted by all members, their implementation and standardised application. JAR-FCL 3 are based on ICAO Annex 1, pre-existing national requirements and the discussions in the Medical Sub-Committee, later rechristened Licensing Sub Sectorial Team.

The aeromedical examiner (AME) assesses the fitness to fly and the aeromedical disposition of an applicant. JAR-FCL 3 provides the requirements concerning the required examinations and the standards to be applied. The manual has been a part of the requirements previously. It has been decided to promulgate them as a stand-alone document, attached to the JIP (Administrative and Guidance Material, Section 5: Licensing). The manual provides information on the scientific background of the requirements and gives guidance regarding the aeromedical examination and assessment and aeromedical good practice. It is a textbook of the practice of Aviation Medicine as well. When using it for aeromedical assessment the relevant chapter of the manual should be consulted together with the appropriate paragraph or annex of JAR-FCL 3.

The work on the manual started more than ten years ago. In the meantime we saw many advances in medicine and aerospace medicine in particular. The requirements have been amended significantly, reflecting need for change in the light of practical experience applying them for some years. Therefore, a major update of the JAA Manual of Civil Aviation Medicine became necessary as well.

Many thanks to all those, who participated in the up-date. The names of the authors are mentioned on the first page of this chapter.

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