SECTION 2.0

DIVING PERSONNEL MEDICAL AND TRAINING REQUIREMENTS



Association of Diving Contractors International, Inc.



2.0 DIVING PERSONNEL MEDICAL AND TRAINING REQUIREMENTS

2.1 GENERAL

Each person engaged in diving and underwater operations shall possess the necessary qualifications for the job assignment. Designation of skill levels in these standards incorporates three primary elements:

- Technical training
- · Field experience
- Demonstrated proficiency

Persons assigned to specific diving and underwater activities shall possess the following:

- 1. Knowledge and skills gained through a combination of formal training and/or experience in the following:
 - · Diving procedures and techniques.
 - · Emergency procedures.
 - · Physiology and physics as they relate to diving.
 - · Diving equipment.
 - · First aid and CPR.
- 2. Familiarity with procedures and proficiency in the use of tools, equipment, devices and systems associated with the assigned tasks.
- 3. For persons engaged as divers or otherwise exposed to hyperbaric conditions, physical qualifications for such activities must be met as outlined in Section 2.3 Diver Medical Requirements. Such physical qualifications must be documented on an ADCI medical history and physical examination form, or an equivalent form.
- 4. For persons who operate decompression chambers, knowledge and experience with chamber operations.

A person lacking the required experience and proficiency outlined above may be assigned a task, under the direction of an experienced and qualified individual, in order to obtain the experience and level of proficiency required.

Personnel trained and certified by recreational agencies such as, but not limited to, the National Association of Underwater Instructors (NAUI), the Professional Association of Diving Instructors (PADI), the Young Men's Christian Association (YMCA) or other such organizations are not sufficiently well-trained to participate in or conduct commercial diving activities without additional formal training from an accredited source.

For contractors operating in the United States, OSHA considers an employer to be in compliance with the diver training requirements of the Code of Federal Regulations for any employed diver with a valid ADCI Commercial Diver Certification Card for the appropriate training level.

2.2 COMMERCIAL DIVING TRAINING REQUIREMENTS

2.2.1 ENTRY-LEVEL QUALIFICATIONS

All personnel entering the profession of commercial diving shall be a high school graduate or equivalent. The entry-level minimum skill designation on the diving crew is a tender/diver. The entry-level tender/diver satisfies the minimum entry-level qualifications of diving proficiency, technical proficiency and experience by successfully completing a formal course of study.

A formal course of study for a tender/diver shall be completed at any accredited school, military school or equivalent whose curriculum, at a minimum, conforms to ANSI/ACDE-01-2009. This standard can be found in the reference section.

The ADCI recognizes some formal training certificates issued from within other nations. Certificates of that nature will be evaluated together with presented documentation such as dive logs/supervisor logs, etc., to determine whether the individual is eligible in all respects for issuance of an ADCI commercial diver card.

The ADCI does not perform as an educational organization and as such does not endorse, certify or accredit any school participating in the training of personnel. Member schools are expected to obtain and preserve appropriate accreditation from agencies under whose jurisdiction their educational requirements must be maintained.

2.2.2 MINIMUM REQUIRED EXPERIENCE AND PROFICIENCY

 Advancement beyond the designation of tender/diver requires completion of actual participation in commercial diving operations and demonstrated proficiency during working dives.



- Field experience is defined as those days spent (offshore, inland lakes, harbors, rivers, etc.) participating as a crew member in diving operations at the level of competency determined by prior training and demonstrated proficiency.
- 3. Diving proficiency establishes the required minimum number of open-water working dives required to obtain various designations. All dives must be performed during a 24-month period immediately prior to issuance of the designation. Work must be performed during each dive with proper supervision. All dives must have a minimum of 20 minutes bottom time. A number of shorter-duration dives may be combined to equal one dive of the required 20-minute bottom time.
- 4. Advancement to higher designations requires completion of training and experience for all lower designations.

Minimum Qualifications:

· Entry-Level Tender/Diver

Commercial diver training of at least 625 documented hours of formal instruction in subjects set forth in the ANSI Standard.²

· Advanced Certifications

As defined in Matrix in Section 3.

Others

Technical proficiency as appropriate to the specific diving mode as detailed under the ADCI certification card program requirements or appropriate section for these standards.

2.3 DIVER MEDICAL REQUIREMENTS

It is recommended that candidates attending formal commercial diver training programs and schools follow the ADCI medical and examination guidelines outlined in this section.

2.3.1 GENERAL

For persons engaged as divers, or otherwise subjected to hyperbaric conditions, the following ADCI medical examinations (or equivalent) are required:

- An initial medical examination by a physician qualified to perform commercial diver medical examination following the ADCI recommended guidelines.
- 2. Periodic examinations are recommended on an annual basis.
- 3. A re-examination after a diving-related injury or illness as needed to determine fitness to return to diving duty.
 For the purposes of these medical requirements all examinations are to be performed only by licensed physicians qualified to perform commercial diver medical examinations. Non-physicians are not recognized by the ADCI as being qualified to perform commercial diver medical examinations

2.3.2 PHYSICAL EXAMINATION

- For persons engaged as divers or otherwise subjected to hyperbaric conditions, the initial exam and periodic medical re-examination will be recorded using the ADC diving medical examination form and will include the following:
 - · Work history.
 - The tests required in Section 2, Table 1 as appropriate.
 - · Any tests deemed necessary to establish the presence of any of the disqualifying conditions listed in this section.
 - · Any additional tests the physician deems necessary.
- 2. All persons engaged as divers or otherwise subjected to hyperbaric conditions are required to get an annual exam. More frequent or extensive examination(s), including a complete medical re-examination, should be required if there have been any incidents (illness, accidents, etc.) during the course of that year that may have caused a change in the individual's medical condition. The diver is required to notify the diving medical examiner of any changes in his/her medical condition including any change in medications.

2.3.3 RE-EXAMINATION AFTER INJURY OR ILLNESS

1. Any person engaged as a diver, or otherwise exposed to hyperbaric conditions, will have a medical examination following a known diving-related injury or illness that requires hospitalization or known decompression sickness with audio-vestibular, central nervous system dysfunction or arterial gas embolism. Divers experiencing type I decompress sickness that is treated and symptoms resolve with a single treatment table do not need to be seen by a diving medical examiner prior to return to diving.



