

# Age and performance in pilots



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International Aerospace

Medicine Congress

Bogota, 4 April 2019



b Havana 1945  
HQ Montreal/Geneva  
Company  
Represents airlines  
280 Airlines, 120 Nations



| ICAO

b Chicago 1944  
HQ Montreal  
UN Organisation  
Sets global standards  
All states adhere

Disclosure:

Opinions are my own

No official IATA position on this matter



**Medical Manual**

June 2018

**11<sup>th</sup>** Edition

# Capt Liney Lozano (27 yrs)



# History

1919 – International Commission for Air Navigation (ICAN)  
- Age 45 years limit

1947 – ICAO takes over from ICAN – no age limit

1959 – FAA Age 60 limit imposed (PIC and co-pilot)

based on supply-demand politics - Govt, Unions, airlines

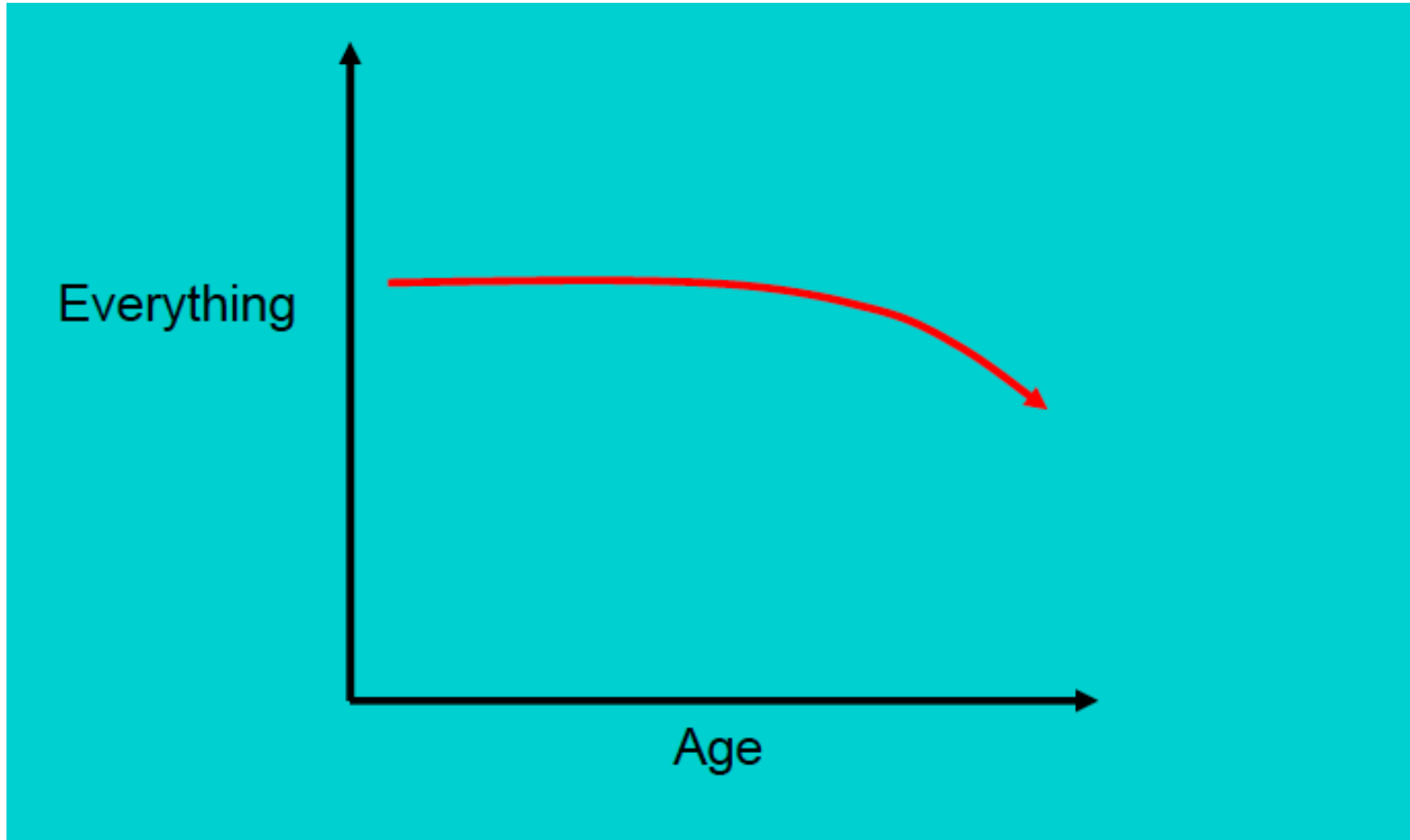
1960 – IATA recommends upper age limit of 60 to members

1963 – ICAO Recommendation (not mandatory)

