CIMP Bureau Meeting 07 June 02.

A short meeting of the Bureau was held in the evening of 07 June to review attendance and to confirm the agenda. Those attending were:

Dr Pedro Ortiz  President
Dr Phivos Christofides  Vice President and Local Organiser
Dr Eero Vapaavouri  Vice President
Dr Peter Saundby  Secretary

CIMP Technical Meeting 08 June 02.

Agenda Item 01, Welcome.

The President, Dr. Pedro Ortiz opened the meeting by welcoming all, and especially two new members, Dr. Mirko Ivkic from Croatia and Dr. Henri Lindholm from Sweden. Dr. Dominique Weibel, President of Honour and for a long time delegate of Switzerland had been able to attend and Dr. Valdemar Traman had returned as Delegate of Russia after an absence of four years.

Agenda Item 02, Administrative Notices.

Dr. Phivos Christofides informed all of the arrangements for the room, refreshment times and provision for lunch. A time and place for meeting before the dinner was notified.

Agenda Item 03, Roll Call of Delegates.

The delegates and others attending were:
Agenda Item 04, Apologies.

Apologies had been received from Dr. Colm Killeen, Prof. Antonio Dal Monte and Dr Thierry Villey.

Agenda Item 05, Minutes of the CIMP Plenary meeting, 2001.

The minutes had been distributed soon after the 2001 meeting and were duplicated for this meeting. No corrections of fact were required and the minutes were approved. There were no matters arising which were not agenda items.

Agenda Item 06, Report of CIMP President.

The President, Dr. Pedro Ortiz reviewed the First Air Sports Medical Symposium which had been held in Jerez, Spain in conjunction with the Second World Air Games. This had replaced and extended the customary Scientific Meeting. A written report had been circulated by the Secretary. As was well known, there had been serious organizational and financial problems with the World Air Games, but in retrospect, the Air Sports Medical Symposium was one of the successful events. All present agreed that it had provided a significant contribution to a scientific field normally dominated by commercial and military interests.

While the concept of attaching a Medical Symposium to the WAG was sound, there was some doubt as to whether there would be a third WAG although it was agreed that four years was an appropriate interval. The President had identified the problem for CIMP being the need to reach a wider professional audience. An option could be to attach the annual meeting of CIMP to another aero-medical meeting and consideration should be given to this idea. Possibilities included the annual meeting of CIMAS, the ASMA...
meeting or a meeting of the DGLRM, and each could have their own potential.

The President reviewed the relationship of CIMP with the Air Sport Commissions. He thought that this could be improved by ensuring that each Commission appointed a doctor as their representative on CIMP. Even if they were not able to attend meetings, they would receive information and ensure contact with their parent Commission. Currently Dr Carl Hallam was shown as the representative of the Microlight Commission and previously Dr. Walter Cannon had represented the IGC [Gliding] and Dr. John Grubbstrom the CIA [ballooning]. Doctors should be seen as supporting aviation, not preventing pilots from flying. The President CIMP would write to all the Air Sports Presidents making this proposal.

The potential threat from doping remains a problem and this would be a major theme during our meeting. Another problem was the investigation and reporting of accidents. Without good information, it is impossible to measure the outcomes of safety interventions. In this the experience of Sweden is important, their National Aero Club has been tasked to reduce fatal accidents by half in ten years.

Agenda Item 07, Working Party Reports, Doping.