- 2. Any person engaged as a diver, or otherwise exposed to hyperbaric conditions, will have a medical evaluation following any non-diving injury or illness that requires any prescription medication, any surgical procedure or any hospitalization.
- 3. The person should not be permitted to return to work as a diver, or otherwise be subjected to hyperbaric conditions, until he or she is released by a physician recognized by the ADCI to do so.
- 4. The examining physician should determine the scope of the examination in light of the nature of the injury or illness.

2.3.4 TABLE 1 - MEDICAL TESTS FOR DIVING

Test	Initial	Annual	Comments
History & Physical	Х	х	Include predisposition to unconsciousness, vomiting, cardiac arrest, impairment of oxygen transport, serious blood loss or anything that, in the opinion of the examining physician, will interfere with effective underwater work.
Chest X-ray	Х	Х	PA and lateral (Projection: 14" x 17" minimum) every three years unless medical conditions dictate otherwise.
Bone and Joint X-ray Survey	X		Optional and as medically indicated.
EKG: Standard (12 Leads)	X		Optional initially to establish baseline; annually after age 35; and as medically indicated.
EKG: Stress Test			Required as medically indicated if the Framingham Risk Score indicates risk of >10%.
Spirometry	Х	Х	Required including FVC, FEV1 and FEF25-75. Tests should be compared with NHANESIII reference values for determining percent of predicted
Audiogram	Х	Х	Threshold audiogram by pure tone audiometry; bone conduction audiogram as medically indicated.
EEG			Required only as medically indicated.
Visual Acuity	X	X	Required initially and annually.
Color Blindness	X		Required.
Complete Blood Count	X	X	
Routine Urinalysis	X	X	
Pregnancy Test	X	X	Recommended prior to saturation diving.
Sickle Cell Screen	X		Optional.
TB screening	X	X	Optional.
Comprehensive Metabolic Profile	X	X	Optional, including cholesterol and triglycerides required for divers over 40.
Lipid Panel	X	Х	Required annually after the age of 35
Framingham Risk Score	X	X	Required annually after the age of 35

2.3.5 PHYSICIAN'S WRITTEN REPORT

A written report outlining a person's medical condition and fitness to engage in commercial diving or other hyperbaric activities should be provided by the examining physician at any time a physical examination is required herein. The written **physical examination form** should be accompanied with a completed copy of the standard **ADCI medical history form**.

The examining physician should be qualified by experience or training to conduct the commercial diver physical examination.

2.3.6 DISQUALIFYING CONDITIONS

A person having any of the following conditions, as determined by a physician's examination, shall be disqualified from engaging in diving or other hyperbaric activities.

- History of seizure disorder other than early childhood febrile conditions.
- Cystic, bullous or cavitary disease of the lungs, significant obstructive or restrictive lung disease and/or spontaneous pneumothorax.
- Chronic inability to equalize sinus and middle ear pressure.
- · Significant central or peripheral nervous system disease or impairment.
- · Chronic alcoholism, drug abuse or dependence or history of psychosis.
- · Hemoglobinpathies associated with comorbidities.
- Any person engaged as a diver, or otherwise exposed to hyperbaric conditions, will have a medical evaluation following any non-diving injury or illness that requires any prescription medication, any surgical procedure or any hospitalization.
- Untreated or persistent/metastatic or other significant malignancies including those that require chemotherapy and/or radiation therapy unless five years after treatment with no evidence of recurrence.
- Hearing impairment in the better ear should be at least 40 dB average in the 500, 1000, and 2000 Hz frequencies.
- · Justa-articular osteonecrosis is disqualifying.



- · Chronic conditions requiring continuous control by medication that increases risks in diving.
- · Pregnancy.

2.3.7 WITHDRAWAL FROM HYPERBARIC CONDITIONS FOR DIVERS

It shall be determined on the basis of the physician's examination whether a person's health will be materially impaired by continued exposure to hyperbaric conditions. The physician should indicate, in the written report, any limitations or restrictions that would apply to the person's work activities.

2.3.8 MEDICAL RECORD KEEPING

- 1. An accurate medical record for each person subject to the medical specifications of this section should be established and maintained. The record should include those physical examinations specified herein, including the ADCI medical history/physical examination forms and the physician's written report.
- 2. The medical record shall be maintained for a minimum of five years from the date of the last hyperbaric exposure unless otherwise prescribed by law.

2.3.9 VENOMOUS FISH STINGS

	VENOMOUS FISH STINGS
PATIENT CRITERIA:	Stings from venomous fish include lionfish, scorpionfish and stonefish. Stings that occur in waters with poor visibility and known to have venomous fish should be regarded as potential fish envenomation and treated according to this protocol. While there has been no cases reported in the medical literature of anaphylaxis secondary to lionfish there is a possibility that this may occur after repeated exposures. Anaphylaxis protocols should be followed for symptoms consistent with anaphylaxis. Mild to severe pain may be reported at the site of the puncture wound. Venomous fish toxins are of the neuromuscular type and can cause a variety of other systemic symptoms including headache, nausea, vomiting, abdominal pain or cramping, delirium, seizures, limb paralysis, hyper or hypotension, respiratory distress, dysrhythmia, myocardial ischemia, congestive heart failure, pulmonary edema, tremors, muscle weakness and syncope. Pain that worsens hours or days after initial improvement with hot water treatment may indicate secondary infection. Although painful, local treatment with hot water generally relieves pain in most cases.
REQUIRED ASSESSMENT:	 Focused History & Physical to include vital signs. Examination of the skin for puncture wounds and/or vesicles. Auscultation of Lung sounds for wheezing or stridor. Document location, distribution of skin lesions and obtain full history of event and any similar past events. Measure areas of redness or swelling and record for future reference. Strength testing and sensory testing.
INTERVENTION:	 Currently there is only antivenin for stonefish and it is available only in the Indo Pacific region. If in a region where antivenin is available and the injury is thought to be secondary to stonefish or scorpionfish, consider transport to a facility where it may be administered. The venom found in these fish is heat labile and generally responds to hot water treatment. If on an extremity that can be immersed, heat water to a temperature of 113 degrees Fahrenheit (45 degrees Celcius), ideally measured with a thermometer, and immerse the extremity in the water for 15 minutes at a time. Otherwise put towels soaked in hot water and apply to the areas affected. Treatment with hot water may be repeated. If fish spines are suspected to be present in the tissues, call the medical consultant for further instruction. Cleanse the wound with povidone iodine (betadine) and dress with mupirocin or triple antibiotic ointment if mupirocin is unavailable. Treatment of mild to moderate pain: Ibuprofen 400mg PO q.i.d. or Acetaminophen 1000 mg PO q.i.d. Update diphtheria/tetanus as needed.
ALS:	Contact Medical Consultant prior to administering Antibiotics or Narcotics • Pain unresponsive to non-steroidal anti-infammatory agents: May escalate Ibuprofen to 800 mg PO t.i.d. with unresolving symptoms. If no change in symptoms after administering Ibuprofen, narcotic analgesics may be considered.
CLINICAL CONSIDERATIONS:	Contact Medical Consultant prior to administering Antibiotics or Narcotics • Secondary infection: Consider antibiotic treatment with Doxycycline 100 mg bid, Ciprofloxacin 500 mg. bid or Trimethoprim/Sulfa 160/800 mg bid for 10 days. • Anaphylaxis: Treat according to standard anaphylaxis protocols using epinephrine (Epipen) and repeat if necessary.
CONSULTATION & REFERRAL CRITERIA:	 Transport will be required for those patients who present with severe symptoms, fever or for those that have pain not responsive to oral medication. Transport will be required for those patients that have signs of necrosis. Transport may be required for those patients with retained fish spines. Transport will be required for areas where antivenin is available for the treatment of systemic symptoms due to stonefish or scorpionfish.



