

Queensland



Civil Liability Act 2003

CIVIL LIABILITY REGULATION 2003

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(regulation not amended up to this date)**

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This regulation is reprinted as at 26 September 2003.

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This page is specific to this reprint. A table of reprints is included in the endnotes.

See endnotes for information about when provisions commenced.

Dates shown on reprints

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Revised edition indicates further material has affected existing material. For example—

- a correction
- a retrospective provision
- other relevant information.

Queensland



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TABLE OF PROVISIONS

Section	Page
1	Short title 11
2	Definitions 11
3	Notes in text. 11
4	Prescribed entities providing services to enhance public safety—Act, s 26(1)(a) 11
5	Prescribed entities providing services to enhance public safety—Act, s 27(1) 11
6	Ranges of injury scale values—Act, s 61(1)(c)(i) 12
	SCHEDULE 1 13
	PRESCRIBED ENTITIES PROVIDING SERVICES TO ENHANCE PUBLIC SAFETY—ACT, SECTION 26(1)(a)
	SCHEDULE 2 15
	PRESCRIBED ENTITIES PROVIDING SERVICES TO ENHANCE PUBLIC SAFETY—ACT, SECTION 27(1)
	SCHEDULE 3 17
	MATTERS TO WHICH COURT IS TO HAVE REGARD IN THE APPLICATION OF SCHEDULE 4
	PART 1—OBJECTIVES OF SCHEDULE 4 (RANGES OF INJURY SCALE VALUES)
1	Objectives of sch 4 17
	PART 2—HOW TO USE SCHEDULE 4 (RANGES OF INJURY SCALE VALUES)
	<i>Division 1—Injury</i>
2	Injury mentioned in sch 4 18
3	Multiple injuries 18

4	Multiple injuries and maximum dominant ISV inadequate	19
5	Adverse psychological reaction.	19
6	Mental disorder	19
7	Aggravation of pre-existing condition.	20

Division 2—Other matters

8	Other provisions to which court must have regard	20
9	Other matters to which court may have regard	21
10	Whole person impairment	21
11	Medical report stating whole person impairment percentage	21
12	Greater weight to assessments based on AMA 5	22
13	Greater weight to assessments of PIRS rating	22
14	ISV must be a whole number	22

SCHEDULE 4 23

RANGES OF INJURY SCALE VALUES

PART 1—CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM AND HEAD INJURIES

1	Quadriplegia	23
2	Paraplegia	24
3	Hemiplegia or severe paralysis of more than 1 limb, other than quadriplegia or paraplegia	25
4	Monoplegia	25
5	Extreme brain injury	25
6	Serious brain injury	27
7	Moderate brain injury	28
8	Minor brain injury	30
9	Minor head Injury	32

PART 2—MENTAL DISORDERS

10	Extreme mental disorder	33
11	Serious mental disorder.	34
12	Moderate mental disorder	34
13	Minor mental disorder.	34

PART 3—FACIAL INJURIES*Division 1—Examples of factors affecting ISV assessment**Division 2—Skeletal injuries of the facial area*

14	Extreme facial injury	35
15	Serious facial injury	36
16	Moderate facial injury	37
17	Minor facial injury	38
18	Injury to teeth or gums	38

Division 3—Scarring to the face

19	Extreme facial scarring	39
20	Serious facial scarring	40
21	Moderate facial scarring	40
22	Minor facial scarring	41

PART 4—INJURIES AFFECTING THE SENSES*Division 1—General comment**Division 2—Injuries affecting the eyes*

23	Total sight and hearing impairment	42
24	Total sight impairment	42
25	Complete sight impairment in 1 eye with reduced vision in the other eye . .	42
26	Complete sight impairment in 1 eye or total loss of 1 eye	43
27	Serious eye injury	43
28	Moderate eye injury	43
29	Minor eye injury	44

Division 3—Injuries affecting the ears

30	Extreme ear injury	45
31	Serious ear injury	45
32	Moderate ear injury	46
33	Minor ear injury	46

Division 4—Impairment of taste or smell

34	Total loss of taste or smell, or both	47
35	Partial loss of smell or taste, or both	48

PART 5—INJURIES TO INTERNAL ORGANS*Division 1—Chest injuries*

36	Extreme chest injury	48
37	Serious chest injury	49
38	Moderate chest injury	50
39	Minor chest injury	50

Division 2—Lung injury other than asthma

40	Extreme lung injury	51
41	Serious lung injury	52
42	Moderate lung injury	53
43	Minor lung injury	53

Division 3—Asthma

44	Extreme asthma	54
45	Severe asthma	55
46	Moderate asthma	55
47	Minor asthma	55

Division 4—Injuries to male reproductive system

48	Impotence and sterility	56
49	Loss of part or all of penis	57
50	Loss of both testicles	58
51	Loss of 1 testicle	58

Division 5—Injuries to female reproductive system

52	Infertility	59
53	Any other injury to the female reproductive system	60
54	Failed sterilisation leading to unwanted pregnancy	62

*Division 6—Injuries to digestive system**Subdivision 1—Injury caused by trauma*

55	Extreme injury to the digestive system caused by trauma	62
56	Serious injury to the digestive system caused by trauma	63
57	Moderate injury to the digestive system caused by trauma	63
58	Minor injury to the digestive system caused by trauma	63

<i>Subdivision 2—Injury not caused by trauma</i>		
59	Extreme injury to the digestive system not caused by trauma	64
60	Serious injury to the digestive system not caused by trauma	65
61	Moderate injury to the digestive system not caused by trauma.	67
62	Minor injury to the digestive system not caused by trauma	68
<i>Division 7—Kidney injuries</i>		
63	Extreme injury to kidneys	68
64	Serious injury to kidneys.	69
65	Moderate injury to kidneys	69
66	Minor injury to kidneys.	69
<i>Division 8—Liver injuries</i>		
67	Extreme injury to liver.	69
68	Serious injury to liver	70
69	Moderate injury to liver.	70
70	Minor injury to liver	70
<i>Division 9—Bowel injuries</i>		
71	Extreme bowel injury	70
72	Serious bowel injury	71
73	Moderate bowel injury	71
74	Minor bowel injury	71
<i>Division 10—Bladder, prostate or ureter injuries</i>		
75	Extreme bladder, prostate or ureter injury	72
76	Serious bladder, prostate or ureter injury	72
77	Moderate bladder, prostate or ureter injury.	72
78	Minor bladder, prostate or ureter injury	73
<i>Division 11—Spleen, gall bladder or pancreas injuries</i>		
79	Loss, or effective loss, of pancreas	73
80	Loss of spleen or gall bladder (complicated)	73
81	Loss of spleen or gall bladder (uncomplicated)	74
<i>Division 12—Hernia injuries</i>		
82	Severe hernia	74
83	Moderate hernia.	74

84	Minor hernia	74
PART 6—ORTHOPAEDIC INJURIES		
<i>Division 1—Cervical spine injuries</i>		
85	Extreme cervical spine injury	76
86	Serious cervical spine injury	77
87	Moderate cervical spine or lumbar spine injury—fracture, disc prolapse or nerve root compression or damage	78
88	Moderate cervical spine injury—soft tissue injury	79
89	Minor cervical spine injury	79
<i>Division 2—Thoracic spine or lumbar spine injuries</i>		
90	Extreme thoracic or lumbar spine injury	81
91	Serious thoracic or lumbar spine injury	82
92	Moderate thoracic or lumbar spine injury—fracture, disc prolapse or nerve root compression or damage	84
93	Moderate thoracic or lumbar spine injury—soft tissue injury	85
94	Minor thoracic or lumbar spine injury	85
<i>Division 3—Shoulder injuries</i>		
95	Extreme shoulder injury	86
96	Serious shoulder injury	87
97	Moderate shoulder injury	87
98	Minor shoulder injury	88
<i>Division 4—Amputation of upper limbs</i>		
99	Loss of both upper limbs or loss of 1 arm and extreme injury to the other arm	88
100	Loss of 1 upper limb	90
<i>Division 5—Elbow injuries</i>		
101	Extreme elbow injury	91
102	Serious elbow injury	92
103	Moderate elbow injury	92
104	Minor elbow injury	93
<i>Division 6—Wrist injuries</i>		
105	Extreme wrist injury	93
106	Serious wrist injury	94

107	Moderate wrist injury	94
108	Minor wrist injury	94
<i>Division 7—Hand injuries</i>		
109	Total or effective loss of both hands	95
110	Serious injury to both hands	95
111	Total or effective loss of 1 hand	95
112	Amputation of the thumb or part of the thumb	96
113	Amputation of index and middle finger or ring finger, or all 3	96
114	Amputation of individual fingers	97
115	Amputation of thumb and all fingers	97
116	Any other finger or thumb injury	97
117	Extreme hand injury	97
118	Serious hand injury	98
119	Moderate hand injury	99
120	Minor hand injury	99
<i>Division 8—Upper limb injuries, other than injuries mentioned in divisions 3 to 7</i>		
121	Extreme upper limb injury	99
122	Severe upper limb injury	100
123	Moderate upper limb injury	100
124	Minor upper limb injury	101
<i>Division 9—Pelvis or hip injuries</i>		
125	Extreme pelvis or hip injury	102
126	Serious pelvis or hip injury	102
127	Moderate pelvis or hip injury	103
128	Minor pelvis or hips injury	103
<i>Division 10—Amputation of lower limbs</i>		
<i>Subdivision 1—Amputation of both lower limbs</i>		
129	Loss of both lower limbs above or through the knee	104
130	Below the knee amputation of both lower limbs	104
<i>Subdivision 2—Amputation of 1 lower limb</i>		
131	Above or through the knee amputation of 1 lower limb	105
132	Below the knee amputation of 1 lower limb	105

***Division 11—Lower limb injuries, other than injuries mentioned in
division 10 or divisions 12 to 15***

133	Extreme lower limb injury	106
134	Serious lower limb injury	106
135	Moderate lower limb injury	107
136	Minor lower limb injury	108

Division 12—Knee injuries

137	Extreme knee injury	109
138	Serious knee injury	110
139	Moderate knee injury	110
140	Minor knee injury	110

Division 13—Ankle injuries

141	Extreme ankle injury	111
142	Serious ankle injury	111
143	Moderate ankle injury	112
144	Minor ankle injury	113

Division 14—Foot injuries

Subdivision 1—Amputations

145	Amputation of both feet	113
146	Amputation of 1 foot	114

Subdivision 2—Other foot injuries

147	Extreme foot injury that is not an amputation	114
148	Serious foot injury	115
149	Moderate foot injury	115
150	Minor foot injury	115

Division 15—Toe injuries

151	Extreme toe injury	116
152	Serious toe injury	116
153	Moderate toe injury	117
154	Minor toe injury	117

Division 16—Limb disorders**PART 7—SCARRING TO PARTS OF THE BODY OTHER THAN THE FACE**

155	Scarring to parts of the body other than the face.	120
-----	--	-----

PART 8—BURN INJURIES**PART 9—INJURIES AFFECTING HAIR**

156	Extreme injury affecting head hair	122
157	Serious injury affecting head hair	122
158	Moderate injury affecting head hair or loss of body hair	123

PART 10—DERMATITIS

159	Extreme dermatitis	123
160	Serious dermatitis	123
161	Moderate dermatitis.	124
162	Minor dermatitis	124

SCHEDULE 5 125**MATTERS RELEVANT TO PIRS ASSESSMENT BY MEDICAL EXPERT****PART 1—EXPLANATION OF THE PIRS**

1	PIRS rates permanent impairment caused by mental disorder	125
2	Areas of functional impairment.	125

PART 2—ASSESSMENT OF PIRS RATING

3	Medical expert must comply with requirements.	126
4	How to assess a PIRS rating	126
5	Assessment if pre-existing mental disorder.	127
6	How to work out a median class score	128
7	Conversion table	128
8	Example worksheet	130

PART 3—PARTICULAR CASES

9	Refusal of treatment	131
10	Cognitive impairment	131
11	Pre-existing mental disorder	132

PART 4—REPORT OF PIRS RATING

12	Court to be given PIRS report	132
----	---	-----

	SCHEDULE 6	134
	PSYCHIATRIC IMPAIRMENT RATING SCALE	
	SCHEDULE 7	147
	DICTIONARY	
	ENDNOTES	
1	Index to endnotes	149
2	Date to which amendments incorporated.	149
3	Key	149
4	Table of reprints	150
5	List of legislation	150
6	List of annotations	150

CIVIL LIABILITY REGULATION 2003

[reprinted as in force on 26 September 2003]

1 Short title

This regulation may be cited as the *Civil Liability Regulation 2003*.¹

2 Definitions

Schedule 7 defines particular words used in this regulation.

3 Notes in text

A note in the text of this regulation is part of the regulation.

4 Prescribed entities providing services to enhance public safety—Act, s 26(1)(a)

For section 26(1)(a) of the Act,² each entity mentioned in schedule 1 is prescribed.

5 Prescribed entities providing services to enhance public safety—Act, s 27(1)

For section 27(1) of the Act,³ each entity mentioned in schedule 2 is prescribed.

1 An explanatory note has been prepared for this regulation.

2 Section 26 (Protection of persons performing duties for entities to enhance public safety) of the Act

3 Section 27 (Protection of prescribed entities performing duties to enhance public safety) of the Act

6 Ranges of injury scale values—Act, s 61(1)(c)(i)

(1) Schedule 4 provides the ranges of injury scale values for particular injuries for section 61(1)(c)(i) of the Act.⁴

Note—

For an injury mentioned in schedule 4, a court, in assessing an injury scale value for a similar injury, is required to consider the range prescribed in schedule 4 for the injury—the Act, section 61(1)(c)(i).

(2) For an injury not mentioned in schedule 4, a court, in assessing an injury scale value for the injury, may have regard to the ranges prescribed in schedule 4 for other injuries.

(3) Schedule 3 provides matters to which a court is to have regard in the application of schedule 4.

(4) Schedule 6 provides the psychiatric impairment rating scale that may be used with schedule 4.

(5) Schedule 5 provides matters relevant to the application of schedule 6 and requirements with which a medical expert must comply in assessing a PIRS rating for a mental disorder of an injured person.

(6) The following are transitional provisions made under section 75 of the Act⁵—

(a) schedules 3, 5 and 6;

(b) this section other than subsection (1) and subsection (7) to the extent it expires subsection (1) and schedule 4.

(7) This section and schedules 3 to 6 expire 1 year after the commencement of this section.

