

MEDICAL EXAMINATION REPORT

INSTRUCTIONS TO THE DRIVER

You must use this medical examination report when applying for a Commercial California Driver License (CDL) or certificates (School Bus, Youth Bus, SPAB, GPPV, or Farm Labor) that require a medical examination. This report also meets United States Department of Transportation (DOT) requirements. A driver who does not meet DOT's medical standards may, after evaluation by the Department of Motor Vehicles (DMV), be issued a restricted license if DMV determines the driver's condition will not affect his or her ability to drive safely.

- Drivers applying for, or who hold, a certificate to drive a School Bus, School Pupil Activity Bus, Youth Bus, General Public Paratransit Vehicle, or Farm Labor Vehicle must have their examination performed by a Physician Assistant, Advanced Practice Registered Nurse, Doctor of Medicine (MD), Doctor of Osteopathy (DO) or a Doctor of Chiropractic (DC) listed on the most current National Registry.The Medical Examination Report and Medical Certificate must be signed by the medical examiner who performed the examination.
- School bus drivers 65 years of age and older must submit a new medical report to DMV every year. (Vehicle Code Section 12517.2b)
- The Health Questionnaire (DL 546) may be used by drivers with a Restricted Firefighter's License or a Non-Commercial Class C License with a Firefighter endorsement rather than this medical report.
- The Health Questionnaire (DL 546) may also be used by drivers applying for a Non-Commercial

Class A license and those drivers who need the Agricultural Hazardous Materials or Waste Transportation Verification of Training.

Transportation Verification of Training. NATIONAL REGISTRY OF MEDICAL EXAMINERS

Beginning May 21, 2014, interstate commercial motor vehicle drivers **must** have their medical examination performed by a certified medical examiner listed on the National Registry of Certified Medical Examiners (National Registry). A list of certified medical examiners may be found on the National Registry Website **https://nationalregistry.fmcsa.dot.gov**

Class A, B, or Commercial C License

CDL drivers who have submitted a current medical examination report to DMV documenting they meet the physical qualification requirements, no longer need to carry the medical examiner's certificate for more than 15 days after the date it was issued. You are required to give a medical report to DMV when you first apply for the license and every two years thereafter. If the medical report is incomplete, your license application will be delayed or denied.

If you qualify by using a hearing aid, you must wear the hearing aid and use it whenever you are driving. Also, you must keep with you a spare power source to use in the hearing aid.

Federal Law requires that you disclose the type of commercial operation you are engaged in.

• Non-Excepted Interstate: License does not restrict the transport, origination, or destination of the load to be transported.

- Non-Excepted Intrastate: License is restricted to operation in California only. You may only transport cargo that originates in and the final destination is in California. While driving commercially you may not cross state or international borders.
- Excepted Interstate: California does not issue a commercial driver license that is excepted from driver qualification requirements.
- Excepted Intrastate: California does not issue a commercial driver license that is excepted from driver qualification requirements.

Drivers renewing their medical certificate may mail this report to:

Department of Motor Vehicles CDL Unit, G204 P. O. Box 944278 Sacramento, CA 94244-2780

If you are required to have a CDL as part of your job, your employer shall pay the cost of the examination unless it was taken before you applied for the job (Labor Code §231).

Information on Drug Testing

Federal regulations and state law have established minimum standards for commercial motor carriers' antidrug programs including testing for the use of controlled substances. This testing requirement applies to drivers required to have a Commercial drivers license.

Your employer will tell you whether or not your medical exam should include a drug test.

49 CFR 391.41 PHYSICAL QUALIFICATIONS FOR DRIVERS — THE DRIVER'S ROLE

Responsibilities, work schedules, physical and emotional demands, and lifestyles among commercial drivers vary by the type of driving that they do. Some of the main types of drivers include the following: turn around or short relay (drivers return to their home base each evening); long relay (drivers drive 8-10 hours and then have a 10-hour off-duty period), straight through haul (cross country drivers); and team drivers (drivers share the driving by alternating their 5-hour driving periods and 5-hour rest periods).

The following factors may be involved in a driver's performance of duties: abrupt schedule changes and rotating work schedules, which may result in irregular sleep patterns and a driver beginning a trip in a fatigued condition; long hours; extended time away from family and friends, which may result in lack of social support; tight pickup and delivery schedules, with irregularity in work, rest, and eating patterns, adverse road, weather and traffic conditions, which may cause delays and lead to hurriedly loading or unloading cargo in order to compensate for the lost time; and environmental conditions such as excessive vibration, noise and extremes in temperature. Transporting passengers or hazardous materials may add to the demands on the commercial driver.

There may be duties in addition to the driving task for which a driver is responsible and needs to be fit. Some of these responsibilities are: coupling and uncoupling trailer(s) from the tractor, loading and unloading trailer(s) (sometimes a driver may lift a heavy load or unload as much as 50,000 lbs. of freight after sitting for a long period of time without any stretching period); inspecting the operating condition of tractor and/or trailer(s) before, during, and after delivery of cargo; lifting, installing, and removing heavy tire chains; and, lifting heavy tarpaulins to cover open top trailers. The above tasks demand agility, the ability to bend and stoop, the ability to maintain a crouching position to inspect the underside of the vehicle, frequent entering and exiting of the cab, and the ability to climb ladders on the tractor and/or trailer(s).

In addition, a driver must have the perceptual skills to monitor a sometimes complex driving situation, the judgment skills to make quick decisions, when necessary, and the manipulative skills to control an oversize steering wheel, shift gears using a manual transmission, and maneuver a vehicle in crowded areas.

