

TRANSPORTATION SECURITY ADMINISTRATION



Screening of Passengers with Disabilities and Medical Conditions

presented at the
ICAO AVSEC/FAL Seminar
Santiago, Chile
March 2012

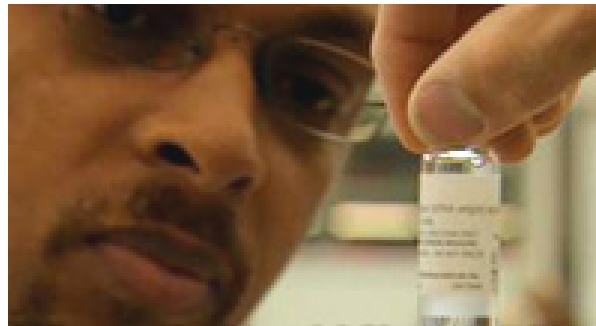
General Tips on Screening of Passengers with Disabilities

- Establish contact information that is publicized on the airport and airline websites that shares the CAA/airport policies for travelers with disabilities.
- Ensure that passengers know that Medical documentation is helpful, but is not required.
- Keep the dignity of the passenger in mind at all times while ensuring that an adequate level of screening has been provided to ensure security and safety of the traveling public.
- Regularly review the threat associated with air travel to determine if policies for the disabled need to be revisited.
- *Remember:* Customer service is one of our key goals to the travelling public; but security of flights is a more overriding goal to ensure safe air transport for all.



Liquids, Gels, and Aerosols

- Medically necessary liquids are permitted in excess of 3.4 ounces if they are screened. These items are subject to additional screening.
- If a passenger has medically necessary liquid or gel, he or she needs to:
 - Limit the amount to what is reasonably necessary for the itinerary.
 - Separate these items from the other liquids and gels.
 - Declare the items.
 - Present these items for additional inspection once reaching the X-ray.



Screening of Medications and Associated Supplies

- All medications and associated supplies (syringes, Sharps disposal container, pens, infusers, etc.) are allowed through the checkpoint once they have been screened.
- Medication and related supplies are normally X-rayed.
- Passengers have the option of requesting a visual inspection of medication and associated supplies.
- Any medication that cannot be cleared visually must be submitted for X-ray screening.



X-ray Screening of Respiratory Equipment

- Supplemental oxygen and other respiratory-related equipment are permitted through the checkpoint once they have been screened.
- If a passenger can disconnect from the oxygen, it will undergo X-ray screening.
- Passengers who cannot disconnect from respiratory equipment will be screened by undergoing a pat-down.
- Respiratory equipment that is not X-rayed will be visually and physically inspected, and may be subject to Explosive Trace Detection technology screening.
- Continuous Positive Airway Pressure (CPAP) machines are screened using X-ray technology, and may be subject to other methods that can include physical inspection and Explosive Trace Detection (ETD) sampling.



Screening of Passengers who Cannot Remove Shoes or Medical Devices

- Passengers who cannot remove their shoes due to a medical condition:
 - should inform the Transportation Security Officer before screening.
 - can be screened using a walk-through metal detector, Advanced Imaging Technology, or a pat-down.
 - will undergo a pat-down if they alarm the metal detector or anomalies are detected by imaging technology.
- Passengers can be screened without disconnecting external medical devices and submitting them for X-ray. Such devices include:
 - Insulin pumps
 - Hearing aids
 - Cochlear implants Since Insulin patients are very prominent travelers
 - Spinal stimulators
 - Bone growth stimulators



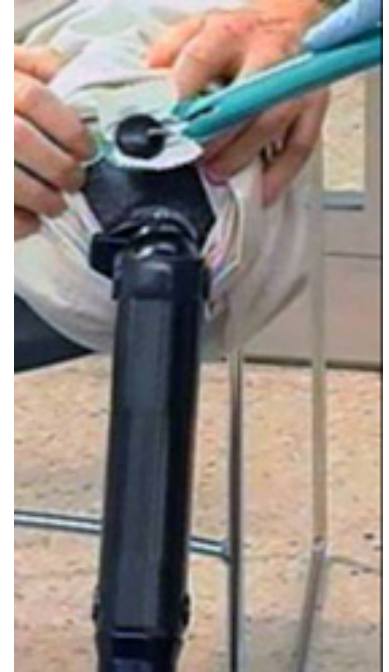
Screening of Passengers who Use Wheelchairs or Scooters

- **Passengers who use wheelchairs or scooters:**
 - can be screened by undergoing a pat-down while they stand beside their chair or scooter, or
 - can be screened by remaining in the wheelchair or scooter and undergoing a pat-down.
- **The Officer also will:**
 - conduct additional screening of the wheelchair or scooter, which may include the use of Explosive Trace Detection technology.
- **If the technology alarms, and the alarm cannot be resolved, the passenger will not be permitted beyond the checkpoint.**



Screening of Passengers with Prosthetics

- **Passengers with prosthetics or braces/ support appliances:**
 - are not required to remove them in order to be screened.
 - will receive additional screening, to include a pat-down if they alarm the WTMD or anomalies are detected by Advanced Imaging Technology, AIT.
 - may be screened by Explosive Trace Detection technology.
 - may be required to lift clothing without exposing sensitive areas for a visual inspection of the prosthetic, brace, or appliance.



Screening of Passengers with External Medical Devices (Ostomies, Insulin Pumps, etc.)

- Under most circumstances, a passenger can conduct a self pat-down of the ostomy or insulin pump followed by Explosive Trace Detection screening of hands.



Screening of Passengers with Service Animals

- **If the passenger has a service animal:**
 - the animal must be wearing a harness, vest, or other identifier that it is a service animal.
 - he or she must maintain control of the animal at all times.
 - he or she should not be separated from the service animal.
 - the Officer should ask permission before touching the animal.

- **Service animals are screened using walk-through metal detector unless the passenger requests a pat-down. There are three options, to include:**
 1. The service animal goes first and the passenger follows holding the leash.
 2. The passenger goes first holding the leash and the service animal follows.
 3. The passenger and the service animal go together. Note: If they go together, both the service animal and passenger receive additional screening if there is an alarm.

- **Regardless of who goes through the metal detector first, the Officer will perform a physical inspection of the animal and its belongings (collar, harness, leash, backpack, vest, etc.). The belongings will not be removed from the animal.**

- **The passenger should NOT make contact with the service animal (other than maintaining control of the leash) until the animal has been cleared.**



Conclusion

For further information:

www.tsa.gov

