

**1.** In order to travel alone, the passenger must be able to:

- Breathe spontaneously without the need for supplementary oxygen
- Eat autonomously
- Transfer themselves from the seat to the wheelchair
- Communicate with the crew and follow their advice and instructions
- Use the toilet without any help from the crew
- Take own medication

**2.** A suitable accompanying escort is required if passenger is unable to perform the following actions by himself:

- Use the toilets
- Feed
- Unfasten the seatbelt, leave their seat and reach an emergency exit
- Use the life vest
- Use the oxygen mask without any help
- Understand the safety briefing or any instruction given by the crew in case of an emergency

**3.** If passenger has reduced mobility, select type of wheelchair - WCH:

- WCHR** – passenger needs WCH to move around the usual distances at the airport due to physical limitation, but is capable of going up and down the airplane's stairs.
- WCHS** – passenger needs a WCH to walk around the usual distances at airports and to get on board the aircraft, because he/she is unable to use the airplane's stairs due to motor impairment.
- WCHC** – passenger needs to be transported for any distance, including to get to the seat on board the aircraft.

**4. Ask for an INCAD at booking, check-in or boarding if passenger:**

- Is at a late stage of pregnancy (over 36 weeks if single or 32 weeks if multiple pregnancy) or has complications
- Is an infant aged less than 7 days
- Looks unwell, is feverish, with persistent cough or is vomiting
- Is short of breath without any effort (when talking only)
- Requires assistance to walk
- Has a visible rash compatible with a communicable disease
- Is confused, presents strange or inappropriate behavior, namely suggesting alcohol or drug intoxication
- Appears to have any disease that is not under control or is likely to be worsened by travel
- Presents a physical or mental condition that can be a cause of discomfort for other passengers or which can be harmful for flight safety, flight operations or be a possible cause for flight diversion

**5. Also if the passenger presents this situations:**

- Using cast or splint for immobilization
- Cardiac disease (e.g, angina, cardiac insufficiency)
- Acute myocardial infarction
- Chronic obstructive airways disease (e.g., bronchitis, emphysema)
- Recent stroke
- Active infectious disease or untreated contagious disease
- Uncontrolled psychiatric disease
- Recent hospitalization
- Recent surgery, namely of chest, abdomen, brain or eye.
- Needs transport on a stretcher
- Needs medical, nursing or paramedical care
- Requires the use of oxygen on board or any other medical equipment

This checklist is a guideline for the most frequent medical conditions that passengers may present with. In case of doubt please get in touch with [lisrgtp.rp.ta@tap.pt](mailto:lisrgtp.rp.ta@tap.pt), which will request a case assessment from the medical department at UCS.