





# Guidance for the Physician

1. Cabin conditions to be considered when diagnosing the physical and mental fitness for air travel:
  - (a) Slight decrease of oxygen
  - (b) Slight barometric depression
  - (c) Turbulence
  - (d) Surrounding passenger
  
2. Persons under following conditions are generally considered unfit for air travel:
  - (a) Those suffered from severe and critical heart disease. E.g. severe cardiac failure, cyanotic condition, or myocardial infarction.  
(Those who have had an attack within the past 6 weeks are not acceptable.)
  - (b) Infants within 7 days of birth.
  - (c) Pregnant women whose confinement may be expected in less than 8 weeks and up to 4 weeks before expected delivery (acceptable if presenting a doctor's certificate signed within 7 days)
  - (d) Anemic persons. (hemoglobin concentration less than 50%)
  - (e) Those suffering from severe otitis media with blockage of the Eustachian tube.
  - (f) Those who have suffered from spontaneous pneumothorax or have had encephalo-pneumography recently.
  - (g) Those suffering from mediastinal tumors, extremely large hernias, intestinal obstruction, head injuries resulting in cranial hypertension, or fracture of the skull, and those with permanent wiring in the jaws.
  - (h) Alcoholics and other toxic patients, or those mentally ill, who are hazardous to others and / or to himself.
  - (i) Those not cured completely from a recent operation and women who are in the condition of afterbirth.
  - (j) Those suffered poliomyelitis within the past 30 days and those suffering from bulbar poliomyelitis.
  - (k) Those suffering from following epidemics and suspected patients; cholera; typhoid fever; paratyphoid fever; eruptive typhus; dysentery; smallpox; scarlet fever; diphtheria; plague; epidemic meningo encephalitis; Japanese encephalitis; tuberculouloosis (infectious); and other epidemics.
  - (l) Those with skin lesion which is contagious or unpleasant to others.
  - (m) Those with severe symptoms of hemoptysis, hematoemesis, melena, vomiting or groan.

## NOTE:

1. The POC maybe used only in its battery-operated mode. EVA may not have stable electrical supply onboard for commercial product used.
2. To be used onboard the aircraft, the FAA-approved POCs as above must have a label attached indicating that it has been approved for use in aircraft.
3. The customer must have a sufficient number of fully charged batteries to cover the duration of the flight and anticipated delays, plus one extra battery for unanticipated delays. Extra

batteries must be packaged for carry on in a manner to prevent short circuit. Battery terminals must either be recessed or packaged so as to prevent contact with metal objects, including terminals of other batteries.

4. Whether you are able to operate the device and recognized and respond appropriately to its alarms, and if not, that the user is traveling with a companion who is able to perform these functions.
5. The phases of the flight (taxi, takeoff, cruise, landing) during which use of the device is medically necessary, and
6. The maximum flow rate corresponding to the pressure in the cabin under normal operating conditions.