

Current Air Sports Medical Status in Japan

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1584 A group of boys from Japan was welcomed in Espana.

1998 Pedro Duque flew with Chiaki Mukai,MD on the Space Shuttle.



NASA Photo



NASA photo

ITAKURA Gliderport, Japan



Statistics 2000 (Japan Aeronautic Assoc.) 1/2

	balloon	experim.	airplane	gliding
#aircraft	443	203	730	327
#register	5,348	130	550	1,000
#flying	10,000	250	18,950	5,000
trend	→ better skill world's	→ low activity 70%gyrop.	→ expensive	↑ younger ↓

Statistics 2000 (Japan Aeronautic Assoc.) 2/2

	model	parachute	hang/para	microlgt
#aircraft	many	N/A	30,000	2,432
#register	22,800	500	24,500	2,589
#flying	150,000	900	800,000	9,500
trend	→ competitive	↑ young 30%female	↑ ↑ para ↓ ↓ hang 30%female	↑ FML young/fem

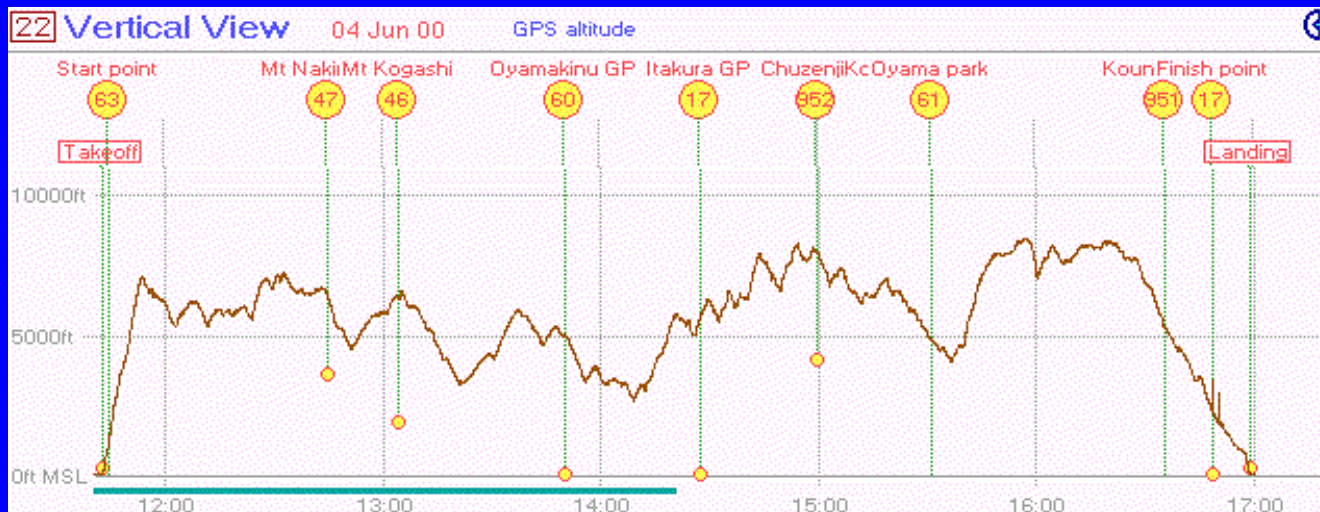
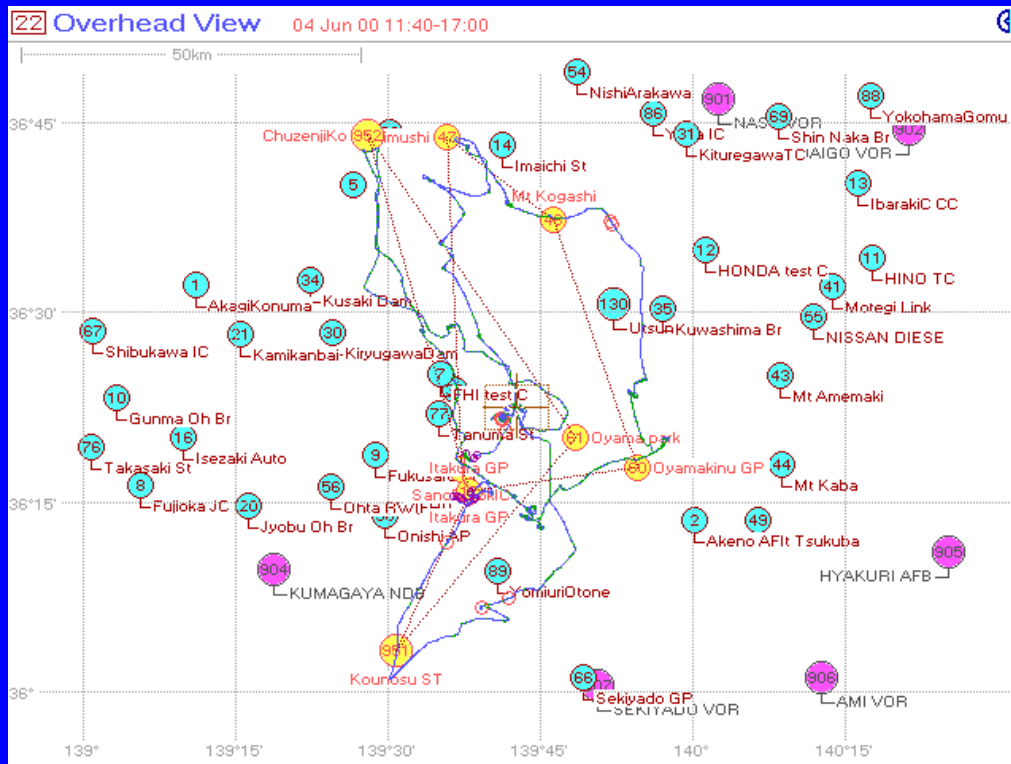
Japanese aeromedical regulation