4 Section 61 (Assessment by court of injury scale) of the Act

5 Section 75 (Regulations may contain transitional provisions) of the Act

SCHEDULE 1**PRESCRIBED ENTITIES PROVIDING SERVICES TO
ENHANCE PUBLIC SAFETY—ACT, SECTION 26(1)(a)**

section 4

Brisbane City Council

Capricorn Helicopter Rescue Service Limited ABN 35 071 728 295

CareFlight Medical Services Limited ABN 83 101 511 719

CareFlight Queensland Ltd ABN 45 010 316 462

Central Queensland Helicopter Rescue Service Ltd ABN 73 415 515 751

A local government or joint local government established under the *Local Government Act 1993*

Queensland Ambulance Service established under the *Ambulance Service Act 1991*

Queensland Fire and Rescue Service established under the *Fire and Rescue Service Act 1990*

The Queensland flotillas of The Australian Volunteer Coast Guard Association Inc. ABN 99 392 980 313

Reef Helicopters Pty Ltd ABN 50 011 075 460 when providing aeromedical, air rescue and other emergency helicopter services under an agreement with the State

Royal Life Saving Society Queensland Incorporated and affiliated bodies providing services at or near the following places—

- (a) Bulcock Beach, Caloundra;
- (b) Tallebudgera Creek, Gold Coast;
- (c) public swimming pools

A rural fire brigade registered under the *Fire and Rescue Service Act 1990*

The department administering the *State Counter-Disaster Organisation Act 1975*

SCHEDULE 1 (continued)

The State Emergency Service established under the *State Counter-Disaster Organisation Act 1975*

St John Ambulance Australia—Queensland

Sunshine Coast Helicopter Rescue Service Ltd ABN 34 010 104 560

Surf Life Saving Queensland ABN 27 360 485 381 and affiliated bodies

Volunteer Marine Rescue Association Queensland Inc. and affiliated bodies

SCHEDULE 2**PRESCRIBED ENTITIES PROVIDING SERVICES TO
ENHANCE PUBLIC SAFETY—ACT, SECTION 27(1)**

section 5

Brisbane City Council

Capricorn Helicopter Rescue Service Limited ABN 35 071 728 295

CareFlight Medical Services Limited ABN 83 101 511 719

CareFlight Queensland Ltd ABN 45 010 316 462

Central Queensland Helicopter Rescue Service Ltd ABN 73 415 515 751

A local government or joint local government established under the *Local Government Act 1993*

Queensland Ambulance Service established under the *Ambulance Service Act 1991*

Queensland Fire and Rescue Service established under the *Fire and Rescue Service Act 1990*

The Queensland flotillas of The Australian Volunteer Coast Guard Association Inc. ABN 99 392 980 313

Reef Helicopters Pty Ltd ABN 50 011 075 460 when providing aeromedical, air rescue and other emergency helicopter services under an agreement with the State

Royal Life Saving Society Queensland Incorporated and affiliated bodies providing services at or near the following places—

- (a) Bulcock Beach, Caloundra;
- (b) Tallebudgera Creek, Gold Coast;
- (c) public swimming pools

A rural fire brigade registered under the *Fire and Rescue Service Act 1990*

The department administering the *State Counter-Disaster Organisation Act 1975*

SCHEDULE 2 (continued)

The State Emergency Service established under the *State Counter-Disaster Organisation Act 1975*

St John Ambulance Australia—Queensland

Sunshine Coast Helicopter Rescue Service Ltd ABN 34 010 104 560

Surf Life Saving Queensland ABN 27 360 485 381 and affiliated bodies

Volunteer Marine Rescue Association Queensland Inc. and affiliated bodies

SCHEDULE 3**MATTERS TO WHICH COURT IS TO HAVE REGARD
IN THE APPLICATION OF SCHEDULE 4**

section 6(3)

**PART 1—OBJECTIVES OF SCHEDULE 4 (RANGES OF
INJURY SCALE VALUES)****1 Objectives of sch 4**

The objectives of schedule 4 include promoting—

- (a) consistency between assessments of general damages awarded by courts for similar injuries; and
- (b) similar assessments of general damages awarded by courts for different types of injury that have a similar level of adverse impact on an injured person.

Notes—

- Under the Act, section 61(1), if general damages are to be awarded by a court in relation to an injury arising after 1 December 2002, the court must assess an injury scale value as follows—
 - the injured person’s total general damages must be assigned a numerical value (“**injury scale value**”) on a scale running from 0 to 100—the Act, section 61(1)(a)
 - the scale reflects 100 equal graduations of general damages, from a case in which an injury is not severe enough to justify any award of general damages to a case in which an injury is of the gravest conceivable kind—the Act, section 61(1)(b)
 - in assessing the injury scale value, a court is to consider—
 - the range of injury scale values for similar injuries prescribed under a regulation;⁶ and
 - the injury scale values attributed to similar injuries in prior proceedings—the Act, section 61(1)(c).

⁶ See schedule 4 (Ranges of injury scale values).

SCHEDULE 3 (continued)

- Under the Act, section 61(2), if a court assesses an injury scale value for a particular injury to be more or less than any injury scale value prescribed for or attributed to similar particular injuries under the Act, section 61(1)(c), the court must state the factors on which the assessment is based that justify the assessed injury scale value.

PART 2—HOW TO USE SCHEDULE 4 (RANGES OF INJURY SCALE VALUES)***Division 1—Injury*****2 Injury mentioned in sch 4**

(1) For an injury mentioned in the injury column of schedule 4, schedule 4 provides the range of injury scale values for the injury to be considered by a court in assessing the injury scale value (“ISV”) for a similar injury.

(2) The range of ISVs for the injury reflects the level of adverse impact of the injury on the injured person.

3 Multiple injuries

(1) Subject to section 4, for multiple injuries, the range of ISVs for the dominant injury of the multiple injuries is to be considered by a court in assessing the ISV for the multiple injuries.

(2) To reflect the level of adverse impact of multiple injuries on an injured person, the court may assess the ISV for the multiple injuries as being higher in the range of ISVs for the dominant injury of the multiple injuries than the ISV the court would assess for the dominant injury only.

Note—

This section acknowledges that—

- the effects of multiple injuries commonly overlap, with each injury contributing to the overall level of adverse impact on the injured person; and
- if each of the multiple injuries were assigned an individual ISV and these ISVs were added together, the total ISV would generally be too high.

SCHEDULE 3 (continued)

4 Multiple injuries and maximum dominant ISV inadequate

(1) This section applies if a court considers the level of adverse impact of multiple injuries on an injured person is so severe that the maximum dominant ISV is inadequate to reflect the level of impact.

(2) To reflect the level of impact, the court may make an assessment of the ISV for the multiple injuries that is higher than the maximum dominant ISV.

(3) However, the ISV for the multiple injuries—

- (a) must not be more than 100; and

Note—

Under the Act, section 61(1)(a), an ISV is assessed on a scale running from 0 to 100.

- (b) should rarely be more than 25% higher than the maximum dominant ISV.

(4) If the increase is more than 25% of the maximum dominant ISV, the court must give detailed written reasons for the increase.

(5) In this section—

“**maximum dominant ISV**”, in relation to multiple injuries, means the maximum ISV in the range for the dominant injury of the multiple injuries.

5 Adverse psychological reaction

(1) This section applies if a court is assessing an ISV where an injured person has an adverse psychological reaction to a physical injury.

(2) The court must treat the adverse psychological reaction merely as a feature of the injury.

6 Mental disorder

(1) This section applies if—

- (a) a court is assessing an ISV; and

- (b) a PIRS rating for a mental disorder of an injured person is relevant under schedule 4.

SCHEDULE 3 (continued)

(2) The PIRS rating for the mental disorder of the injured person is the PIRS rating accepted by the court.

(3) A PIRS rating is capable of being accepted by the court only if it is—

- (a) assessed by a medical expert as required under schedules 5 and 6; and
- (b) provided to the court in a PIRS report as required under schedule 5, section 12.

7 Aggravation of pre-existing condition

(1) This section applies if an injured person has a pre-existing condition that is aggravated by an injury for which a court is assessing an ISV.

(2) In considering the impact of the aggravation of the pre-existing condition, the court may have regard only to the extent to which the pre-existing condition has been made worse by the injury.

*Division 2—Other matters***8 Other provisions to which court must have regard**

(1) In addition to providing ranges of ISVs for particular injuries, schedule 4 sets out other provisions relevant to using the schedule to assess an ISV for similar particular injuries.

Examples of other provisions—

- examples of the injury
- examples of factors affecting ISV assessment
- comments about appropriate level of ISV

(2) In assessing an ISV, a court must have regard to those provisions to the extent they are relevant in a particular case.

(3) The fact that schedule 4 provides examples of factors affecting an ISV assessment is not intended to discourage a court from having regard to other factors it considers are relevant in a particular case.

SCHEDULE 3 (continued)

9 Other matters to which court may have regard

In assessing an ISV, a court may have regard to other matters to the extent they are relevant in a particular case.

Examples of other matters—

- the injured person's age, degree of insight, life expectancy, pain, suffering and loss of amenities of life
- the effects of a pre-existing condition of the injured person
- difficulties in life likely to have emerged for the injured person whether or not the injury happened
- in assessing an ISV for multiple injuries, the range for, and other provisions of schedule 4 in relation to, an injury other than the dominant injury of the multiple injuries

10 Whole person impairment

The extent of whole person impairment is an important consideration, but not the only consideration affecting the assessment of an ISV.

11 Medical report stating whole person impairment percentage

If a medical report states a whole person impairment percentage, it must state how the percentage is calculated, including—

- (a) the clinical findings; and
- (b) how the impairment is calculated; and
- (c) if the percentage is based on criteria provided under AMA 5—
 - (i) the provisions of AMA 5 setting out the criteria; and
 - (ii) if a range of percentages is available under AMA 5 for an injury of the type being assessed—the reason for assessing the injury at the selected point in the range.

Note—

It is the function of a court, and not a medical report, to assess an ISV for an injury.

SCHEDULE 3 (continued)**12 Greater weight to assessments based on AMA 5**

(1) This section does not apply to a medical assessment of scarring or of a mental disorder.

(2) In assessing an ISV, a court must give greater weight to a medical assessment of a whole person impairment percentage based on the criteria for the assessment of whole person impairment provided under AMA 5 than to a medical assessment of a whole person impairment percentage not based on the criteria.

13 Greater weight to assessments of PIRS rating

In assessing an ISV, a court must give greater weight to a PIRS report provided as required under schedule 5 than to another medical assessment of the permanent impairment caused by a mental disorder.

14 ISV must be a whole number

An ISV assessed by a court must be a whole number.

Note—

Under the Act, section 61(1)(a), an ISV is assessed on a scale running from 0 to 100.

SCHEDULE 4**RANGES OF INJURY SCALE VALUES**

section 6(1)

Item no.	Injury	Other provisions	Range of injury scale values (ISV)
PART 1—CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM AND HEAD INJURIES			
1	Quadriplegia	<p>Examples of factors affecting ISV assessment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presence and extent of pain • Extent of any residual movement • Degree of insight • Adverse psychological reaction • Level of function and pre-existing function • Degree of independence • Ability to participate in daily activities, including employment • Presence and extent of secondary medical complications 	75 to 100

SCHEDULE 4 (continued)

	<p>Comment about appropriate level of ISV</p> <p>An ISV at or near the top of the range will be appropriate only if the injured person has assisted ventilation, full insight, extreme physical limitation and gross impairment of ability to communicate.</p>	
<p>2 Paraplegia</p>	<p>Examples of factors affecting ISV assessment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presence and extent of pain • Extent of any residual movement • Adverse psychological reaction • Level of function and pre-existing function • Degree of independence • Ability to participate in daily activities, including employment • Loss of reproductive or sexual function • Bowel or bladder incontinence • Presence and extent of secondary medical complications 	<p>60 to 80</p>

SCHEDULE 4 (continued)

<p>3 Hemiplegia or severe paralysis of more than 1 limb, other than quadriplegia or paraplegia</p>	<p>Comment for item 3</p> <p>Incomplete paralysis causing whole person impairment of less than 40% must be assessed under part 6 (Orthopaedic injuries) if it is the only injury or the dominant injury of multiple injuries.</p> <p>Examples of factors affecting ISV assessment for item 3</p> <p>The same examples apply as for item 2</p>	
<p>3.1</p>	<p><i>Complete or nearly complete paralysis</i></p>	<p>60 to 80</p>
<p>3.2</p>	<p><i>Other paralysis, causing whole person impairment of at least 40%</i></p>	<p>45 to 60</p>
<p>4 Monoplegia</p>	<p>Comment</p> <p>See part 6 (Orthopaedic injuries).</p>	
<p>5 Extreme brain injury</p>	<p>Comment</p> <p>The injury will involve major trauma to the brain with severe permanent impairment.</p>	

SCHEDULE 4 (continued)

5.1	<p><i>Substantial insight remaining</i></p> <p>Comment about appropriate level of ISV for item 5.1</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An ISV at or near the top of the range will be appropriate only if the injured person needs full-time nursing care and has the following— <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • substantial insight despite gross disturbance of brain function • significant physical limitation and destruction of pre-existing lifestyle • epileptic seizures • double incontinence • little or no language function • little or no meaningful response to environment. • An injured person with an injury for which an ISV at or near the top of the range is appropriate may have some ability to follow basic commands, recovery of eye opening, return of postural reflex movement and return to pre-existing sleep patterns. <p>Examples of factors affecting ISV assessment for item 5.1</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Degree of insight • Life expectancy • Extent of bodily impairment 	71 to 100
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SCHEDULE 4 (continued)

5.2	<p><i>Substantially reduced insight</i></p> <p>Examples of factors affecting ISV assessment for item 5.2</p> <p>The same examples apply as for an item 5.1 injury, but reducing levels of insight progressively reduce the level of suffering and the appropriate level of ISV</p>	16 to 70
5.3	<p><i>Grossly reduced insight</i></p> <p>Comment for item 5.3</p> <p>The injured person will be in a persistent vegetative state and have little or no insight.</p>	10 to 15
	<p>Comment about appropriate level of ISV for item 5.3</p> <p>If some minor awareness of loss remains, an ISV at or near the top of the range may be appropriate.</p>	
6 Serious brain injury	<p>Comment</p> <p>The injured person will be very seriously disabled.</p> <p>Example of the injury</p> <p>Serious brain damage causing—</p> <p>(a) physical impairment, for example, limb paralysis; or</p> <p>(b) cognitive impairment with marked impairment of intellect and personality</p> <p>Examples of factors affecting ISV assessment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Degree of insight • Life expectancy 	56 to 70

SCHEDULE 4 (continued)

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extent of physical limitations • Extent of cognitive limitations • Extent of sensory limitation, for example, limitation of hearing or sense of taste or smell • Level of function and pre-existing function • Degree of independence • Ability to communicate • Behavioural or psychological changes • Epilepsy or a high risk of epilepsy • Presence of and extent of secondary medical complications <p>Comment about appropriate level of ISV</p> <p>An ISV at or near the top of the range will be appropriate only if the injured person substantially depends on others and needs substantial professional and other care.</p>	
<p>7 Moderate brain injury</p>	<p>Comment</p> <p>The injured person will be seriously disabled, but the degree of the injured person's dependence on others, although still present, is lower than for an item 6 injury.</p>	<p>21 to 55</p>

SCHEDULE 4 (continued)

	<p>Examples of factors affecting ISV assessment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Degree of insight • Life expectancy • Extent of physical limitations • Extent of cognitive limitations • Extent of sensory limitation, for example, limitation of hearing or sense of taste or smell • Level of function and pre-existing function • Degree of independence • Ability to communicate • Behavioural or psychological changes • Epilepsy or a high risk of epilepsy • Presence of and extent of secondary medical complications <p>Comment about appropriate level of ISV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An ISV of 21 to 25 will be appropriate if there is reduced concentration and memory, or reduced mood control, and either or both— <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • reduced capacity for employment • a noticeable interference with lifestyle and leisure. 	
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SCHEDULE 4 (continued)

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An ISV of 26 to 40 will be appropriate if there is a low risk of epilepsy and either or both— <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a moderate cognitive impairment • loss of, or greatly reduced capacity for, employment. • An ISV of 41 to 55 will be appropriate if there is no capacity for employment, and 1 or more of the following— <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • moderate to severe cognitive impairment • marked personality change • dramatic effect on speech, sight or other senses • epilepsy or a high risk of epilepsy. 	
<p>8 Minor brain injury</p>	<p>Comment</p> <p>The injured person will make a good recovery and be able to take part in normal social life and to return to work. There may be minor problems persisting that prevent a restoration of normal function.</p> <p>Examples of factors affecting ISV assessment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Severity of any physical injury causing the brain damage having regard to— 	6 to 20

SCHEDULE 4 (continued)

	<p>(a) any medical assessment made immediately after the injury was caused, for example, CT or MRI scans, an ambulance officer's assessment or hospital emergency unit assessment; and</p> <p>(b) any post-traumatic amnesia</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extent of any ongoing, and possibly permanent, disability • Extent of any personality change • Depression • Degree of insight • Life expectancy • Extent of physical limitations • Extent of cognitive limitations • Extent of sensory limitation, for example, limitation of hearing or sense of taste or smell • Level of function and pre-existing function • Degree of independence • Ability to communicate • Behavioural or psychological changes • Epilepsy or a high risk of epilepsy • Presence of and extent of secondary medical complications 	
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SCHEDULE 4 (continued)

	<p>Comment about appropriate level of ISV</p> <p>An ISV at or near the top of the range may be appropriate if there is a low risk of epilepsy.</p>	
<p>9 Minor head Injury</p>	<p>Comment</p> <p>Brain damage, if any, is minimal.</p> <p>Example of the injury</p> <p>Concussion with transitory loss of consciousness and no residual effects</p> <p>Examples of factors affecting ISV assessment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Severity of any physical injury causing brain damage • Length of time to recover from any symptoms • Extent of ongoing symptoms • Presence or absence of headaches <p>Comment about appropriate level of ISV</p> <p>An ISV at or near the bottom of the range will be appropriate for an injury from which the injured person fully recovers within a few weeks.</p>	0 to 5