- Age 60 limit for PIC; no mention of co-pilot

2008 - ICAO increased limit to 65 for multi-crew airline operations

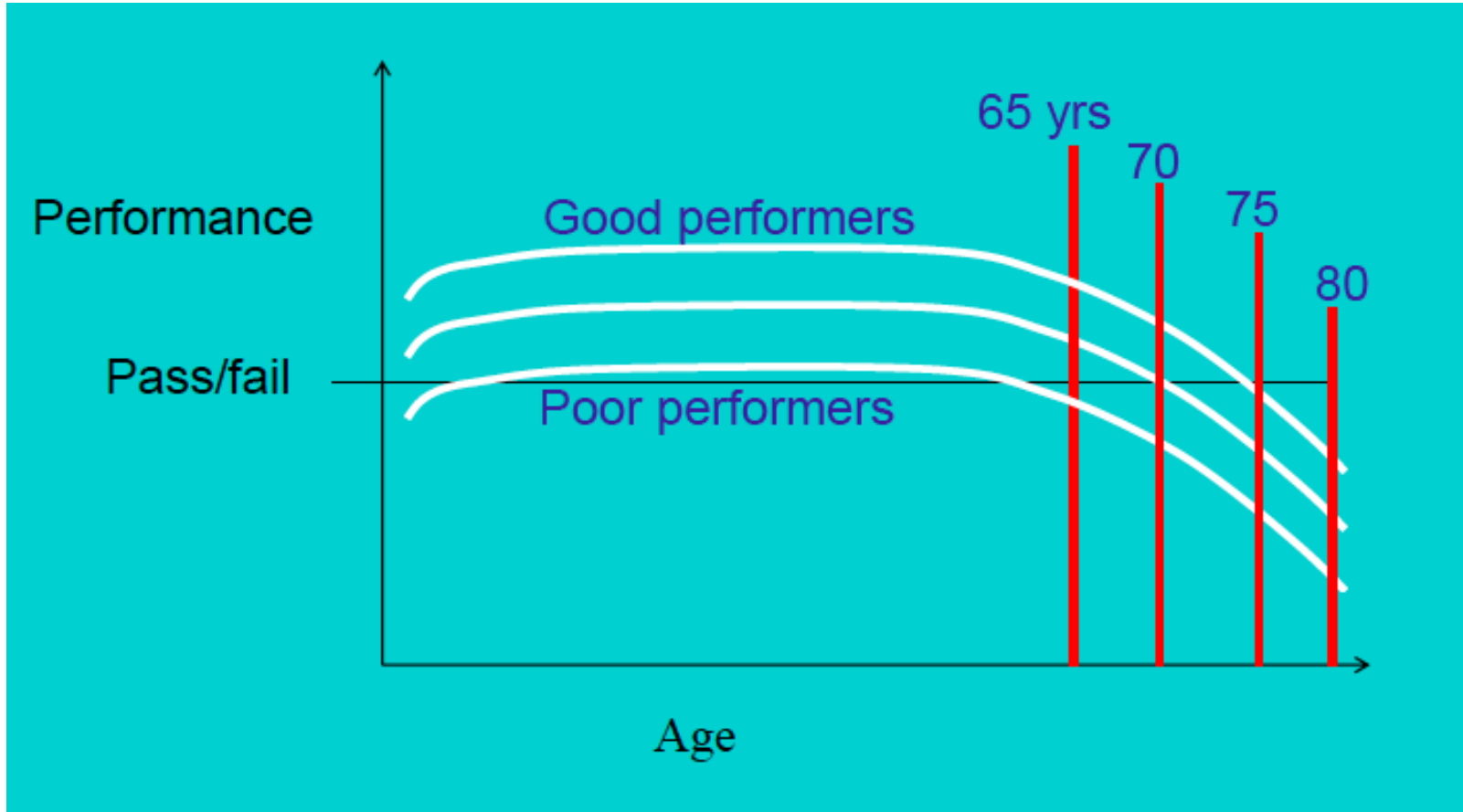
# The Biology



# “Everything”

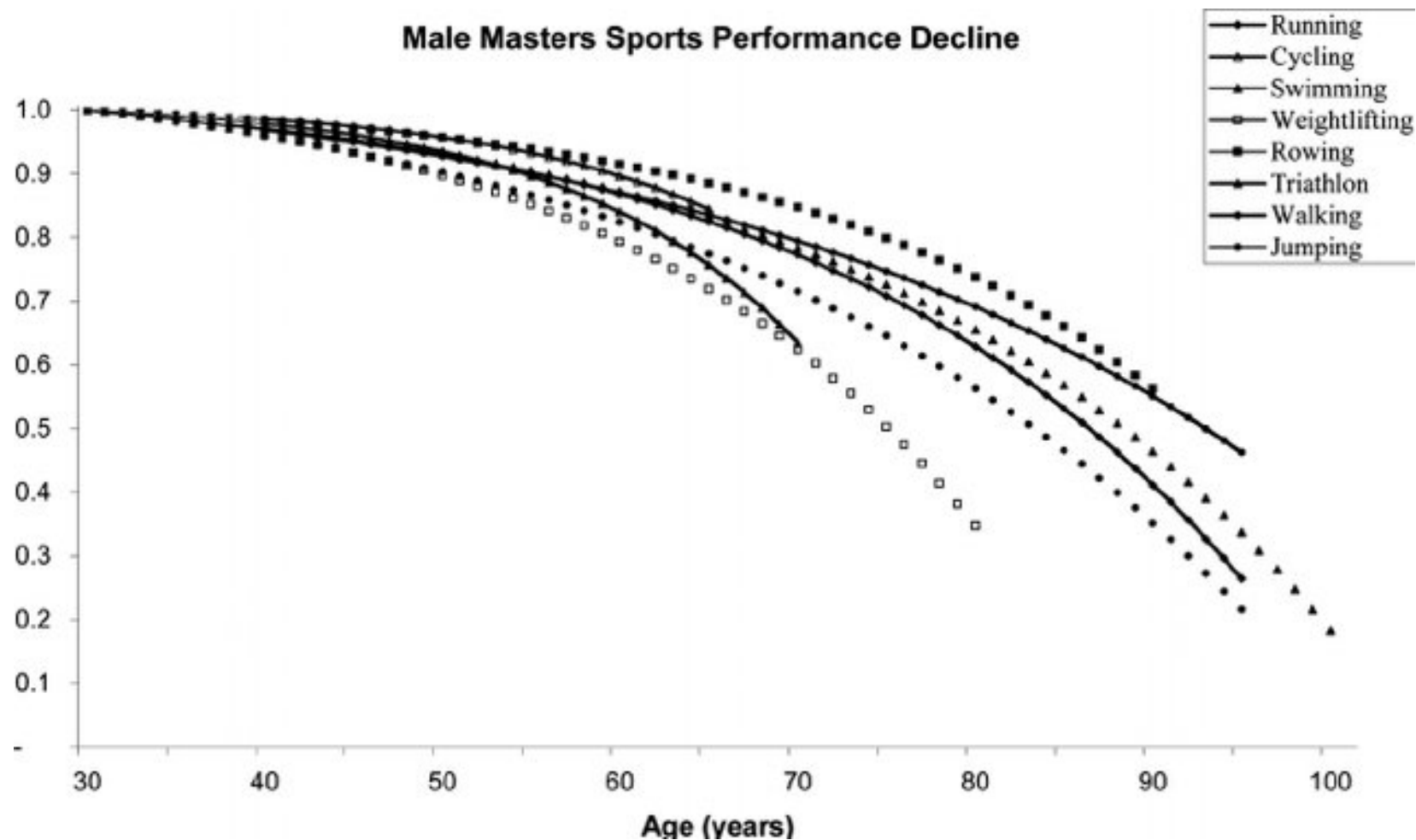
- Neural processing speed – especially for rapid complex decision-making and reaction time
- Mental flexibility
- Vision (cataract) and Hearing (presbycusis)
- Physical mobility
- Physical conditions (cardiovascular, renal colic, prostate problems disturbing sleep)
- Fatigue vs endurance