This was a presentation by Dr. Popi Kanari on the methodology and outcomes of doping control in Cyprus. Her comprehensive review covered the history of cheating by the use of drugs in both animals and humans. Drugs are classified as stimulants, narcotics, anabolic, diuretics, peptide hormones and blood doping. The ambitions of many athletes outweighed any fear of adverse effects. Cyprus had adopted doping control in 1994 and since then about 1% of tests had proved positive. Some energy supplements contained prohibited substances and this did not always appear on the label. The cost of a urine test was about CY£ 140 [Euro 250] and took 2-3 weeks. Blood tests were more expensive. Cyprus was a member of the World Anti Doping Agency [WADA]. In discussion the prevalence of drug taking by air sports pilots was thought to be low, but evidence existed of abuse of beta blockers and taking of cannabinoids by some groups. Dr Rene Maire, together with the General Secretary, Mr Max Bishop, had represented the FAI at the independent Agency for Doping which became WADA in 1999. His recommendation, accepted by CIMP members, was that the FAI as a recognized Sport Federation had to comply with WADA policies. In practice, WADA was likely to differentiate between sports, giving most attention to those in which the prevalence was greatest. The costs could be considerable, but it was hoped that these would be paid through the national levies to WADA rather than charged directly.

Agenda Item 08, Meeting Reports,
08.1. Joint Aviation Authorities. Dr Peter Saundby had represented the FAI, as well as Europe Air Sports on the JAA medical sub committee, now renamed the LSST-M. He gave a review of the development and problems of this committee. While much work had been done with JAR 3 [Med] in use, and for professional, Class 1, pilots there had been acceptance, there existed opposition from many recreational pilots. Some national aviation authorities had delayed implementation, others were developing national licences. There was discussion as to whether there should exist a panel similar to OSTIV to develop medical standards, but this would be a very big task. In the field of cardiology, considerable contributions had been made to amending the JAR 3 by Dr Rene Maire.

08.2. Advice to the FAI Executive Board. Under this item the President reviewed the CIMP web page. It was agreed that for publication within the closed section of the web page, CIMP delegates should submit a short, twenty word, indication of their qualifications and experience. These should be sent to the CIMP Secretary. Any useful links should be notified to the FAI Office.

Agenda Item 10, FAA proposed Sport Pilot licence.

To allow a full debate this main topic was taken out of agenda sequence. The proposal would permit the flying of light and simple aircraft with only a driving licence. While Self Assessment has had some success, serious reservations had been expressed by the Civil Aviation Medical Association. Their members were overwhelmingly against the recommended use of a driving licence and challenged the evidence concerning costs. There was considerable discussion which confirmed the weakness of existing accident statistics as a tool for measuring safety standards. Whether the FAA will adopt this proposal will continue to interest CIMP members.

Agenda Item 11, Scientific Reports.

11.1. Dr Schrober of Austria presented a gliding accident.

11.2. Dr Shimada gave a report of a successful ditching by a PC12 aircraft in a cold sea.

11.3. Dr Maire provided a review of the age 60 rule which concluded that while it was ostensibly a medical rule, it arose for non medical reasons.

Agenda Item 12, Any Other Business.

To celebrate the 50 Years of the Aeromedical Centre of the Polish Aero club at Wroclaw, a special medallion had been struck. Copies were given to all present. The President thanked Dr Marek as the representative of the Aero Club of Poland. There was a plea for members to raise the profile of CIMP by publishing articles in
aviation magazines. Where appropriate, national articles could be offered for reprinting in the FAI electronic magazine.

Agenda Item 09, National Reports.

09.1. Austria: The helicopter championship will be held in Austria. The annual Aviation Medicine meeting will be held in Zurs.

09.2. Czech Republic: Reported some 5000 private pilots.

09.3. Croatia: Reported a small but active air sports movement with a recently formed medical commission.

09.4. Japan: 50th anniversary of resumption of civil flying. World Games include air sports. Revised medical standards with Class 1 and 2.

09.5. Poland: Implemented JAR Class 2. A symposium on stress in aviation sports.

09.6. USA: FAA proposal previously discussed.


09.8. Germany: Implementation of JAR 3 delayed. A recreational licence is being introduced and the old PPL ‘A’ will remain valid.

09.9. Luxembourg: 450 PPLs from a half million population. Pressure to exists exclude GA from the international airport.

09.10. Netherlands: Glider pilots are required to hold a JAA Class 2 medical certificate.

09.11. Russia: Dr Tramen now President of the Medical Commission of the Federation of the Aeronautical Sports of Russia, a return after four years. He extended an invitation to a conference on ‘Man in extreme environments’.