§391.41 PHYSICAL QUALIFICATIONS FOR DRIVERS

(a)(1)(i) A person subject to this part must not operate a commercial motor vehicle unless he or she is medically certified as physically qualified to do so, and, except as provided in paragraph (a)(2) of this section, when on-duty has on his or her person the original, or a copy, of a current medical examiner's certificate that he or she is physically qualified to drive a commercial motor vehicle

- (ii) A person who qualifies for the medical examiner's certificate by virtue of having obtained a medical variance from FMCSA, in the form of an exemption letter or a skill performance evaluation certificate must have on his or her person a copy of the variance documentation when onduty.
- (2) CDL exception. (i) Beginning January 30, 2014, a driver required to have a commercial driver's license under part 383 of this chapter, and who submitted a current medical examiner's certificate to the State in accordance with § 383.71(h) of this chapter documenting that he or she meets the physical qualification requirements of this part, no longer needs to carry on his or her person the medical examiner's certificate specified at §391.43(h), or a copy for more than 15 days after the date it was issued as valid proof of medical certification.
- (ii) A CDL holder required by §383.71(h) to obtain a medical examiner's certificate, who obtained such by virtue of having obtained a

- medical variance from FMCSA, must continue to have in his or her possession the original or copy of that medical variance documentation at all times when on-duty.
- (3) A person is physically qualified to drive a commercial motor vehicle if:
- (i) That person meets the physical qualification standards in paragraph (b) of this section and has complied with the medical examination requirements in §391.43; or
- (ii) That person obtained from FMCSA a medical variance from the physical qualification standards in paragraph (b) of this section and has complied with the medical examination requirement in §391.43.
- (b) A person is physically qualified to drive a motor vehicle if that person:
- (1) Has no loss of a foot, a leg, a hand, or an arm, or has been granted a Skill Performance Evaluation (SPE) Certificate (formerly Limb Waiver Program) pursuant to §391.49.
- (2) Has no impairment of: (i) A hand or finger which interferes with prehension or power grasping; or (ii) An arm, foot, or leg which interferes with the ability to perform normal tasks associated with operating a commercial motor vehicle; or any other significant limb defect or limitation which interferes with the ability to perform normal tasks associated with operating a commercial motor vehicle; or has been granted a SPE certificate pursuant to §391.49.
 - (3) Has no established medical history or

- clinical diagnosis of diabetes mellitus currently requiring insulin for control.
- (4) Has no current clinical diagnosis of myocardial infarction, angina pectoris, coronary insufficiency, thrombosis, or any other cardiovascular disease of a variety known to be accompanied by syncope, dyspnea, collapse, or congestive cardiac failure.
- (5) Has no established medical history or clinical diagnosis of a respiratory dysfunction likely to interfere with his ability to control and drive a commercial motor vehicle safely.
- (6) Has no current clinical diagnosis of high blood pressure likely to interfere with his ability to operate a commercial motor vehicle safely.
- (7) Has no established medical history or clinical diagnosis of rheumatic, arthritic, orthopedic, muscular, neuromuscular, or vascular disease which interferes with his ability to control and operate a commercial motor vehicle safely.
- (8) Has no established medical history or clinical diagnosis of epilepsy or any other condition which is likely to cause loss of consciousness or any loss of ability to control a commercial motor vehicle.
- (9) Has no mental, nervous, organic, or functional disease or psychiatric disorder likely to interfere with his ability to drive a commercial motor vehicle safely.
- (10) Has distant visual acuity of at least 20/40 (Snellen) in each eye without corrective lenses or visual acuity separately corrected to 20/40

(Snellen) or better with corrective lenses, distinct binocular acuity of at least 20/40 (Snellen) in both eyes with or without corrective lenses, field of vision of at least 70 degrees in the horizontal meridian in each eye, and the ability to recognize the colors of traffic signals and devices showing standard red, green and amber.

(11) First perceives a forced whispered voice in the better ear at not less than 5 feet with or without the use of a hearing aid, or, if tested by

use of an audiometric device, does not have an average hearing loss in the better ear greater than 40 decibels at 500 Hz, 1,000 Hz and 2,000 Hz with or without a hearing aid when the audiometric device is calibrated to American National Standard (formerly ASA Standard) Z24.5-1951.

(12) (i) Does not use any drug or substance identified in 21 CFR 1308.11 Schedule I, an amphetamine, a narcotic, or any other habit-forming drug. (ii) Does not use any non-Schedule

I drug or substance that is identified in the other Schedules in 21 part 1308 except when the use is prescribed by a licensed medical practitioner, as defined in § 382.107, who is familiar with driver's medical history and has advised the driver that the substance will not adversely affect the driver's ability to safely operate a commercial motor vehicle.

(13) Has no current clinical diagnosis of alcoholism.

INSTRUCTIONS TO THE MEDICAL EXAMINER

General Information

Review these instructions before examining the driver. If you are a licensed Physician Assistant or Advanced Practice Nurse, you must be under a physician's supervision to perform this exam. If you are a Doctor of Chiropractic you must be clinically competent to perform the medical examination. Only a Physician Assistant, Advanced Practice Registered Nurse, Doctor of Medicine (MD), Doctor of Osteopathy (DO) or a Doctor of Chiropractic (DC) listed on the most current National Registry of Certified Medical Examiners can perform the examination for persons who will drive a School Bus, School Pupil Activity Bus, Youth Bus, General Public Paratransit Vehicle, or Farm Labor Vehicle. The medical certificate and medical report must be signed by the medical examiner who performs the examination.

The purpose of this examination is to determine a driver's physical qualification to operate a commercial motor vehicle (CMV) in interstate commerce according to the requirements in 49 CFR 391.41-49. Therefore, the medical examiner must be knowledgeable of these requirements and guidelines developed by the FMCSA to assist the medical examiner in making the qualification determination. The medical examiner should be familiar with the driver's responsibilities and work environment and is referred to the section on the form, The Driver's Role.

In addition to reviewing the Health History section with the driver and conducting the physical examination, the medical examiner should discuss common prescriptions and over-the-counter medications relative to the side effects and hazards of these medications while driving. Educate the driver to read warning labels on all medications. History of certain conditions may be cause for rejection, particularly if required by regulation, or may indicate the need for additional laboratory tests or more stringent examination perhaps by a medical specialist. These decisions are usually made by the medical examiner in light of the driver's job responsibilities, work schedule and potential for the condition to render the driver unsafe.