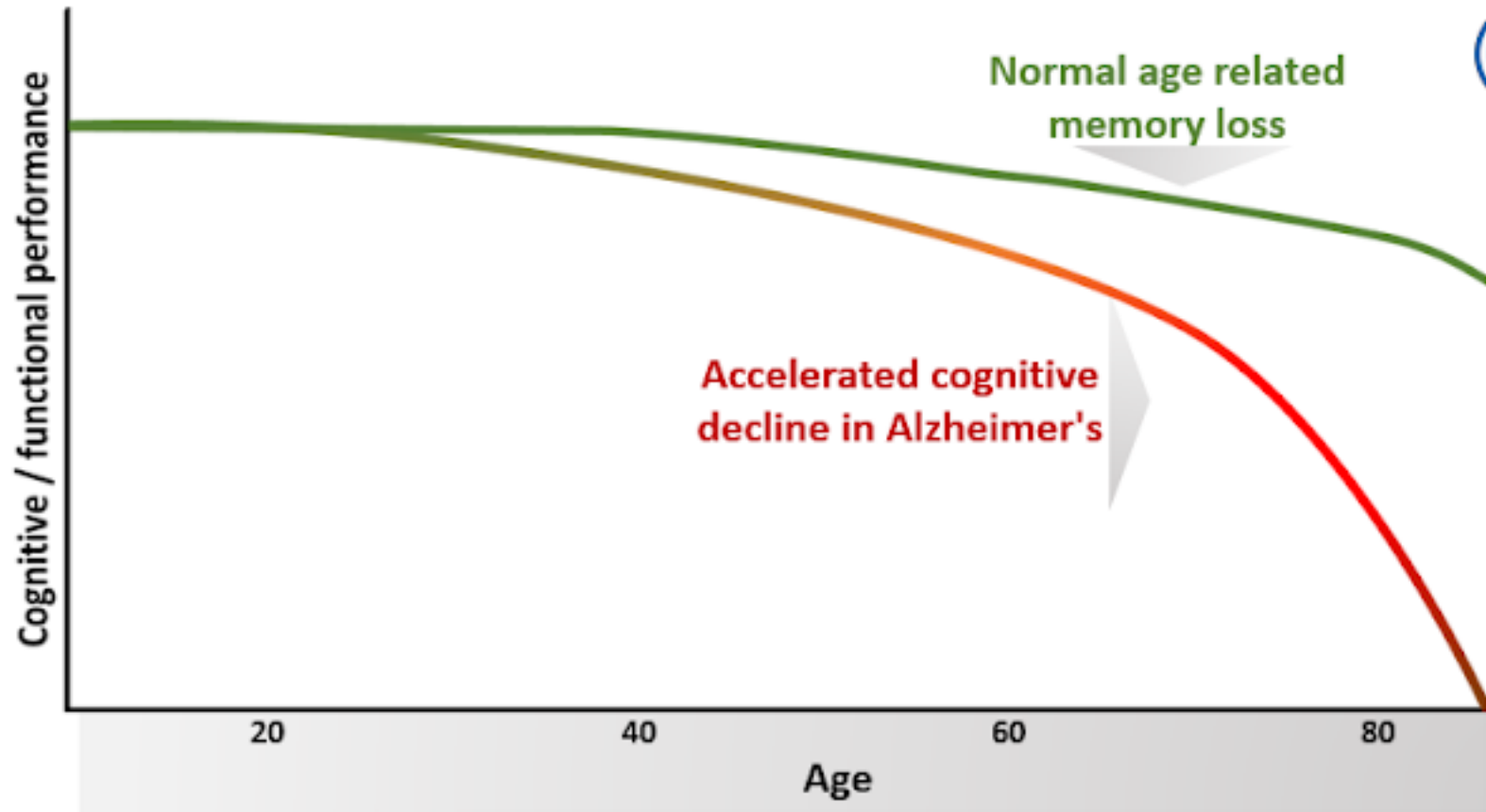
# Individual Variation



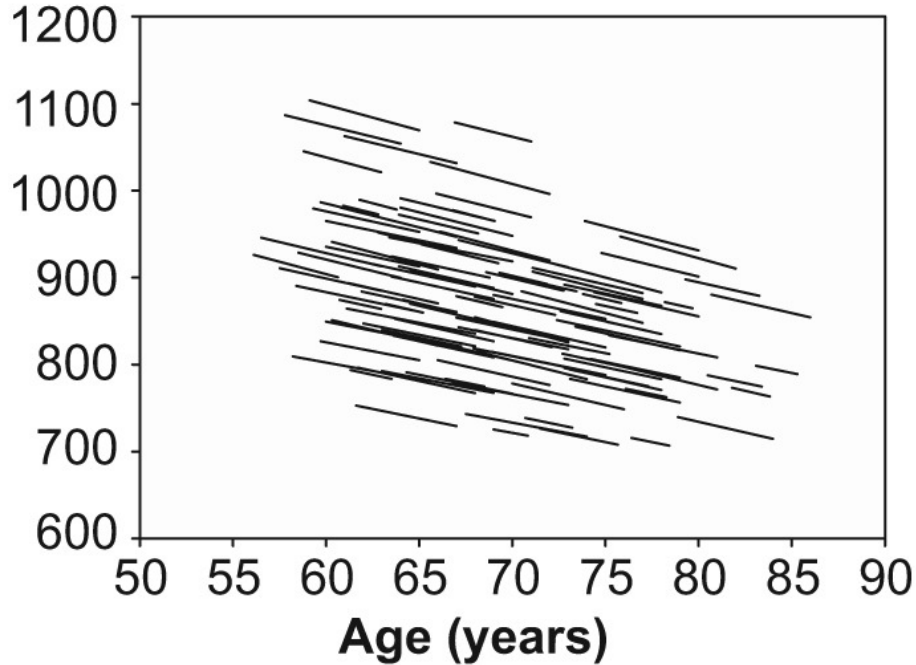


### Male Masters Sports Performance Decline

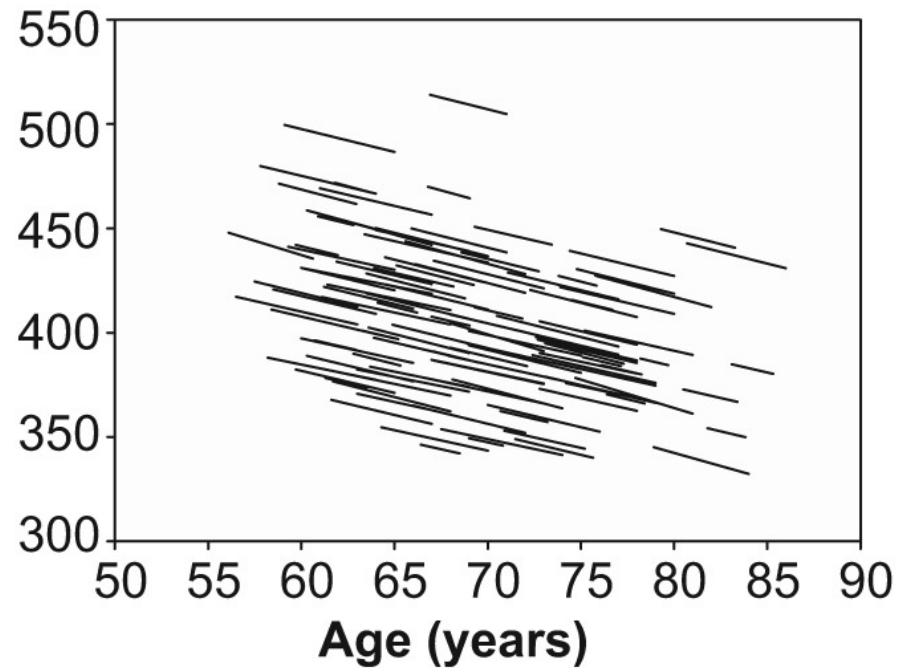




