

2014-09-23 - AIOPS - AMOC FR N°05-amdt1 (ref. AESA : 2014-00030R)	ORO.CC.140(d)(1)(viii)	Training programs on aeromedical aspects and first-aid
--	------------------------	--

<p><b>Implementing rule :</b> ORO.CC.140(d)(1)(viii)</p> <p>Training programme of aero-medical aspects and first aid including related equipment.</p>
<p><b>Existing Acceptable Means of Compliance :</b> --</p>
<p><b>DGAC France Alternative Acceptable Means of Compliance</b> (tel que modifié par l'amendement n°1) :          (le texte ajouté est marqué en <b>grisé</b> et le texte supprimé en <b>barré</b>) :</p> <p>TRAINING PROGRAMME OF AERO-MEDICAL ASPECTS AND FIRST AID INCLUDING RELATED EQUIPMENT</p> <p>Training programme of aero-medical aspects and first aid including related equipment</p> <p>(a) The recurrent training programme of aero-medical aspects and first aid should be established in a way to periodically refresh the general knowledge acquired by cabin crew members during the initial training course specified in CC.TRA.220 of Annex V (Part-CC) to Regulation (EU) No 290/2012. The operator should determine the training needs of the cabin crew member taking into account the route structure, the flight duration, aircraft types operated and passenger profiles.</p> <p>(a)(b) The following training elements should <del>covered over a maximum period of 3 years</del> considered when establishing the recurrent training programme :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) General instruction on aero-medical aspects and survival;</li> <li>(2) The physiological effects of flying with particular emphasis on hypoxia, oxygen requirements, Eustachian tubal function and barotraumas;</li> <li>(3) Basic first-aid, including care of:             <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) air sickness;</li> <li>ii) gastro-intestinal disturbances;</li> <li>iii) hyperventilation;</li> <li>iv) burns;</li> <li>v) wounds;</li> <li>vi) the unconscious; and</li> <li>vii) fractures and soft tissue injuries;</li> </ol> </li> <li>(4) In-flight medical emergencies and associated first-aid covering at least:             <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) asthma;</li> <li>ii) stress and allergic reactions;</li> <li>iii) shock;</li> <li>iv) diabetes;</li> <li>v) choking;</li> <li>vi) epilepsy (a video may be used);</li> <li>vii) childbirth;</li> <li>viii) stroke; and</li> <li>ix) heart attack;</li> </ol> </li> </ol>

- (5) The use of appropriate equipment including first-aid oxygen, first-aid kits and emergency medical kits and their contents;
- (6) Travel health and hygiene, including:
  - i) hygiene on board;
  - ii) risk of contact with infectious diseases and means to reduce such risks;
  - iii) handling of clinical waste;
  - iv) aircraft disinsection;
  - v) handling of death on board; and
  - vi) alertness management, physiological effects of fatigue, sleep physiology, circadian rhythm and time zone changes.

~~(b)~~(c) The recurrent training programme should include annually :

- (1) practical cardio-pulmonary resuscitation training by each cabin crew member using a specifically designed dummy and taking account of the characteristics of an aircraft environment and the use of a defibrillator if carried on board;
  - (2) practical demonstration of the treatment of choking for adult and children (e.g. back blows and Heimlich manoeuvre's abdominal thrusts);
  - (3) practical demonstration of the recovery position (PLS), with a practical training by each cabin crew member at intervals not exceeding 3 years.
- (c) The use of appropriate aeroplane equipment including first aid kits, emergency medical kits, first aid oxygen and emergency medical