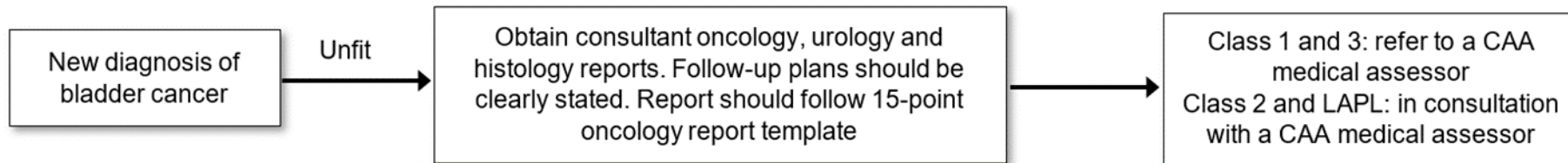


Bladder cancer certification (transitional cell carcinoma)

The flow chart and table set out the medical certification process following a diagnosis of bladder cancer.

Location of cancer and type of treatment	Unrestricted Class 1	Class 1 OML Class 3 Unrestricted Class 2	Class 2 OSL Unrestricted LAPL LAPL OSL
Non-muscular disease + / - intravesical therapy (TNM staging – Ta) European Urology Association grading – low risk (solitary tumour, <3cm in diameter, no carcinoma in-situ)	Yes See Note 1	Yes See Note 1	Yes See Note 1
Non-muscular disease + / - intravesical therapy (TNM staging - Ta) European Urology Association grading – intermediate risk (findings with differences from low and high risk)	Possible after at least 3 years See Note 1	Yes See Note 1	Yes See Note 1
Non-muscular disease + / - intravesical therapy (TNM staging - Tis, T1) European Urology Association grading – high risk (tumour >3cm in diameter, high-grade disease on histology, carcinoma in-situ)	Possible after at least 3 years See Note 1	Yes See Note 1	Yes See Note 1
Muscular involvement with no lymphovascular involvement or metastases (TNM staging - T2, T3 or T4; N0, M0)	No certification	No certification for first 5 years See Note 2	Yes – only for Class 2 OSL and LAPL OSL No certification for unrestricted LAPL but see Note 2
Muscular involvement with lymphovascular involvement, pelvic disease and / or metastases (TNM staging - T2, T3 or T4; N+, M+)	No certification	No certification	No certification



Oncology review and reports (Note 1)

Oncology review and cystoscopy reports from urologist and / or oncologist, to include outcomes of regular surveillance, at least annually. If disease stability can be demonstrated for five years, this requirement can be reviewed by a CAA medical assessor for Class 1 and 3, or by an aeromedical examiner (AME) in consultation with a CAA medical assessor for Class 2 and LAPL.

Certification (Note 2)

No certification is likely until 5 years following completion of treatment, at which time Class 1 OML, unrestricted Class 3, unrestricted Class 2, or unrestricted LAPL may be considered if there is no evidence of disease recurrence as indicated by urology and / or oncology reports. For Class 1 and Class 3, assessment will be undertaken by a CAA medical assessor and take account of survival scores such as the Charlson Comorbidity Index. For Class 2 and LAPL, assessment will be undertaken by an AME in consultation with a CAA medical assessor.