

Taxi and Private Hire Car Driver's Guidance

Medical Fitness Guidance



Medical Fitness Guidance

Who does this guidance apply to?

This guidance applies to applicants and licence holders in relation to Taxi Driver/Private Hire Driver licences.

What is the expected medical fitness for Taxi/Private Hire Driver Licences?

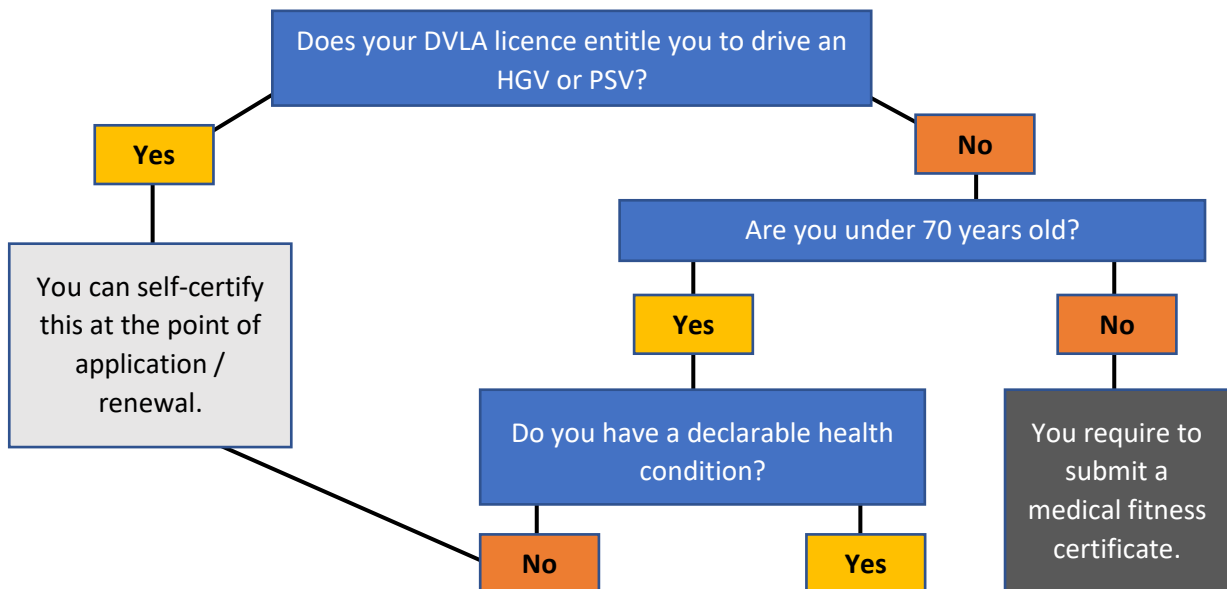
As licensing authority, the Council has determined that taxi/private hire driver licence holders should have their medical fitness to drive assessed against the Group 2 standards applied by the DVLA.

The DVLA has two standards of fitness: Group 1 and Group 2. Group 1 generally covers cars and motorbikes and Group 2 generally covers HGV (Category C) lorries and buses.

The Group 2 standards include a higher set of requirements but this takes account of the length of time an occupational driver may spend at the wheel and the fact they are carrying members of the public in a professional capacity.

In order to have your licence granted, you must meet the Group 2 Standards and we require evidence that you meet these standards.

What kind of evidence do you need to provide to prove you meet the Group 2 standards?



If you are under 70 years old and don't have a declarable health condition, you can self-certify that you meet the Group 2 Standards. You can self-certify this at the point of application/renewal.

If you are under 70 years old **and** have a new declarable health condition at the point of application/renewal, you will require to submit a medical fitness certificate

following assessment by a qualified medical practitioner to satisfy the authority that despite this condition, you still meet the Group 2 Standards.

If you are 70 years old or older, you **must** submit a medical fitness certificate following assessment by a qualified medical practitioner at the point of each application/renewal.

If your DVLA Driving Licence entitles you to drive an HGV or PSV for which you've already been assessed to Group 2 standard fitness, you can simply self declare that you meet the standards. You do not need to obtain a separate medical fitness certificate in these circumstances. As part of the application process, we will obtain a copy of your driving licence so will be able to see that you have this category of vehicle noted.

Please note that it is a condition of your licence that you declare all relevant health conditions at the point of application/renewal but also during the lifetime of your licence. If your health changes and you develop a declarable health condition, you must tell us and you may be required to undertake a medical fitness examination.

Who can assess my medical fitness?

The assessment should be undertaken by a medical practitioner qualified to undertake such an assessment. The DVLA has issued guidance for medical practitioners detailing who can undertake the assessment and what they are expected to assess: [Assessing fitness to drive: a guide for medical professionals - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](https://www.gov.uk/guidance/assessing-fitness-to-drive-a-guide-for-medical-professionals)

Some applicants are able to obtain these from their GPs. It is also possible to obtain one from a private provider.

