

VISION QUALITY IN AERONAUTICS

EYE EXAMINATIONS

During the tests that aim to verify your admissibility to aircraft pilot training, you will be assessed to establish conformity of your vision with Transport Canada and CQFA oculo-visual norms.

The candidate who has a non-standard application will automatically see their application refused. A candidate who is close to Transport Canada and CQFA norms may have to take more stringent tests to determine if his/her condition will allow him/her to finish the program and retain medical certification.

If you wish to have your visual condition examined beforehand, you may ask an optometrist from your region to validate your visual acuity. The OD must mainly verify the most frequent problems that lead to application refusal:

- myopia or hypermetropia (under cycloplegia) above three dioptres,
- strabismus,
- binocular vision,
- colour blindness and
- eye illnesses or lesions.

However, you must note that only a medical examiner trained to this effect is able to confirm or invalidate a medical condition related to the issuance of a category 1 medical certificate. This is why it is possible to have different examination conclusions when made by a doctor who is unaccredited by civil aviation.

IMPORTANT NOTE

Just as it is written in aviation regulations, “**Any false declaration to a medical examiner made by an applicant for a licence or rating shall be reported to the Licensing Authority of the issuing State for such action as may be considered appropriate.**”

VISUAL REQUIREMENTS

Note: the visual requirements presented here may change without advance notice.

Visual acuity of 6/6 in far sight and near vision for each separately measured eye with or without correction (glasses or contact lenses); furthermore, if there is a correction, the refractive error must be within norms accepted by the CQFA and Transport Canada.



The candidate will have correction-free visual acuity equal to at least 6/60 (20/200) for each eye assessed individually and a refractive error that does not surpass (+) 3.0 dioptres of hypermetropia and (-) 3.0 dioptres of myopia (including the spherical equivalent).

- No more than 6 Δ of esophoria with double the fusional reserve of the phoria
- No more than 6 Δ of exophoria with double the fusional reserve of the phoria
- No more than 1 Δ of hyperphoria, with double the fusional reserve of the phoria.

OPERATION OR EYE INJURY

Any candidate who has had an ocular incident or accident (corneal tear, foreign body or matter in the eye, etc.) must provide a report to the specialist so he/she can assess the impact of the situation. Examples: postoperative reports, follow-up reports, injury reports and treatment reports.

Even if eye examinations will detect ocular lesions suffered, we must have the report from your professional on hand during the examination. Any failure to provide this document may lead to lateness in application analysis and even refusal of admission to the program.

OPERATION OF THE EYE (LASER) AND REQUIRED WAITING PERIOD

The (initial and revision) surgery must have taken place at least 3 months before admission to the program if the prescription was less than + or - 3.00 dioptres. For a prescription over + or - 6.00 dioptres, the (initial or revision) surgery must have taken place 6 months before admission to the program. Afterwards, the student must be seen for an examination 3 months and 6 months after the date of his/her operation and provide reports to medical examiners so that they may study his/her file.

*Please also read other CQFA fact sheets before you proceed with registration in the program: **ADD, dyslexia and dysorthography, overall health and cannabis.***

