

Do I need to carry my medical certificate when I drive?

If you have an 'M' condition on your driver licence, you must carry your medical certificate (F3712) whenever you drive and comply with any conditions on your medical certificate.

If you don't comply with the conditions of your driver licence, this may result in one demerit point and a maximum fine of more than \$3,000.

What if I disagree with a licence decision?

You may apply for a reconsideration of a decision by TMR or provide a new medical certificate confirming your ability to drive safely.

What are the requirements if I am 75 years of age or older?

If you are 75 years or older, you need to visit your doctor yearly to have your fitness to drive assessed. Your doctor will provide you with a medical certificate which you must carry whenever you drive and comply with any conditions stated on it.

What happens if I ignore my doctor's advice?

If you drive knowing that you have a permanent or long-term medical condition and don't notify TMR about it, you risk your safety and the safety of others. You also risk financial, insurance and legal consequences.

Can my doctor notify TMR about my medical condition?

Yes, your doctor can notify TMR about your medical condition on your behalf or if they are concerned about public safety.

What should I do if I am concerned about a relative or friend's safety on the road?

Having a medical condition may not necessarily affect a person's ability to drive safely. However, if you have concerns, TMR suggests that you encourage them to visit their doctor.

If they are not complying with their doctor's advice, you can notify TMR in writing and provide their details, your details, and evidence to support these claims.

Need more information? Please visit:



Contact us for alternate accessible formats. Please telephone **13 QGOV (13 74 68)**. This information can also be found on our website.

Department of
Transport and Main Roads

DELIVERING
FOR QUEENSLAND



Jet Rowland

Medical fitness to drive Jet's Law

Medical conditions,
driving and the law

supported by
AMA
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Jet's story

The tragic story of Jet Rowland demonstrates why all drivers and riders must be medically fit to drive.

In 2004, a driver with epilepsy had a seizure and crashed into the car Jet was travelling in. Jet was 22 months old and was killed by the impact of the crash.

Jet's seven year old brother, Bailey, now uses a wheelchair and their mother, Anita, was also severely injured.

In recognition of Jet, medical condition reporting laws are named Jet's Law.

Medical fitness to drive

Safe driving is a complex task that requires good vision, judgement, adequate response time and appropriate physical capability.

Many of us drive every day without thinking about the risks that come with driving. All of us need to make sure we are medically fit to drive, or we risk harming ourselves or others.

What is my legal responsibility?

If you plan to drive in Queensland, you are legally required to notify the Department of Transport and Main Roads (TMR) about any permanent or long-term medical condition that is likely to affect your ability to drive safely. If you are unsure of this, you are encouraged

to seek advice from your doctor. You are also required to notify TMR about any change to an existing condition.

What are the consequences if I don't notify TMR?

If you don't notify TMR about your medical condition, you may face a maximum court-imposed penalty of more than \$9,200 and the cancellation of your licence. More importantly, there could be serious consequences for yourself or others in the event of a crash.

Adapting to changes in your health

Being a safe driver requires good perception, appropriate judgement, adequate response time and reasonable physical capability.

There may be times when you become aware of changes in your physical and mental abilities. Changes you may notice could include changes in:

- your vision
- your ability to move
- how you process information.

These changes may suggest your health is impacting your ability to drive safely and you should talk to your doctor about these changes. You should ask your doctor for advice about the effects of any medicines or medical treatment.

What if my medical condition is only temporary?

If your medical condition is only temporary, you don't need to notify TMR, but you do need to comply with your doctor's advice regarding treatment and non-driving periods. Even if you have your physical licence with you, you must still follow your doctor's recommendation for a non-driving period.

How do I notify TMR about my medical condition?

You can notify TMR of your medical condition by completing a Medical Certificate for Motor Vehicle Driver form (F3712) (medical certificate) and provide it:

- online at www.service.transport.qld.gov.au/notifymymedicalcondition
- in person at any TMR customer service centre
- by email to mcr@tmr.qld.gov.au.

How do I complete the Medical Certificate form (F3712)?

If you have a permanent or long-term medical condition, you will be required to have your doctor fill out the medical certificate (F3712).

Your doctor will provide a recommendation regarding your medical fitness to drive and whether any conditions are to apply.

However, TMR will make the final decision about whether you are medically fit to hold a driver licence.

How will my medical fitness to drive be assessed?

Your doctor will assess your fitness to drive against the national Austroads Assessing Fitness to Drive (AFTD) guidelines.

The AFTD is recognised by all Australian driver licensing authorities and ensures that medical fitness to drive is assessed consistently across Australia.

What happens when I notify TMR about my medical condition?

TMR will assess the information you have provided and advise of any changes to your licence conditions. Telling us about your medical condition doesn't always mean you won't be able to drive. It might mean you see your doctor more often to check that your medical condition is well managed or there are some conditions placed on your driving. For example, limits on distance travelled or being restricted to local roads or only driving in daylight or off-peak hours.