Medical conditions should be recorded even if they are not cause for denial, and they should be discussed with the driver to encourage appropriate remedial care. This advice is especially needed when a condition, if neglected, could develop into a serious illness that could affect driving.

If the medical examiner determines that the driver is fit to drive and is also able to perform non-driving responsibilities as may be required, the medical

If the medical examiner determines that the driver is fit to drive and is also able to perform non-driving responsibilities as may be required, the medical examiner signs the medical certificate which the driver must carry with his/her license, as specified in federal regulation. The certificate must be dated. Under current regulations, the certificate is valid for two years, unless the driver has a medical condition that does not prohibit driving but does require more frequent monitoring. In such situations, the medical certificate should be issued for a shorter length of time. The physical examination should be done carefully and at least as complete as is indicated by the attached form. **CONTACT THE FMCSA AT (202) 366-4001 FOR FURTHER INFORMATION** (a vision exemption, Skill Performance Evaluation [SPE] Certificate, exempt intracity zone, qualifying drivers under 49 CFR 391.64, etc.). **NOTE:** In California, if a driver is only qualified when accompanied by a waiver/exemption, Skill Performance Evaluation Certificate, or when qualified by operation of 49 CFR 391.64, a copy of the waiver/exemption or certificate must be attached to the medical report before submission to the California Department of Motor Vehicles. If the driver does not already have such a waiver/exemption or certificate, do not check the "waiver/exemption or certificate" boxes. If a driver does not qualify **solely** on the standards in 49 CFR 391.41(b) 1,2,10, or 11, he/she may be eligible for a restricted California commercial license. Please check the appropriate box on page 4.

DMV has a booklet, A Physician's Guide for Commercial Driver License Medical Exams. This booklet contains guidelines that supplement the federal regulations. Medical examiners may request a copy of this booklet by calling (916) 657-6550. State and federal laws require this exam.

Interpretation of Medical Standards

Since the issuance of the regulations for physical qualifications of commercial drivers, the Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration (FMSCA) has published recommendations called Advisory Criteria to help medical examiners in determining whether a driver meets the physical qualifications for commercial driving. These recommendations have been condensed to provide information to medical examiners that (1) is directly relevant to the physical examination and (2) is not already included in the medical examination form. The specific regulation is printed in italics and its reference by section is highlighted.

Federal Motor Carrier Safety Regulations Advisory Criteria

Loss of Limb: §391.41(b)(1)

A person is physically qualified to drive a commercial motor vehicle if that person:
Has no loss of a foot, leg, hand or an arm, or has been granted a Skill Performance Evaluation (SPE) Certificate pursuant to §391.49.

Limb Impairment: §391.41(b)(2)

A person is physically qualified to drive a commercial motor vehicle if that person:

Has no impairment of: (i) A hand or finger which interferes with prehension or power grasping; or (ii) An arm, foot, or leg which interferes with the ability to perform normal tasks associated with operating a commercial motor vehicle; or Any other significant limb defect or limitation which interferes with the ability to perform normal tasks associated with operating a commercial motor vehicle; or Has been granted a Skill Performance Evaluation (SPE) Certificate pursuant to §391.49.

A person who suffers loss of a foot, leg hand or arm or whose limb impairment in any way interferes with the safe performance of normal tasks associated with operating a commercial motor vehicle is subject to the Skill Performance Evaluation (SPE) Certification Program pursuant to §391.49, assuming the person is otherwise qualified.

With the advancement of technology, medical aids and equipment modifications have been developed to compensate for certain disabilities. The SPE Certification Program (formerly the Limb

Waiver Program) was designed to allow persons with the loss of a foot or limb or with functional impairment to qualify under the Federal Motor Carrier Safety Regulations (FMCSRs) by use of prosthetic devices or equipment modifications which enable them to safely operate a commercial motor vehicle. Since there are no medical aids equivalent to the original body or limb, certain risks are still present, and thus restrictions may be included on individual SPE certificates when a State Director for the FMCSA determines they are necessary to be consistent with safety and public interest.

If the driver is found otherwise medically qualified (§391.41(b)(3) through (13)), the medical examiner must check on the medical certificate that the driver is qualified only if accompanied by a SPE certificate. The driver and the employing motor carrier are subject to appropriate penalty if the driver operates a commercial motor vehicle in interstate or foreign commerce without a current SPE certificate for his/her physical disability.

Diabetes: §391.41(b)(3)

A person is physically qualified to drive a commercial motor vehicle if that person:

Has no established medical history or clinical diagnosis of diabetes mellitus currently requiring insulin for control.

Diabetes mellitus is a disease which, on occasion, can result in a loss of consciousness or disorientation in time and space. Individuals who

require insulin for control have conditions which can get out of control by the use of too much or too little insulin, or food intake not consistent with the insulin dosage. Incapacitation may occur from symptoms of hyperglycemic or hypoglycemic reactions (drowsiness, semi-consciousness, diabetic coma or insulin shock).

The administration of insulin is, within itself, a complicated process requiring insulin, syringe, needle, alcohol sponge and a sterile technique. Factors related to long-haul commercial motor vehicle operations, such as fatigue, lack of sleep, poor diet, emotional conditions, stress, and concomitant illness, compound the dangers. The FMCSA has consistently held that a diabetic who uses insulin for control does not meet the minimum physical requirements of the FMCSRs.

Hypoglycemic drugs, taken orally, are sometimes prescribed for diabetic individuals to help stimulate natural body production of insulin. If the condition can be controlled by the use of oral medication and diet, then an individual may be qualified under the present rule. CMV drivers who do not meet the Federal diabetes standard may call (202) 366-4001 for an application for a diabetes exemption. (See Conference Report on Diabetic Disorders and Commercial Drivers and Insulin-Using Commercial Motor Vehicle Drivers at:

www.fmcsa.dot.gov/rulesregs/medreports.

Cardiovascular Condition: §391.41(b)(4)

A person is physically qualified to drive a commercial motor vehicle if that person:

Has no current clinical diagnosis of myocardial infarction, angina pectoris, coronary insufficiency, thrombosis or any other cardiovascular disease of a variety known to be accompanied by syncope, dyspnea, collapse or congestive cardiac failure.

