

2.8.1 Gynaecological and Obstetric Standard – CASR Part 67

CASR 67 The gynaecological and obstetric standards are found in the following paragraphs of CASR Part 67:

CASR 67.150	For medical standard 1	CASR 67.150(7) Table 67.150 1.23 – 1.24
CASR 67.155	For medical standard 2	CASR 67.155(7) Table 67.155 2.22 – 2.23
CASR 67.160	For medical standard 3	CASR 67.160(7) Table 67.160 3.21 – 3.22

2.8.2 Severe Menstrual Disturbances

Applicants with a history of severe menstrual disturbances resistant to treatment must be assessed with caution. Such applicants are likely to be unacceptable for issue of a Class 1 or Class 3 Medical Certificate.

2.8.3 Pregnancy

CASR 67.235(1) Pregnancy, particularly during the final trimester, is a cause of temporary unfitness to exercise the privileges of all aviation licences. However, where the obstetrician or other medical practitioner supervising the pregnancy certifies that an applicant or medical certificate holder has no significant medical contraindications related to the pregnancy, she may be assessed as meeting the appropriate medical standard(s). The exercise of licence privileges in such circumstances may involve imposition of appropriate, individually determined operational restrictions.

The risk of acute incapacitation from premature labour exceeds 1% after 30 weeks gestation. Consequently, all medical certificate holders are advised not to exercise licence privileges after 30 weeks gestation.

Class 1 and 2 medical certificate holders are formally deemed medically unfit to exercise licence privileges from 30 weeks gestation until cleared by a post-partum assessment conducted in accordance with the last paragraph in this section.

CASR
67.235(2)

Class 3 medical certificate holders may exercise relevant licence privileges until 34 weeks gestation provided that:

- i. The obstetrician or other medical practitioner supervising the pregnancy certifies that the licence holder is fit for duties during this period; and
- ii. Suitable administrative arrangements are made which ensure that sudden incapacitation of an affected licence holder due to premature labour will not adversely affect the safety of air navigation.

Thereafter, Class 3 medical certificate holders also are formally deemed medically unfit to exercise licence privileges until cleared by a post-partum assessment conducted in accordance with the following paragraph.

Following delivery, applicants are required to obtain a clearance from a DAME before once again exercising the privileges of an aviation licence. Depending on the stage of a pregnancy at which the event occurs, such clearance may also be required following a miscarriage, stillbirth or termination of pregnancy. Pregnancy is considered a medically significant condition and DAMEs should remind pregnant applicants of their obligations under CASRs to refrain from exercising their licence privileges until medically cleared. (See also [1.4.5 Temporary Incapacity of Certificate Holders](#).) Following a normal delivery, clearance to resume flying duties should be appropriate at six weeks post-partum.