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Federal Aviation
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InFO

Information for Operators

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http://www.faa.gov/other_visit/aviation_industry/airline_operators/airline_safety/info

An InFO contains valuable information for operators that should help them meet certain administrative, regulatory, or operational requirements with relatively low urgency or impact on safety.

Subject: Emergency Medical Equipment on Passenger Aircraft.

Purpose: This InFO informs certificate holders operating under Title 14 Code of Federal Regulations (14 CFR) Part 121 that they may voluntarily include items in an onboard first aid kit (FAK) and an emergency medical kit (EMK) that are in addition to the items currently required by part 121, subpart X- Emergency Medical Equipment and Training and Appendix A First Aid Kits and Emergency Medical Kits.

Background: Section 307 of the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) Reauthorization Act of 2018 (“the Act”), Public Law 115-254, requires the FAA to evaluate and revise, as appropriate, regulations in part 121 regarding emergency medical equipment, including the contents of FAKs. In carrying out this section, the statute requires the FAA to consider whether the minimum contents of approved EMKs and FAKs include appropriate medications and equipment to meet the emergency medical needs of children and pregnant women.

Discussion: The Aerospace Medical Association (AsMA), which includes aerospace medicine experts and trained physicians, physiologists, psychologists, human factors specialists, and researchers, recently provided information and recommendations to the FAA concerning the contents of existing FAKs and EMKs. The American Academy of Pediatrics also provided input to AsMA for its report. See [AsMA Air Transport Medicine report](#).

The AsMA report recommends certificate holders maintain pediatric preparations of certain existing injectable medications, such as antihistamine and epinephrine, or instructions for diluting injectable medications appropriate to body size. Also for pediatric use, AsMA advises including chewable (or liquid) mild analgesics and antihistamines. Additionally, AsMA indicates that it might be worthwhile for certificate holders to consider including items such as opioid antagonists, oral-dissolving anti-emetics, and anti-psychotics.

Certificate holders may elect to include items in EMKs and FAKs in addition to those listed in Appendix A of part 121. For further information concerning EMKs and FAKs, see [FAA Advisory Circular 121-33B, Emergency Medical Equipment](#) (2006), which provides guidance about onboard medical equipment, and [FAA Advisory Circular 121-34B, Emergency Medical Equipment Training](#) (2006), which provides guidance regarding crewmember training programs that incorporate EMKs.

Recommended Action: Considering safety management system principles, Part 121 certificate holders operating passenger aircraft may include additional items in onboard EMKs and FAKs in addition to the items already required by subpart X and Appendix A of part 121.

Contact: Questions or comments regarding this InFO should be directed to the FAA Air Transportation Division at (202) 267-8166.