2.4 MEDICAL GUIDELINES AND RECOMMENDATIONS

2.4.1 INTRODUCTION

The following recommendations are set forth by the ADCI and are intended to be used with the ADCI medical history/physical examination forms. They deal with specific aspects of the subject's physical fitness to dive by item number. These standards are offered with what we believe, in most cases, to be the minimum requirements. The use of these standards is intended to be tempered with the good judgment of the examining physician. Where there is doubt about the medical fitness of the subject, the examining physician should seek the further opinion and recommendations of an appropriate specialist in that field. Particular attention must be paid to past medical and diving history. In general, a high standard of physical and mental health is required for diving. Consequently, in addition to excluding major disqualifying medical conditions, examining physicians should identify and give careful consideration to minor, chronic, recurring or temporary mental or physical illnesses that may distract the diver and cause him or her to ignore factors concerned with his or her own safety or others' safety.

It is recommended that the medical examination be performed by a physician that has completed formal training or has experience in the medical assessment of fitness for commercial diving. Examinations shall not be performed by non-physicians.

The spectrum of commercial diving includes industrial tasks performed from just below the surface to deep saturation diving. Job descriptions and therefore job-limiting disabilities may vary widely. These standards, in general, apply to all divers. Some consideration must be given to the subject's medical history, work history, age, etc. Within commercial diving it may be that a diver is fit to perform some jobs but not others.

There is no minimum or maximum age limit, providing all the medical standards can be met. The ADCI does not issue commercial diver certification cards to persons younger than 18 years of age. Serious consideration must be given to the need for all divers to have adequate reserves of pulmonary and cardiovascular fitness for use in an emergency. The lack of these reserves may possibly lead to the termination of a professional diving career. The examining physician should exercise the appropriate professional judgment to determine whether in particular circumstances additional testing may be warranted. Disqualification for an inability to meet any of these standards must be determined on a case-by-case basis.

Upon application by a company or individual, and with concurrence by the examining physician, particular medical circumstances may justify that a temporary variance be granted. Examining physicians must be familiar with the essential job functions (job description) for each commercial diving physical examination. The examining physician is encouraged to make any recommendations for reasonable accommodations necessary for a person to meet these standards.

The numbered items within these standards refer to boxes on the ADCI medical history/physical examination form. These forms are available for download on the ADCI website.

If any further clarification of this recommended standard is desired, please contact the ADCI.



2.4.2 ADCI PHYSICAL EXAMINATION STANDARDS

Patient history is recorded on pages 2-15 through 2-16 of the form set. Pages 2-17 and 2-18 are used to record specific findings during the conduct of the examination.

The following headings refer to and explain the numbered boxes on the **ADCI physical examination form** on pages 2-17 and 2-18. A sample copy of these forms is enclosed in this standard. Use of these forms ensures quality and consistency throughout the commercial diving industry. These forms may be obtained from the ADCI website.

1	Name	Record.
2	Social Security Number or Passport Number	Record.
3	Height	No set limits.
4	Weight	The weight limits listed in the maximum allowable weight chart (2.4.9) should apply. If a diver exceeds these limits and the cognizant physician feels the increase is due to muscular build and physical fitness, a variance may be appropriate. A variance may be appropriate for divers who do not meet the weight limits but are at 23% body fat or less as measured by impedance or hydrostatic fat testing. Furthermore, individuals who fall within these weight limits but who present an excess of fatty tissue should be disqualified.
5	Body Fat	Optional. According to US Navy, 23% for males, 34% for females.
6	Body Mass Index (BMI)	Optional. Calculation for BMI = (weight in pounds x 703) height in inches². The maximum BMI allowable according to the U.S. Navy height and weight table is 28.
7	Temperature	The diver should be free of any infection/disease that would cause an abnormal temperature.
/	Temperature	The resting blood pressure should not exceed 140/90 mm Hg. In cases of apparent hypertension,
8	Blood Pressure	repeated daily blood pressure determinations should be made before a final decision is made. The blood pressure should be controlled without target organ damage. Beta blockers are not acceptable. Low-dose diuretics are acceptable. Medications required to control blood pressure should be noted on the physical exam form.
9	Pulse/Rhythm	Persistent tachycardia, arrhythmia except of the sinus type, or other significant disturbance of the heart or vascular system should be evaluated and may be disqualifying.
10	General Appearance/ Hygiene	Should be good.
11	Distant Vision	Vision must be tested with and without correction when applicable. Should have vision corrected to 20/40, in both eyes. Monocular vision is not necessarily disqualifying for commercial diving. Divers who have had vision corrective surgery should be restricted from diving until cleared by a qualified diving physician and ophthalmologist.
12	Near Vision	Correctable to 20/40.
13	Color Vision	Record. Color blindness does not disqualify for diving, but diver must have color vision specific for duties.
14	Field of Vision	Should be normal, with any discrepancies documented. A minimum of 85 degrees field of vision is required.
15	Contact Lenses	Record if used. Appropriate lenses for diving may be used (gas permeable/fenestrated hard lens). Vision must be recorded with and without contact lenses.
		Some causes for rejection may include:
16	Head, Face and Scalp	 a) Deformities of the skull in the nature of depressions, exostosis, etc., of a degree that would prevent the individual from wearing required equipment.
10	Areas, A are and Semp	b) Deformities of the skull of any degree associated with evidence of disease of the brain, spinal cord or peripheral nerves.
		c) Loss or congenital absence of the bony substance of the skull.



