



List of Eligible Impairments

(extracted from Handifly Race Classification Rules)

Indoor Skydiving Handifly Race

2024 Edition

Effective 1 June 2024

Impaired Muscle Power: Persons with Impaired Muscle Power have a Health Condition that either reduces or eliminates their ability to voluntarily contract their muscles in order to move or to generate force.

Examples include: spinal cord injury (complete or incomplete, tetra-or paraplegia or paraparesis), muscular dystrophy, post-polio syndrome and spina bifida.

At a minimum: One of the following aerodynamic surfaces should be affected by the lack of power: hand-forearm, arm, belly, leg, tibia-foot.

Impaired Passive Range of Movement: Persons with Impaired Passive Range of Movement have a restriction or a lack of passive movement in one or more joints.

Examples include: arthrogyrosis and contracture resulting from chronic joint immobilization or trauma affecting a joint.

At a minimum: One of the following joints or joint areas should be affected by the lack of mobility: wrist, elbow, shoulder, spine, hip, knee, ankle.

Limb Deficiency: Persons with Limb Deficiency have total or partial absence of bones or joints as a consequence of trauma (*for example traumatic amputation*), illness (*for example amputation due to bone cancer*) or congenital limb deficiency (*for example dysmelic*).

At a minimum: The presence of a shoulder joint and the absence of a wrist joint or ankle joint are required.

Leg Length Difference: Persons with Leg Length Difference have a difference in the length of their legs as a result of a disturbance of limb growth, or as a result of trauma.

At a minimum: A difference of 8 centimeters or more is required.

Short Stature: Persons with Short Stature have a reduced length in the bones of the upper limbs, lower limbs and/or trunk.

Examples include: achondroplasia, growth hormone dysfunction, and osteogenesis imperfecta.

At a minimum: It must result from the reduced length of the bones mentioned, a general morphology of type not proportionate. Small persons with a proportionate morphology are not eligible.

Hypertonia: Persons with Hypertonia have an increase in muscle tension and a reduced ability of a muscle to stretch caused by damage to the central nervous system.

Examples include: cerebral palsy, traumatic brain injury and stroke.

Ataxia: Persons with Ataxia have uncoordinated movements caused by damage to the central nervous system.

Examples include: cerebral palsy, traumatic brain injury, stroke and multiple sclerosis.

Athetosis: Persons with Athetosis have continual slow involuntary movements.

Examples include: cerebral palsy, traumatic brain injury and stroke.