

## 5. Amendment

f. WT Athlete Classification Rules (amendments passed by Council on Nov 21, 2018)

### Proposal for Amendment to WT Athlete Classification Rules

Current Rule	Proposed Amendment
<b>Article: 6.3</b>	
A WT National Member Association may make a Protest in respect of a Sport Class of any Athlete who entered the relevant Competition where Classification is offered with either Sport Class Status New (N) or Sport Class Status Review (R).	A WT National Member Association may only make a protest in respect <del>of a Sport Class of any Athlete</del> <b>to athletes under their jurisdiction</b> , who entered the relevant Competition where Classification is offered with either Sport Class Status New (N) or Sport Class Status Review (R).
<i>Rationale:</i>	

Current Rule	Proposed Amendment								
<b>Article: Appendix 1.3.1</b>									
<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Eligible Impairment</th> <th>Minimum Impairment Criteria</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Impaired Muscle Power</td> <td>Lower Limb - Inability to heel raise to 25 degrees.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Eligible Impairment	Minimum Impairment Criteria	Impaired Muscle Power	Lower Limb - Inability to heel raise to 25 degrees.	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Eligible Impairment</th> <th>Minimum Impairment Criteria</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Impaired Muscle Power</td> <td>Lower Limb - Inability to heel raise to 25 degrees. <b><u>Brachial plexus – loss 1 of three (3) muscle grade points in shoulder abduction e.g. grade 2 muscle strength and grade 2 or less in shoulder flexion</u></b> <b><u>Loss of two (2) grade points of muscle strength in elbow flexion and/or extension</u></b></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Eligible Impairment	Minimum Impairment Criteria	Impaired Muscle Power	Lower Limb - Inability to heel raise to 25 degrees. <b><u>Brachial plexus – loss 1 of three (3) muscle grade points in shoulder abduction e.g. grade 2 muscle strength and grade 2 or less in shoulder flexion</u></b> <b><u>Loss of two (2) grade points of muscle strength in elbow flexion and/or extension</u></b>
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	<b>NEW</b>	
	<u>Eligible Impairment</u>	<u>Minimum Impairment Criteria:</u>
	<u>Leg Length Difference</u>	<u>Dysmelia and congenital or traumatic disturbance of limb growth <math>\geq</math> 7cm leg length difference</u>
<i>Rationale:</i>		

Current Rule		Proposed Amendment	
<b>Article: Appendix 1.3.2</b>			
<b>Eligible Impairment</b>	<b>Minimum Impairment Criteria</b>	<b>Eligible Impairment</b>	<b>Minimum Impairment Criteria</b>
<b>Impaired Muscle Power</b>	Lower Limb - Inability to heel raise to 25 degrees.	<b>Impaired Muscle Power</b>	Lower Limb - Inability to heel raise to 25 degrees.
<b>Limb Deficiency</b>	Upper Limb – Amputation of one hand through the wrist (or dysmelia with no functional grip) Lower Limb – Amputation of the foot through Lisfranc or comparable dysmelia	<b>Limb Deficiency</b>	Upper Limb – Amputation of one hand through the wrist (or dysmelia with no functional grip) Lower Limb – Amputation of the foot through Lisfranc or
			<b><u>Brachial plexus – loss of three (3) muscle grade points in shoulder abduction e.g. grade 2 muscle strength and grade 2 or less in shoulder flexion</u></b> <b><u>Loss of two (2) grade points of muscle strength in elbow flexion and/or extension</u></b>

	<p>comparable Dysmelia. <u>Loss of great toe through or proximal of the MTP joint. (meta tarsal phalangeal joint.)</u> <u>Loss of all toes or toes II-V, proximal to MTP joints (this will leave most athlete unable to also meet Strength MIC e.g. cannot heel-lift to 25 degrees.)</u></p>
<p><i>Rationale:</i></p>	

Current Rule	Proposed Amendment
<p><b>Article: Appendix 1.7.1</b></p>	
<p><b>Sport Class K 41</b> bilateral above or through elbow amputations No elbow joint can be present on either side for acquired amputations. bilateral dysmelia in which the length of each upper limb is <math>\leq 1/3</math> (0.193 x standing height).</p>	<p><b>Sport Class K 41</b> bilateral above or through elbow amputations No elbow joint can be present on either side for acquired amputations. bilateral dysmelia in which the length of each upper limb is <math>\leq \underline{1/3}</math> (0.193 x standing height).</p>
<p><i>Rationale:</i></p>	