		Conditions affecting the neck must not impair the diver to cause insufficient range of motion.
	Neck	The causes for rejection may include:
		a) Cervical ribs if symptomatic.
17		b) Congenital cysts of bronchial cleft origin or those developing from the remnants of the thyroglossal duct, with or without fistulous tracts.
7-6		c) Fistula, chronic draining, of any type.
		d) Spastic contraction of the muscles of the neck of a persistent and chronic nature.
		e) Neural impingement.
18	Eyes	Active pathology or previous eye surgery may be cause for restriction or rejection. Divers who have had vision corrective surgery should be restricted from diving until cleared by a qualified diving physician and ophthalmologist. History of cataract surgery with intraocular lens implant is not disqualifying.
19	Fundus	Optional. No pathology.
y Go		The following conditions are disqualifying:
1.0		a) Acute disease including vestibular disease.
		b) Chronic serious otitis.
		c) Active otitis media.
		d) Current perforation of the tympanic membrane.
		e) PE tubes in place.
	Through # 24	f) Any significant nasal or pharyngeal respiratory obstruction.
20		g) Chronic sinusitis if not readily controlled.
		h) Speech impediments due to organic defects.
		i) Inability to equalize pressure due to any cause.
		j) Recurrent or persistent vertigo.
		k) Recent piercings are disqualifying until healed.
		If Eustachian tube dysfunction is suspected, then referral or testing should be done. Adequately
		repaired or healed round window ruptures that have no significant residual deficits may be approved
		for diving.
25	Mouth and Throat	 a) Candidate should have a high degree of dental fitness; any abnormalities of dentition or malformation of the mandible likely to impair the diver's ability to securely and easily retain any standard equipment mouthpiece should disqualify.
		b) Removable dentures should not be worn while diving.
		c) Severe dental caries is disqualifying until repaired.
26	Chest (include breasts)	Note any chest deformities, breast abnormalities or masses.
27	Lungs	Pulmonary: Congenital and acquired defects that may restrict pulmonary function, cause air entrapment, or affect the ventilation-perfusion or balance shall be disqualifying for both initial training and continuation. Obstructive or restrictive pulmonary functions require further evaluation. Pulmonary disease requiring medication use may be disqualifying. History of recurrent or spontaneous pneumothorax is disqualifying.
28	Heart (thrust, size, rhythm, sounds)	Any evidence of heart disease or arrhythmias other than sinus arrhythmias must be fully investigated. For evaluation purposes, Bruce protocol functional stress testing through stage III must be to at least 10 METS without evidence of ischemia. Pacemakers and implantable cardiac defibrillators are disqualifying. PFO repairs are not disqualifying. Routine PFO testing is not recommended. Coumadin or any anticoagulants, antiplatet medications and aspirin (except low dose aspirin) are considered disqualifying. Ejection fractions must be at least 40% if measured.
29	Pulse	Record. Peripheral pulses should be regular, full and symmetric and less than 100.



30	Vascular System (varicosities, etc.)	Cardiovascular system: The cardiovascular system shall be without significant abnormality in all respects as determined by physical examination and tests as may be indicated. Evidence of symptomatic arteriosclerosis, severe varicose veins and marked symptomatic hemorrhoids may be disqualifying.
		 Active peptic ulceration should be disqualifying until treated and healing has been documented. History of gastrointestinal bleeding may be disqualifying from diving and is disqualifying from saturation diving.
31	Abdomen and Viscera	b) Any other chronic gastrointestinal disease (e.g., ulcerative colitis, cholelithiasis) may be cause for rejection.
		c) Crohn's disease may be disqualifying.
		d). Hepatitis may be disqualifying.
		e) Colostomies should be disqualified for saturation diving.
32	Hernia (all types)	All inguinal or femoral hernias are disqualifying until repaired. Ventral hernias more than one cm must be repaired prior to diving.
33	Endocrine System	Diabetics controlled only with diet and exercise and with Hgb A1C < 7.0 are acceptable. History of thyroid disease adequately controlled with medication is acceptable to dive. Any other endocrine disorders requiring medication may be disqualifying.
		a) Gonococcal disease, syphilis, chlamydia and genital herpes will disqualify until adequately treated.
	0.770	b) Evidence or history of nephrolithiasis must be fully investigated and treated and may be disqualifying.
34	G-U System (genital-urinary)	c) Any renal insufficiency or chronic renal disease may be disqualifying.
		d) History of kidney stones may be disqualifying for surface and saturation diving. Divers with a history of kidney stones should have periodic evaluation by a urologist to determine the presence of stones.
		e) Evidence or history of urinary dysfunction or retention must be fully investigated and treated.
35	Upper Extremities (strength, ROM)	Any impairment of musculoskeletal function should be carefully assessed against the general requirements that would interfere with the individual's performance as a diver. Amputations may be disqualifying. Orthopedic internal fixation hardware is not disqualifying if the fracture site is healed.
36	Lower Extremities, Except Feet	Any impairment of musculoskeletal function should be carefully assessed against the general requirements that would interfere with the individual's performance as a diver. Amputations may be disqualifying. Orthopedic internal fixation hardware is not disqualifying if the fracture site is healed.
37	Feet	Any impairment of musculoskeletal function should be carefully assessed against the general requirements that would interfere with the individual's performance as a diver.
38	Spine	Any impairment of musculoskeletal function should be carefully assessed against the general requirements that would interfere with the individual's performance as a diver. Neural impingement or nerve root displacement is considered disqualifying even if asymptomatic.
39	Skin and Lymphatic System	Active, acute or chronic disease of the skin or lymphatic system may be disqualifying. Tattoos must be fully healed prior to diving.
40	Anus and Rectum	Any conditions that interfere with normal function (e.g., stricture, prolapse, severe hemorrhoids) may be disqualifying.
41	Sphincter Tone	Note and record.
	Neurological Exam (42-49)	A full examination of the central and peripheral nervous system should show normal function, but localized minor abnormalities, such as patches of anesthesia, are allowable provided generalized nervous system disease can be excluded. Any history of scizure (apart from childhood febrile convulsions, oxygen toxicity or withdrawal seizures) is disqualifying. Intracranial surgery, loss of consciousness of more than 30 to 45 minutes, and severe head injury involving more than momentary
		unconsciousness or concussion, may be disqualifying. If the severity of head injury is in doubt, special consultation and studies should be considered. All neurodegenerative conditions are disqualifying.