SCHEDULE 4 (continued)

PART 2—MENTAL DISORDERS		
	<p>General comment for items 10 to 13</p> <p>This part includes references to ratings on the psychiatric impairment rating scale set out in schedule 6 (“PIRS ratings”). A PIRS rating is capable of being accepted by a court only if it is assessed by a medical expert as required under schedules 5 and 6 and provided to the court in a PIRS report.</p> <p>Examples of factors affecting ISV assessment for items 10 to 13</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PIRS rating • Degree of insight • Age and life expectancy • Pain and suffering • Loss of amenities of life • Likelihood difficulties would have emerged in any event • If there is extreme psychological trauma, for example, intense helplessness or horror, the immediate adverse psychological reaction 	
10 Extreme mental disorder	<p>Example of the injury</p> <p>A mental disorder with a PIRS rating between 31% and 100%</p>	41 to 65

SCHEDULE 4 (continued)

	<p>Comment about appropriate level of ISV</p> <p>Despite a very high PIRS rating, an ISV at or near the bottom of the range may be appropriate if the injured person has reduced insight.</p>	
11 Serious mental disorder	<p>Example of the injury</p> <p>A mental disorder with a PIRS rating between 11% and 30%</p>	11 to 40
12 Moderate mental disorder	<p>Comment</p> <p>There is generally only moderate impairment.</p> <p>Example of the injury</p> <p>A mental disorder with a PIRS rating between 4% and 10%</p>	2 to 10
13 Minor mental disorder	<p>Comment</p> <p>For many persons who have suffered the injury there will be little or no impact on their lives.</p> <p>Example of the injury</p> <p>A mental disorder with a PIRS rating between 0% and 3%</p>	0 to 1
PART 3—FACIAL INJURIES		
<i>Division 1—Examples of factors affecting ISV assessment</i>		
	<p>Examples of factors affecting ISV assessment for items 14 to 22</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extent of skeletal or functional damage 	

SCHEDULE 4 (continued)

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Degree of cosmetic damage or disfigurement • Adverse psychological reaction • Availability of cosmetic repair 	
<i>Division 2—Skeletal injuries of the facial area</i>		
14 Extreme facial injury	<p>Comment</p> <p>The injury will involve severe traumatic injury to the face requiring substantial reconstructive surgery.</p> <p>Examples of the injury</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A Le Fort I fracture or Le Fort II fracture if the degree of incapacity and disfigurement after reconstructive surgery will be very severe • A Le Fort III fracture causing incapacity in daily activities <p>Additional example of factor affecting ISV assessment</p> <p>The extent of any neurological impairment or effect on the airway</p> <p><i>Note—</i></p> <p>Le Fort I fracture, Le Fort II fracture and Le Fort III fracture are defined in schedule 7 (Dictionary).</p>	26 to 45

SCHEDULE 4 (continued)

<p>15 Serious facial injury</p>	<p>Comment</p> <p>The injury will involve serious traumatic injury to the face requiring reconstructive surgery that is not substantial.</p> <p>Examples of the injury</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A Le Fort I fracture or Le Fort II fracture if the degree of incapacity and disfigurement after reconstructive surgery will not be very severe • A Le Fort III fracture if no serious deformity will remain after reconstructive surgery • A serious or multiple fracture of the nasal complex either or both— <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) requiring more than 1 operation; and (b) causing 1 or more of the following— <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • permanent damage to the airway • permanent damage to nerves or tear ducts • facial deformity • A serious cheekbone fracture that will require surgery and cause serious disfigurement and permanent effects despite reconstructive surgery, for example, hyperaesthesia or paraesthesia 	<p>14 to 25</p>
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SCHEDULE 4 (continued)

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A very serious multiple jaw fracture that will— <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) require prolonged treatment; and (b) despite reconstructive surgery, cause permanent effects, for example, severe pain, restriction in eating, paraesthesia or a risk of arthritis in the joints • A severed facial nerve, with complete paraesthesia on 1 or both sides of the face <p>Additional example of factor affecting ISV assessment</p> <p>Any neurological impairment or effect on the airway</p>	
<p>16 Moderate facial injury</p>	<p>Examples of the injury</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A simple cheekbone fracture, requiring minor reconstructive surgery, from which the injured person will fully recover with little or no cosmetic damage • A fracture of the jaw causing— <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) permanent effects, for example, difficulty in opening the mouth or in eating; or (b) hyperaesthesia or paraesthesia in the area of the fracture 	<p>6 to 13</p>

SCHEDULE 4 (continued)

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A displaced fracture of the nasal complex from which the injured person will almost fully recover after surgery • A severed facial nerve with minor permanent paraesthesia 	
17 Minor facial injury	<p>Examples of the injury</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A simple cheekbone fracture if there will be full recovery and no surgery will be required • A simple jaw fracture if there will be full recovery and immobilisation will be required • A stable fracture of the joint process of the jaw • A displaced fracture of the nasal complex requiring only manipulation • A simple undisplaced fracture of the nasal complex, from which the injured person will fully recover • A severed facial nerve, with good repair causing minimal or no paraesthesia 	0 to 5
18 Injury to teeth or gums	<p>Comment</p> <p>There will generally have been a course of treatment as a result of the injury.</p>	

SCHEDULE 4 (continued)

	<p>Additional examples of factors affecting ISV assessment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extent and degree of discomfort during treatment • Difficulty with eating <p>Comment about appropriate level of ISV If protracted dentistry causes the injury, the ISV may be higher than the ISV for the same injury caused by something else.</p>	
18.1	<i>Loss of or serious damage to more than 3 teeth, serious gum injury or serious gum infection</i>	6 to 10
18.2	<i>Loss of or serious damage to 2 or 3 teeth, moderate gum injury or moderate gum infection</i>	3 to 5
18.3	<i>Loss of or serious damage to 1 tooth, minor gum injury or minor gum infection</i>	0 to 2
Division 3—Scarring to the face		
	<p>General comment for items 19 to 22</p> <p>This division will usually apply to an injury involving skeletal damage only if the skeletal damage is minor.</p>	
19 Extreme facial scarring	<p>Examples of the injury</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Widespread area scarring, for example, over the side of the face or another whole area • Severe contour deformity 	21 to 45

SCHEDULE 4 (continued)

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Significant deformity of the mouth or eyelids with muscle paralysis or tic <p>Comment about appropriate level of ISV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An ISV in the upper half of the range may be appropriate if the injured person is relatively young, the cosmetic damage is very disfiguring and the adverse psychological reaction is severe. • An ISV at or near the top of the range will be appropriate if the injury is caused by burns that resulted in loss of the entire nose, eyelids or ears. 	
20 Serious facial scarring	<p>Examples of the injury</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Substantial disfigurement and significant adverse psychological reaction • Severe linear scarring • Discoloured hypertrophic (keloid) scarring • Atrophic scarring • Serious contour defects 	11 to 20
21 Moderate facial scarring	<p>Comment</p> <p>Any adverse psychological reaction is small, or having been considerable at the outset, has greatly diminished.</p>	6 to 10

SCHEDULE 4 (continued)

	<p>Examples of the injury</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scarring, the worst effects of which will be reduced by plastic surgery that will leave minor cosmetic damage • Scars crossing lines of election with discoloured, indurated, hypertrophic or atrophic scarring, of moderate severity 	
22 Minor facial scarring	<p>Examples of the injury</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A single scar able to be camouflaged • More than 1 very small scar if the overall effect of the scars is to mar, but not markedly to affect, appearance and adverse psychological reaction is minor • Almost invisible linear scarring, in lines of election, with normal texture and elevation 	0 to 5
PART 4—INJURIES AFFECTING THE SENSES		
<i>Division 1—General comment</i>		
	<p>General comment for items 23 to 33</p> <p>Injuries mentioned in this part are commonly symptoms of brain or nervous system injury.</p>	

SCHEDULE 4 (continued)

<i>Division 2—Injuries affecting the eyes</i>		
23 Total sight and hearing impairment	<p>Comment</p> <p>The injury ranks with the most devastating injuries.</p> <p>Examples of factors affecting ISV assessment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Degree of insight • Age and life expectancy 	90 to 100
24 Total sight impairment	<p>Examples of factors affecting ISV assessment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Degree of insight • Age and life expectancy 	50 to 80
25 Complete sight impairment in 1 eye with reduced vision in the other eye	<p>Comment about appropriate level of ISV</p> <p>An ISV at or near the top of the range will be appropriate if there is serious risk of further significant deterioration in the remaining eye.</p>	25 to 50

SCHEDULE 4 (continued)

<p>26 Complete sight impairment in 1 eye or total loss of 1 eye</p>	<p>Examples of factors affecting ISV assessment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The extent to which the injured person's activities are adversely affected by the impairment or loss • Associated scarring or cosmetic damage <p>Comment about appropriate level of ISV</p> <p>An ISV at or near the top of the range will be appropriate if there is a minor risk of sympathetic ophthalmia.</p>	<p>26 to 30</p>
<p>27 Serious eye injury</p>	<p>Examples of the injury</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A serious but incomplete loss of vision in 1 eye without significant risk of loss or reduction of vision in the other eye • An injury causing double vision that is not minor and intermittent 	<p>11 to 25</p>
<p>28 Moderate eye injury</p>	<p>Example of the injury</p> <p>Minor but permanent impairment of vision in one eye, including if there is double vision that is minor and intermittent</p>	<p>6 to 10</p>

SCHEDULE 4 (continued)

<p>29 Minor eye injury</p>	<p>Examples of the injury</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A minor injury, for example, from being struck in the eye, exposed to smoke or other fumes or being splashed by liquids— <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) causing initial pain and temporary interference with vision; and (b) from which the injured person will fully recover within a relatively short time 	<p>0 to 5</p>
<p><i>Division 3—Injuries affecting the ears</i></p>		
	<p>Comment for items 30 to 33</p> <p>The injuries commonly, but not always, involve hearing loss. If the injury is to a single ear, the binaural loss must be assessed.</p> <p>Examples of factors affecting ISV assessment for item 30 to 33 injuries</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Whether the injury has an immediate effect, allowing the injured person no opportunity to adapt, or whether it occurred over a period of time, for example, from exposure to noise • Whether the injury was suffered at an early age so that it has affected or will affect speech 	

SCHEDULE 4 (continued)

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Whether the injury will affect balance • The extent to which former activities will be affected • Presence of tinnitus 	
30 Extreme ear injury	<p>Definition of injury</p> <p>The injury involves a binaural hearing loss of at least 80%.</p> <p>Additional examples of factors affecting ISV assessment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Associated problems, for example, severe tinnitus, moderate vertigo, a moderate vestibular disturbance or headaches • Availability of hearing aids or other devices that may reduce the hearing loss <p>Comment about appropriate level of ISV</p> <p>An ISV at or near the top of the range will be appropriate if the injury happened at an early age so as to prevent or to seriously affect the development of normal speech.</p>	36 to 55
31 Serious ear injury	<p>Definition of injury</p> <p>The injury involves—</p> <p>(a) a binaural hearing loss of at least 50% but less than 80%; or</p>	26 to 35

SCHEDULE 4 (continued)

	<p>(b) severe permanent vestibular disturbance.</p> <p>Comment about appropriate level of ISV</p> <p>An ISV in the lower half of the range will be appropriate if there is no speech impairment or tinnitus.</p> <p>An ISV in the upper half of the range will be appropriate if there is speech impairment and tinnitus.</p>	
32 Moderate ear injury	<p>Definition of injury</p> <p>The injury involves—</p> <p>(a) a binaural hearing loss of at least 20% but less than 50%; or</p> <p>(b) significant permanent vestibular disturbance.</p> <p>Comment about appropriate level of ISV</p> <p>An ISV at or near the top of the range will be appropriate if there are problems associated with the injury, for example, severe tinnitus, moderate vertigo, a moderate vestibular disturbance or headaches.</p>	11 to 25
33 Minor ear injury	<p>Definition of injury</p> <p>The injury involves a binaural hearing loss of less than 20%.</p>	

SCHEDULE 4 (continued)

	<p>Comment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This item covers the bulk of hearing impairment cases. • The injury is not to be judged simply by the degree of hearing loss. • There will often be a degree of tinnitus present. • There may also be minor vertigo or a minor vestibular disturbance causing loss of balance. • A vestibular disturbance may increase the level of ISV. 	
33.1	<i>Moderate tinnitus or hearing loss, or both</i>	6 to 10
33.2	<i>Mild tinnitus with some hearing loss</i>	4 to 5
33.3	<i>Slight or occasional tinnitus with slight hearing loss or an occasional vestibular disturbance, or both</i>	0 to 3
<i>Division 4—Impairment of taste or smell</i>		
34 Total loss of taste or smell, or both	<p>Comment about appropriate level of ISV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An ISV at or near the bottom of the range will be appropriate if there will be a total loss of either taste or smell. 	6 to 9

SCHEDULE 4 (continued)

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> An ISV at or near the top of the range will be appropriate if there will be a total loss of both taste and smell. 	
35 Partial loss of smell or taste, or both	<p>Comment about appropriate level of ISV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> An ISV at or near the bottom of the range will be appropriate if there will be a partial loss of either taste or smell. An ISV at or near the top of the range will be appropriate if there will be a partial loss of both taste and smell. 	0 to 5
PART 5—INJURIES TO INTERNAL ORGANS		
<i>Division 1—Chest injuries</i>		
	<p>Example of factor affecting ISV assessment for items 36 to 39</p> <p>The level of any reduction in the capacity for employment and enjoyment of life</p>	
36 Extreme chest injury	<p>Comment</p> <p>The injury will involve severe traumatic injury to the chest, or a large majority of the organs in the chest cavity, causing a high level of disability and ongoing medical problems.</p>	46 to 65

SCHEDULE 4 (continued)

	<p>Comment about appropriate level of ISV</p> <p>An ISV at or near the top of the range will be appropriate if there will be total removal of 1 lung or serious heart damage, or both, with serious and prolonged pain and suffering and significant permanent scarring.</p>	
<p>37 Serious chest injury</p>	<p>Comment</p> <p>The injury will involve serious traumatic injury to the chest or organs in the chest cavity, resulting in serious disability and ongoing medical problems.</p> <p>Examples of the injury</p> <p>A trauma to 1 or more of the following, causing permanent damage, physical disability and impairment of function—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the chest • the heart • a lung or lungs <p>Comment about appropriate level of ISV</p> <p>An ISV at or near the top of the range will be appropriate if the injured person will recover to the extent that there is whole person impairment for the injury of or nearly 40%.</p>	<p>21 to 45</p>

SCHEDULE 4 (continued)

<p>38 Moderate chest injury</p>	<p>Examples of the injury</p> <p>An injury to the chest, a lung or lungs, or both, causing some ongoing disability</p> <p>Comment about appropriate level of ISV</p> <p>An ISV at or near the bottom of the range will be appropriate if there will be the loss of a mammary gland without significant adverse psychological reaction.</p>	<p>11 to 20</p>
<p>39 Minor chest injury</p>	<p>Examples of the injury</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A relatively simple injury, for example, a single penetrating wound, causing some tissue damage but no significant long-term effect on lung function • Lung damage caused by the inhalation of toxic fumes or smoke that will not significantly and permanently interfere with lung function • An injury leading to a collapsed lung, from which the injured person will make a full uncomplicated recovery • A rib or sternum fracture causing serious pain and disability for weeks, without internal organ damage and permanent disability 	<p>0 to 10</p>

SCHEDULE 4 (continued)

	<p>Comment about appropriate level of ISV</p> <p>An ISV at or near the bottom of the range will be appropriate if there is a soft tissue injury, with full recovery within a couple of weeks.</p>	
<i>Division 2—Lung injury other than asthma</i>		
	<p>General comment for items 40 to 43</p> <p>The level of an ISV for lung disease often reflects the fact that the disease is worsening and there is a risk of the development of secondary medical consequences.</p> <p>Examples of factors affecting ISV assessment for items 40 to 43</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A history of smoking tobacco will reduce the level of ISV • Adverse psychological reaction may increase the level of ISV 	
40 Extreme lung injury	<p>Examples of the injury</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Diagnosed lung cancer • Lung disease involving serious disability causing severe pain and dramatic impairment of function and quality of life • A recurrent pulmonary embolism resulting in failure of the right side of the heart requiring a lung transplant, heart transplant or both 	46 to 65