The term "has no current clinical diagnosis of" is specifically designed to encompass: "a clinical diagnosis of" (1) a current cardiovascular condition, or (2) a cardiovascular condition which has not fully stabilized regardless of the time limit. The term "known to be accompanied by" is designed to include: a clinical diagnosis of a cardiovascular disease (1) which is accompanied by symptoms of syncope, dyspnea, collapse or congestive cardiac failure; and/or (2) which is likely to cause syncope, dyspnea, collapse or congestive cardiac failure.

It is the intent of the FMCSRs to render unqualified, a driver who has a current cardiovascular disease which is accompanied by and/or likely to cause symptoms of syncope, dyspnea, collapse, or congestive cardiac failure. However, the subjective decision of whether the nature and severity of an individual's condition will likely cause symptoms of cardiovascular insufficiency is on an individual basis and qualification rests with the medical examiner and the motor carrier. In those cases where there is an occurrence of cardiovascular insufficiency (myocardial infarction, thrombosis, etc), it is suggested before a driver is certified that he or she have a normal resting and stress electrocardiogram (ECG), no residual complications and no physical limitations, and is taking no medication likely to interfere with safe driving

Coronary artery bypass surgery and pacemaker implantation are remedial procedures and thus, not unqualifying. Implantable cardioverter defibrillators are disqualifying due to risk of syncope. Coumadin is a medical treatment which can improve the health and safety of the driver and should not, by its use, medically disqualify the commercial driver. The emphasis should be on the underlying medical conditions(s) which require treatment and the general health of the driver. The FMCSA should be contacted at (202) 366-4001 for additional recommendations regarding the physical qualification of drivers on coumadin. (See Cardiovascular Advisory Guidelines for the Medical Examination of Commercial Motor Vehicle Drivers at:

 $\label{lem:www.fmcsa.dot.gov/rulesregs/medreports.} \\ \text{htm})$

Respiratory Dysfunction §391.41(b)(5)

A person is physically qualified to drive a commercial motor vehicle if that person:

Has no established medical history or clinical diagnosis of a respiratory dysfunction likely to interfere with ability to control and drive a commercial motor vehicle safely.

Since a driver must be alert at all times, any change in his or her mental state is in direct conflict with highway safety. Even the slightest impairment in respiratory function under emergency conditions (when greater oxygen supply is necessary for performance) may be detrimental to safe driving.

There are many conditions that interfere with oxygen exchange and may result in incapacitation, including emphysema, chronic asthma, carcinoma, tuberculosis, chronic bronchitis and sleep apnea. If the medical examiner detects a respiratory dysfunction, that in any way is likely to interfere with the driver's ability to safely control and drive a commercial motor vehicle, the driver must be referred to a specialist for further evaluation and therapy. Anticoagulation therapy for deep vein thrombosis and/or pulmonary thromboembolism is not unqualifying once optimum dose is achieved, provided lower extremity venous examinations remain normal and the treating physician gives a favorable recommendation. (See . Conference on Pulmonary/Respiratory Disorders and Commercial Drivers at:

www.fmcsa.dot.gov/rulesregs/medreports.htm)

Hypertension §391.41(b)(6)

A person is physically qualified to drive a commercial motor vehicle if that person: Has no current clinical diagnosis of high blood

pressure likely to interfere with the ability to operate a commercial motor vehicle safely.

Hypertension alone is unlikely to cause sudden collapse; however, the likelihood increases when target organ damage, particularly cerebral vascular disease, is present. This regulatory criteria is based on FMCSA's Cardiovascular Advisory Guidelines for the Examination of CMV Drivers, which used the Sixth Report of the Joint National Committee on Detection, Evaluation, and Treatment of High Blood Pressure (1997).

Stage 1 hypertension corresponds to a systolic BP of 140-159 mmHg and/or a diastolic BP of 90-99 mmHg. The driver with a BP in this range is at low risk for hypertension-related acute incapacitation and may be medically certified to drive for a one-year period. Certification examination should be done annually thereafter and should be at or less than 140/90. If less than 160/100, certification may be extended one time for 3 months.

A blood pressure of 160-179 systolic and/ or 100-109 diastolic is considered Stage 2 hypertension, and the driver is not necessarily unqualified during evaluation and institution of treatment. The driver is given a one time certification of three months to reduce his or her blood pressure to less than or equal to 140/90. A blood pressure in this range is an absolute indication for anti-hypertensive drug therapy. Provided treatment is well tolerated and the driver demonstrates a BP value of 140/90 or less, he or she may be certified for one year from date of the initial exam. The driver is certified annually thereafter.

A blood pressure at or greater than 180 (systolic) and 110 (diastolic) is considered Stage 3, high risk for an acute BP-related event. The driver may be not qualified, even temporarily, until reduced to 140/90 or less and treatment is well tolerated. The driver may be certified for 6 months and biannually (every 6 months) thereafter if at recheck BP is 140/90 or less.

Annual recertification is recommended if the medical examiner does not know the severity of hypertension prior to treatment.

An elevated blood pressure finding should be confirmed by at least two subsequent measurements on different days.

Treatment includes nonpharmacologic and pharmacologic modalities as well as counseling to reduce other risk factors. Most antihypertensive medications also have side effects, the importance of which must be judged on an individual basis Individuals must be alerted to the hazards of these medications while driving. Side effects of somnolence or syncope are particularly undesirable in commercial drivers.

Secondary hypertension is based on the above stages. Evaluation is warranted if patient is persistently hypertensive on maximal or near-maximual doses of 2-3 pharmacologic agents. Some causes of secondary hypertension may be amenable to surgical intervention or specific pharmacologic treatment.

(See Cardiovascular Advisory Panel Guidelines for the Medical Examination of Commercial Motor Vehicle Drivers at:

www.fmcsa.dot.gov/rulesregs/medreports.htm)

Rheumatic, Arthritic, Orthopedic, Muscular, Neuromuscular or Vascular Disease §391.41(b)(7)

A person is physically qualified to drive a commercial motor vehicle if that person:
Has no established medical history or clinical diagnosis of rheumatic, arthritic, orthopedic, muscular, neuromuscular or vascular disease

which interferes with the ability to control and operate a commercial motor vehicle safely.

