Assurance of good health for first-time driving licence applicant

As a <u>driving licence permit</u> applicant, you do not need to provide a medical certificate, but instead you can assure that you meet the health requirements when applying for your first Group 1 driving licence. The opportunity to provide your own assurance of your state of health applies to all first Group 1 driving licences, which includes passenger cars, motorcycles, mopeds, light quadricycles and tractors. If you already have some other Group 1 driving licence, you do not need to give further assurance of your state of health when applying for another driving licence from the same group. The assurance is provided on application form, where the applicant states that they fulfil the required health criteria. The applicant must also assure that their eyesight is sufficient and must notify, if this is the case, that they use glasses or contact lenses. If you do not wish to or are not able to provide such assurance, you must provide a medical certificate to show that you meet the health requirements for driving.

- 1. A progressive eye condition or vision problems despite possibly using eyeglasses/contact lenses
- 2. Diabetes
- 3. A heart condition or artery disease (e.g. arrhythmia, myocardial infarction, cardiac insufficiency or severe hypertension)
- 4. Chest pain or shortness of breath
- 5. A cerebrovascular disorder (e.g. cerebral infarction, cerebral haemorrhage or TIA attack)
- 6. Long-term insomnia, severe fatigue or sleep apnea
- 7. A mental health disorder (e.g. severe depression, self-destructive behaviour, schizophrenia, psychosis or bipolar disorder)
- 8. A personality disorder
- 9. A hyperactivity and attention deficit disorder (ADHD or ADD)
- 10. A developmental disability
- 11. A neurological disease or injury (e.g. epilepsy, narcolepsy, MS, Parkinson's disease, a brain tumour, disturbance in state of consciousness, a brain injury or a spinal injury)
- 12. A memory disorder
- 13. Recurrent dizziness that disturbs your normal functioning
- 14. Problematic alcohol use or alcohol addiction
- 15. Drug abuse
- 16. Regular or recurrent use of medication affecting the central nervous system (labelled with a warning triangle)
- 17. Musculoskeletal disease or an injury that may disturb the use of the car's controls
- **18. Some other serious disease** (e.g. a severe pulmonary disease, severe hepatic or renal insufficiency, cancer or organ transplant)