SCHEDULE 4 (continued)

	<p>Additional examples of factors affecting ISV assessment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Age • Likelihood of progressive worsening • Duration and intensity of pain and suffering 	
41 Serious lung injury		
41.1	<p><i>Serious lung injury if progressive worsening of lung function</i></p> <p>Example of item 41.1</p> <p>Lung disease, for example, emphysema, causing—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • significantly reduced and worsening lung function • prolonged and frequent coughing • disturbance of sleep • restriction of physical activity, employment and enjoyment of life <p>Additional example of factor affecting ISV assessment for item 41.1</p> <p>The possibility of lung cancer developing may increase the level of ISV</p>	25 to 45

SCHEDULE 4 (continued)

41.2	<p><i>Serious lung injury if no progressive worsening of lung function</i></p> <p>Examples of item 41.2</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lung disease causing breathing difficulties, short of disabling breathlessness, requiring frequent use of an inhaler • Lung disease causing a significant effect on employment and social life, including inability to tolerate a smoky environment, with an uncertain prognosis. • A recurrent pulmonary embolism resulting in cor pulmonale and pulmonary hypertension 	11 to 24
42 Moderate lung injury	<p>Examples of the injury</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bronchitis that does not cause serious symptoms, with little or no serious or permanent effect on employment or social life • A pulmonary embolism requiring anticoagulant therapy for at least 1 year and pulmonary endarterectomy 	6 to 10
43 Minor lung injury	<p>Examples of the injury</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lung disease causing slight breathlessness, with— 	0 to 5

SCHEDULE 4 (continued)

	<p>(a) no effect on employment; and</p> <p>(b) the likelihood of substantial and permanent recovery within a few years after the injury is caused</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A pulmonary embolism requiring anticoagulant therapy for less than 1 year <p>Comment about appropriate level of ISV</p> <p>An ISV at or near the bottom of the range will be appropriate if there is lung disease causing temporary aggravation of bronchitis, or other chest problems, that will resolve within a few months.</p>	
<i>Division 3—Asthma</i>		
44 Extreme asthma	<p>Comment</p> <p>The most serious cases may confine a person to the home and destroy capacity for employment.</p> <p>Example of the injury</p> <p>Severe and permanent disabling asthma causing—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • prolonged and frequent coughing • disturbance of sleep • severe restriction of physical activity and enjoyment of life • gross reduction of capacity for employment 	31 to 55

SCHEDULE 4 (continued)

<p>45 Severe asthma</p>	<p>Example of the injury</p> <p>Chronic asthma, with a poor prognosis, causing—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • breathing difficulties • the need to sometimes use an inhaler • significantly reduced capacity for employment 	<p>11 to 30</p>
<p>46 Moderate asthma</p>	<p>Example of the injury</p> <p>Asthma, with symptoms that include bronchitis and wheezing, affecting employment or social life</p>	<p>6 to 10</p>
<p>47 Minor asthma</p>	<p>Example of the injury</p> <p>Asthma with minor symptoms that has no affect on employment or social life</p> <p>Comment about appropriate level of ISV</p> <p>An ISV at or near the bottom of the range will be appropriate if there is asthma treated by a general practitioner that will resolve within 1 year after the injury is caused.</p>	<p>0 to 5</p>
<p><i>Division 4—Injuries to male reproductive system</i></p>		
	<p>General comment for items 48 to 51</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This division applies to injuries caused by physical trauma rather than as a secondary result of a mental disorder. 	

SCHEDULE 4 (continued)

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For a mental disorder that causes loss of reproductive system function, see part 2 (Mental disorders). • Sterility is usually either— <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) caused by surgery, chemicals or disease; or (b) caused by a traumatic injury that is often aggravated by scarring. <p>Examples of factors affecting ISV assessment for items 48 to 51</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adverse psychological reaction • Effect on social and domestic life 	
<p>48 Impotence and sterility</p>	<p>Additional examples of factors affecting ISV assessment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Age • Whether the injured person has children • Whether the injured person intended to have children or more children <p>Comment about appropriate level of ISV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An ISV at or near the bottom of the range will be appropriate if the sterility has little impact. 	5 to 37

SCHEDULE 4 (continued)

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An ISV in the lower half of the range will be appropriate if an injured person with children may have intended to have more children and has uncomplicated sterility, without impotence or any aggravating features. • An ISV in the upper half of the range will be appropriate if a young injured person without children has uncomplicated sterility, without impotence or any aggravating features. • An ISV at or near the middle of the range will be appropriate if a middle-aged injured person with children has sterility and permanent impotence. • An ISV at or near the top of the range will be appropriate if a young injured person has total impotence and loss of sexual function and sterility. 	
<p>49 Loss of part or all of penis</p>	<p>Additional examples of factors affecting ISV assessment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extent of the penis remaining • Availability of a prosthesis • Extent to which sexual activity will be possible 	5 to 25

SCHEDULE 4 (continued)

<p>50 Loss of both testicles</p>	<p>Comment See item 48 because sterility results.</p> <p>Additional example of factor affecting ISV assessment Level of any pain or residual scarring</p>	
<p>51 Loss of 1 testicle</p>	<p>Additional example of factors affecting ISV assessment Age, cosmetic damage or scarring</p> <p>Comment about appropriate level of ISV An ISV at or near the bottom of the range will be appropriate if the injury does not reduce reproductive capacity.</p>	2 to 10
<p><i>Division 5—Injuries to female reproductive system</i></p>		
	<p>General comment for items 52 to 54</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This division applies to injuries caused by physical trauma rather than as a secondary result of a mental disorder. • For a mental disorder that causes loss of reproductive system function, see part 2 (Mental disorders). <p>Examples of factors affecting ISV assessment for items 52 to 54</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extent of any physical trauma 	

SCHEDULE 4 (continued)

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Whether the injured person has children • Whether the injured person intended to have children or more children • Age • Scarring • Depression or adverse psychological reaction • Effect on social and domestic life 	
52 Infertility		
52.1	<p><i>Infertility causing severe effects</i></p> <p>Example of item 52.1</p> <p>Infertility with severe depression, anxiety and pain</p>	16 to 35
52.2	<p><i>Infertility causing moderate effects</i></p> <p>Example of item 52.2</p> <p>Infertility without any medical complication if the injured person has a child or children</p> <p>Comment about appropriate level of ISV for item 52.2</p> <p>An ISV at or near the top of the range will be appropriate if there is significant adverse psychological reaction.</p>	9 to 15
52.3	<p><i>Infertility causing minor effects</i></p> <p>Example of item 52.3</p> <p>Infertility if—</p>	0 to 8

SCHEDULE 4 (continued)

	<p>(a) the injured person was unlikely to have had children, for example, because of age; and</p> <p>(b) there is little or no adverse psychological reaction</p>	
53 Any other injury to the female reproductive system		
53.1	<i>Post-menopausal hysterectomy</i>	5 to 15
53.2	<p><i>Female impotence</i></p> <p>Comment for item 53.2</p> <p>The injury may be correctable by surgery.</p> <p>Additional examples of factors affecting ISV assessment for item 53.2</p> <p>The level of sexual function or the extent of any corrective surgery</p>	5 to 15
53.3	<p><i>An injury causing an inability to give birth by normal vaginal delivery, for example, because of pelvic ring disruption or deformity</i></p> <p>Comment for item 53.3</p> <p>The injury may be correctable by surgery.</p>	4 to 15

SCHEDULE 4 (continued)

53.4	<p><i>Injury to female genitalia or reproductive organs, or both</i></p> <p>Comment about appropriate level of ISV for item 53.4</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An ISV at or near the bottom of the range will be appropriate if there is a laceration or tear with good repair. • An ISV at or near the middle of the range will be appropriate if the injury causes development of a prolapse or fistula. • An ISV at or near the top of the range will be appropriate if the injury causes the early onset of menopause or irregular hormonal activity. 	3 to 25
53.5	<p><i>Reduced fertility, caused by, for example, trauma to ovaries or fallopian tubes</i></p> <p>Comment about appropriate level of ISV for item 53.5</p> <p>An ISV in the lower half of the range will be appropriate if the injury is caused by a delay in diagnosis of an ectopic pregnancy.</p>	3 to 8

SCHEDULE 4 (continued)

54 Failed sterilisation leading to unwanted pregnancy		
54.1	<p><i>If no child is born and there is no serious adverse psychological reaction</i></p> <p>Comment for item 54.1</p> <p>For a mental disorder, see part 2 (Mental disorders).</p>	3 to 10
54.2	<p><i>If a child is born</i></p> <p>Comment about appropriate level of ISV for item 54.2</p> <p>An ISV at or near the top of the range will be appropriate if there is a difficult pregnancy or birth, or both, followed by medical problems, for example, post-natal depression.</p>	15 to 25
<i>Division 6—Injuries to digestive system</i>		
<i>Subdivision 1—Injury caused by trauma</i>		
55 Extreme injury to the digestive system caused by trauma	<p>Example of the injury</p> <p>Severe permanent damage to the digestive system, with ongoing debilitating pain and discomfort, diarrhoea, nausea and vomiting that—</p> <p>(a) are not controllable by drugs; and</p> <p>(b) result in a weight loss of at least 20%</p>	19 to 40

SCHEDULE 4 (continued)

	<i>Note—</i> “digestive system” is defined in schedule 7 (Dictionary).	
56 Serious injury to the digestive system caused by trauma	Example of the injury A serious non-penetrating injury causing long-term complications aggravated by physical strain	11 to 18
57 Moderate injury to the digestive system caused by trauma	Example of the injury A relatively simple injury, for example, a simple penetrating stab wound, causing some permanent tissue damage, but with no significant long-term effect on digestive function	6 to 10
58 Minor injury to the digestive system caused by trauma	Example of the injury A soft tissue injury to the abdomen wall, for example, a laceration or serious seat-belt pressure bruising, to the abdomen or flank, or both	0 to 5

SCHEDULE 4 (continued)

<i>Subdivision 2—Injury not caused by trauma</i>		
	<p>General comment for items 59 to 62</p> <p>There is a marked difference between those comparatively rare cases having a long-term or even permanent effect on quality of life and cases in which the only ongoing symptom is an allergy, for example, to specific foods, that may cause short-term illness.</p>	
<p>59 Extreme injury to the digestive system not caused by trauma</p>	<p>Example of the injury</p> <p>Severe toxicosis—</p> <p>(a) causing serious acute pain, vomiting, diarrhoea and fever, requiring hospitalisation for days or weeks; and</p> <p>(b) also causing 1 or more of the following—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ongoing incontinence • haemorrhoids • irritable bowel syndrome; and <p>(c) having a significant impact on the capacity for employment and enjoyment of life</p>	13 to 35

SCHEDULE 4 (continued)

	<p>Comment about appropriate level of ISV</p> <p>An ISV in the lower half of the range will be appropriate if the injury causes a chronic infection, that requires prolonged hospitalisation, that will not resolve after antibiotic treatment for 1 year.</p>	
<p>60 Serious injury to the digestive system not caused by trauma</p>	<p>Examples of the injury</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Serious but short-term food poisoning causing diarrhoea and vomiting— <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) diminishing over 2 to 4 weeks; and (b) with some remaining discomfort and disturbance of bowel function and impact on sex life and enjoyment of food, over a few years • Constant abdominal pain, causing significant discomfort, for up to 18 months caused by a delay in diagnosis of an injury to the digestive system 	<p>6 to 12</p>

SCHEDULE 4 (continued)

	<p>Comment about appropriate level of ISV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An ISV at or near the top of the range will be appropriate if there is an adverse response to the administration of a drug that— <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) requires admission to an intensive care unit; and (b) does not cause any permanent impairment; and (c) causes the need for ongoing drug therapy for life. • An ISV in the upper half of the range will be appropriate if a chronic infection— <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) requires prolonged hospitalisation and additional treatment; and (b) will be resolved by antibiotic treatment within 1 year. • An ISV at or near the bottom of the range will be appropriate if there is an adverse response to the administration of a drug that— <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) requires admission to an intensive care unit; and (b) does not cause any permanent impairment; and 	
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SCHEDULE 4 (continued)

	(c) does not cause the need for ongoing drug therapy for life.	
61 Moderate injury to the digestive system not caused by trauma	<p>Examples of the injury</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Food poisoning— <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) causing significant discomfort, stomach cramps, change of bowel function and fatigue; and (b) requiring hospitalisation for days; and (c) with symptoms lasting a few weeks; and (d) from which the injured person will fully recover within 1 or 2 years • An infection that is resolved by antibiotic treatment, with or without additional treatment in hospital, within 3 months after the injury is caused • An adverse response to the administration of a drug, causing any of the following continuing over a period of more than 7 days, and requiring hospitalisation— <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) vomiting; (b) shortness of breath; 	3 to 5

SCHEDULE 4 (continued)

	(c) hypertension; (d) skin irritation	
62 Minor injury to the digestive system not caused by trauma	<p>Examples of the injury</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disabling pain, cramps and diarrhoea, ongoing for days or weeks • A localised infection, requiring antibiotic treatment, that heals within 6 weeks after the start of treatment • An adverse response to the administration of a drug, causing any of the following continuing over a period of not more than 7 days, and not requiring hospitalisation— <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) vomiting; (b) shortness of breath; (c) hypertension; (d) skin irritation • Intermittent abdominal pain for up to 6 months caused by a delay in diagnosis of an injury to the digestive system 	0 to 2
<i>Division 7—Kidney injuries</i>		
63 Extreme injury to kidneys		
63.1	<i>Loss of both kidneys</i>	56 to 75
63.2	Serious damage to both kidneys, requiring renal dialysis	41 to 55

SCHEDULE 4 (continued)

63.3	Serious damage to both kidneys, requiring peritoneal dialysis	31 to 40
64 Serious injury to kidneys	<p>Example of the injury Loss of 1 kidney if there is severe damage to, and a risk of loss of function of, the other kidney</p> <p>Comment about appropriate level of ISV The higher the risk of loss of function of the other kidney, the higher the ISV.</p>	19 to 30
65 Moderate injury to kidneys	<p>Example of the injury Loss of 1 kidney, with no damage to the other kidney</p>	11 to 18
66 Minor injury to kidneys	<p>Example of the injury A laceration or contusion to 1 or both kidneys</p>	0 to 10
<i>Division 8—Liver injuries</i>		
67 Extreme injury to liver	<p>Example of the injury Loss, or injury causing effective loss, of liver function, requiring constant substitutional therapy</p>	51 to 70

SCHEDULE 4 (continued)

68 Serious injury to liver	Example of the injury Serious damage causing loss of over 30% of the tissue of the liver, but with some functional capacity of the liver remaining	36 to 50
69 Moderate injury to liver	Example of the injury A laceration or contusion to the liver, with a moderate effect on liver function	16 to 35
70 Minor injury to liver	Example of the injury A laceration or contusion to the liver, with a minor effect on liver function	3 to 15
<i>Division 9—Bowel injuries</i>		
	Examples of factors affecting ISV assessment for items 71 to 74 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Age • Risk of ongoing bowel problems, complications or symptoms • Need for future surgery 	
71 Extreme bowel injury	Example of the injury An injury causing a total loss of natural bowel function and dependence on colostomy	41 to 60

SCHEDULE 4 (continued)

<p>72 Serious bowel injury</p>	<p>Example of the injury</p> <p>A serious abdominal injury causing either or both of the following—</p> <p>(a) impairment of bowel function (which often requires permanent or long term colostomy, leaving disfiguring scars);</p> <p>(b) restrictions on employment and diet</p>	<p>19 to 40</p>
<p>73 Moderate bowel injury</p>	<p>Example of the injury</p> <p>An injury causing some permanent bowel damage, but with an eventual return to natural bowel function and control after a temporary colostomy</p>	<p>7 to 18</p>
<p>74 Minor bowel injury</p>	<p>Example of the injury</p> <p>An injury causing tears to the bowel, with minimal ongoing bowel problems</p>	<p>3 to 6</p>
<p><i>Division 10—Bladder, prostate or ureter injuries</i></p>		
	<p>Examples of factors affecting ISV assessment for items 75 to 78</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Age • Risk of ongoing bladder, prostate or ureter problems, complications or symptoms • Need for future surgery 	