42	Cranial Nerves	Examine, evaluate and record.
43	Reflexes	Should be symmetrical and free from pathology. Document any abnormalities. Pathological reflexes should be evaluated. Asymmetrical reflexes should be documented.
44	Cerebellar Function	Test and record.
45	Strength and Tone of Muscles	Examine and record. Note any atrophy or loss of tone.
46	Propioception/ Stereognosis	Examine and record.
47	Nystagmus	Do and record. Congenital nystagmus is not necessarily disqualifying. End point lateral gaze nystagmus is considered normal.
48	Sensations and Vibration	Test and record. Vibration should be tested using a 128 Hz tuning fork. Two point discrimination should be tested at the thumb (C6), middle finger (C7) and the little finger (C8) and should be discernable at 5 mm.
49	Romberg	Do and record. May perform romberg for up to two minutes.
50	Miscellaneous Remarks and Dermatome Diagram	Record findings and comments.
51	Urinalysis	Includes color pH, specific gravity, glucose, albumin and micro, and all results should be within normal limits.
52	Blood Tests	Hematology: Any significant anemia or history of hemolytic disease must be evaluated; when due to a variant hemoglobin state, it shall be disqualifying.
53	Spirometry	All divers must have periodic spirometry to establish Forced Expiratory Volume at one (1) second (FEV1), Forced Vital Capacity (FVC)), and FEF 25-75 recording best of three measurements using American Thoracic Society standards. FEV1 and FVC should both be 75% or over using NHANES reference values. If either or both are below 75%, then the diver should be referred for functional stress testing under Bruce protocol to at least 10 METS.
54	X-ray/Imaging	 a) 14 x 17 chest: PA and lateral every three years. No pathology within normal limits. b) Lumbar/sacral spine (optional on new hire). c) Long bones (optional): Any lesions, especially juxta-articular, should be evaluated to determine patient's fitness to dive. d) MRI (optional): Neural impingement or nerve root displacement on MRI examinations are disqualifying.
55	Electrocardiogram	ECG examinations: Resting standard 12 lead ECG are optional on new hire examinations and required annually after the age of 35. Exercise stress tests should be considered and may be indicated after the age of 40.
56	Audiogram Pure Tone	A hearing loss in either ear of 40 dB in the range of 500, 1000 and 2000 Hz may be an indication for referral of the candidate to a specialist for further opinion, unless the examining doctor is convinced that such a hearing loss is unlikely to be significantly increased by continued diving activities. Doubts about function of labyrinths require specialized examination. Monaural hearing is not disqualifying. Hearing ability must be adequate to perform job duties.
57	Comprehensive Metabolic Panel	Optional.
58	Hemoglobin A1C	Required for any history of diabetes.
59	Lipid Panel	Required for Framingham Risk Calculation. Must be done on divers 35 years and older.
60	Drug Screen	Recommended.



2.4.3 ADCI MEDICAL HISTORY AND EXAMINATION FORMS



Association of Diving Contractors International

MEDICAL HISTORY FORM

Employer				J	ob Title				D	ate	-
1. Last Name	First Name	Middle Name	2. Ema	ail Address				3. Date of Birth	4.	. Gender	5. Last 4 No. of
6. Address (Nu	mber, Street)	7. City				8. State	9.	Zip Code	10.	Area Code	- Phone Number
11. Emergency	Contact Person - Relationship - Addre	ss – Telephone Numl	er				_1_		12.	Cell Phone	Number
									()	
	CAL HISTORY: Have		l or be	een treat	ed for (positiv				ned	below):
Yes No	Convulsions or Seizures Epilepsy Concussion or Head Injury Disabling Headaches Loss of Balance/Dizziness Severe Motion Sickness Unconsciousness Fainting Spells Wear Contacts/Glasses Color Vision Defect Eye Disease or Injury Eye Surgery Hearing Loss Ear Disease or Injury Ear Surgery Perforated Eardrum Difficulty Clearing Nose Bleed Airway Obstruction Hay Fever or Allergies Chest Pain Heart Murmur Rheumatic Fever Heart Attack Abnormal Heart Rhythm Heart Disease Cardiac Stent or Angioplasty For Females ONLY Irregular Menses KYLAIN THE DETAILS OF	Yes No	Cardia PFO R High I Asthm Cougli Asthm Chron Chron Chron Chron Gallbl Stoma Freque Jaundi Liver i Crohn Rectal Hemo Gas Pa Rothu Kidne; Painfu Pegna	ac Angiograe Repair Blood Press a or Whee: a or Bread bread or I of the or I bread or I	ure rection of the control of the co	Yes	×=====================================		y ad Inj e Inju e Inju e Inju e Inju s or Fi s s or Fi s s or Fo s or Fo s c e Cel Disea ns cer a //Dep cdow //Dep cdow Tran s sease Serv or Inju	ury ick Knee uries Weaknes ysis Disease Il or Othe se ression/A n smitted I	ss er Anxiety Disease
14. LIST A	LL SURGERIES										YEAR
15. LIST A	LL HOSPITALIZATIONS										YEAR
16. LIST A	LL INJURIES										YEAR
							71 E E				
17. LIST A	LL MEDICATIONS, PRESC	RIPTION OR C	VER T	THE COU	VTER						
	ER THE FOLLOWING QUE em Checked Yes Must Be Fully Ex		YES	NO						YES	NO
V-12 - 20 - 20 - 20 - 20 - 20 - 20 - 20 -	y physical defects or any partial disabilitie		110		lave you ever resigned	l, been terminate	d, or c	hanged jobs for medica	ıl	LEG	1.10
Have you ever l	y physical defects of any partial disabilitie seen rejected or rated for insurance, emplo r health reasons?			1		missed from em	ploym	ent because of excess t	ise of		
	ad illnesses, injuries, or lost time accident	s from any work		1		ies or reactions	to food	, chemicals, drugs, inse	ect		
	advised to have a surgical operation or me	dical treatment that					hysicia	n? Give physician's n	ime		
COMMENTS:		•				787					