Certain diseases are known to have acute episodes of transient muscle weakness, poor muscular coordination (ataxia), abnormal sensations (paresthesia), decreased muscular tone (hypotonia), visual disturbances and pain which may be suddenly incapacitating. With each recurring episode, these symptoms may become more pronounced and remain for longer periods of time. Other diseases have more insidious onsets and display symptoms of muscle wasting (atrophy), swelling and paresthesia which may not suddenly incapacitate a person but may restrict his/her movements and eventually interfere with the ability to safely operate a motor vehicle. In many instances these diseases are degenerative in nature or may result in deterioration of the involved area.

Once the individual has been diagnosed as having a rheumatic, arthritic, orthopedic, muscular, neuromuscular or vascular disease, then he/she has an established history of that disease. The physician, when examining an individual should consider the following: (1) the nature and severity of the individual's condition (such as sensory loss or loss of strength); (2) the degree of limitation present (such as range of motion); (3) the likelihood of progressive limitation (not always present initially but may manifest itself over time); and (4) the likelihood of sudden incapacitation. If severe functional impairment exists, the driver does not qualify. In cases where more frequent monitoring is required, a certificate for a shorter period of time may be issued.

(See Conference on Neurological Disorders and Commercial Drivers at:

www.fmcsa.dot.gov/rulesregs/medreports.htm)

Epilepsy §391.41(b)(8)

A person is physically qualified to drive a commercial motor vehicle if that person:

Has no established medical history or clinical diagnosis of epilepsy or any other condition which is likely to cause loss of consciousness or any loss of ability to control a motor vehicle.

Epilepsy is a chronic functional disease characterized by seizures or episodes that occur without warning, resulting in loss of voluntary control which may lead to loss of consciousness and/or seizures. Therefore, the following drivers cannot be qualified: (1) a driver who has a medical history of epilepsy; (2) a driver who has a current clinical diagnosis of epilepsy; or (3) a driver who is taking antiseizure medication.

If an individual has had a sudden episode of a nonepileptic seizure or loss of consciousness of unknown cause which did not require antiseizure medication, the decision as to whether that person's condition will likely cause loss of consciousness or loss of ability to control a motor vehicle is made on an individual basis by the medical examiner in consultation with the treating physician. Before certification is considered, it is suggested that a 6-month waiting period elapse from the time of the episode. Following the waiting period, it is suggested that the individual have a complete neurological examination. If the results of the examination are negative and antiseizure medication is not required, then the driver may be qualified.

In those individual cases where a driver has a seizure or an episode of loss of consciousness that resulted from a known medical condition (e.g., drug reaction, high temperature, acute infectious disease, dehydration or acute metabolic disturbance), certification should be deferred until the driver has fully recovered from that condition and has no existing residual complications, and is not taking antiseizure medication. Drivers with a history of epilepsy/seizures off antiseizure medication and seizure-free for 10 years may be qualified to drive a CMV in interstate commerce. Interstate commerce by qualified to drive a CMV in interstate commerce

if seizure-free and off antiseizure medication for a 5-year period or more.

(See Conference on Neurological Disorders and Commercial Drivers at:

www.fmcsa.dot.gov/rulesregs/medreports.htm)

Mental Disorders §391.41(b)(9)

A person is physically qualified to drive a commercial motor vehicle if that person:

Has no mental, nervous, organic or functional disease or psychiatric disorder likely to interfere with the ability to drive a motor vehicle safely.

Emotional or adjustment problems contribute directly to an individual's level of memory, reasoning, attention and judgment. These problems often underlie physical disorders. A variety of functional disorders can cause drowsiness, dizziness, confusion, weakness or paralysis that may lead to incoordination, inattention, loss of functional control and susceptibility to accidents while driving. Physical fatigue, headache, impaired coordination, recurring physical ailments and chronic "nagging" pain may be present to such a degree that certification for commercial driving is inadvisable. Somatic and psychosomatic complaints should be thoroughly examined when determining an individual's overall fitness to drive. Disorders of a periodically incapacitating nature, even in the early stages of development, may warrant disqualification.

Many bus and truck drivers have documented that "nervous trouble" related to neurotic, personality, emotional or adjustment problems is responsible for a significant fraction of their preventable accidents. The degree to which an individual is able to appreciate, evaluate and adequately respond to environmental strain and emotional stress is critical when assessing an individual's mental alertness and flexibility to cope with the stresses of commercial motor vehicle driving.

When examining the driver, it should be kept in mind that individuals who live under chronic emotional upsets may have deeply ingrained maladaptive or erratic behavior patterns. Excessively antagonistic, instinctive, impulsive, openly aggressive, paranoid or severely depressed behavior greatly interfere with the driver's ability to drive safely. Those individuals who are highly susceptible to frequent states of emotional instability (schizophrenia, affective psychoses, paranoia, anxiety or depressive neuroses) may warrant disqualification. Careful consideration should be given to the side effects and interactions of medications in the overall qualification determination. See Psychiatric Conference Report for specific recommendations on the use of these medications and potential hazards for driving.

(See Conference on Psychiatric Disorders and Commercial Drivers at:

www.fmcsa.dot.gov/rulesregs/medreports.htm)

Vision §391.41(b)(10)

A person is physically qualified to drive a commercial motor vehicle if that person:

Has distant visual acuity of at least 20/40 (Snellen) in each eye with or without corrective lenses or visual acuity separately corrected to 20/40 (Snellen) or better with corrective lenses, distant binocular acuity of at least 20/40 (Snellen) in both eyes with or without corrective lenses, field of vision of at least 70 degrees in the horizontal meridian in each eye, and the ability to recognize the colors of traffic signals and devices showing standard red, green, and amber.