SCHEDULE 4 (continued)

<p>75 Extreme bladder, prostate or ureter injury</p>	<p>Example of the injury An injury causing a complete loss of bladder function and control, with permanent dependence on urostomy</p>	<p>40 to 60</p>
<p>76 Serious bladder, prostate or ureter injury</p>	<p>Example of the injury An injury causing serious impairment of bladder control, with some incontinence</p> <p>Comment about appropriate level of ISV An ISV in the upper half of the range will be appropriate if there is serious ongoing pain.</p>	<p>19 to 39</p>
<p>77 Moderate bladder, prostate or ureter injury</p>	<p>Example of the injury An injury causing continued impairment of bladder control, with minimal incontinence and minimal pain</p>	<p>7 to 18</p>

SCHEDULE 4 (continued)

<p>78 Minor bladder, prostate or ureter injury</p>	<p>Example of the injury</p> <p>A bladder injury, from which the injured person will fully recover, with some relatively long-term interference with natural bladder function</p>	<p>3 to 6</p>
<p><i>Division 11—Spleen, gall bladder or pancreas injuries</i></p>		
<p>79 Loss, or effective loss, of pancreas</p>	<p>Example of factor affecting ISV assessment</p> <p>The extent of any ongoing risk of internal infection and disorders because of—</p> <p>(a) damage to the immune system; or</p> <p>(b) insulin dependent diabetes</p>	<p>10 to 35</p>
<p>80 Loss of spleen or gall bladder (complicated)</p>	<p>Example of the injury</p> <p>Loss of spleen or gall bladder if there will be a risk, that is not minor, of ongoing internal infection and disorders caused by the loss</p>	<p>8 to 20</p>

SCHEDULE 4 (continued)

	<p>Comment about appropriate level of ISV</p> <p>An ISV in the lower half of the range will be appropriate if the injury involves removal of the gall bladder resulting in a bile duct leak.</p>	
81 Loss of spleen or gall bladder (uncomplicated)	<p>Example of the injury</p> <p>Loss of spleen or gall bladder if there is little or no risk of ongoing infection, and disorders, caused by the loss</p>	0 to 7
<i>Division 12—Hernia injuries</i>		
82 Severe hernia	<p>Example of the injury</p> <p>A hernia if after repair there is either or both—</p> <p>(a) ongoing pain; or</p> <p>(b) a restriction on physical activities, sport or employment</p>	11 to 20
83 Moderate hernia	<p>Example of the injury</p> <p>A hernia that after repair has some real risk of recurring in the short term</p>	6 to 10
84 Minor hernia	<p>Example of the injury</p> <p>An uncomplicated indirect inguinal hernia, whether or not repaired</p>	0 to 5

SCHEDULE 4 (continued)

PART 6—ORTHOPAEDIC INJURIES*Division 1—Cervical spine injuries*

	<p>General comment for items 85 to 89</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This division does not apply to the following injuries (which are dealt with in items 1 to 3)— <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • quadriplegia • paraplegia • hemiplegia or severe paralysis of more than 1 limb. • Cervical spine injuries, other than those dealt with in items 1 to 3, range from cases of very severe disability to cases of a minor strain, with no time off work and symptoms only suffered for 2 or 3 weeks. • Symptoms associated with nerve root compression or damage can not be taken into account in assessing an ISV under item 85, 86 or 87 unless objective signs are present of nerve root compression or damage, for example— <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CT or MRI scans or other radiological evidence • muscle wasting • clinical findings of pain, motor weakness and loss of sensation. 	
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SCHEDULE 4 (continued)

<p>85 Extreme cervical spine injury</p>	<p>Comment</p> <p>These are the most severe injuries that do not involve paralysis, but cause gross limitation of movement and serious interference with performance of daily activities.</p> <p>The injury will involve significant upper extremity impairment and may require the use of an adaptive device or prosthesis.</p> <p>Examples of the injury</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A total neurological loss at a single level • A severe multilevel neurological dysfunction • Structural compromise of the spinal canal with extreme upper extremity motor and sensory impairments without lower extremity impairment • An injury of the peripheral nervous system causing seriously impaired use of 1 or more limbs or extreme dysaesthesia of 1 or more limbs <p>Comment about appropriate level of ISV</p> <p>An ISV at or near the top of the range will be appropriate if there is a severe cervical spine injury with significant nerve root damage causing serious sensory or motor loss or paralysis.</p>	<p>41 to 75</p>
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SCHEDULE 4 (continued)

86 Serious cervical spine injury	<p>Comment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The injury will cause serious upper extremity impairment or serious permanent impairment of the cervical spine. • The injury involves— <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) a change of motion segment integrity; or (b) bilateral or multilevel nerve root compression or damage. <p>Examples of the injury</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loss of motion in a motion segment because of a surgical or post-traumatic fusion • A fracture involving more than 25% compression of 1 vertebral body • An injury showing objective signs of nerve root damage after surgery <p>Comment about appropriate level of ISV</p> <p>An ISV at or near the top of the range will be appropriate only if there is whole person impairment for the injury of more than 25%.</p>	16 to 40
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SCHEDULE 4 (continued)

<p>87 Moderate cervical spine or lumbar spine injury—fracture, disc prolapse or nerve root compression or damage</p>	<p>Comment about appropriate level of ISV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An ISV of between 10 and 15 will be appropriate if there is a disc prolapse for which there is radiological evidence at an anatomically correct level for the injury or pain alleged. • An ISV of between 10 and 15 will be also be appropriate if— <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) there is nerve root damage for which there is radiological evidence; and (b) there are symptoms of pain and 3 or more objective signs, that are anatomically localised to an appropriate spinal nerve root distribution, of an impairment that is any of the following— <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) sensory loss; (ii) loss of muscle strength; (iii) loss of reflexes; (iv) unilateral atrophy; and 	<p>10 to 15</p>
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SCHEDULE 4 (continued)

	<p>(c) the impairment has not improved after non-operative treatment.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> An ISV of between 10 and 15 will be also be appropriate if there is a fracture of a vertebral body, without dislocation, that has healed without loss of structural integrity or ongoing nerve root damage. 	
88 Moderate cervical spine injury—soft tissue injury	<p>Comment</p> <p>The injury will cause moderate permanent impairment, for which there is objective evidence, of the cervical spine.</p> <p>Comment about appropriate level of ISV</p> <p>An ISV of not more than 10 will be appropriate if there is whole person impairment of 8% caused by a soft tissue injury for which there is no radiological evidence.</p>	5 to 10
89 Minor cervical spine injury	<p>Comment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Injuries within this item include a whiplash injury with no ongoing symptoms, other than symptoms that are merely a nuisance, remaining more than 18 months after the injury is caused. 	0 to 4

SCHEDULE 4 (continued)

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There will be no objective signs of neurological impairment. <p>Example of the injury</p> <p>A soft tissue or whiplash injury if symptoms are minor and the injured person recovers, or is expected to recover, from the injury to a level where the injury is merely a nuisance within 18 months after the injury is caused</p> <p>Comment about appropriate level of ISV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An ISV at or near the bottom of the range will be appropriate if the injury will resolve without any ongoing symptoms within months after the injury is caused. • An ISV at or near the top of the range will be appropriate if the injury, despite improvement, causes headaches and some ongoing pain. 	
<i>Division 2—Thoracic spine or lumbar spine injuries</i>		
	<p>General comment for items 90 to 94</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This division does not apply to the following injuries (which are dealt with in items 1 to 3)— <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • quadriplegia • paraplegia 	

SCHEDULE 4 (continued)

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • hemiplegia or severe paralysis of more than 1 limb. • Thoracic or lumbar spine injuries, other than those dealt with in items 1 to 3, range from cases of very severe disability to cases of a minor strain, with no time off work and symptoms suffered only for 2 or 3 weeks. • Symptoms associated with nerve root compression or damage can not be taken into account in assessing an ISV under item 90, 91 or 92 unless objective signs are present of nerve root compression or damage, for example— <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CT or MRI scans or other radiological evidence • muscle wasting • clinical findings of pain, motor weakness and loss of sensation. 	
<p>90 Extreme thoracic or lumbar spine injury</p>	<p>Comment</p> <p>These are the most severe injuries that do not involve paralysis, but cause gross limitation of movement and serious interference with performance of daily activities.</p>	<p>36 to 60</p>

SCHEDULE 4 (continued)

	<p>Example of the injury</p> <p>A fracture involving compression of a thoracic or lumbar vertebral body of more than 50%, with neurological impairment</p> <p>Comment about appropriate level of ISV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An ISV at or near the bottom of the range will be appropriate if there is whole person impairment for the injury of 25%. • An ISV at or near the top of the range will be appropriate only if there is whole person impairment for the injury of at least 45%. 	
<p>91 Serious thoracic or lumbar spine injury</p>	<p>Comment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The injury will cause serious permanent impairment in the thoracic or lumbar spine. • The injury involves— <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) bilateral or multilevel nerve root damage; or (b) a change in motion segment integrity, for example, because of surgery. <p>Example of the injury</p> <p>A fracture involving at least 25% compression of 1 thoracic or lumbar vertebral body</p>	<p>16 to 35</p>

SCHEDULE 4 (continued)

	<p>Comment about appropriate level of ISV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An ISV at or near the bottom of the range will be appropriate if— <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) the injured person has had surgery and symptoms persist; or (b) there is 25% compression of 1 vertebral body. • An ISV of about 26 will be appropriate if there is a 25% to 50% compression of a vertebral body, with ongoing pain, significant instability and objective signs of significant residual nerve root damage. • An ISV at or near the top of the range will be appropriate if the injured person has had a fusion, of vertebral bodies, that has failed— <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) leaving objective signs of significant residual nerve root damage and ongoing pain, affecting 1 side of the body; and (b) causing whole person impairment of 25%. 	
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SCHEDULE 4 (continued)

<p>92 Moderate thoracic or lumbar spine injury—fracture, disc prolapse or nerve root compression or damage</p>	<p>Comment about appropriate level of ISV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An ISV of between 10 and 15 will be appropriate if there is a disc prolapse for which there is radiological evidence at an anatomically correct level for the injury or pain alleged. • An ISV of between 10 and 15 will be also be appropriate if— <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) there is nerve root damage for which there is radiological evidence; and (b) there are symptoms of pain and 3 or more objective signs, that are anatomically localised to an appropriate spinal nerve root distribution, of an impairment that is any of the following— <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) sensory loss; (ii) loss of muscle strength; (iii) loss of reflexes; (iv) unilateral atrophy; and 	<p>10 to 15</p>
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SCHEDULE 4 (continued)

	<p>(c) the impairment has not improved after non-operative treatment.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> An ISV of between 10 and 15 will be also be appropriate if there is a fracture of a vertebral body, without dislocation, that has healed without loss of structural integrity or ongoing nerve root damage. 	
93 Moderate thoracic or lumbar spine injury—soft tissue injury	<p>Comment</p> <p>The injury will cause moderate permanent impairment, for which there is objective evidence, of the thoracic or lumbar spine.</p> <p>Comment about appropriate level of ISV</p> <p>An ISV of not more than 10 will be appropriate if there is whole person impairment of 8% caused by a soft tissue injury for which there is no radiological evidence.</p>	5 to 10
94 Minor thoracic or lumbar spine injury	<p>Example of the injury</p> <p>A soft tissue injury of the thoracic or lumbar spine with no—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> significant clinical findings fractures 	0 to 4

SCHEDULE 4 (continued)

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • documented neurological impairment • significant loss of motion segment integrity • other objective signs of impairment relating to the injury <p>Comment about appropriate level of ISV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An ISV at or near the top of the range will be appropriate, whether or not the injured person continues to suffer some ongoing pain, if the injury will substantially reach maximum medical improvement, with only minor symptoms, within about 18 months after the injury is caused. • An ISV at or near the bottom of the range will be appropriate if the injury will resolve without any ongoing symptoms within months after the injury is caused. 	
<i>Division 3—Shoulder injuries</i>		
95 Extreme shoulder injury	<p>Comment</p> <p>These are the most severe traumatic injuries causing gross permanent impairment.</p>	31 to 50

SCHEDULE 4 (continued)

	<p>Examples of the injury</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A severe fracture or dislocation, with secondary medical complications • Joint disruption with poor outcome after surgery • Degloving • Permanent nerve palsies <p>Comment about appropriate level of ISV</p> <p>An ISV in the upper half of the range will be appropriate only if there is whole person impairment for the injury of more than 25%.</p>	
96 Serious shoulder injury	<p>Comment</p> <p>The injury will involve serious trauma to the shoulder causing serious permanent impairment.</p> <p>Examples of the injury</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A crush injury • A serious fracture with secondary arthritis • Nerve palsies from which the injured person will partially recover 	16 to 30
97 Moderate shoulder injury	<p>Examples of the injury</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Traumatic adhesive capsulitis with limitation of movement and discomfort and symptoms persisting or expected to persist for about 2 years 	6 to 15

SCHEDULE 4 (continued)

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Permanent long term soft-tissue disruption, for example, from tendon tears or ligament tears • A fracture, from which the injured person has made a reasonable recovery, requiring open reduction internal fixation (ORIF) • Nerve palsies from which the injured person has made a good recovery 	
98 Minor shoulder injury	<p>Examples of the injury</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Soft-tissue injury with considerable pain but almost full recovery in less than 18 months • Fracture from which the injured person has made an uncomplicated recovery 	0 to 5
<i>Division 4—Amputation of upper limbs</i>		
99 Loss of both upper limbs or loss of 1 arm and extreme injury to the other arm	<p>Comment</p> <p>The effect of the injury is to reduce the injured person to a state of considerable helplessness.</p>	55 to 85

SCHEDULE 4 (continued)

	<p>Examples of factors affecting ISV assessment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Whether the amputations are above or below the elbow (the loss of the elbow joint adds greatly to the disability) • The length of any stump suitable for use with a prosthesis • Severity of any phantom pains <p>Comment about appropriate level of ISV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An ISV of 70 to 85 will be appropriate if— <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) both upper limbs are amputated at the shoulder; or (b) 1 arm is amputated in that way and there is a loss of 60% or more of the use of the other arm. • An ISV of 65 to 80 will be appropriate if— <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) both upper limbs are amputated through the elbow or above the elbow but below the shoulder; or (b) 1 arm is amputated in that way and there is a loss of 57% or more of the use of the other arm. • An ISV of 55 to 70 will be appropriate if— <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) both upper limbs are amputated below the elbow; or 	
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SCHEDULE 4 (continued)

	(b) 1 arm is amputated in that way and there is a loss of 54% or more of the use of the other arm.	
100 Loss of 1 upper limb	<p>Examples of factors affecting ISV assessment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Whether the amputation is above or below the elbow (the loss of the elbow joint adds greatly to the disability) • Whether the amputation was of the dominant arm • The length of any stump suitable for use with a prosthesis • Severity of any phantom pains • Extent of any disability in the other arm 	
100.1	<i>An upper limb amputation at the shoulder</i>	45 to 65
100.2	<p><i>An upper limb amputation through the elbow or above the elbow but below the shoulder</i></p> <p>Comment about appropriate level of ISV for item 100.2</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An ISV at or near the bottom of the range will generally be appropriate if there is an amputation through the elbow. 	35 to 50

SCHEDULE 4 (continued)

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> An ISV at or near the top of the range will be appropriate if there is a short stump because a short stump may create difficulties in the use of a prosthesis. 	
100.3	<p><i>An upper limb amputation below the elbow</i></p> <p>Comment about appropriate level of ISV for item 100.3</p> <p>An ISV at or near the top of the range will be appropriate if there is an amputation through the forearm with residual severe pain in the stump and phantom pains.</p>	30 to 45
<i>Division 5—Elbow injuries</i>		
101 Extreme elbow injury	<p>Comment</p> <p>The injury will involve an extremely severe elbow injury, falling short of amputation, leaving little effective use of the elbow joint.</p> <p>Examples of the injury</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whole person impairment for the injury of between 20% and 42% A complex elbow fracture, or dislocation, with secondary complications Joint disruption, with poor outcome after surgery Degloving Permanent nerve palsies 	26 to 50