19.	My Personal Physician is: Address City, State	
	Phone Number	s
20.	DIVING HISTORY How long have you been commercial diving?	
	Surface Air Diving History Maximum Depth Surface Air	Saturation Diving History Maximum Depth
	Maximum Depth Surface Mixed Gas	Heliox Yes No
	Longest Bottom Time Air	Trimix Yes No Maximum Duration (Days)
	Longest Bottom Time Mixed Gas	Nitrox Yes No No
21.	DIVING EXPERIENCE (Number of years experience):	22. INDICATE THE NUMBER OF DECOMPRESSION INCIDENTS If None put 0 (Zero) List any residuals
	Name of Diving School	Bends, pain only Bends, neurological
	Mixed Gases	Chokes
	Saturation	Inner ear
	What was a second of the secon	
23,	IN DIVING HAVE YOU HAD A HISTORY OF: (Provide details of dates a Yes No Details Gas Embolism	Yes No Details Lung Squeeze
	Oxygen Toxicity	Near Drowning
	CO ₂ Toxicity	Asphyxiation
	CO Toxicity	Vertigo (Dizziness)
	Ear/Sinus Squeeze	Pneumothorax
	Ear Drum Rupture	Nitrogen Narcosis
	Deafness	Loss of Consciousness
24.]	Have you been involved in a diving accident (decompression sickness or other	rs) since your last physical examination?
25. 1	Date of last physical examination: Name of Physicia	an who performed your last exam
	For what company or organization were you last examined?	Address of Physician
		City, State
26. 1	Have you ever had any of the following? If so, give approximate date:	
	Yes No Give Date	Yes No Give Date
	☐ ☐ Chest X-Ray	□ Pulmonary Function Studies
	☐ Longbone Series ☐ Back (Spine) X-Ray	☐ Audiogram
	☐ ☐ MRI	☐ EKG ☐ Exercise (Stress) EKG
27. F	Physician Remarks:	
UND	ERSTAND THAT LEAVING OUT OR MISREPRESENTING FACTS CALLED FOR	BY ME AND THAT IT IS TRUE AND COMPLETE TO THE BEST OF MY KNOWLEDGE, I ABOVE MAY BE CAUSE FOR REFUSAL OF EMPLOYMENT OR SEPARATION FROM THE TIONED ABOVE TO FURNISH THE COMPANY MEDICAL EXAMINER WITH A COMPLETE LYSICAL EXAM.
Date	Signatura	



Association of Diving Contractors International PHYSICAL EXAMINATION FORM

Employer	Date		Date of Birth		Age	Age		
1. Last Name	First Name	-	Middle Name		2. Last 4 No. of SSN or PASSPORT No.			
3. Height (inches)	4. Weight (pounds)	5. Body Fat (%) (O	ptional)		6. BMI (O _I	ptional)		
7. Temperature	8. Blood Pressure	9. Pulse/Rhythm		10. General Appearance/H	ygiene 11	1, Build		
12. Distant Vision:		Near Vision: Jaeger			4. Color Visio	on (Test Performed and Results)		
R. 20/		20/	R. 20					
L. 20/		20/	L. 20					
15. Field of Vision (Degrees) NORMAL ABNORMAL	R °L °		ntact Lenses	Yes 🗆	No			
NURMAL ABNURMAL	Check each item in appropriate column (enter 17. Head, Face, Scalp	er NE for Not Evaluated)	KEN	MARKS				
	18. Neck							
	19. Eyes							
	20. Ears - General (internal and	external canal)						
	21. Eustachian Tube Function							
	22. Tympanic Membrane							
	23. Nose (Septal Alignment) 24. Sinuses							
	25. Mouth and Throat							
	26. Chest							
	27. Lungs							
	28. Heart (Thrust, Size, Rhythm,	Sounds)						
	29. Pulses (Equality, etc.)							
	30. Vascular System (Varicositie	s, etc.)						
	31. Abdomen and Viscera 32. Hernia (All Types)							
	33. Endocrine System							
	34. G-U System							
	35. Upper Extremities (Strength,							
	36. Lower Extremities (Except F	eet)						
	37. Feet							
	38. Spine 39. Skin, Lymphatics							
	40. Anus and Rectum							
	41. Sphincter Tone							
NEUROLOGICAL EXAM	MINATION							
2. CRANIAL NERVES								
is. Citatinatinatinatination	NORMAL ABNORMAL	NE			NORMA	AL ABNORMAL NE		
I Olfactory			VII	Facial	21222			
II Optic			VIII	Auditory				
III Oculomotor		4-4		Glossophayrngeal				
IV Trochlear V Trigeminal		+		Vagus				
V Trigeminal VI Abducens		+		Spinal Accessory Hypoglossal				
			2411	туровюзан				
3. REFLEXES	DEEP TENDON	PA	THOLOGICA	NL	SI	UPERFICIAL		
0 1 2		[P	Left	Right Present Absent		Present Absent NE		
Triceps		Babinski	em Absent		pper Abdom			
Biceps		Hoffman		L	ower Abdom			
Patella Achilles		Ankle Clonus		C	remasteric			
4. CEREBELLAR FUNC	CTION	AF MANGOT P	con	DENGTH	TONE	,		
4. CEREBELLAR FUN	0 1 2 3 4	45. MUSCLE	1 2	RENGTH 3 4 5	TONE Normal	Abnormal		
Ataxia		ght Upper Extremity			710111111	Admonnat		
Tremor (intention)		eft Upper Extremity						
Finger to Nose		ight Lower Extremity of Lower Extremity						
Heel to Shin (Sliding)			-					
Rapidly Alternating								
Movements				****				
6. PROPIOCEPTION	T.A. DOL		NYSTAGM			F1		
	Left Right Normal Abnormal Normal A		Point Lateral		esent	Absent		
Joint Position Sense			ological					
Stereognosis Vibratory Separation								
Vibratory Sensation								
8. SENSATION Normal Abno	ormal Normal Abn	normal T	wo Point Disci		49. ROMI	SERG		
Hot Normal Auto	Sharp	Norm			esent			
Cold	Soft	Abno						