- Legal aircraft pilots need aeromedical certificate, which follows ICAO recommendation.
- Medical Standard Revision is expected this year.
- Hot Air Balloon or Gas Balloon is out of medical control.
 - airplane
 - helicopter
 - airship
 - glider

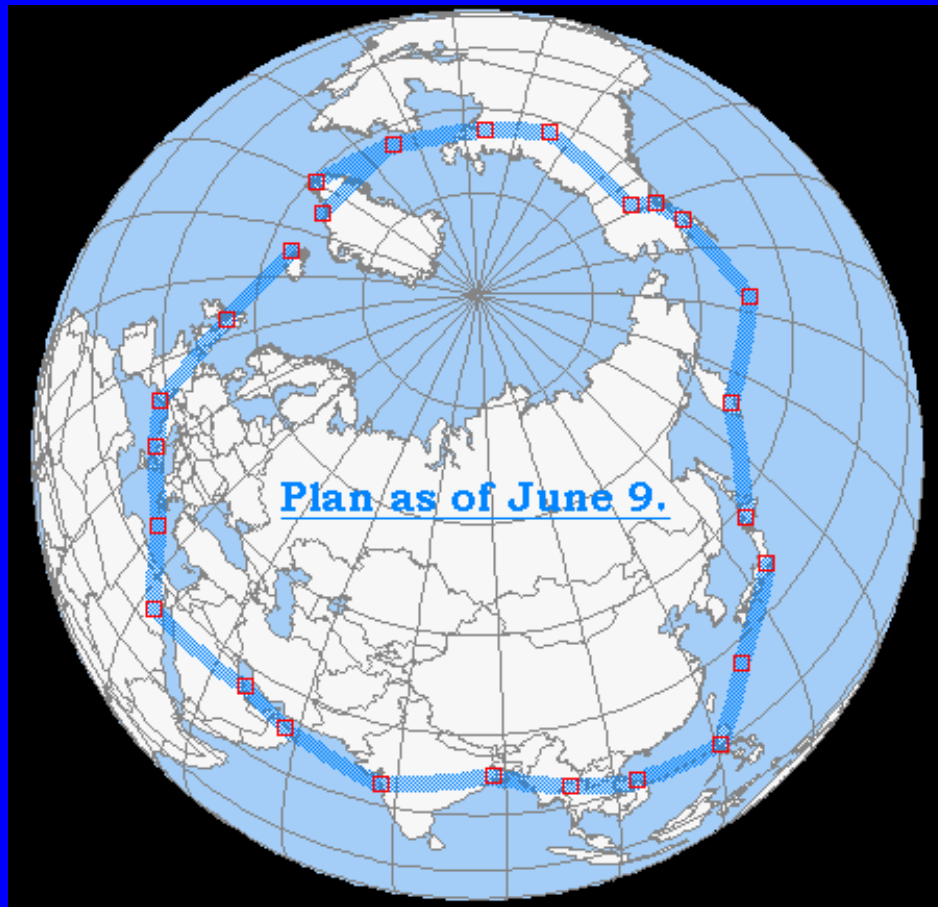
Microlight operator needs driver's license equivalent medical.

- hypoxia

- GPS records



challenge regardless of age or gender





Yellowknife, Canada