

**CLEARANCE FOR UNDERWATER OPERATIONS
ON CULTURAL OR SCIENTIFIC SITES**

(Decrees dated 28 January 1991 modified, 5 March 1993 and 18 December 1994)

FORM C MEDICAL FITNESS CERTIFICATE

I, the undersigned, Medical Doctor.....

*General practitioner**

*Sport medical doctor**

*Hyperbarics medical doctor **

**(cross out unnecessary titles)*

certify to have examined this day

Mr. (Mrs, Ms)....., born/...../ 20.....
Residing in (complete address **necessary**) :

With full knowledge of recommendations to be observed for establishing the medical fitness of diver operating on cultural or scientific site

attest that this applicant fulfills the required fitness conditions and shows no contra-indication for practicing Scuba-diving down to 40 meters.

Name of the site :

In..... the...../...../.....

Stamp and signature of medical examiner

Recommendations for establishing the medical fitness of a non-professional diver operating on cultural or scientific site

The examination for medical fitness of a Class 1 Mention B diver, requires the following measures to be observed :

- Setting up a file outlining the past surgery record and dive-related pathology.
- Full clinical examination and otolaryngologie area in particular with otoscopy during Valsalva and hearing tests.
- Electrocardiogram at rest, on first examination, and annually after 40 years of age.
- Pick-flow measurement.
- Exertion test performed preferably on an ergometric bike.
- Pulmonary radiography if notable result in exertion test.
- Electroencéphalogram when past record indicates danger of epileptic fit and when an unsystematic cranial trauma past record exists.

The Medical Examiner must take into account the various accident-factors of the hyperbaric environment and chiefly the barotrauma risks as well as risks of decompression and of respiratory strains. It must not be forgotten that the applicant will move in a theoretically hostile environment in the midst of which certain functions may become modified or altered to the point of no longer ensuring his survival. It will be advisable to look with care into pathologies liable to trigger unexpected loss of consciousness or important heart rate increase causing intense respiratory work.

The following pathologies are definitely contraindications for diving (nonexhaustive list) :

- Evolutive asthma and past record of spontaneous pneumothorax,
- Heart right-left communications,
- Uncontrolled HTA or controlled beyond monotherapy,
- Gastric ulcer, diverticulosis in evolution,
- Otospongiosis, chronic otitis,
- Past record of epilepsy,
- Insulin-dependent diabetes,
- Behavioural dysfunctions,
- Any severe pathology.

The detection of these eventual pathologies (often nonsymptomatic) in young applicants is justified by the nature of the risks.