**(A) Total cerebral volume (cm<sup>3</sup>)**

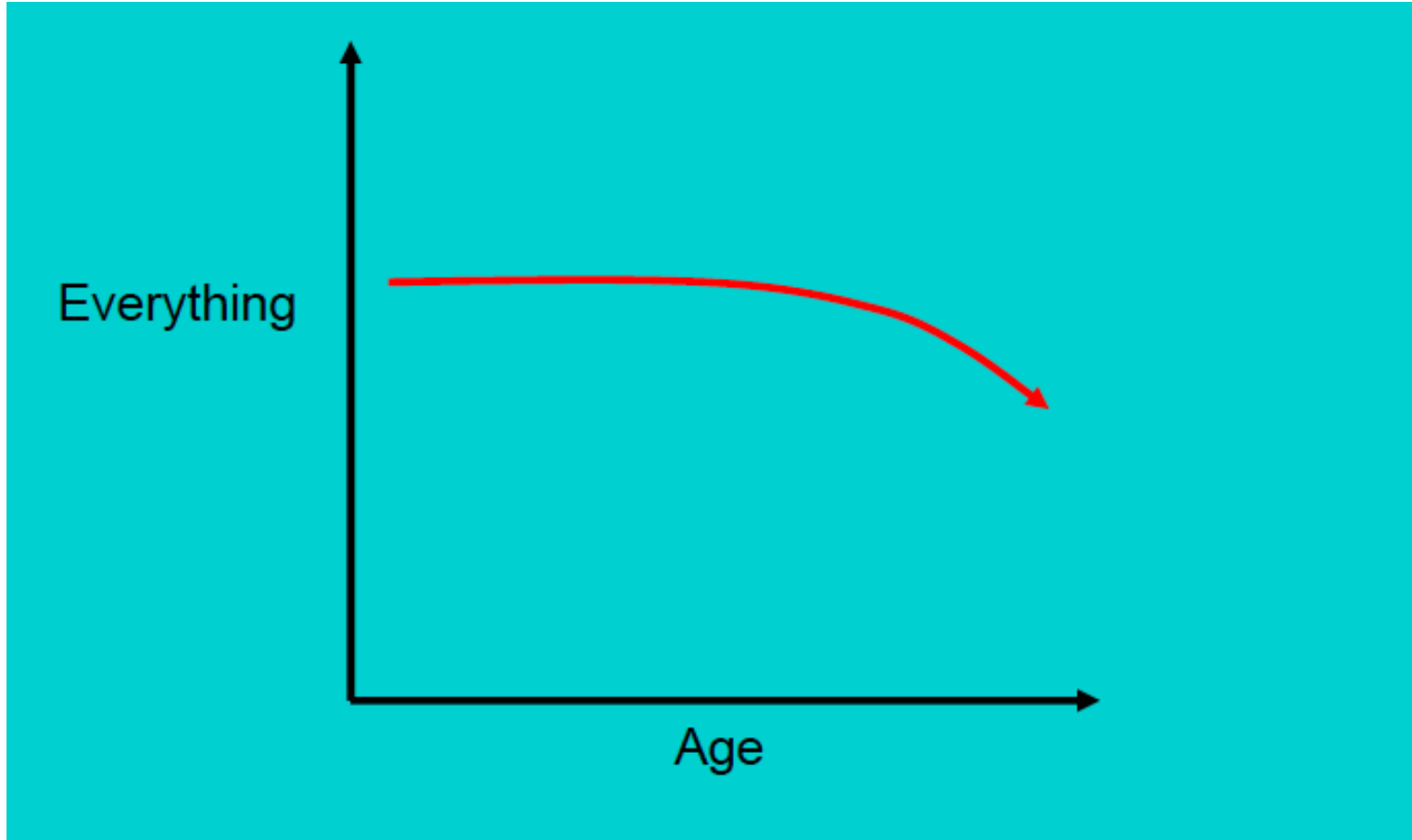


**(B) Gray matter volume (cm<sup>3</sup>)**

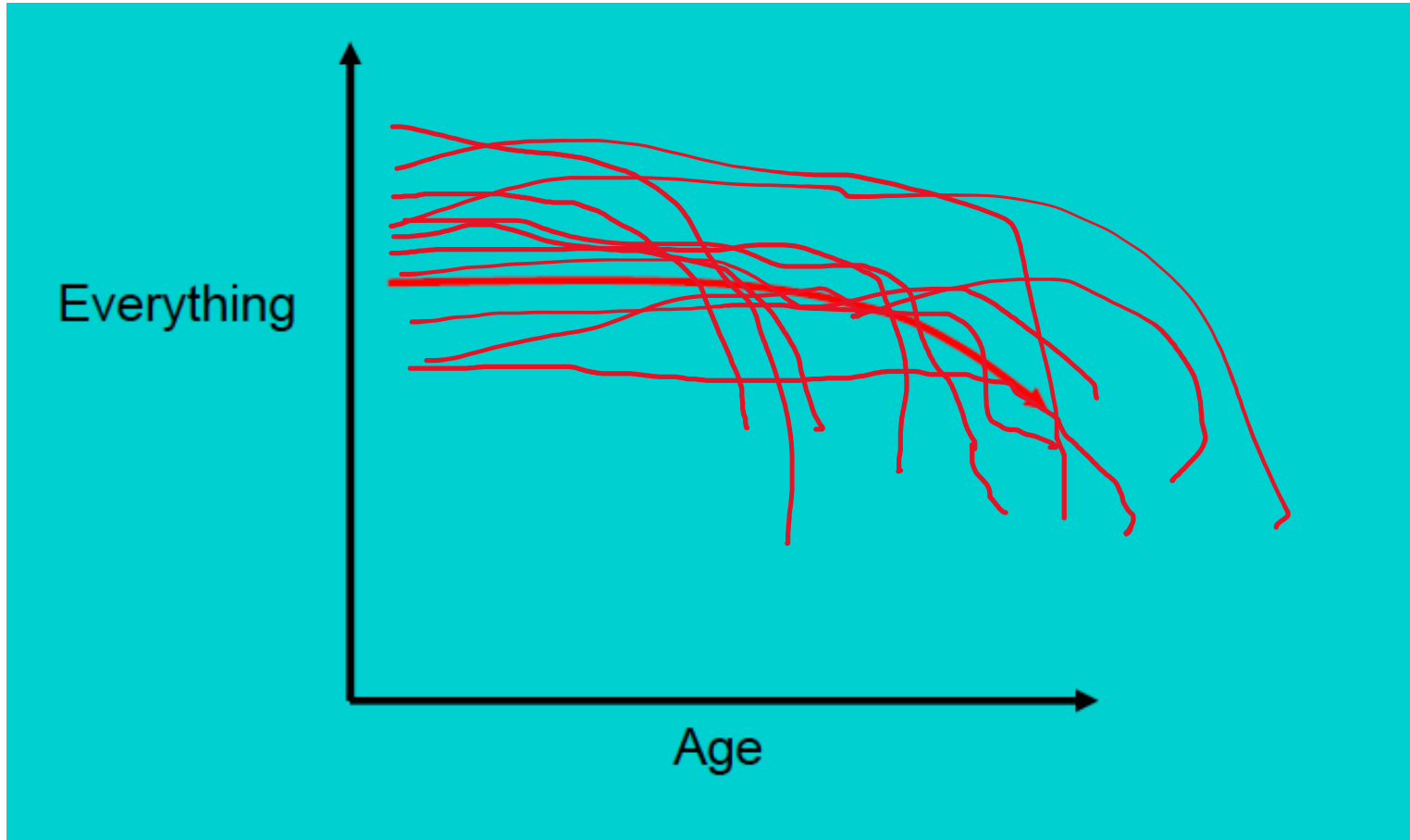


Decline in processing speed but not executive function, attention and memory.  
Faster cerebral and white matter atrophy were related to faster decline in verbal memory.

