

	<p><b>Surgically removed infratentorial meningiomas, acoustic neuromas, pituitary adenomas, and benign spinal tumors or other benign extraaxial tumors with no risk for seizures.</b></p> <p><b>Infections of the central nervous system (e.g., bacterial meningitis, viral encephalitis without early seizures).</b></p>
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Table 6 - Other Neurological Event Waiting Periods

### **Musculoskeletal (b)(1)(2)(7)**

Disorders of the musculoskeletal system affect driving ability and functionality necessary to perform heavy labor tasks associated with the job of commercial driving. Medical certification means the driver is physically able to safely drive and perform nondriving tasks as described in the driver role section of the Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration (FMCSA) Medical Examination Report form.

Drivers have a multitude of job demands. The least physically demanding part may be the actual driving. For example, the duties of a commercial driver may include loading and unloading, making multiple stops, driving cross-country and in heavy city traffic, working with load securement devices, and changing tires.

Other common driving tasks include:

- Manipulating the wheel.
- Shifting gears.
- Maintaining pressure on the pedals.
- Braking.
- Monitoring traffic.

Other job tasks include:

- Performing pre- and post-trip safety checks.
- Ensuring the vehicle is loaded properly.
- Securing the load.
- Evaluating and managing vehicle breakdowns.
- Responding to emergency situations.

### **Musculoskeletal Regulations 4 CF 391.41(b)(1)(2)(7)**

#### **49 CFR 391.41(b)(1)**

"A person is physically qualified to drive a commercial motor vehicle if that person —

Has no loss of a foot, a leg, a hand, or an arm, or has been granted a skill performance evaluation certificate pursuant to §391.49."

#### **49 CFR 391.41(b)(2)**

"Has no impairment of:

*Summary of Neurological Waiting Periods*

**Seizure Waiting Periods**

The driver must complete the minimum waiting period seizure free and off anticonvulsant medication.

Waiting Period	Diagnosis
10 years	History of epilepsy. Viral encephalitis with early seizures.
5 years	Single unprovoked seizure, no identified acute change, may be distant cause (possible earlier return to driving if normal neurological examination by a specialist in epilepsy who understands the functions and demands of commercial driving, and the driver has a normal electroencephalogram). Bacterial meningitis and early seizures.
2 years	Acute seizure with acute structural central nervous system insult.
Based on risk of recurrence of primary condition.	Acute seizure with acute systemic/metabolic illness.

Table 5 - Seizure Waiting Periods

**Other Neurological Event Waiting Periods**

The driver must complete the minimum waiting period seizure free and off anticonvulsant medication.

Waiting Period	Diagnosis
5 years	Moderate traumatic brain injury (TBI) with early seizures. Stroke with risk for seizures. Intracerebral or subarachnoid hemorrhage with risk for seizures.
2 years	Moderate TBI without early seizures. Surgically removed supratentorial or spinal tumors.
1 year	Transient ischemic attack, stroke, or intracerebral or subarachnoid hemorrhages with no risk for seizures. Surgically-repaired arteriovenous malformations/aneurysm with no risk for seizures.

**Surgically removed infratentorial meningiomas, acoustic neuromas, pituitary adenomas, and benign spinal tumors or other benign extraaxial tumors with no risk for seizures. Infections of the central nervous system (e.g., bacterial meningitis, viral encephalitis without early seizures).**

Table 6 - Other Neurological Event Waiting Periods