50.	MISCELLANEOUS REMARKS							> 2		T COUNTY OF ON PERSONS	
LAI 51.	BORATORY FINDINGS Urinalysis Color Appearance Sp. Gravity	_ Sugar Blood Ketones	0	1+ 2+	3+ 4+	52				RPR	h Reports
 54.	Ph Microscopic Normal Abnormal (See report) Pulmonary Function FVC	Bilirubin Protein 55. X-ray/l	MRI	Normal	Abnormal	(Desc	Sickle		□ Pos □ Neg	No.	ardiae Risk Score of Points year risk
	FEVI/FVC	Lumbar Sp Long Bone MRI									
56.	Electrocardiogram Static Exercise Stress Comprehensive Attach L	57. Audiog	ram [Hz Left Right	500 1000	2000	3000	4000	6000 59. D	8000 rug Sere	
	Metabolic Panel Report (Normal □	if done) Normal	Comme					→	☐ Not	collected	
	k Status: Fit for diving Cleared for supervisor Cleared for topside work only Cleared with restrictions: Further evaluation needed: Unfit for diving :	-		_	hysician Signatu Physician Nar	nre					
				_							
				Da	te of Examination	on —					



2.4.4 NEUROPSYCHIATRIC

The nature of diving duties requires a careful appraisal of the individual's emotional and temperamental fitness. Personality disorders, bipolar disorders, psychosis, instability and anti-social traits shall be disqualifying. Any psychiatric condition requiring medication may be disqualifying. Temporary situational depression may be approved on low-dose antidepressants that do not affect seizure thresholds or have any side effects of CNS depression. Any past or present evidence of psychiatric illness shall be cause for rejection unless the examining doctor can be confident that it is of a minor nature and unlikely to recur.

Particular attention should be paid to any past or present evidence of alcohol or drug abuse. The diver may not be taking steroids or any illicit substances. Any abnormalities should be noted in block No. 52 of the physical examination form.

Past or current symptoms of neurological disorder or organic disease of the nervous system shall be disqualifying. No individual with a history of any form of epilepsy, or head injury with sequelae, or personality disorder shall be accepted. Neurotic trends, emotional adjustment, shall be disqualifying. Stammering or other speech impediment that might become manifest under excitement is disqualifying. Intelligence must be at least normal, Any abnormalities should be noted in block No. 52 of the physical examination form.

2.4.5 MEDICATION

The following medications are disqualifying:

- Amphetamines (including lisdexamfetamine dimesylate) and designer drugs (substituted methylenediosyphenethylamines including MDMA, MMDA, FLEA, EDMA, EFLEA, MDOH, EBDB, MDEA, 5-methyl-MDA and others)
- 2. Marijuana and synthetic forms of marijuana
- 3. Phencylidine (PCP)
- 4. Cocaine
- 5. Opioids, naturally occurring and synthetics
- 6. Phosphodiesterase inhibitors such as erectile dysfunction medications
- 7. Immunosuppressants not recommended in saturation diving
- 8. Tramadol
- 9. All antidepressants except low dose sertraline used for mild situational depression
- 10. All antipsychotic medications
- 11. Muscle relaxants
- 12. All forms of insulin
- 13. Oral hypoglycemic medication
- 14. Anticoagulants or platelet inhibitors
- 15. Benzodiazepines
- 16. Barbiturates
- 17. Anxiolytic and/or hypnotic medications
- 18. Nictotine patches must be removed while diving
- 19. Varenicline
- 20. Bupropion
- 21. Beta blockers

2.4.6 DISCLAIMER

Because of the lack of medical literature concerning commercial diving, these guidelines were developed as a consensus among diving physicians and are intended for only that purpose. The diving medical examiner may use discretion in deviating from these guidelines on an individual basis given the circumstances.



2.4.7 BMI TABLES

					BMI Table											
** * * * *					В	MI		4.14.1914								
Height (inches)	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28						
(inches)		Body Weight (pounds)														
58	91	96	100	105	110	115	119	124	129	134						
59	94	99	104	109	114	119	124	128	133	138						
60	97	102	107	112	118	123	128	133	138	143						
61	100	106	111	116	122	127	132	137	143	148						
62	104	109	115	120	126	131	136	142	147	153						
63	107	113	118	124	130	135	141	146	152	158						
64	110	116	122	128	134	140	145	151	157	163						
65	114	120	126	132	138	144	150	156	162	168						
66	118	124	130	136	142	148	155	161	167	173						
67	121	127	134	140	146	153	159	166	172	178						
68	125	131	138	144	151	158	164	171	177	184						
69	128	135	142	149	155	162	169	176	182	189						
70	132	139	146	153	160	167	174	181	188	195						
71	136	143	150	157	165	172	179	186	193	200						
72	140	147	154	162	169	177	184	191	199	206						
73	144	151	159	166	174	182	189	197	204	212						
74	148	155	163	171	179	186	194	202	210	218						
75	152	160	168	176	184	192	200	208	216	224						
76	156	164	172	180	189	197	205	213	221	230						