The cost of such an assessment is variable and we are aware of people obtaining them for between £50 - £100. The cost may vary depending on what further assessments may be required to satisfy the medical practitioner that you meet the Group 2 standards. If you cannot easily obtain a certificate, please contact the Licensing Team who can either suggest private providers or, as a last resort, book an appointment for you with the Occupational Health Provider for the Council.

What if my medical condition changes?

If you are diagnosed with any new medical condition which may affect your fitness to drive a licensed vehicle, you must report this information immediately to the Licensing Team. This information will be reviewed and a decision will be taken in light of the information disclosed. You may be asked to submit to medical assessment to ensure that you continue to meet the Group 2 Standards.

What is a declarable medical condition?

You should declare any condition which may affect your ability to drive. If you are in any doubt as to whether you have a declarable medical condition and/or meet the Group 2 medical standards, please refer to the DVLA website: [Check if a health condition affects your driving: Overview - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](https://www.gov.uk/guidance/check-if-a-health-condition-affects-your-driving)

There is further specific guidance from DVLA in relation to the Group 2 Standards here which you should also consult if unsure: [DVLA - D4 Guidance, Group 2.](#)

LIST – Non-Exhaustive List of conditions / episodes which may affect your ability to drive.

Neurological Disorders
Serious neurological disorders.
Epilepsy and seizures.
Transient loss of consciousness ('blackouts').
Cough syncope.
Primary / central hypersomnias.
Chronic neurological disorders.
Parkinson's disease.
Dizziness.
Stroke, transient ischaemic attack (TIA) and cerebral venous thrombosis.
Visual inattention.
Carotid artery stenosis.
Acute encephalitic illness and meningitis.
Transient global amnesia.
Arachnoid cysts.
Colloid cysts.
Pituitary tumour.
Benign brain tumours.
Malignant brain tumours.
Acoustic neuroma / schwannoma.
Brain biopsy.
Traumatic brain injury.
Subdural haematoma.
Subarachnoid haemorrhage.
Intracranial aneurysm.
Arteriovenous malformation.
Dural arteriovenous.
Cavernous malformation.
Intracerebral abscess / subdural empyema.
Cranioplasty.
Chiari malformation.
Surgical treatment / foramen magnum decompression.
Hydrocephalus.
Intraventricular shunt or extraventricular drain.
Neuroendoscopic procedures.
Intracranial pressure monitoring device.
Implanted electrodes.

Cardiovascular Disorders
Angina.
Acute coronary syndromes.
Effective percutaneous coronary intervention.
Coronary artery bypass graft.
Coronary artery disease.
Arrhythmias.
Successful catheter ablation.
Pacemaker implant.

Congenital complete heart block.
Implantable cardioverter defibrillator.
Aortic aneurysm.
Bicuspid aortopathy.
Aortic dissection.
Marfan syndrome and other inherited aortopathies.
Peripheral arterial disease.
Hypertension.
Cardiomyopathies.
Heart failure.
Cardiac resynchronisation therapy.
Heart transplant.
Pulmonary arterial hypertension.
Heart valve surgery.
Congenital heart disease.
ECG abnormality.
Left bundle branch block.
Pre-excitation.
Long QT syndrome.
Brugada syndrome.

Diabetes Mellitus
Diabetes mellitus.
Insulin-treated diabetes.
Impaired awareness of hypoglycaemia.
Diabetes complications – including – visual, renal or limb complications.
Temporary insulin treatment.
Diabetes treated by medication other than insulin.
Diabetes managed by diet / lifestyle alone.
Severe hypoglycaemia due to causes other than diabetes management.
Pancreas transplant.
Islet cell transplantation.
Seizures provoked by hypoglycaemia.

Psychiatric Disorders
Anxiety or depression.
Severe anxiety or depression.
Psychotic disorder – including acute episode.
Hypomania or mania.
Schizophrenia.
Neurological developmental conditions.
Cognitive impairment (not mild dementia).
Dementia.
Learning disability.
Behavioural disorders.
Personality disorders.

Drug or Alcohol Misuse or Dependence

Alcohol misuse.
Alcohol dependence.
Alcohol-related disorders.
Alcohol-related seizure.
Drug misuse or dependence.
Seizure associated with drug use.

Visual Disorders

Failure to meet the required eyesight standards.
Cataract.
Monocular vision.
Visual field defects.
Diplopia.
Nyctalopia.
Colour blindness.
Blepharospasm.
Nystagmus.

Renal and Respiratory Disorders

Chronic renal failure.
All other renal disorders.
Disorders of respiratory function.
Primary lung carcinoma.

Miscellaneous Conditions

Excessive sleepiness due to a medical condition.
Excessive sleepiness due to obstructive sleep apnoea syndrome.
Excessive sleepiness due to suspected sleep apnoea syndrome.
Risk of seizure.
Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS).
Older age.
Transplants.
Devices or implants.
Cognitive disability.
Driving after surgery.
Temporary medical conditions.
Fractures.
Medication effects.