09.12. Sweden: A national safety programme to halve fatal accidents was being implemented. A National PPL existed. The Class 2 medical certificate now has to be done by an AME.

09.13. Cyprus: After a long gestation, the Air Sports Centre will start at the end of the year. Local and international championships are planned. JAR 3 Med has been implemented. Air Sports suffer from airspace restrictions.
09.14. Switzerland: JAR 3 Med has been implemented and is accepted by pilots. Dr Huber has a medical working group for the Swiss Aero Club. Doping control is operating.

09.15. United Kingdom: JAR 3 Med has been implemented. The National PPL with simple medical documentation will be introduced on 01 July.

09.16. Spain: There were serious financial problems following the WAG and the poor media coverage. JAR implementation is close. New taxes had been introduced for licences. The investigation of accidents has improved.

Agenda Item 13, Review of working groups.

The work of these is reported under other agenda items.

CIMP Plenary Meeting 09 June 02.
The meeting reconvened with the same delegates.

Agenda Item 14, Policy recommendations.

14.1. CIMP recommends that FAI complies with the WADA policy on antidoping, rewording when necessary the Sporting Code. The nature of the air sports should be taken into account when establishing cost-effective procedures.

14.2. CIMP recommends to all the FAI Air Sport Commissions that they appoint a medically qualified representative to act as a link with the CIMP. This person would have access to the internal CIMP web page and would have the right to attend CIMP meetings.

14.3. CIMP recommends that the FAI supports the development of a standard accident and incident reporting system. We call attention to the need to avoid assigning blame in the investigation of accidents because this inhibits honest reporting. CIMP would contribute to a multi-disciplinary working group in this field.

14.4. CIMP is aware of the wide variations which exist between the medical requirements for air sports pilots in different countries. This was documented in 1998. CIMP will repeat the survey in 2003 and open a debate on the topic.

14.5. A renewed effort is to be made to persuade all FAA member national aero clubs to appoint a delegate to CIMP, even if that person is not able to attend meetings, they can maintain contact. Ideally that person should be medically qualified and a practitioner of an air sport.

Agenda item 15, Election of Officers.
The election was conducted by Dr René Maire, President of Honour.
15.1. Other than Dr Pedro Ortiz, there were no nominations for President. He was declared re-elected.

15.2. Following a contested election, the following were re-elected as Vice Presidents. This result means no change from the previous year.

   Dr Phivos Christophides
   Dr Antonio Dal Monte
   Dr Eero Vapaavouri

15.3. Other than Dr Peter Saundby, there were no nominations for Secretary. He was declared re-elected.

Agenda Item 16, Date and Place of Next meeting.

Previous discussion had identified the need for CIMP to represent the views of the air sports to the wider aviation medical community. Hence the proposal to hold the CIMP meeting in association with another congress. An additional advantage is that economies of travel and time would accrue to many delegates. There are two world aviation congresses, ASMA and CIMAS. ASMA holds meetings in North America and is military in tradition, CIMAS is civil and the next meeting will be in Madrid over 05-09 October 2003. It was agreed that CIMP could not clash with the FAI General Conference, but the date of that meeting is not yet confirmed. Subject to a formal invitation from the Spanish NAC, it was agreed by a vote of 13/16 to hold the next CIMP in Madrid over 04-05 October 2003 in conjunction with CIMAS unless this clashed with the General Conference. The alternative would be to meet in Lausanne over the week-end of 31 May – 01 June 2003. Delegates were warned that in neither place could they expect hospitality from a host national aero club and the meeting would have to be financially self supporting.

Peter Saundby
Secretary, CIMP.
June 15, 2002

Delegates and the FAI Office should note the following contact details of new and returning members.

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Delegates from the following countries confirmed no change in their contact details.

Austria
Czech Republic
Finland
Germany
Japan
Luxembourg
Netherlands
Spain
Switzerland
United Kingdom
USA

All delegates are reminded that they should inform both the Secretary CIMP and the FAI office of any change of contact details.