Why Improve Medical Oversight of Commercial Truck and Bus Drivers?

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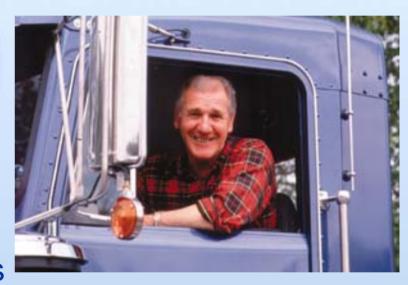
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Why is the National Registry Needed?

Medical Considerations

- Size of program.
- Medical examiner training.
- Aging workforce.
- Inconsistent use of resources by medical examiners.



Commercial Driving Statistics

- Active Interstate Truck and Bus Companies (2004)
 - > 662,392
 - Between 2000 and 2010:
 - 20 % increase truck and bus miles traveled.
 - Increase in new carriers.
- Total Number of CDLs Issued
 - > 6-7 million



Source: Motor Carrier Safety Progress Report (September, 2004)

FMCSA Certification Examination

An estimated 3-4 million FMCSA certification examinations for commercial motor vehicle drivers are performed annually.



Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration



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Medical Examiner Concerns

- Unknown number of medical examiners.
- Undetermined knowledge regarding regulations and guidelines.
- Varied understanding of commercial drivers' job requirements and their physical condition.
- Diverse medical backgrounds.
 - Advanced practice nurses, doctors of chiropractic and osteopathy, medical doctors, physician assistants.



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Aging Population

50% of current workforce is 40 years of age and older.

Predicted Labor Growth Rates 2002-2012			
16-24	9%		
25-54	5%		
55+	94%		

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics

Certification and Age

Young Population

- Sudden incapacitation.
- Fixed deficit.

Aging Population

- Chronic disease.
 - Increased risk of sudden incapacitation.
 - Increased effect on safe driving.



Chronic Disease

Employee on Duty Fatalities

	2003	2004	1/05-4/05	Total
Cardiovascular Deaths	16	12	9	37
Total Deaths	31	31	16	78

Chronic Disease

Chronic Medical Conditions 45 to 64 Years of Age

Heart Disease	51%
Arthritis	53%
Hypertension	58%
Orthopedic	61%
Hearing	62%

Source National Academy on an Aging Society, 8/2000



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Certification Resources for Medical Examiners



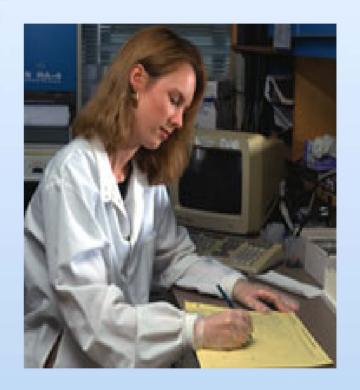
- Medical Standards.
- Medical Advisory Criteria.
- Medical Guidelines.
- National Registry website.
 - In progress.



Medical Standards (Regulations)

CFR Title 49, Part 391.41

- Statutory.
- Must be followed.



Medical Standards (Regulations)

13 standards directly related to medical requirements.

4 standards are specific.

- Medical examiner cannot interpret or alter.
- Vision, Hearing, Epilepsy, Insulin use.

9 standards are general.

 Medical examiner decides if medical condition affects driver's ability to safely operate a CMV.



Medical Advisory Criteria

Medical advisory criteria under CFR 49 Part 391.41 provides the medical examiner with:

- Recommendations.
- FMCSA interpretations of medical standards.
- Assistance in determining whether or not the driver is medically qualified to drive a CMV.

Medical Guidelines

- Provide recommendations.
- Establish best practices for medical examiners.
 - Medical examiner should document reason(s) for not following guidelines.

Reflect expert review and current medical literature and technology.

- Provide basis for certification of drivers with specific conditions.
- Standardize certification.
 - Establish consistency.
 - Decrease risk of inappropriate certification.



Outdated Guidance

Guidelines and Dates of Publication			
Conference on Diabetic Disorders and Commercial Drivers	1988		
Visual Disorders and Commercial Drivers	1991		
Conference on Psychiatric Disorders and Commercial Drivers	1991		
Conference on Pulmonary/Respiratory Disorders and Commercial Drivers	1991		
Hearing Disorders and Commercial Motor Vehicle Drivers	1993		
Anticoagulation Treatment and Commercial Drivers	1996		
Visual Requirements and Commercial Drivers	1998		
Requirements for the Diabetes and Waiver Program	2001		
Cardiovascular Advisory Panel Guidelines	2002		



Areas to Improve

- Complex driver health issues, including aging population.
- Outdated guidance.
- Medical examiner training/certification.
- Establish partnership with medical community (and all stakeholders).