SCHEDULE 4 (continued)

<p>102 Serious elbow injury</p>	<p>Comment</p> <p>The injury will involve significant disability and require major surgery.</p> <p>Examples of the injury</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A serious fracture with secondary arthritis • A crush injury • Nerve palsies from which the injured person will partially recover 	<p>13 to 25</p>
<p>103 Moderate elbow injury</p>	<p>Comment</p> <p>The injury will cause moderate long-term disability but does not require protracted surgery.</p> <p>Examples of the injury</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Soft tissue disruption, for example, a ligament or tendon tear • A fracture, from which the injured person has made a reasonable recovery, requiring open reduction internal fixation (ORIF) • Nerve palsies from which the injured person has made a good recovery 	<p>6 to 12</p>

SCHEDULE 4 (continued)

<p>104 Minor elbow injury</p>	<p>Comment</p> <p>The injury will cause no permanent damage and no permanent impairment of function.</p> <p>Examples of the injury</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A fracture with an uncomplicated recovery • A soft-tissue injury with pain, minor tennis elbow syndrome or lacerations 	<p>0 to 5</p>
<p><i>Division 6—Wrist injuries</i></p>		
<p>105 Extreme wrist injury</p>	<p>Comment</p> <p>The injury will involve severe fractures, or a dislocation, causing a high level of permanent impairment.</p> <p>Examples of the injury</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A severe fracture or dislocation with secondary medical complications • Joint disruption with poor outcome after surgery • Degloving • Permanent nerve palsies <p>Comment about appropriate level of ISV</p> <p>An ISV at or near the top of the range will be appropriate if there is whole person impairment for the injury of 30% or more.</p>	<p>25 to 40</p>

SCHEDULE 4 (continued)

<p>106 Serious wrist injury</p>	<p>Example of the injury An injury causing significant permanent loss of wrist function, but with some useful movement remaining</p>	16 to 24
<p>107 Moderate wrist injury</p>	<p>Example of the injury A wrist injury that is not serious and causes some permanent disability, for example, some persisting pain and stiffness</p> <p>Comment about appropriate level of ISV An ISV at or near the top of the range will be appropriate if there is whole person impairment for the injury of 12%.</p>	6 to 15
<p>108 Minor wrist injury</p>	<p>Examples of the injury</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A fracture from which the injured person almost fully recovers • A soft-tissue injury, for example, severe bruising 	0 to 5
<i>Division 7—Hand injuries</i>		
	<p>General comment for items 109 to 120 Hands are cosmetically and functionally the most important part of the upper limbs.</p>	

SCHEDULE 4 (continued)

	<p>Comment about appropriate level of ISV for items 109 to 120</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The appropriate ISV for loss of a hand is only a little less than the appropriate ISV for the loss of the relevant arm. • An ISV at or near the top of the range will generally be appropriate if the injury is to the dominant hand. 	
109 Total or effective loss of both hands	<p>Example of the injury A serious injury causing extensive damage to both hands rendering them little more than useless</p> <p>Example of factors affecting ISV assessment The level of residual capacity left in either hand</p>	51 to 75
110 Serious injury to both hands	<p>Comment The injury will involve significant loss of function in both hands, for example, loss of 50% or more of the use of each hand.</p>	40 to 50
111 Total or effective loss of 1 hand	<p>Examples of the injury</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A crushed hand that has been surgically amputated • Traumatic amputation of all fingers and most of the palm 	30 to 45

SCHEDULE 4 (continued)

	<p>Additional comment about appropriate level of ISV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An ISV at or near the bottom of the range will be appropriate if there is whole person impairment for the injury of 30%. • An ISV at or near the top of the range will be appropriate if the lost or damaged hand was the dominant hand. 	
<p>112 Amputation of the thumb or part of the thumb</p>	<p>Example of factor affecting ISV assessment</p> <p>The level of amputation, for example, at carpo metacarpal (CMC) joint, distal third of the thumb metacarpal (MCP) joint or thumb inter phalangeal (IP) joint</p>	20 to 35
<p>113 Amputation of index and middle finger or ring finger, or all 3</p>	<p>Example of factor affecting ISV assessment</p> <p>The level of the amputation, for example, whether the hand has been rendered of very little use and any remaining grip is exceedingly weak</p>	15 to 30

SCHEDULE 4 (continued)

<p>114 Amputation of individual fingers</p>	<p>Examples of factors affecting ISV assessment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The level of the amputation • Any damage to other fingers short of amputation 	<p>5 to 20</p>
<p>115 Amputation of thumb and all fingers</p>	<p>Comment</p> <p>As the injury will cause effective loss of the hand, see item 111.</p>	
<p>116 Any other finger or thumb injury</p>	<p>Comment</p> <p>The injury to some extent resembles item 112 to 114 injuries because of the reduction in function of the hand.</p> <p>Additional comment about appropriate level of ISV</p> <p>An ISV of not more than 5 will be appropriate if substantial function of the hand remains.</p>	<p>0 to 25</p>
<p>117 Extreme hand injury</p>	<p>Comment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The injury will involve a severe traumatic injury to the hand, that may include amputation of part of the hand, that causes gross disability of the hand. 	<p>31 to 45</p>

SCHEDULE 4 (continued)

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A hand injury causing whole person impairment for the injury of 30% will generally fall within this item. <p>Examples of the injury</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An injury reducing a hand's capacity to 50% or less • An injury involving the amputation of several fingers that are rejoined to the hand leaving it clawed, clumsy and unsightly • An amputation of some fingers and part of the palm causing grossly reduced grip and dexterity and gross disfigurement 	
<p>118 Serious hand injury</p>	<p>Examples of the injury</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A severe crush injury causing significantly impaired function despite surgery • Serious permanent tendon damage <p>Additional comment about appropriate level of ISV</p> <p>An ISV at or near the top of the range will be appropriate if there is whole person impairment for the injury of 20%.</p>	<p>16 to 30</p>

SCHEDULE 4 (continued)

119 Moderate hand injury	<p>Examples of the injury</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A crush injury, penetrating wound or deep laceration, requiring surgery • Moderately serious tendon damage • A hand injury causing whole person impairment of between 5% and 10% 	6 to 15
120 Minor hand injury	<p>Examples of the injury</p> <p>A soft-tissue injury, or an injury that does not require surgery, with nearly full recovery of hand function</p>	0 to 5
<p><i>Division 8—Upper limb injuries, other than injuries mentioned in divisions 3 to 7</i></p>		
121 Extreme upper limb injury	<p>Comment</p> <p>The injury will involve an extremely serious upper limb injury, falling short of amputation, leaving the injured person little better off than if the whole arm had been lost.</p> <p>Examples of the injury</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Serious peripheral nerve damage affecting the brachial plexus 	36 to 65

SCHEDULE 4 (continued)

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A non-union of a fracture, with peripheral nerve damage to the extent that an arm is nearly useless <p>Comment about appropriate level of ISV</p> <p>An ISV at or near the top of the range will be appropriate if there is a serious crush injury that causes whole person impairment for the injury of 55%.</p>	
122 Severe upper limb injury	<p>Example of the injury</p> <p>A serious fracture of 1 or both arms (whether of a humerus, radius or ulna, alone or in combination) if there is significant permanent residual impairment of function</p>	21 to 35
123 Moderate upper limb injury	<p>Examples of the injury</p> <p>A complicated fracture of a humerus, radius or ulna, alone or in combination, requiring open reduction and internal fixation, from which the injured person has recovered or is expected to recover</p> <p>Comment about appropriate level of ISV</p> <p>An ISV at or near the top of the range will be appropriate if there is whole person impairment for the injury of 15%.</p>	6 to 20

SCHEDULE 4 (continued)

<p>124 Minor upper limb injury</p>	<p>Example of the injury</p> <p>An uncomplicated fracture of the radius or ulna, or both, from which the injured person has fully recovered within a short time</p> <p>Comment about appropriate level of ISV</p> <p>An ISV at or near the bottom of the range will be appropriate if there are abrasions and contusions of the arms that resolve.</p>	<p>0 to 5</p>
<p><i>Division 9—Pelvis or hip injuries</i></p>		
	<p>General comment for items 125 to 128</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The most serious injuries to the pelvis or hips can be as devastating as a leg amputation and will have similar ISVs. • However, the appropriate ISV for other injuries to the pelvis or hips will generally be no higher than about 20. <p>Examples of factors affecting ISV assessment for items 125 to 128</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Exceptionally severe specific sequelae will increase the level of ISV • The availability of remedies, for example, a total hip replacement is an important factor in assessing an ISV 	

SCHEDULE 4 (continued)

<p>125 Extreme pelvis or hip injury</p>	<p>Examples of the injury</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An extensive pelvis fracture • Degloving • Permanent nerve palsies • Whole person impairment of over 40% 	<p>46 to 65</p>
<p>126 Serious pelvis or hip injury</p>	<p>Comment</p> <p>There will be substantial residual disability, for example, severe lack of bladder and bowel control, sexual dysfunction, or deformity making the use of 2 canes or crutches routine.</p> <p>Examples of the injury</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A fracture dislocation of the pelvis involving both ischial and pubic rami • Traumatic myositis ossificans with formation of ectopic bone around the hip • A fracture of the acetabulum leading to degenerative changes and leg instability requiring an osteotomy, with the likelihood of future hip replacement surgery <p>Comment about appropriate level of ISV</p> <p>An ISV at or near the bottom of the range will be appropriate for an injury causing whole person impairment for the injury of 20%.</p>	<p>26 to 45</p>

SCHEDULE 4 (continued)

<p>127 Moderate pelvis or hip injury</p>	<p>Examples of the injury</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A significant pelvis or hip injury, with no major permanent disability • A hip fracture requiring a hip replacement <p>Comment about appropriate level of ISV</p> <p>An ISV at or near the top of the range will be appropriate if there is a fracture resulting in a hip replacement that is only partially successful, so that there is a clear risk of the need for revision surgery.</p>	<p>11 to 25</p>
<p>128 Minor pelvis or hips injury</p>	<p>Example of the injury</p> <p>An uncomplicated fracture of 1 or more bones of the pelvis or hips that does not require surgery or cause permanent impairment</p> <p>Comment about appropriate level of ISV</p> <p>An ISV at or near the bottom of the range will be appropriate if there is a soft-tissue injury from which the injured person fully recovers.</p>	<p>0 to 10</p>

SCHEDULE 4 (continued)

<i>Division 10—Amputation of lower limbs</i>		
<i>Subdivision 1—Amputation of both lower limbs</i>		
<p>129 Loss of both lower limbs above or through the knee</p>	<p>Examples of factors affecting ISV assessment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The level of each amputation • Severity of any phantom pains • Pain in the stumps • Extent of any ongoing symptoms <p>Comment about appropriate level of ISV</p> <p>An ISV at or near the top of the range will be appropriate if each amputation is near the hips so neither stump can be used with a prosthesis.</p>	60 to 75
<p>130 Below the knee amputation of both lower limbs</p>	<p>Examples of factors affecting ISV assessment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The level of each amputation • Severity of any phantom pains • Pain in the stumps • Extent of any ongoing symptoms 	50 to 70

SCHEDULE 4 (continued)

	<p>Comment about appropriate level of ISV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An ISV at or near the top of the range will be appropriate if both legs are amputated just below the knee. • Amputations that are lower down than just below the knee will have a lower ISV than amputations just above the knee. 	
<i>Subdivision 2—Amputation of 1 lower limb</i>		
<p>131 Above or through the knee amputation of 1 lower limb</p>	<p>Examples of factors affecting ISV assessment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The level of the amputation • Severity of any phantom pains • Whether there have been problems with a prosthesis, for example, pain and further damage to the stump 	40 to 60
<p>132 Below the knee amputation of 1 lower limb</p>	<p>Examples of factors affecting ISV assessment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The level of the amputation • Severity of any phantom pains • Whether there have been problems with a prosthesis, for example, pain and further damage to the stump 	31 to 55

SCHEDULE 4 (continued)

	<p>Comment about appropriate level of ISV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An ISV at or near the bottom of the range will be appropriate in a straightforward case of a below-knee amputation with no complications. • An ISV at or near the top of the range will be appropriate if there is an amputation at the knee, leaving little or no stump for use with a prosthesis. 	
<i>Division 11—Lower limb injuries, other than injuries mentioned in division 10 or divisions 12 to 15</i>		
133 Extreme lower limb injury	<p>Examples of the injury</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The most severe injuries short of amputation, for example, extensive degloving of the leg, gross shortening of the leg or if a fracture has not united and extensive bone grafting has been done • A lower limb injury causing whole person impairment of 40% 	31 to 55
134 Serious lower limb injury	<p>Comment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Removal of extensive muscle tissue and extensive scarring may have a significant enough impact to fall within this item. 	21 to 30

SCHEDULE 4 (continued)

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An injury to a joint or ligament causing instability, prolonged treatment and a long period of non-weight-bearing may have a significant enough impact to fall within this item, but generally only if those results are combined. <p>Examples of the injury</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A multiple fracture that is expected to take years to heal and has caused serious deformity and limitation of mobility • A lower limb injury causing whole person impairment of 30% 	
<p>135 Moderate lower limb injury</p>	<p>Example of the injury A severe, complicated or multiple fracture</p> <p>Examples of factors affecting ISV assessment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The period of non-weight-bearing • Presence or risk of degenerative change • Imperfect union of a fracture • Muscle wasting • Limited joint movement • Unsightly scarring • Permanently increased vulnerability to future damage 	<p>11 to 20</p>

SCHEDULE 4 (continued)

	<p>Comment about appropriate level of ISV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An ISV at or near the bottom of the range will be appropriate if there is whole person impairment for the injury of 8%. • An ISV at or near the middle of the range will be appropriate if there is a deep vein thrombosis requiring drug therapy for life. 	
<p>136 Minor lower limb injury</p>	<p>Example of the injury</p> <p>A simple fracture of the femur, tibia or fibula, from which the injured person will fully recover</p> <p>Comment about appropriate level of ISV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An ISV at or near the bottom of the range will be appropriate if there is a deep vein thrombosis requiring drug treatment for less than 6 months. • An ISV at or near the bottom of the range will be appropriate if— <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) there are soft-tissue injuries, lacerations, cuts, bruising or contusions, all of which will fully or almost fully recover; and (b) any residual disability will be minor. 	<p>0 to 10</p>

SCHEDULE 4 (continued)

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An ISV at or near the top of the range will be appropriate if there is a deep vein thrombosis requiring drug treatment for at least 1 year. • An ISV at or near the top of the range will be appropriate if the injured person is left with 1 or more of the following disabilities— <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a metal implant • defective gait • a limp • impaired mobility. 	
<i>Division 12—Knee injuries</i>		
	<p>General comment for items 137 to 140</p> <p>The availability of remedies, for example, a total knee replacement is an important factor in assessing an ISV under this division.</p>	
137 Extreme knee injury	<p>Examples of the injury</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A severe knee injury if there is a disruption of the joint, gross ligamentous damage, loss of function after unsuccessful surgery, lengthy treatment and considerable pain • Whole person impairment for the injury of more than 20% 	25 to 40

SCHEDULE 4 (continued)

<p>138 Serious knee injury</p>	<p>Comment</p> <p>The injury may involve—</p> <p>(a) ongoing pain, discomfort, limitation of movement, instability or deformity; and</p> <p>(b) a risk, in the long-term, of degenerative changes caused by damage to the kneecap, muscular wasting or ligamentous or meniscal injury.</p> <p>Example of the injury</p> <p>A leg fracture extending into the knee joint, causing pain that is constant, permanent and limits movement or impairs agility</p>	<p>11 to 24</p>
<p>139 Moderate knee injury</p>	<p>Examples of the injury</p> <p>A dislocation or torn cartilage or meniscus causing ongoing minor instability, wasting and weakness</p> <p>Comment about appropriate level of ISV</p> <p>An ISV at or near the top of the range will be appropriate if there is whole person impairment for the injury of 8%.</p>	<p>6 to 10</p>
<p>140 Minor knee injury</p>	<p>Examples of the injury</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A partial cartilage, meniscal or ligamentous tear 	<p>0 to 5</p>

