Class 1 / 2 medical certification - Mitral Valve Disease

Mid-systolic click or mitral valve murmur

Limitation may need to be applied

(note 1)

If no cardiac or other symptoms (note 2)

Cardiology review (note 3) to include: Echocardiography Other investigations as necessary

Results acceptable (note 4)

Certification proportional to echocardiogram and other findings (note 3)

Follow up at AMS discretion (note 5)

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