The term "ability to recognize the colors of" is interpreted to mean if a person can recognize and distinguish among traffic control signals and devices showing standard red, green and amber, he or she meets the minimum standard, even though he or she may have some type of color perception deficiency. If certain color perception tests are administered, (such as Ishihara, Pseudoisochromatic, Yarn) and doubtful findings are discovered, a controlled test using signal red, green and amber may be employed to determine the driver's ability to recognize these colors.

Contact lenses are permissible if there is sufficient evidence to indicate that the driver has good tolerance and is well adapted to their use. Use of a contact lens in one eye for distance visual acuity and another lens in the other eye for near vision is not acceptable, nor are telescopic lenses acceptable for the driving of commercial motor vehicles.

If an individual meets the criteria by the use of glasses or contact lenses, the following statement shall appear on the Medical Examiner's Certificate: "Qualified only if wearing corrective lenses".

CMV drivers who do not meet the Federal Vision Standard may call (202) 366-4001 for an application for a vision exemption.

(See Visual Disorders and Commercial Drivers at: w w w .f m c s a .d o t .g o v/rulesregs/medreports.htm)

Hearing §391.41(b)(11)

A person is physically qualified to drive a commercial motor vehicle if that person:

First perceives a forced whispered voice in the better ear at not less than 5 feet with or without the use of a hearing aid, or, if tested by use of an audiometric device, does not have an average hearing loss in the better ear greater than 40 decibels at 500 Hz, 1,000 Hz, and 2,000 Hz with or without a hearing aid when the audiometic device is calibrated to American National Standard (formerly ASA Standard) Z24.5-1951.

Since the prescribed standard under the FMCSRs is the American Standards Association (ANSI), it may be necessary to convert the audiometic results from the ISO standard to the ANSI standard. Instructions are included on the Medical Examination report form.

If an individual meets the criteria by using a hearing aid, the driver must wear that hearing aid and have it in operation at all times while driving. Also, the driver must be in possession of a spare power source for the hearing aid.

For the whispered voice test, the individual should be stationed at least 5 feet from the examiner with the ear being tested turned toward the examiner. The other ear is covered. Using the breath which remains after a normal expiration, the examiner whispers words or random numbers such as 66, 18, 23, etc. The examiner should not use only sibilants (s-sounding test materials). The opposite ear should be tested in the same manner. If the individual fails the whispered voice test, the audiometric test should be administered.

If an individual meets the criteria by the use of a hearing aid, the following statement must appear on the Medical Examiner's Certificate: "Qualified only when wearing a hearing aid".

only when wearing a hearing aid."
(See Hearing Disorders and Commercial Motor Vehicle Drivers at:

www.fmcsa.dot.gov/rulesregs/medreports.htm)

Drug Use §391.41(b)(12)

A person is physically qualified to drive a commercial motor vehicle if that person does not use any drug or substance identified in 21 CFR 1308.II, Schedule I, an amphetamine, a narcotic, or any other habit-forming drug. A driver may use a non-schedule I drug or substance that is identified in the other Schedules in 21 part 1308 if the substance or drug is prescribed by a licensed medical practitioner who: (A) is familiar with the driver's medical history, and assigned duties, and (B) has advised the driver that the prescribed substance or drug will not adversely affect the driver's ability to safely operate a commercial motor vehicle.

This exception does not apply to methadone. The intent of the medical certification process is to medically evaluate a driver to ensure that the driver has no medical condition which interferes with the safe performance of driving tasks on a public road. If a driver uses a Schedule I drug or other substance, an amphetamine, a narcotic or any other habit-forming drug, it may be cause for the driver to be found medically unqualified. Motor carriers are encouraged to obtain a practitioner's written statement about the effects on transportation safety of the use of a particular drug.

A test for controlled substances is not required as part of this biennial certification process. The FMCSA or the driver's employer should be contacted directly for information on controlled substances and alcohol testing under Part 382 of the FMCSRs.

The term "uses" is designed to encompass instances of prohibited drug use determined by a physician through established medical means.

This may or may not involve body fluid testing. If body fluid testing takes place, positive test results should be confirmed by a second test of greater specificity. The term "habit-forming" is intended to include any drug or medication generally recognized as capable of becoming habitual, and which may impair the user's ability to operate a commercial motor vehicle safely.

The driver is medically unqualified for the duration of the prohibited drug(s) use and until a second examination shows the driver is free from the prohibited drug(s) use. Recertification may involve a substance abuse evaluation, the successful completion of a drug rehabilitation program, and negative drug test result. Additionally, given that the certification period is normally two years, the examiner has the option to certify for a period of less than 2 years if this examiner determines more frequent monitoring is required. (See Conference on Neurological Disorders and Commercial Drivers and Conference on Psychiatric Disorders and Commercial Drivers at: www.fmcsa.dot.gov/rulesregs/medreports.htm)

Alcoholism §391.41(b)(13)

A person is physically qualified to drive a commercial motor vehicle if that person: Has no current clinical diagnosis of alcoholism.

The term "current clinical diagnosis of" is specifically designed to encompass a current alcoholic illness or those instances where the individual's physical condition has not fully stabilized, regardless of the time element. If an individual shows signs of having an alcoholuse problem, he or she should be referred to a specialist. After counseling and/or treatment, he or she may be considered for certification.