SCHEDULE 4 (continued)

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A laceration • A twisting or bruising injury 	
<i>Division 13—Ankle injuries</i>		
	<p>Comment about appropriate level of ISV for items 141 to 144</p> <p>The appropriate ISV for the vast majority of ankle injuries is 1 or 2.</p>	
141 Extreme ankle injury	<p>Comment</p> <p>It is unusual for an injury to fall within this item.</p> <p>Examples of the injury</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A transmalleolar fracture of the ankle with extensive soft-tissue damage causing— <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) significant deformity; and (b) a risk that any future injury to the relevant leg may need a below-knee amputation • Whole person impairment for the injury of more than 20% <p>Examples of factors affecting ISV assessment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A failed arthrodesis • Regular disturbance of sleep 	21 to 35
142 Serious ankle injury	<p>Example of the injury</p> <p>An injury requiring a long period of treatment, a long time in plaster or insertion of pins and plates, if there is residual disability that is—</p>	11 to 20

SCHEDULE 4 (continued)

	<p>(a) a significant ankle instability; or</p> <p>(b) a severely limited ability to walk</p> <p>Example of factor affecting ISV assessment</p> <p>Unsightly scarring</p> <p>Additional comment about appropriate level of ISV</p> <p>An ISV at or near the top of the range will be appropriate if there is a severed major tendon controlling foot or ankle movement.</p>	
<p>143 Moderate ankle injury</p>	<p>Examples of the injury</p> <p>A fracture, ligamentous tear or similar injury causing moderate disability, for example—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • difficulty in walking on uneven ground • awkwardness on stairs • irritation from metal plates • residual scarring <p>Additional comment about appropriate level of ISV</p> <p>An ISV at or near the bottom of the range will be appropriate if there is whole person impairment for the injury of 6%.</p>	<p>6 to 10</p>

SCHEDULE 4 (continued)

<p>144 Minor ankle injury</p>	<p>Examples of the injury A sprain, ligamentous or soft tissue injury or minor or undisplaced fracture</p> <p>Examples of factors affecting ISV assessment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Whether the injured person has fully recovery from the injury, and if not, whether there is any tendency for the ankle to give way • Whether there is scarring, aching or discomfort 	<p>0 to 5</p>
<p><i>Division 14—Foot injuries</i></p>		
<p><i>Subdivision 1—Amputations</i></p>		
<p>145 Amputation of both feet</p>	<p>Comment The injury resembles a below the knee amputation of both legs because they have in common the loss of a useful ankle joint.</p> <p>Examples of factors affecting ISV assessment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Severity of any phantom pains • Pain in the stumps • Extent of any ongoing symptoms 	<p>45 to 70</p>

SCHEDULE 4 (continued)

	<p>Comment about appropriate level of ISV</p> <p>An ISV at or near the top of the range will be appropriate if each amputation is near the hindfoot (syne) so the stumps can not be used with a prosthesis.</p>	
146 Amputation of 1 foot	<p>Comment</p> <p>The injury resembles a below the knee leg amputation.</p> <p>Examples of factors affecting ISV assessment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Severity of any phantom pains • Pain in the stump • Extent of any ongoing symptoms <p>Comment about appropriate level of ISV</p> <p>An ISV at or near the top of the range will be appropriate if the amputation is near the hindfoot so the stump can not be used with a prosthesis.</p>	25 to 50
<i>Subdivision 2—Other foot injuries</i>		
147 Extreme foot injury that is not an amputation	<p>Comment</p> <p>There will be permanent and severe pain or very serious permanent disability.</p>	13 to 25

SCHEDULE 4 (continued)

	<p>Example of the injury</p> <p>An unusually severe foot injury causing whole person impairment of 15% or more, for example, a heel fusion or loss of the tibia-calcaneum angle</p>	
148 Serious foot injury	<p>Examples of the injury</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A severe midfoot deformity causing whole person impairment of 8% • A lower level loss of the tibia-calcaneum angle 	9 to 12
149 Moderate foot injury	<p>Example of the injury</p> <p>A displaced metatarsal fracture causing permanent deformity, with ongoing symptoms of minor severity, for example, a limp that do not prevent the injured person engaging in most daily activities</p>	4 to 8
150 Minor foot injury	<p>Examples of the injury</p> <p>A simple metatarsal fracture, ruptured ligament, puncture wound or similar injury</p>	0 to 3

SCHEDULE 4 (continued)

	<p>Comment about appropriate level of ISV</p> <p>An ISV of 2 or less will be appropriate if there is a straightforward foot injury, for example, a fracture, laceration or contusions, from which the injured person will fully recover.</p>	
<i>Division 15—Toe injuries</i>		
151 Extreme toe injury		
151.1	<p><i>Amputation of all toes</i></p> <p>Examples of factors affecting ISV assessment for item 151.1 injury</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Whether the amputation was traumatic or surgical • Extent of the loss of the forefoot • Residual effects on mobility 	8 to 20
151.2	<p><i>Amputation of the great toe</i></p> <p>Examples of factors affecting ISV assessment for item 151.2 injury</p> <p>The level at which the amputation occurs or any ongoing symptoms</p>	6 to 12
152 Serious toe injury	<p>Examples of the injury</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A severe crush injury that needs no or only a partial amputation 	8 to 12

SCHEDULE 4 (continued)

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A bursting wound, or an injury causing severe toe damage, with significant symptoms 	
153 Moderate toe injury	<p>Comment</p> <p>There will be permanent discomfort, pain or sensitive scarring.</p> <p>Examples of the injury</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A moderate injury to the great toe • A crush injury causing multiple fractures of 2 or more toes <p>Comment about appropriate level of ISV</p> <p>An ISV at or near the top of the range will be appropriate if there has been more than 1 unsuccessful operation, or there are persisting stabbing pains, impaired gait or similar effects.</p>	4 to 7
154 Minor toe injury	<p>Examples of the injury</p> <p>A relatively straightforward fracture or soft tissue injury</p> <p>Comment about appropriate level of ISV</p> <p>An ISV of 1 will be appropriate if there is a straightforward fracture of 1 or more toes with complete resolution within a short time.</p>	0 to 3

SCHEDULE 4 (continued)

<i>Division 16—Limb disorders</i>	
	<p>General comment</p> <p>The ISV for a limb disorder must be assessed having regard to the item of this schedule that—</p> <p>(a) relates to the part of the body affected by the disorder; and</p> <p>(b) is for an injury that has a similar level of adverse impact to the disorder.</p> <p>Examples of a limb disorder</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tenosynovitis (inflammation of synovial sheaths of tendons usually resolving with rest over a short period and sometimes leading to ongoing symptoms of loss of grip and dexterity) • Peripheral nerve injury (the constriction of the motor or sensory nerves or thickening of surrounding tissue, for example, carpal tunnel syndrome or sciatica) • Epicondylitis (inflammation around the elbow joint, for example, medially (golfer's elbow) or laterally (tennis elbow)) • Vascular disorders, for example, deep vein thrombosis <p>Examples of factors affecting ISV assessment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Whether the disorder is bilateral or one sided

SCHEDULE 4 (continued)

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The level of pain, swelling, tenderness or crepitus or other symptoms • The capacity to avoid a recurrence of symptoms • The ability to engage in daily activities • The availability and likely benefit of surgery • Whether the disorder is to a dominant or non-dominant limb 	
PART 7—SCARRING TO PARTS OF THE BODY OTHER THAN THE FACE		
	<p>General comment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This part will usually apply to an injury involving skeletal damage only if the skeletal damage is minor. • Many of the physical injuries mentioned in this schedule involve some scarring and this has been taken into account in fixing the range of ISVs for the injuries. • For scarring caused by a burn, see the general comment for part 8 (Burn injuries). 	

SCHEDULE 4 (continued)

<p>155 Scarring to parts of the body other than the face</p>	<p>Comment about appropriate level of ISV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An ISV at or near the bottom of the range will be appropriate if there is a superficial pressure ulcer that heals within 6 weeks after the start of treatment. • An ISV at or near the bottom of the range will be appropriate if surgery causes minor elongation of scarring caused by earlier surgery. • An ISV at or near the bottom of the range will be appropriate if there is a single noticeable scar, or several superficial scars, of 1 or both legs, arms or hands, with some minor cosmetic damage. • An ISV at or near the middle of the range will be appropriate if— <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) there is elongation of scarring caused by a surgical procedure; and (b) there are post-operative complications requiring additional medical treatment for up to 18 months; and 	<p>0 to 25</p>
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SCHEDULE 4 (continued)

	<p>(c) there is maximum medical improvement within 2 years after the injury is caused.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An ISV at or near the middle of the range will be appropriate if there is a chronic pressure ulcer, requiring hospitalisation, that has not healed within 1 year after the injury is caused. • An ISV at or near the top of the range will be appropriate if there is gross permanent scarring over an extensive area or areas of the body, with ongoing pain and other symptoms. <p>Example of factor affecting ISV assessment</p> <p>Location of a scar</p>	
PART 8—BURN INJURIES		
	<p>General comment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The ISV for a burn injury must be assessed having regard to the item of this schedule that— <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) relates to the part of the body affected by the burn injury; and (b) is for an injury that has a similar level of adverse impact to the burn injury. 	

SCHEDULE 4 (continued)

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In burns cases, the ISV for an injury to a part of the body causing functional impairment will generally be at or near the top of the range for an injury to that part of the body. • In serious burns cases, the effects of scarring are more comprehensive and less able to be remedied than scarring from other causes. 	
PART 9—INJURIES AFFECTING HAIR		
156 Extreme injury affecting head hair	<p>Example of the injury Total permanent loss of head hair</p>	11 to 15
157 Serious injury affecting head hair	<p>Example of the injury Damage to head hair, caused by, for example, defective waving or tinting, if—</p> <p>(a) the physical effect of the damage is—</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">(i) dermatitis; or</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">(ii) tingling or burning of the scalp, causing dry, brittle hair that breaks off or falls out, or both; and</p> <p>(b) the physical effect leads to depression, loss of confidence and inhibited social life</p>	4 to 10

SCHEDULE 4 (continued)

	<p>Comment about appropriate level of ISV</p> <p>An ISV in the upper half of the range will be appropriate if—</p> <p>(a) thinning continues and prospects of regrowth are poor; or</p> <p>(b) there is a partial loss of areas of hair and regrowth is slow.</p>	
<p>158 Moderate injury affecting head hair or loss of body hair</p>	<p>Examples of the injury</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hair that has been pulled out leaving bald patches • The same example applies as for item 157 but with fewer or only moderate symptoms <p>Example of factor affecting ISV assessment</p> <p>Length of time before regrowth</p>	0 to 3
PART 10—DERMATITIS		
<p>159 Extreme dermatitis</p>	<p>Examples of the injury</p> <p>Permanent dermatitis having a severe effect on employment and domestic capability, with some mental disorder</p>	11 to 20
<p>160 Serious dermatitis</p>	<p>Example of the injury</p> <p>Dermatitis that—</p>	8 to 10

SCHEDULE 4 (continued)

	<p>(a) lasts for years or indefinitely; and</p> <p>(b) involves cracking and soreness; and</p> <p>(c) affects employment and domestic capability; and</p> <p>(d) causes marked adverse psychological reaction</p>	
161 Moderate dermatitis	<p>Example of the injury</p> <p>Dermatitis lasting for a significant period, but settling with treatment or a change of personal conduct, or both</p>	3 to 7
162 Minor dermatitis	<p>Examples of the injury</p> <p>Itching, skin irritation or a rash, alone or in combination, that resolves with treatment within a few months of the start of treatment</p>	0 to 2

SCHEDULE 5**MATTERS RELEVANT TO PIRS ASSESSMENT BY
MEDICAL EXPERT**

section 6(5)

PART 1—EXPLANATION OF THE PIRS**1 PIRS rates permanent impairment caused by mental disorder**

The PIRS set out in schedule 6 rates permanent impairment caused by a mental disorder.

Note—

PIRS ratings are referred to in schedule 4, part 2.⁷ A PIRS rating is capable of being accepted by a court under schedule 3, section 6⁸ only if it is—

- (a) assessed by a medical expert as required under this schedule and schedule 6; and
- (b) provided to the court in a PIRS report as required under section 12.

2 Areas of functional impairment

(1) The PIRS consists of 6 scales, each of which rates permanent impairment in an area of function.

(2) Each scale has 5 classes of impairment, ranging from little or no impairment to total impairment.

7 Schedule 4 (Ranges of injury scale values), part 2 (Mental disorders)

8 Schedule 3 (Matters to which court is to have regard in the application of schedule 4), section 6 (Mental disorder)

SCHEDULE 5 (continued)

PART 2—ASSESSMENT OF PIRS RATING**3 Medical expert must comply with requirements**

(1) A medical expert must comply with this schedule and schedule 6 in assessing a PIRS rating for a mental disorder of an injured person.

(2) The medical expert may give an assessment only if the medical expert has examined the injured person.

4 How to assess a PIRS rating

(1) To assess a PIRS rating for a mental disorder of an injured person, a medical expert must follow the steps set out in this section.

Note—

Section 8 provides an example completed worksheet that could be used to assess a PIRS rating.

(2) Step 1—for each area of functional impairment set out in the PIRS, the medical expert must—

- (a) decide which level of impairment set out in the PIRS describes the level of impairment caused by the mental disorder of the injured person; and
- (b) read off from the PIRS the class, for example, class 1, that corresponds to the level that has been decided.

(3) In deciding which level to choose for an area of functional impairment, the medical expert—

- (a) must have regard to—
 - (i) the examples of indicators of the level of impairment set out in the PIRS for the area to the extent they are relevant in a particular case; and
 - (ii) all factors the medical expert considers relevant to the injured person's level of impairment, including, for example, the injured person's age and pre-existing functional capacity for the area; and
- (b) may have regard to the range of percentages of impairment set out in the PIRS for the area as a guide to the level of impairment.

SCHEDULE 5 (continued)

Note—

The examples of impairment set out in the PIRS assume a full pre-existing functional capacity for the area which may not be appropriate in a particular case.

(4) Step 2—the medical expert must list the class number of the 6 classes read off under step 1 in ascending order.

(5) Step 3—the medical expert must work out the median of the class numbers (the “**median class score**”) under section 6.

(6) Step 4—the medical expert must work out the total of the class numbers (the “**total class score**”) by adding together all of the class numbers.

(7) Step 5—from the conversion table in section 7, the medical expert must read off the percentage impairment, that corresponds to the particular median class score when found in conjunction with the particular total class score.

(8) Subject to section 5, the percentage impairment is the PIRS rating assessed by the medical expert for the mental disorder of the injured person.

5 Assessment if pre-existing mental disorder

(1) If an injured person has a pre-existing mental disorder, a medical expert must—

- (a) work out a percentage impairment for the pre-existing mental disorder at the time immediately before the injury using the steps set out in section 4 (the “**pre-injury rating**”); and
- (b) work out a percentage impairment for the current mental disorder using the steps set out in section 4 (the “**post-injury rating**”); and
- (c) subtract the pre-injury rating from the post-injury rating.

(2) The remaining percentage impairment is the PIRS rating assessed by the medical expert for the mental disorder of the injured person.⁹

⁹ See also section 11 (Pre-existing mental disorder).

SCHEDULE 5 (continued)

6 How to work out a median class score

(1) A median class score is the number that would fall at the middle point between the third class number and the fourth class number if all the class numbers are listed in ascending order.

(2) If the median class score under subsection (1) is not a whole number, the median class score must be rounded up to the nearest whole number.

Note—

A median class score, as opposed to a mean class score or average class score, has the advantage of not being too influenced by 1 extreme score.

7 Conversion table

This section sets out the conversion table for use under section 4.

