DISABILITY CATEGORY DEFINITIONS:

Based on International Paralympic Committee standards

Ataxia: <u>Lack of coordination of muscle movements due to a neurological condition</u> - such as cerebral palsy, brain injury, or multiple sclerosis, muscular dystrophy, Charcot-Marie-Tooth, or other condition.

Athetosis: <u>Unbalanced, involuntary movements and a difficulty in maintaining a symmetrical posture, due to a neurological condition</u> - such as cerebral palsy, brain injury or multiple sclerosis, or due to trauma.

Hypertonia: <u>Abnormal increase in muscle tension and a reduced ability of a muscle to stretch, due to a neurological condition</u> - such as cerebral palsy, brain injury or multiple sclerosis.

Impaired muscle power: <u>Reduced force generated by muscles or muscle groups</u>, such as muscles of one limb or the lower half of the body - for example, spinal cord injuries, spina bifida, polio, multiple sclerosis, muscular dystrophy, Charcot-Marie-Tooth, peripheral nerve injuries, or other congenital or acquired causes.

Impaired passive range of movement: <u>Range of movement in one or more joints is reduced permanently</u> - for example due to arthrogryposis. This can also be lost ROM due to trauma, or other acquired injury. (e.g. drop foot, stroke, brachial plexus injury). ***Hypermobility of joints, joint instability, and acute conditions, such as arthritis, are not considered eligible impairments.***

Leg length difference: <u>Bone shortening in one leg</u> due to congenital deficiency or trauma.

Limb deficiency: <u>Total or partial absence of bones or joints</u> due to trauma (e.g. car accident), illness (e.g. bone cancer) or congenital limb deficiency.

Short stature: <u>Reduced standing height due to abnormal dimensions of bones of upper and lower limbs or trunk</u> - for example due to achondroplasia or growth hormone dysfunction.

Visual impairment: <u>Vision is impacted by either an impairment of the eye structure, optical nerves or optical pathways, or the visual cortex.</u>