

Medical standards for licensing – Cardiovascular conditions		
Condition	Private standards (Drivers of cars, light rigid vehicles or motorcycles unless carrying public passengers or requiring a dangerous goods driver licence – refer to definition, page 21)	Commercial standards (Drivers of heavy vehicles, public passenger vehicles or requiring a dangerous goods driver licence – refer to definition, page 21)
Disorders of rate, rhythm and conduction (cont'd)		
Cardiac pacemaker <i>Refer also to Implantable cardioverter defibrillator (ICD) below if appropriate</i>	<p>The person should not drive for at least two weeks after insertion of a pacemaker.</p> <p>A person is not fit to hold an unconditional licence:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • if a cardiac pacemaker is required or has been implanted or replaced. <p>A conditional licence may be considered by the driver licensing authority subject to periodic review, taking into account the nature of the driving task and information provided by the treating doctor as to whether the following criteria are met:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • it is at least two weeks after insertion of the cardiac pacemaker; and • there is a satisfactory response to treatment; and • there are minimal symptoms relevant to driving (chest pain, palpitations, breathlessness). 	<p>The person should not drive for at least four weeks after insertion of a pacemaker.</p> <p>A person is not fit to hold an unconditional licence:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • if a cardiac pacemaker is required or has been implanted or replaced. <p>A conditional licence may be considered by the driver licensing authority subject to annual review, taking into account the nature of the driving task and information provided by the treating specialist as to whether the following criteria are met:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • it is at least four weeks after insertion of the cardiac pacemaker; and • the relative risks of pacemaker dysfunction have been considered; and • there are normal haemodynamic responses at a moderate level of exercise; and • there are minimal symptoms relevant to driving (chest pain, palpitations, breathlessness).
Implantable cardioverter defibrillator (ICD)	<p>The non-driving period will depend on the reason for ICD implantation – see below.</p> <p>A person is not fit to hold an unconditional licence:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • if the person requires or has had an ICD implanted for ventricular arrhythmias. <p>A conditional licence may be considered by the driver licensing authority subject to periodic review, taking into account the nature of the driving task and information provided by the treating specialist as to whether the following criteria are met:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the ICD has been implanted for an episode of cardiac arrest and the person has been asymptomatic for six months; or • the ICD has been prophylactically implanted for at least two weeks; and • there are minimal symptoms relevant to driving (chest pain, palpitations, breathlessness). <p>A person should not drive:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • for two weeks after a generator change of an ICD; • for at least four weeks after appropriate ICD therapy associated with symptoms of haemodynamic compromise (if syncopal, refer to syncope, page 56). 	<p>A person is not fit to hold an unconditional licence or a conditional licence:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • if the person requires or has had an ICD implanted for ventricular arrhythmias, including those implanted for prophylaxis.