Class 1 / 2 medical certification - Mitral Valve Disease

If no cardiac or other symptoms (note 2)
Cardiology review (note 3) to include:
Echocardiography
Other investigations as necessary
Certification proportional to echocardiogram and other findings (note 3)
Follow up at AMS discretion (note 5)

Mid-systolic click or mitral valve murmur
Limitation may need to be applied (note 1)

Notes:
1) May require OML (Class 1) or OSL (Class 2) whilst under investigation.
2) Includes any cardiac symptoms, atrial fibrillation or other arrhythmias and any history of embolic events.
3) By a cardiological specialist: Trans oesophageal echocardiography may be required. Other investigations are likely to include exercise ECG test and 24 hour ECGs, particularly for moderate regurgitation.
4) The cardiology report will be reviewed by the AMS for class 1 and by the AME for class 2. It may be necessary to see the investigations in which case the actual tracings/films/videos will be requested. In difficult cases a secondary review panel of cardiologists will be convened. Certification criteria based on echocardiographic and other findings:
   Rheumatic mitral stenosis should normally be assessed as unfit.
   Minor regurgitation or Mitral valve prolapse only: Unrestricted Class 1/2
      Requires evidence of no thickened leaflets or flail chordae and left atrial internal diameter less than or equal to 4.0 cm
   Moderate regurgitation: Class 1 OML / Unrestricted Class 2 (possible OSL)
   Severe regurgitation: No certification possible.
      The following may indicate severe regurgitation:
      LV internal diameter (diastole) > 6.0 cm
      LV internal diameter (systole) > 4.1 cm
      Left atrial internal diameter > 4.5 cm
   Doppler indices such as width of jet, backwards extension and whether there is flow reversal in the pulmonary veins may be helpful in assessing severity of regurgitation.
5) Follow up: periodic echocardiography (annual or bi-annual) will be required

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