

This list is indicative but not necessarily exhaustive. Individual affections must be addressed on a case-by-case basis, and when possible, after a specialised opinion. Decisions should be made in light of diver experience and condition (beginner, confirmed diver or instructor). In case of disagreement, the final decision must be made by the Regional Medical Commission, with a possibility of appeal to the National Medical Commission (CMPN).

	<b>Definitive contraindications</b>	<b>Temporary contraindications</b>
<b>Cardiovascular conditions</b>	Congenital heart disease. Symptomatic heart failure. Obstructive cardiomyopathy. Risk of syncope. Paroxysmal arrhythmia. Non pacing 2 <sup>nd</sup> degree or complete AV block.	Uncontrolled systemic blood pressure. Coronary artery disease : evaluation required (*) Pericarditis. Antiarrhythmic treatment, Beta blocker treatment : evaluation required (*) Right-to left shunt evidenced after a cerebral or vestibular form of decompression sickness : evaluation required (*)
<b>Ear, Nose and Throat conditions</b>	Unilateral hearing loss. Mastoidectomy. Ossiculoplasty. Tracheostomy. Laryngocele. Bilateral deafness : requires audiometric exploration. Otospongiosis. Fracture of the petrous temporal bone. Uni or bilateral labyrinthis destruction. Perilymph fistula. Uncompensated vestibular deficiency.	Otologic surgery. Acute ENT infection. Nasal-sinus polyposis. Tubo-tympanic disorders leading to alterno-baric vertigo. During or right after a vertigo. Unexplored vertigo. Vestibular deficiency > 50 % : 6 months. Punctured eardrum (and transtympanic aerators).  Right-to left shunt evidenced after a vestibular form of decompression sickness : evaluation required (*)
<b>Pneumology</b>	Respiratory failure Interstitial fibrosis Pulmonary vasculitis Asthma : evaluation required (*) Spontaneous pneumothorax, or after surgery for subpleural emphysemal blebs. Other major lung surgery.	Respiratory (in particular lower airway) infection. Pleurisy. Chest trauma.
<b>Ophtalmology</b>	Retinal, choroidal or papillar vascular disease unbalanced, likely to bleed. Keratoconus > stage 2. Hollow eye prosthesis or implant. For 3-4* divers or instructors : binocular vision < 5/10 or one eye vision < 1/10 if the other < 6/10	Acute diseases of the eyeball or its annexes until healing Photorefractive keratectomy and LASIK : 1 month. Phacoemulsification-trabeculectomy and vitreo-retinal surgery: 2 months. Corneal graft : 8 months. Topical beta blocker treatment : evaluation required (*)
<b>Neurology</b>	Epilepsy Severe neurological deficit syndrome. Repeated loss of consciousness Neuro-surgical, traumatic or ENT meningeal effraction wounds	Severe cranial trauma : evaluation required.
<b>Psychiatry</b>	Severe psychiatric disorders Cerebral palsy. Chronic alcoholism.	Antidepressant, anxiolytic, ant psychotic or hypnotic treatment. Acute alcohol intoxication.
<b>Hematological conditions</b>	Peripheral thrombopenia. Congenital thrombopathy. Repeated phlebitis and/or evidence of coagulopathy after work-up. Hemophilia : evaluation required (*)	Unexplored phlebitis.
<b>Gynecology</b>		Pregnancy
<b>Metabolic conditions</b>	Insuline-dependent diabetes mellitus : evaluation required(*) Oral hypoglycaemic treatment (other than biguanides). Severe metabolic or endocrinologic disorders	Tetanus and/or spasmophilia.
<b>Dermatology</b>	Different disease entities may lead to temporary or definite contraindication depending on their intensity and/or associated respiratory, cardiovascular or neurological effects.	
<b>Gastrointestinal conditions</b>	Antireflux prosthesis.	Hiatal hernia or symptomatic gastro-oesophageal reflux : evaluation required.
Any treatment or drugs likely to affect behaviour may lead to contraindication		
The occurrence of a disease that list requires further review.		
Conditions marked with (*) require further evaluation, in these cases medical certification permitting diving can only be issued by a bonafide federal physician.		
Following decompression sickness, pulmonary barotrauma, oxygen recompression treatment or any other severe diving injury, scuba-diving may be resumed only after a positive opinion by a bonafide federal physician or a certified underwater medicine physician (in accordance with CMPN rules).		