# The Biology



# The Biology



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Applied Scientific Research  
(TNO)

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# EASA

European Union Aviation Safety Agency

Final Report EASA\_REP\_RESEA\_2017\_1

Research Project:

**Age Limitations**

**Commercial Air Transport Pilots**

# CURRENTLY - Commercial Air Transport Pilots

➤ SINGLE PILOT Ops to AGE 60

➤ MULTICREW Ops to AGE 65

Analysed mainly risk of incapacitation in flight

➤ Mostly not preventable (GI, LASER, headache)

➤ Severely under-reported

# Main Findings

- Loss of medical certification (“grounding”)
  - in 6 EU States
  - Clear increase with age (51-60 vs younger)
  - 19% cardiovascular conditions
- Considering effectiveness of cardiovascular screening and risk prediction....



# Caution

“Although not in the context of the current research in which only total incapacitation was to be considered, it should be considered that inadequate pilot performance is a causal factor in 35-75% of accidents. Considerations concerning age limitations should therefore not solely be based on the medical fitness, but also on other aspects like individual cognitive and sensory performance in order to generate a more complete picture of the pilot’s ability to fly safely.”

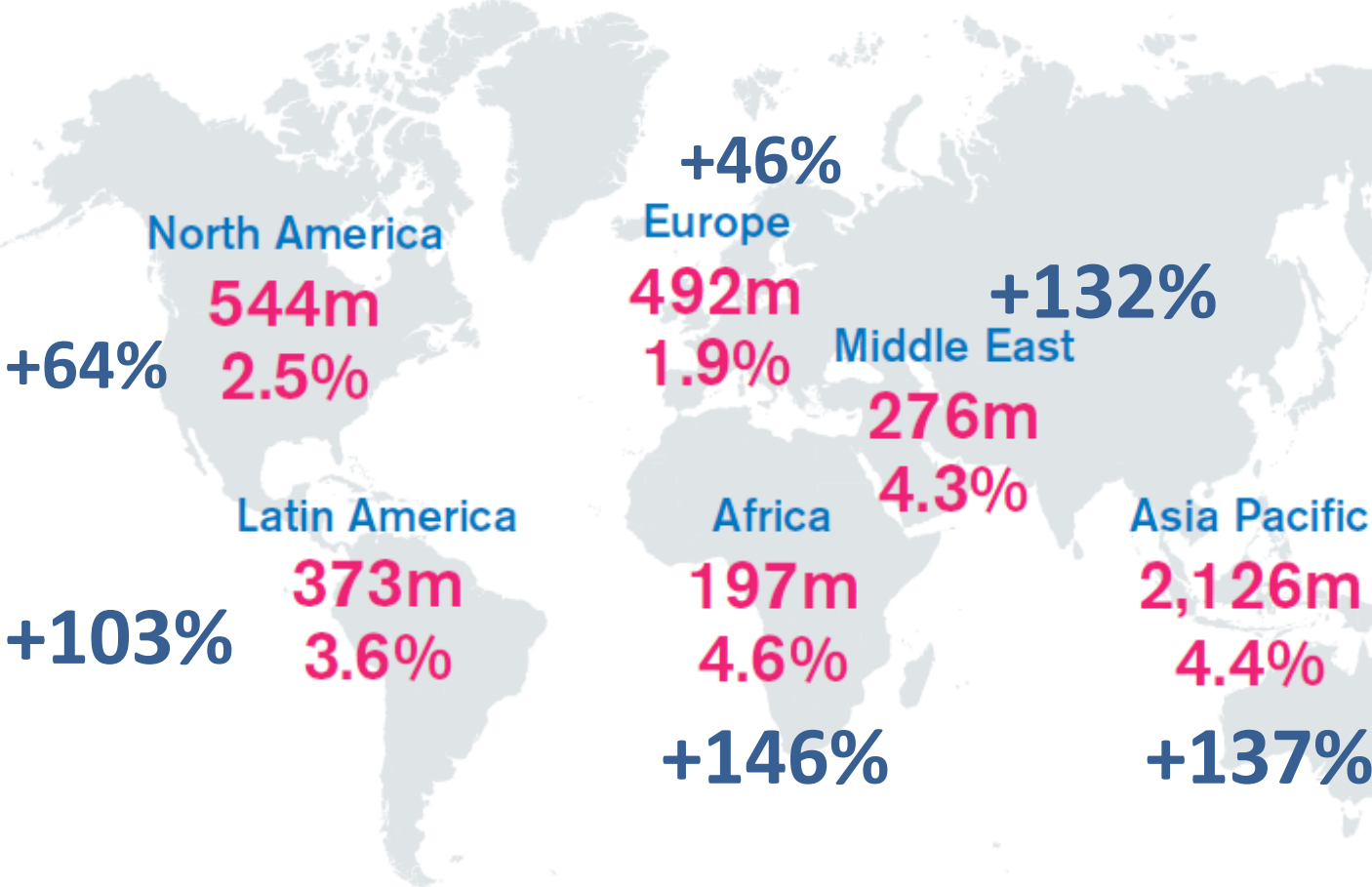
# Recommendations

- Increase Single-pilot limit to 65
  - Add increased screening after age 60
  - Including Coronary CT Angiography/Calcium Score
  - Proficiency check or Simulator check 6-monthly
- Maintain Multi-pilot limit at 65, gather more data
  - What happens to the pilots who stop flying
  - Incapacitation events
  - Assessments of cognitive performance (line/sim)