O51

MEDICAL EXAMINATION REPORT FOR COMMERCIAL DRIVER FITNESS DETERMINATION

1. DRIVER INFORMATION Drive	r comple	etes this section.	PRINT IN CAPITAL L	ETTERS - USING BLA	ACK OR DARK BLUE INK.
LAST NAME			FIRST		DRIVER LICENSE NUMBER
ADDRESS	СІТ	Υ	STATE ZIP	WORK TELEPHONE NUM	BER HOME TELEPHONE NUMBER
SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER LICENSE CLASS A B	С	ATE OF ISSUE	☐ New certification	Recertification	Follow up
BIRTHDATE	AG	E	SEX F	EYES	HAIR
NI Non-Excepted Interstate NA Non-Excepted Intrastate CHECK ONE OF THE BOXES BELOW I am NOT submitting this medical examination general Public Paratransit Vehicle, of the submitting this medical examination but in the properties of the propert	EI E EXAMINATION OF FARMATION OF THE PRINCE OF FARMATION OF THE PRINCE O	Excepted Interstate (No Excepted Intrastate (No report to obtain a coor Vehicle. It to apply for or retain Labor Vehicle. Examination report for ranced Practice Regist rost current National lysician who performed ID, DO, Physician Assedical Examiners; DN edical Examiners; DN edical Examiners; DN examples (No Programme)	one or more of the ostered Nurse, Doctor of Registry of Certified Wed the examination. If sistant, Advanced PradV will not process y	sertificates listed above of Medicine (MD), Dociedical Examiners. Your your medical examinarctice Registered Nurse	e, your medical examination for of Osteopathy (DO), or medical examination report does not indicate or a Chiropractor listed of
2. HEALTH HISTORY Driver co			medical examine	is encouraged to	discuss with driver.
Any illness or injury in last 5 years Head/Brain injuries, disorders or illnes Seizures, epilepsy medication Eye disorders or impaired vision (excorrective lenses) Ear disorders, loss of hearing or bal Heart disease or heart attack, other cardiovascular condition medication Heart surgery (valve replacement/bypass, angioplasty, pacemaker) High blood pressure medication Muscular disease For any YES answer, indicate onset medications (including over-the-corrections)	sses Cept Cancel	chronic bronchitis Kidney disease, d Liver disease Digestive problem Diabetes or eleval controlled by: diet pills insulin Nervous or psych e.g., severe depree medication Loss of, or altered gnosis, treating ph	physema, asthma, ialysis is ted blood sugar iatric disorders, ession I consciousness sysician's name and	while asleep, snoring Stroke or para Missing or im finger, toe Spinal injury of Chronic low be Regular, frequency Narcotic or ha	ers, pauses in breathing daytime sleepiness, loud alysis paired hand, arm, foot, leg, or disease eack pain uent alcohol use abit forming drug use
l certify (or declare) under penalty I understand that inaccurate, fals Certification.					
DRIVER'S SIGNATURE		<u> </u>	<u> </u>	DATE	

		MEDIC	AL EXAMI	NER CO	MPL	ETE	S SEC	TIONS	3 TH	HRO	UGH	8			
QUALIFIED	NOT QUALIFIED	Check each item in appropriate box to show "Qualified" or "Not Qualified". Explain any special findings or test results NOT in an acceptable tolerance range.													
		3. VISIO	N Numeric	al reading	gs mu	st be	provide	ed							
		periphera on the Mo INSTRUC recording smallest t acuity is i	l: At least 20/al in horizonta edical Examir TIONS: When distance vision ype read at 20 being tested. It	al meridian ner's Certif other than on, use 20 fe feet as deno f the driver	i meas icate. the Sno eet as i ominato habitua	ellen on norma or. If the ally we	in each o chart is u l. Report e applica ears cont	eye. The sed, give visual ac ant wears fact lense	test recuity as corrects, or in	f corr esults s a rai etive le	in Sne tio with enses, a	ellense ellen-co h 20 as these s so wh	s shown and a should in the driver of the dr	uld be able va erator a be wor ving, su	noted lues. In and the n while ufficient
		evidence of good tolerance and adaptation to their use must be obvious. Monocular drivers Numerical readings must be provided. Applicant can recognize a													
		ACUITY	UNCORRECTE					OF VISION							among sta <u>nd</u> ard
			20/	20/	_	ight Ey		01 1101011	red, gr	een ar	nd amb	er color	s?	🗖 Ye	s 🔲 No
		<u> </u>	20/	20/		eft Eye		0	Applic	ant m	eets vi	sual ac	uity re	quireme	ent only Lenses
		Both Eyes		20/		, ,									s No
			next line only if v	ision testing i	is done	by an	ophthalmo	logist or o	ptometr	rist	•		,		
		DATE OF EXA		(IF APPLICAB			-		-		RINT)				
		TELEPHONE	NO.	LICENSE NO.	/STATE OF	FISSUE		SIGNATURE X	Ē.						
		4. HEAF	RING Nume	rical read	ings r	nust	be prov	rided.							
		hearing leading Check	oss in better of if hearing aid TIONS: To col - 8.5 dB for 2,	$ar \le 40 \text{ dB.}$ seed for tests. \Box Check if hearing aid rec				ANSI, - 14 dB from ISO for 500 Hz, - 10dB for							
		individual a	distance from at which forced voice can first	FT.		FT.	record he decibels Z24.5-19	,	in ANSI	AVERA			AVERA		
		5. BLOC	DD PRESSU	RE/PULSE	RATE	E Nu sh	ımerica ould ta	l reading ke at lea	gs mu ast tw	st be o rea	reco	rded. I s to co	Medic onfirm	al Exa BP.	aminer
			PRESSURE	RE	ADING			ERTENSION			ATION D		RECE	RTIFICA	ATION
		SYSTOLIC	DIASTOLIC	history of	r lower with no N/A Stage 1-3 Driver qual sion currently		N/A			Every 2 years					
				140-159/9	0-99	Stage 1		tage 1	1 year			1 year if 140/90 or less. One-time certificate for 3 months if 141-159/91-99.			
		PU	ILSE RATE	160-179/1	160-179/100-109 Stage 2		tage 2			One-time certificate		1 year from date of exam if 140/90 or less			
		🗆 Regular 🔲 Irregular							TOF	for 3 months					
		RECORD PUL	SE RATE:	180/110 o	r higher		St	tage 3		Driver dified	not		6 month exam if or less		late of
		6. LAB	ORATORY A	ND OTHE	RTES	ST FIN	IDINGS	Nume	erical	readi	ings ı	nust k	oe rec	ordec	l.
			Urinalysis is required. Protein, blood or sugar					URINE SPECIMEN							
		medical pro	oblem.		testing to rule out any und			derlying SP. GR.		PROTEIN BLOOD		BLOOD		SUGAR	
				OTHER TESTING (DESCRIBE AND RECORD)											

DRIVER LICENSE NUMBER

NAME

DATE OF EXAM

DRIVER LICENSE NUMBER	NAME	DATE OF EXAM					
7. PHYSICAL EXAM	INATION	HEIGHT IN.	WEIGHT	LBS			

The presence of a certain condition may not necessarily disqualify a driver, particularly if the condition is controlled adequately, is not likely to worsen or is readily amenable to treatment. Even if a condition does not disqualify a driver, the medical examiner may consider deferring the driver temporarily. Also, the driver should be advised to take the necessary steps to correct the condition as soon as possible, particularly if the condition, if neglected, could result in more serious illness that might affect driving.

