Health conditions and driving

You may need to tell DVLA if you have one of these health conditions or medical treatments and you have a driving licence.

Select your condition from the list to get the medical questionnaires or forms you may need to send to DVLA.

You must surrender your licence to DVLA if your doctor tells you to stop driving because of your medical condition, or if you do not currently meet the required standards for driving.

Surrendering your licence voluntarily may mean you can start driving again sooner.

A
Acoustic neuroma
Addison’s disease
Agoraphobia
AIDS
Alcohol problems
Alzheimer’s disease
Amyotrophic Lateral Sclerosis - see Motor Neurone Disease
Amputations
Aneurysm
Angina
Angioma
Angioplasty
Ankylosing spondylitis
Anorexia nervosa - see Eating disorders
Anxiety
Arachnoid cyst
Arnold-Chiari malformation
Arrhythmia
Arteriovenous malformation
Arthritis
Asperger syndrome
Attention deficit/hyperactivity disorder (ADHD)
Autistic spectrum disorders (ASD)

B
Balloon angioplasty (leg)
Bipolar disorder
Blackouts
Blepharospasm
Blood clots
Blood pressure
Brachial plexus injury
Brain abscess, cyst or encephalitis
Brain angioma - see Angioma
Brain haemorrhage
Brain injury (traumatic)
Brain tumours
Branch retinal vein occlusion
Broken limbs and driving
Burr hole surgery

C
Caesarean section
Cancer
Cataracts
Catheter ablation
Cardiac problems
Carotid artery stenosis
Cataplexy
Cerebral palsy
Chronic aortic dissection
Cognitive problems
Congenital heart disease
Convulsions
Coronary artery bypass or disease
Coronary angioplasty
Cystic fibrosis
Deafness
Defibrillator
Déjà vu
Dementia
Depression
Diabetes
Dilated cardiomyopathy
Diplopia (double vision)
Dizziness
Drug misuse
Eating disorders
Empyema (brain)
Epilepsy
Essential tremor
Fainting - see Blackouts
Fits - see Seizures
Fractured skull - see Head injury
Friedrich’s ataxia - see Ataxia

G
Giddiness (recurring)
Glaucoma
Global amnesia - see Transient global amnesia
Grand mal fits
Guillain-Barré syndrome

H
Head injury
Heart attack
Heart arrhythmia - see Arrhythmia
Heart failure
Heart murmurs
Heart palpitations
Hemianopia
High blood pressure
HIV
Hodgkin’s lymphoma
Huntington’s disease
Hydrocephalus
Hypertension - see High blood pressure
Hypertrophic cardiomyopathy
Hypoglycaemia
Hypoxic brain damage
Hysterectomy

I
Intracerebral haemorrhage
Ischaemic heart disease

K
Kidney dialysis
Kidney problems
Korsakoff’s syndrome

L
Labyrinthitis
Learning difficulties
Left bundle branch block
Leukaemia
Lewy body dementia
Limb disability
Lumboperitoneal shunt
Lung cancer
Lymphoma

M
Macular degeneration
Malignant brain tumours - see Brain tumours
Malignant melanoma
Manic depressive psychosis - see Bipolar disorder
Marfan syndrome
Medulloblastoma
Memory problems (severe)
Meningioma
'Mini-stroke' - see Transient ischaemic attack (TIA)
Monocular vision
Motor neurone disease
Multiple sclerosis
Myasthenia gravis
Myocardial infarction - see Heart attack
Myoclonus

N
Narcolepsy
Night blindness
Nystagmus

O
Obsessive compulsive disorder
Obstructive sleep apnoea syndrome

Optic atrophy
Optic neuritis

P
Pacemakers
Palpitations - see Heart palpitations
Paranoia - see Paranoid schizophrenia
Paranoid schizophrenia
Paraplegia
Parkinson’s disease
Peripheral arterial disease
Peripheral neuropathy
Personality disorder
Petit mal seizures
Pituitary tumour
Post traumatic stress disorder (PTSD)
Psychosis
Psychotic depression

R
Renal dialysis - see Kidney dialysis
Retinal treatment
Retinopathy

S
Schizo-affective disorder
Schizophrenia
Scotoma
Seizures
Sight in one eye only - see Monocular vision
Sleep apnoea
Sleepiness (excessive daytime)
Spinal problems and injuries and driving
Stroke
Subarachnoid haemorrhage
Syncope - see Blackouts

T
Tachycardia
Temporal lobe epilepsy - see Epilepsy
Tourette’s syndrome
Transient global amnesia
Transient ischaemic attack (TIA)
Tunnel vision

U
Usher syndrome

V
Valve disease or replacement valve
Vertigo
Vision in one eye only - see Monocular vision
Visual acuity (reduced)
Visual field defects
VP shunts

W
Wolff-Parkinson-White syndrome