Current Rule	Proposed Amendment
<p><b>Article: Appendix 1.7.2</b></p>	
<p><b>Sport Class K42</b> Unilateral through shoulder amputation or Unilateral amputation where the residual limb is <math>\leq 1/3</math> the length of the humerus (acromion to superior head of radius) of the unaffected arm. Unilateral dysmelia in which the length of the affected arm from acromion to the most distal aspect is <math>\leq 1/3</math> the length of the humerus (acromion to superior head of</p>	<p><b>Sport Class K42</b> Unilateral through shoulder amputation or Unilateral amputation where the residual limb is <math>\leq 1/3</math> the length of the humerus (acromion to superior head of radius) of the unaffected arm. Unilateral dysmelia in which the length of the affected arm from acromion to the most distal aspect is <math>\leq 1/3</math> the length of the humerus (acromion to superior head of radius) of the unaffected arm.</p>

radius) of the unaffected arm. Athletes with brachial plexus or a unilateral impairment with a total loss of strength can present in classification with the affected limb under the hogo for safety reasons.	Athletes with brachial plexus or a unilateral impairment with a total loss of strength ( <b><u>grade 1 or less</u></b> ) in <b><u>shoulder, elbow flexion/extension and wrist</u></b> can present in classification with the affected limb under the hogo <b><u>for safety reasons</u></b> .
<i>Rationale:</i>	

Current Rule	Proposed Amendment
<b>Article: Appendix 1.7.4</b>	
<p><b>Sport Class K44</b> The <b>K44</b> athlete has a MIC of; (see 2.2.2) <b>Limb deficiency</b> Unilateral amputation, through or above wrist (i.e., no carpal bones present in affected limb). Arthrodesed wrist joints are Not Eligible. Unilateral dysmelia in which the length of the affected arm measured from acromion to fingertip is equal in length or shorter than the combined length of the humerus and the radius of the unaffected arm. Loss of great toe through or proximal of the MTP joint. (meta tarsal phalangeal joint.) Loss of all toes or toes II-V, proximal to MTP joints (this will leave most athlete unable to also meet Strength MIC e.g. cannot heel-lift to 25 degrees.) <b>Impaired muscle power</b> Must lose three muscle grades – e.g. grade 2 cannot complete one heel rise to 25 degrees. Brachial plexus – loss I of three (3) muscle grade points in shoulder abduction e.g. grade 2 muscle strength and grade 2 or less in shoulder flexion Loss of two (2) grade points of muscle strength in elbow flexion and extension <b>Loss of PROM;</b> Elbow flexion contracture; arm length is measured from acromion to longest finger/end of dysmelia is ≤ the distance measured from acromion to radial styloid on unaffected arm with the elbow extended passively to the longest OR</p>	<p><b>Sport Class K44</b> The <b>K44</b> athlete has a MIC of; (see 2.2.2) <b>Limb deficiency</b> Unilateral amputation, through or above wrist (i.e., no carpal bones present in affected limb). Arthrodesed wrist joints are Not Eligible. Unilateral dysmelia in which the length of the affected arm measured from acromion to fingertip is equal in length or shorter than the combined length of the humerus and the radius of the unaffected arm. Loss of great toe through or proximal of the MTP joint. (meta tarsal phalangeal joint.) Loss of all toes or toes II-V, proximal to MTP joints (this will leave most athlete unable to also meet Strength MIC e.g. cannot heel-lift to 25 degrees.) <b>Impaired muscle power</b> Must lose three muscle grades – e.g. grade 2 cannot complete one heel rise to 25 degrees. Brachial plexus – loss I of three (3) muscle grade points in shoulder abduction e.g. grade 2 muscle strength and grade 2 <b><u>and/or</u></b> less in shoulder flexion Loss of two (2) grade points of muscle strength in elbow flexion and <b><u>or</u></b> extension <b>Loss of PROM;</b> Elbow flexion contracture; arm length is measured from acromion to longest finger/end of dysmelia is ≤ the distance measured from acromion to radial styloid on unaffected arm with the elbow extended passively to the longest OR</p>

<p>Complete arthrodesis of the elbow Total ankle / foot arthrodesis / joint contracture OR <math>\leq 10</math> ankle dorsi flexion <b>Leg Length Difference</b> – a leg length difference of 7cm. or more</p>	<p>Complete arthrodesis of the elbow <del>Total ankle / foot arthrodesis / joint contracture OR</del> <math>\leq 10</math> ankle dorsi flexion <b>Leg Length Difference</b> – a leg length difference of 7cm or more <u>measured from Spina iliaca anterior superior (SIAS) to Medial Malleolus</u></p>
<p><i>Rationale:</i></p>	

Current Rule	Proposed Amendment
<p><b>Article: NUMBERING</b></p>	
	<p><b><u>All numbering of articles will be reviewed and corrected as necessary.</u></b></p>
<p><i>Rationale:</i></p>	