Check YES if there are any abnormalities. Check NO if the body system is normal. Discuss any YES answers in detail in the space below, and indicate whether it would affect the driver's ability to operate a commercial motor vehicle safely. Enter applicable item number before each comment. If organic disease is present, note that it has been compensated for. Check each item in appropriate box to show "Qualified" or "Not Qualified".

As you complete items 1 - 12 below, you will find some items that have no clearly defined measures to indicate a driver is "qualified" or "not qualified". For such items, please check "qualified" if the driver's condition appears within normal limits.

See Instructions To The Medical Examiner for guidance.

Any abnormalities present?

		T	danoo.				
QUALIFIED	NOT QUALIFIED	BODY SYSTEM	CHECK FOR:	YES*	NO		
		1. General Appearance	Marked overweight, tremor, signs of alcoholism, problem drinking, or drug abuse.				
		2. Eyes	Pupillary equality, reaction to light, accommodation, ocular motility, ocular muscle imbalance, extraocular movement, nystagmus, exophthalmos, strabismus uncorrected by corrective lenses, retinopathy, cataracts, aphakia, glaucoma, macular degeneration.				
		3. Ears	Middle ear disease, occlusion of external canal, perforated eardrums.				
		4. Mouth and Throat	Irremediable deformities likely to interfere with breathing or swallowing.				
		5. Heart	Murmurs, extra sounds, enlarged heart, pacemaker.				
		6. Lungs and chest, not including breast examination	Abnormal chest wall expansion, abnormal respiratory rate, abnormal breath sounds including wheezes or alveolar rales, impaired respiratory function, dyspnea, cyanosis. Abnormal findings on physical exam may require further testing such as pulmonary tests and/or x-ray of chest.				
		7. Abdomen and Viscera	Enlarged liver, enlarged spleen, masses, bruits, hernia, significant abdominal Viscera wall muscle weakness.				
		8. Vascular system	Abnormal pulse and amplitude, carotid or arterial bruits, varicose veins.				
		Genito-urinary system.	Hernias.				
		10. Extremities - Limb impaired. Driver may be subject to SPE certificate if otherwise qualified.	Loss or impairment of leg, foot, toe, arm, hand, finger. Perceptible limp, deformities, atrophy, weakness, paralysis, clubbing, edema, hypotonia. Insufficient grasp and prehension in upper limb to maintain steering wheel grip. Insufficient mobility and strength in lower limb to operate pedals properly.				
		11. Spine, other musculoskeletal	Previous surgery, deformities, limitation of motion, tenderness.				
		12. Neurological	Impaired equilibrium, coordination or speech pattern; paresthesia asymmetric deep tendon reflexes, sensory or positional abnormalities, abnormal patellar and Babinski's reflexes, ataxia.				

*COMMENTS

8. PHYSICIAN, CHIR COMPLETES THI		, PHYSICIAN ASS	ISTANT, (OR ADVANCED PR	ACTICI	E REGISTERED	NURSE	
DRIVER LICENSE NUMBER	NAME					DATE OF EXAM		
DRIVER'S IDENTITY VERIFIED BY:			Othor	Photo ID (Specify ID ι	.ood\.			
Medical Examiners Cor and potential hazards diagnosed with Stage please indicate here as	of medication 1, Stage 2, or	is, including over-th Stage 3 hypertens	edical exan ne-counter ion and co	niner must review and medications, while continues to require m	discus) If the driver has	previous	sly beer
		<u> </u>	PHYSICIAN	I NOTE:				
A Doctor of Medicine (Chiropractic (DC) listed persons submitting a me General Public Paratran	on the most of dical examinat	current National Region report to operate	istry of Ce	rtified Medical Examir	ners can	n perform a medic	al examin	ation fo
date) / / / / Does not meet standa	of perjury under registered physical examite the Motor (athe driving data) CFR 391.41; quand which and which ards California restrict 11. periodic evaluate on the miner's office for the data to (condeminer's office for the data) COPY OF WHAT COPY OF	ader the laws of the laws of the laws of the laws of the law of land in accordance with minations, that I have carrier Safety Regulaties, I find this persualifies for 2 year medic have leaved the law of the law of the law of l	e State of ith applicate examine ations (49 son: call certificate ert date) unqualified by for: /	California that I am able State laws and ed the driver named CFR 391.41 – 391.49) The effective (must insert / The defective (must insert / The based on 49 CFR and will expire (must / ENTS ONE OF THE HIS REPORT. The wer must present enust attach copy)	ı	ACE DOCTOR'S O IN THIS SPAC ATTACH OFFICE LE	E OR	
ADDRESS					DN	IV COMPLETES T	HIS SECT	ION
STATE MEDICAL LICENSE OR CER	RTIFICATE NUMBER	ISSUE STATE	NATIONAL RE	GISTRY NUMBER	REVIEWE	ED BY (Indicate Tech ID#)	Field Office	HDQTRS
MEDICAL LICENSE/CERTIFICATE	ISSUE DATE	MEDIC.	AL LICENSE/CE	ERTIFICATE EXPIRATION DATE		☐ Forward for fu	rther review	<u> </u>
MEDICAL EXAMINER'S SIGNATUR	ΕE	I	TELEPH	HONE NUMBER	UPDATED	BY (TECH #)	DATE UF	PDATED
If driver meets standards, co (Driver must carry certificate					DATE STA	MP	<u> </u>	