The National Registry Mission

To improve highway safety by producing trained, certified medical examiners who can effectively determine if a commercial motor vehicle operator's health meets Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration standards.



The National Registry

- Meets concerns regarding driver certification program.
 - Failure to remove unfit drivers.
 - Examiners lack knowledge.
 - Medical information provided not current.
 - Medical conditions not reported by medical providers.
- Establishes procedures to meet coming changes.
 - Medicine.
 - Workforce.
- Promotes FMCSA and medical collaboration.
 - Medical examiner program "mainstream" medicine.

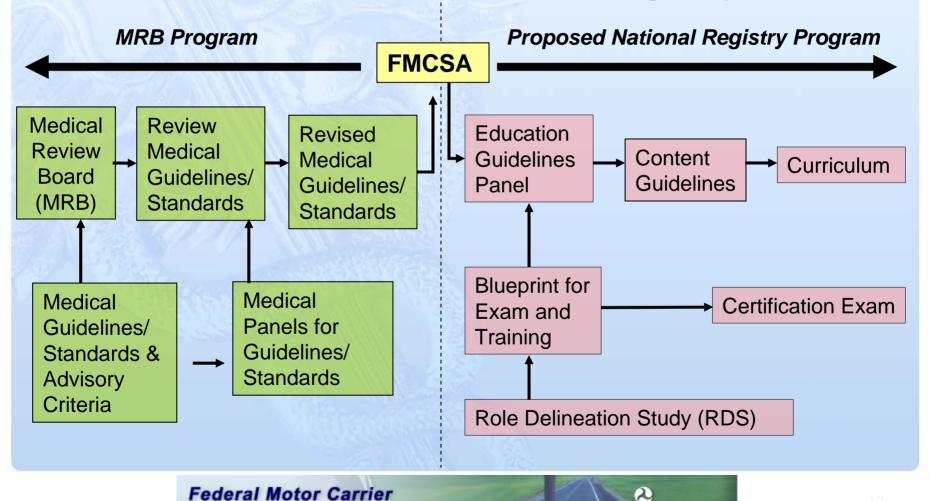


Medical Review Board

- Provides ongoing medical expertise to FMCSA.
- Provides current medical information.
 - -Creates panels to review certification criteria:
 - Guidelines/standards. Advisory criteria.
 - Medical information relevant to drivers.
 - Scheduled review.
 - Focus on physical and mental demands on drivers.
- Recommendations for research.

Relationship Between

MRB & The National Registry



Safety Administration

MRB and National Registry Partnership

- FMCSA Standards/Guidelines are source of curriculum.
 - Promotes continuity, consistency.
- Recommends medical examiner training and certification.
 - Medical skill requiring training.
- Helps assure relevant core curriculum.



How do ABC diseases affect CMV operators?

Question considered by FMCSA and MRB.

Guidelines Panel formed

MRB reviews / edits guidelines.

(Based on other regulations and guidelines.)

FMCSA reviews.

(Based on Policy and legal considerations.) Publishes

National Registry incorporates new guidelines into curriculum and testing.

ABC guidelines are placed into regular MRB review cycle.



MRB - National Registry

Linking FMCSA - Medical Community

- Supports all medical examiners.
 - Medical organizations present courses.
 - Core curriculum + add to meet needs.
- Holds down cost.
 - Promotes participation.
 - FMCSA provides core curriculum.



The National Registry

FMCSA - Medical Partnership

Increases Medical Input

Current

Cardiology/Cardiovascular

Endocrinology/Diabetes

Neurology

Ophthalmology

Otorhinolaryngology

Psychiatry

Pulmonary

New

Nephrology

Occupational Medicine

Orthopedic Surgery

Pharmacology

Physical Medicine and

Rehabilitation

Sleep Medicine

For More Information

Visit the National Registry website at http://www.nrcme.fmcsa.dot.gov/.



Summary

We have discussed:

- The need for the National Registry.
- Medical perspective of the National Registry.

Next:

Overview of National Registry program.