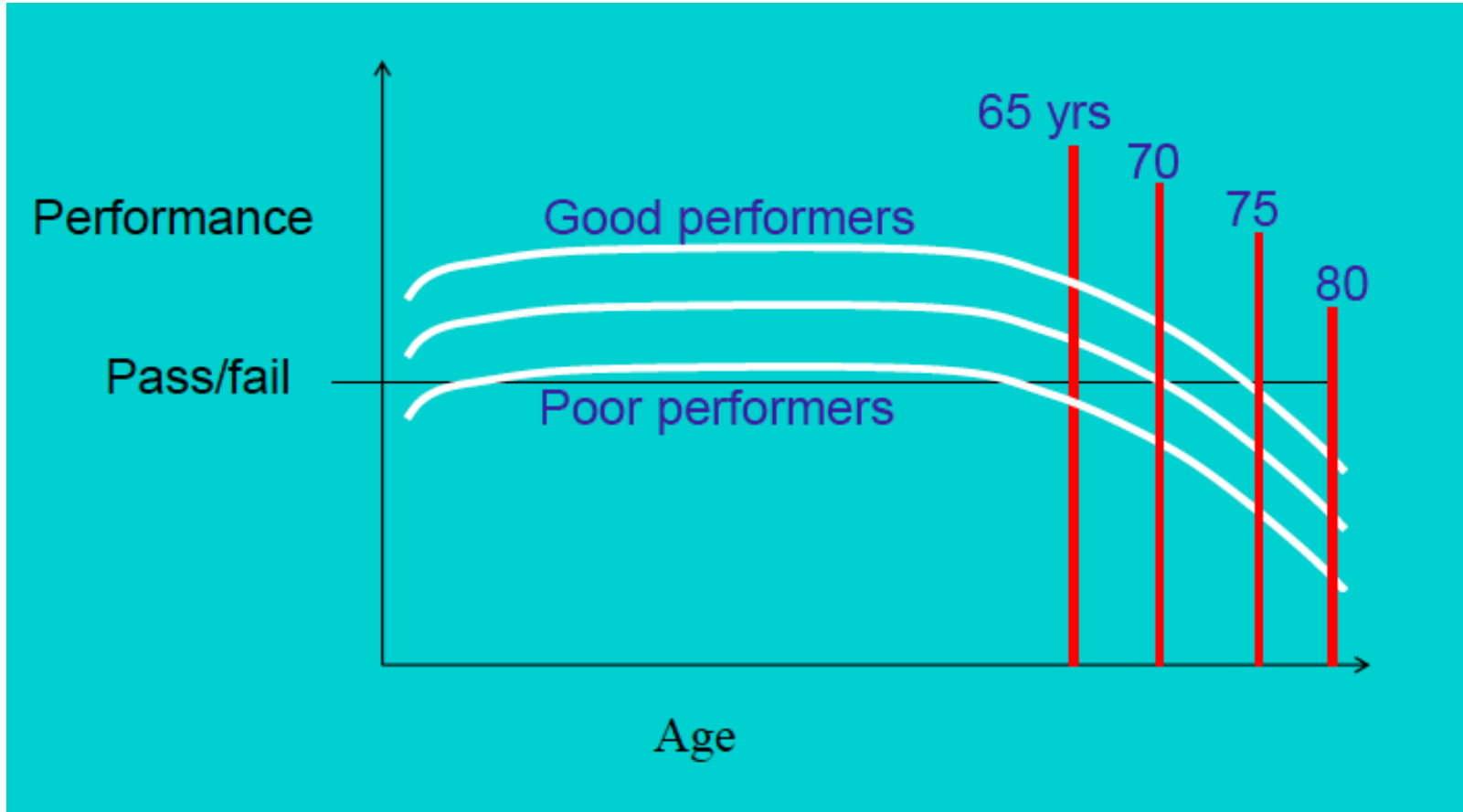
# Since the age 60 limit introduced

- Pilots are living longer
- Incapacitation training introduced in 1970s
- Aircraft are less demanding to fly
- Various protections in-built
- Therefore the risk of an incapacitation cause accident is less

# 20-year passenger growth outlook (2017-37)



# Individual Variation





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4 April 2019