				В	MI Table											
Height	BMI															
(Centimeters)	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28						
		Body Weight (kilograms)														
147.3	41.3	43.5	45.4	47.6	49.9	52.2	54.0	56.2	58.5	60.8						
149.9	42.6	44.9	47.2	49.4	51.7	54.0	56.2	58.1	60.3	62.6						
152.4	44.0	46.3	48.5	50.8	53.5	55.8	58.1	60.3	62.6	64.9						
154.9	45.4	48.1	50.3	52.6	55.3	57.6	59.9	62.1	64,9	67.1						
157.5	47.2	49.4	52.2	54.4	57.2	59.4	61.7	64.4	66.7	69.4						
160.0	48.5	51.3	53.5	56.2	59.0	61.2	64.0	66.2	68.9	71.7						
162.6	49.9	52.6	55.3	58.1	60.8	63.5	65.8	68.5	71.2	73.9						
165.1	51.7	54.4	57.2	59.9	62.6	65.3	68.0	70.8	73.5	76.2						
167.6	53.5	56.2	59.0	61.7	64.4	67.1	70.3	73.0	75.7	78.5						
170.2	54.9	57.6	60.8	63.5	66.2	69.4	72.1	75.3	78.0	80.7						
172.7	56.7	59.4	62.6	65.3	68.5	71.7	74.4	77.6	80.3	83.5						
175.3	58.1	61.2	64.4	67.6	70.3	73.5	76.7	79.8	82.6	85.7						
177.8	59.9	63.0	66.2	69,4	72.6	75.7	78.9	82.1	85.3	88.5						
180.3	61.7	64.9	68.0	71.2	74.8	78.0	81.2	84.4	87.5	90.7						
182.9	63.5	66.7	69.9	73.5	76.7	80.3	83.5	86.6	90.3	93.4						
185.4	65.3	68.5	72.1	75.3	78.9	82.6	85.7	89.4	92.5	96.2						
188.0	67.1	70.3	73.9	77.6	81.2	84.4	88.0	91.6	95.3	98.9						
190.5	68.9	72.6	76.2	79.8	83.5	87.1	90.7	94.3	98.0	101.6						
193.0	70.8	74.4	78.0	81.6	85.7	89.4	93.0	96.6	100.2	104.3						



2.4.8 BODY FAT TABLE AND BODY FAT PERCENTAGES COMPARISON TABLE

Body Fat Percentages Comparison Table		
Fat Level	Men (%)	Women (%)
Very Low	7-10	14-17
Low	10-13	17-20
Average	13-17	20-27
High	17-25	27-31
Very High	above 25	above 31

2.4.9 MAXIMUM ALLOWABLE WEIGHT CHART

Males Weight in Pounds	Height (inches)	Females Weight in Pounds	
170	60	170	
176	61	174	
182	62	179	
188	63	182	
194	64	187	
200	65	192	
206	66	196	
212	67	200	
218	68	204	
225	69	209	
230	70	212	
235	71	217	
241	72	222	
247	73	225	
253	74	230	
259	75	234	
265	76	239	
271	77	243	
277	78	248	
283	79	252	
289	80	255	



2.4.10 RETURN TO DUTY AFTER DIVING RELATED INCIDENTS

ADCI Recommendations on Return to Diving	
Diving Related Incident	Time to return to diving
Simple pain only with complete resolution after single treatment table	24 to 72 hours
Pain only needing more than one treatment table for complete resolution	7 days
Altered sensation in limbs resolvable by one treatment table	7 days
Motor or other neurological deficit resolvable by one treatment table	28 days
Neurological injury needing several treatment tables to resolve	4 to 6 months
Pulmonary barotrauma resolved	3 months
Pneumothorax resolved (other than spontaneous)	3 months
Vestibular decompression sickness	4 to 6 months
Round window rupture	6 months after repair
Central nervous system oxygen toxicity (after complete evaluation)	7 days
Perforated tympanic membrane	6 weeks after healed
Other ENT barotrauma	Determined by examine

All cases except simple pain only decompression sickness resolved by a single treatment table must be cleared by medical examination from a qualified diving medical examiner before return to diving.

Persistent neurological deficits following diving related incidents are generally disqualifying.

2.4.11 FRAMINGHAM CARDIAC RISK CALCULATOR

The ADC recognizes that cardiac events are second only to drowning as a cause of death while diving. Rather than using an age based criteria for further cardiac screening, the Physicians Diving Advisory Committee is now recommending a risk based approach using the Framingham data. The cardiac risk calculators for men and women are provided below. If the cardiac risk is calculated to be 10% or greater then further testing such as an exercise stress test is recommended.

Cardiac Risk Calculator - MEN

Total Cholesterol	Age 20-39	Age 40-49	Age 50-59	Age 60-69	Age 70-79
<160	0	0	0	0	0
160-199	4	3	2	1	0
200-239	7	5	3	1	0
240-279	9	6	4	2	1
280+	11	8	5	3	1



Age	Points
20-34	-9
35-39	-4
40-44	0
45-49	3
50-54	6
55-59	8
60-64	10
65-69	11
70-74	12
75-79	13

HDL	Points
60+	-1
50-59	0
40-49	1
<40	2

Systolic BP	If Untreated	If Treated
<120	0	0
120-129	0	1
130-139	Ï	2
140-159	Ĩ	2
160+	2	3

Age	Smoker	Non-smoker
20-39	8	0
40-49	5	0
50-59	3	0
60-69	i	0
70-79	1	0

Enter No of Points	
Age	
Total Chol	
HDL Chol	
Sys B/P	
Smoking	
Total	

Point Total	10-Year Risk
<9	<1%
9	1%
10	1%
11	1%
12	1%
13	2%
14	2%
15	3%
16	4%
17	5%
18	6%
19	8%
20	11%
21	14%
22	17%
23	22%
24	27%
25 or more	≥30%

Determine Risk From Chart



Cardiac Risk Calculator - WOMEN

Total Cholesterol	Age 20-39	Age 40-49	Age 50-59	Age 60-69	Age 70-79
<160	0	0	0	0	0
160-199	4	3	2	1	1
200-239	8	6	4	2	1
240-279	11	8	5	3	2
280+	13	10	7	4	2

Age	Points
20-34	-7
35-39	-3
40-44	0
45-49	3
50-54	6
55-59	8
60-64	10
65-69	12
70-74	14
75-79	16

HDL	Points
60+	-1
50-59	0
40-49	1
<40	2



Systolic BP	If Untreated	If Treated
<120	0	0
120-129	1	3
130-139	2	4
140-159	3	5
160+	4	6

Age	Smoker	Non-smoker
20-39	9	0
40-49	7	0
50-59	4	0
60-69	2	0
70-79	1	0

Enter No	of Points
Age	
Total Chol	
HDL Chol	
Sys B/P	
Smoking	
Total	

Point Total	10-Year Risk
<9	<1%
9	1%
10	1%
11	1%
12	1%
13	2%
14	2%
15	3%
16	4%
17	5%
18	6%
19	8%
20	11%
21	14%
22	17%
23	22%
24	27%
25 or more	≥30%

Determine Risk From Chart