SCHEDULE 5 (continued)

**CONVERSION TABLE FOR PERCENTAGE
IMPAIRMENT****Median class score**

	1	2	3	4	5
6	0%				
7	0%				
8	1%				
9	1%	4%			
10	2%	5%			
11	2%	5%			
12	2%	6%			
13	3%	7%	11%		
14	3%	7%	13%		
15		8%	15%		
16		9%	17%		
17		9%	19%	31%	
18		10%	22%	34%	
19			24%	37%	
20			26%	41%	
21			28%	44%	61%
22			30%	47%	65%
23				50%	70%
24				54%	74%
25				57%	78%
26				60%	83%
27					87%
28					91%
29					96%
30					100%

Total class score

SCHEDULE 5 (continued)

8 Example worksheet

This section sets out an example of a completed worksheet that could be used to assess a PIRS rating for a mental disorder.

Area of functional impairment	Class					
	1. Self care and personal hygiene	1				
2. Social and recreational activities		2				
3. Travel			3			
4. Social functioning					5	
5. Concentration, persistence and pace					5	
6. Adaptation					5	
List of class numbers in ascending order:	1	2	3	5	5	
Median class score (using section 6):						4
Total class score:						21
Percentage impairment (using conversion table in section 7):						44%
PIRS rating (if no pre-existing mental disorder):						44%

SCHEDULE 5 (continued)

PART 3—PARTICULAR CASES**9 Refusal of treatment**

(1) This section applies if an injured person refuses treatment that could lead to a significant improvement in the level of permanent impairment caused by a mental disorder of the injured person.

(2) Despite the injured person's refusal of treatment, a medical expert may assess a PIRS rating for the mental disorder of the injured person.

(3) The refusal of treatment must not affect the medical expert's assessment of the PIRS rating.

(4) The medical expert must note the refusal of treatment in the PIRS report and state in the report the likely effect of treatment and any reasons known to the medical expert for the refusal of treatment.

(5) Subsection (6) applies if a PIRS report given to a court states that the injured person refuses treatment that could lead to a significant improvement in the level of permanent impairment caused by the mental disorder of the injured person.

(6) The court may, in assessing the ISV for an injury or multiple injuries of the injured person, take into account the refusal of treatment and the matters stated in the PIRS report under subsection (4).

(7) In this section—

“PIRS report” means a report under section 12.

10 Cognitive impairment

If a medical expert assessing a PIRS rating for a mental disorder of an injured person suspects the injured person has a cognitive impairment, the medical expert must take into account the following factors—

- (a) the relevant medical history of the injured person;
- (b) any medical treatment, and progress towards rehabilitation, for the cognitive impairment;
- (c) any results of radiological scans, including CT and MRI scans, electroencephalograms and psychometric tests made available to the medical expert.

SCHEDULE 5 (continued)

11 Pre-existing mental disorder

If a medical expert assessing a PIRS rating for a mental disorder of an injured person considers the injured person had a pre-existing mental disorder, the medical expert must—

- (a) make appropriate enquiry into the pre-existing mental disorder; and
- (b) consider any psychiatric or psychological reports made available to the medical expert.

PART 4—REPORT OF PIRS RATING**12 Court to be given PIRS report**

(1) This section applies if a party to a proceeding wants a court to accept a PIRS rating assessed by a medical expert for a mental disorder of an injured person.

(2) The party must give the court a written report from the medical expert stating the following matters—

- (a) the mental disorder diagnosed by the medical expert;
- (b) the PIRS rating assessed by the medical expert for the mental disorder of the injured person;
- (c) how the PIRS rating is assessed, including—
 - (i) for each area of functional impairment set out in the PIRS—
 - (A) the relevant clinical findings; and
 - (B) the level of impairment set out in the PIRS that the medical expert decided described the level of impairment caused by the mental disorder of the injured person; and
 - (C) the class set out in the PIRS that corresponds to the level that was decided; and
 - (ii) the median class score and total class score worked out under section 4; and

SCHEDULE 5 (continued)

- (iii) if the injured person had a pre-existing mental disorder, the information mentioned in subparagraphs (i) and (ii) in relation to the pre-injury rating and the post-injury rating defined under section 5;
- (d) details of any cognitive impairment of the injured person.

SCHEDULE 6

PSYCHIATRIC IMPAIRMENT RATING SCALE

section 6(4)

Area of functional impairment: self care and personal hygiene

Class	Level of impairment	Examples of indicators of level of impairment <i>Note</i> —These must be had regard to under schedule 5, section 4(3)(a)(i).	Percentage impairment ranges <i>Note</i> —These may be had regard to under schedule 5, section 4(3)(b).
Class 1	Little or no impairment		0 to 3%
Class 2	Mild impairment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • can live independently • looks after himself or herself adequately, although may look unkempt occasionally • sometimes misses a meal or relies on take-away food 	4 to 10%
Class 3	Moderate impairment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • can not live independently without regular support 	11 to 30%

SCHEDULE 6 (continued)

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • needs prompting to shower daily and wear clean clothes • does not prepare own meals • frequently misses meals • if living independently, a family member or community nurse visits, or needs to visit, 2 to 3 times a week to ensure a minimum level of hygiene and nutrition 	
Class 4	Severe impairment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • needs supervised residential care • if unsupervised, may accidentally or deliberately hurt himself or herself 	31 to 60%
Class 5	Totally impaired	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • needs assistance with basic functions, for example, feeding or toileting 	>60%

SCHEDULE 6 (continued)

Area of functional impairment: social and recreational activities

Class	Level of impairment	Examples of indicators of level of impairment <i>Note</i> —These must be had regard to under schedule 5, section 4(3)(a)(i).	Percentage impairment ranges <i>Note</i> —These may be had regard to under schedule 5, section 4(3)(b).
Class 1	Little or no impairment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • regularly goes to cinemas, restaurants or other recreational venues • belongs to clubs or associations and is actively involved in them 	0 to 3%
Class 2	Mild impairment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • occasionally goes to social events without needing a support person, but does not become actively involved, for example, by dancing or cheering a team 	4 to 10%
Class 3	Moderate impairment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • rarely goes to social events, and usually only when prompted by family or a friend 	11 to 30%

SCHEDULE 6 (continued)

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • does not become involved in social events • will not go out without a support person • remains quiet and withdrawn 	
Class 4	Severe impairment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • never leaves own residence • tolerates the company of a family member or close friend • will go to a different room or garden when a person, other than a family member or close friend, comes to visit someone at own residence 	31 to 60%
Class 5	Totally impaired	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • can not tolerate living with anybody • extremely uncomfortable when visited by a close family member 	>60%

SCHEDULE 6 (continued)

Area of functional impairment: travel

Class	Level of impairment	Examples of indicators of level of impairment <i>Note</i> —These must be had regard to under schedule 5, section 4(3)(a)(i).	Percentage impairment ranges <i>Note</i> —These may be had regard to under schedule 5, section 4(3)(b).
Class 1	Little or no impairment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • can travel to new environments without supervision 	0 to 3%
Class 2	Mild impairment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • can travel without a support person, but only in a familiar area, for example, to go to the local shops or visit a neighbour 	4 to 10%
Class 3	Moderate impairment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • can not travel away from own residence without a support person • there may be problems resulting from excessive anxiety or cognitive impairment 	11 to 30%

SCHEDULE 6 (continued)

Class 4	Severe impairment	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• finds it extremely uncomfortable to leave his or her own residence even with a trusted person	31 to 60%
Class 5	Totally impaired	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• can not be left unsupervised, even at own residence• may require 2 or more persons to supervise him or her when travelling	>60%

SCHEDULE 6 (continued)

Area of functional impairment: social functioning

Class	Level of impairment	Examples of indicators of level of impairment <i>Note</i> —These must be had regard to under schedule 5, section 4(3)(a)(i).	Percentage impairment ranges <i>Note</i> —These may be had regard to under schedule 5, section 4(3)(b).
Class 1	Little or no impairment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • has no difficulty in forming and sustaining relationships, for example, with a spouse or close friend lasting years 	0 to 3%
Class 2	Mild impairment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • existing relationships are strained • tension and arguments between the injured person and a spouse or close family member • some friendships are lost 	4 to 10%
Class 3	Moderate impairment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • established relationships are severely strained, as is shown by periods of separation or domestic violence 	11 to 30%

SCHEDULE 6 (continued)

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> if the injured person has children, then a spouse, family members or community services are providing most of the care for the children 	
Class 4	Severe impairment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> can not form or sustain long term relationships pre-existing relationships, for example, with a spouse or close friend, have ended can not care for dependents, for example, child dependents (if any) or an elderly parent 	31 to 60%
Class 5	Totally impaired	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> can not function within society lives away from populated areas actively avoids social contact 	>60%

SCHEDULE 6 (continued)

Area of functional impairment: concentration, persistence and pace

Class	Level of impairment	Examples of indicators of level of impairment <i>Note</i> —These must be had regard to under schedule 5, section 4(3)(a)(i).	Percentage impairment ranges <i>Note</i> —These may be had regard to under schedule 5, section 4(3)(b).
Class 1	Little or no impairment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • can complete a TAFE or university course within a normal time frame 	0 to 3%
Class 2	Mild impairment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • can undertake a basic or standard retraining course at a slower pace • can focus on intellectually demanding tasks for up to 30 minutes, then may feel fatigued or develop headaches 	4 to 10%
Class 3	Moderate impairment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • can not read more than newspaper articles • finds it difficult to follow complex instructions, for example, operating manuals or building plans 	11 to 30%

SCHEDULE 6 (continued)

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • can not make significant repairs to motor vehicle or type long documents • can not follow a pattern for making clothes or tapestry or knitting 	
Class 4	Severe impairment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • able only to read a few lines before losing concentration • has difficulty in following simple instructions • impaired concentration is obvious even during brief conversation • can not live alone or needs regular assistance from family members or community services 	31 to 60%
Class 5	Totally impaired	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • needs constant supervision and assistance within an institutional environment 	>60%

SCHEDULE 6 (continued)

Area of functional impairment: adaptation*Note—*

This area of functional impairment deals with employability.

Class	Level of impairment	Examples of indicators of level of impairment <i>Note—</i> These must be had regard to under schedule 5, section 4(3)(a)(i).	Percentage impairment ranges <i>Note—</i> These may be had regard to under schedule 5, section 4(3)(b).
Class 1	Little or no impairment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • can work full time in the position in which the injured person worked immediately before the injury (the “pre-injury position”) • the injured person’s duties at work and performance of the duties are consistent with the person’s education and training • can cope with the normal demands of the job 	0 to 3%

SCHEDULE 6 (continued)

Class 2	Mild impairment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • can work in the pre-injury position, but for no more than 20 hours a week, for example, because the injured person is no longer happy to work with particular persons • can work full time in a different position where performance of the relevant duties requires the use of comparable skill and intellect to that required to perform the duties of the pre-injury position 	4 to 10%
Class 3	Moderate impairment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • can not work at all in the pre-injury position • only able to work less than 20 hours a week in a different position where performance of the relevant duties requires less skill or is otherwise less demanding, for example, less stressful 	11 to 30%
Class 4	Severe impairment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • can not work more than 1 or 2 days at a time 	31 to 60%

SCHEDULE 6 (continued)

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • works less than 20 hours a fortnight • the pace at which work is done is reduced • attendance at work is erratic 	
Class 5	Totally impaired	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • needs constant supervision and assistance within an institutional environment 	>60%

SCHEDULE 7**DICTIONARY**

section 2

“adverse psychological reaction” does not include a mental disorder.

“AMA 5” means the 5th edition of the Guides to the Evaluation of Permanent Impairment published by the American Medical Association.

“digestive system” means the organs and other parts of the body forming the alimentary tract, but does not include an organ or other part of the body mentioned in the injury column of schedule 4.

“dominant injury”, of multiple injuries, means—

- (a) if the highest range for 2 or more of the injuries of the multiple injuries is the same—the injury of those injuries selected as the dominant injury by a court assessing an ISV; or
- (b) otherwise—the injury of the multiple injuries having the highest range.

Note—

The selection as a dominant injury of a particular injury from 2 or more injuries having the same highest range will not affect the outcome of the court’s assessment of an ISV for the multiple injuries.

“DSM 4” means the 4th edition of the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders, Text Revision (DSM-IV-TR) published by the American Psychiatric Association in 2000.

“highest range” means the range of ISVs having the highest maximum ISV.

“ISV” means injury scale value.

“Le Fort I fracture” means a horizontal segmented fracture of the alveolar process of the maxilla.

“Le Fort II fracture” means a unilateral or bilateral fracture of the maxilla—

SCHEDULE 7 (continued)

- (a) in which the body of the maxilla is separated from the facial skeleton and pyramidal in shape; and
- (b) that may extend through the body of the maxilla down the midline of the hard palate, through the floor of the orbit and into the nasal cavity.

“Le Fort III fracture” means a fracture in which the entire maxilla and 1 or more facial bones are completely separated from the brain case.

“medical expert”, for an assessment of a PIRS rating, means a person—

- (a) who is appropriately qualified to perform the assessment, including a psychologist, neuropsychologist or psychiatrist; and
- (b) who has had appropriate training in the use of the PIRS.

“mental disorder” means a mental disorder recognised under DSM 4.

“permanent impairment”, in relation to an injury, means the impairment an injured person has, or is likely to have, even after maximum medical improvement.

“PIRS” means the psychiatric impairment rating scale set out in schedule 6.

“PIRS rating”, for a mental disorder, means a rating on the PIRS for the permanent impairment caused by the mental disorder.

“pre-existing”, in relation to an injury, means existing at the time immediately before the injury.

“range”, in relation to an ISV for an injury, means the range of ISVs for the injury set out in schedule 4.

“whole person impairment”, in relation to an injury, means an estimate, expressed as a percentage, of the impact of a permanent impairment caused by the injury on the injured person’s overall ability to perform activities of daily living other than employment.

ENDNOTES

1 Index to endnotes

		Page
2	Date to which amendments incorporated	149
3	Key	149
4	Table of reprints	150
5	List of legislation	150
6	List of annotations	150

2 Date to which amendments incorporated

This is the reprint date mentioned in the Reprints Act 1992, section 5(c). However, no amendments have commenced operation on or before that day. Future amendments of the Civil Liability Regulation 2003 may be made in accordance with this reprint under the Reprints Act 1992, section 49.

3 Key

Key to abbreviations in list of legislation and annotations

Key	Explanation	Key	Explanation
AIA	= Acts Interpretation Act 1954	(prev)	= previously
amd	= amended	proc	= proclamation
amdt	= amendment	prov	= provision
ch	= chapter	pt	= part
def	= definition	pubd	= published
div	= division	R[X]	= Reprint No.[X]
exp	= expires/expired	RA	= Reprints Act 1992
gaz	= gazette	reloc	= relocated
hdg	= heading	renum	= renumbered
ins	= inserted	rep	= repealed
lap	= lapsed	(retro)	= retrospectively
notfd	= notified	rv	= revised edition
o in c	= order in council	s	= section
om	= omitted	sch	= schedule
orig	= original	sdiv	= subdivision
p	= page	SIA	= Statutory Instruments Act 1992
para	= paragraph	SIR	= Statutory Instruments Regulation 2002
prec	= preceding	SL	= subordinate legislation
pres	= present	sub	= substituted
prev	= previous	unnum	= unnumbered

4 Table of reprints

Reprints are issued for both future and past effective dates. For the most up-to-date table of reprints, see the reprint with the latest effective date.

If a reprint number includes a letter of the alphabet, the reprint was released in unauthorised, electronic form only.

TABLE OF REPRINTS

Reprint No.	Amendments included	Effective	Notes
1 rv	none	26 September 2003	

5 List of legislation

Civil Liability Regulation 2003 SL No. 229

made by the Governor in Council on 25 September 2003

notfd gaz 26 September 2003 pp 298–9

commenced on date of notification

exp 1 September 2014 (see SIA s 54)

Notes—(1) The expiry date may have changed since this reprint was published. See the latest reprint of the SIR for any change.

(2) An explanatory note was prepared.

6 List of annotations

Ranges of injury scale values—Act, s 61(1)(c)(i)

s 6 exp 26 September 2004 (see s 6(7))

SCHEDULE 3—MATTERS TO WHICH COURT IS TO HAVE REGARD IN THE APPLICATION OF SCHEDULE 4

exp 26 September 2004 (see s 6(7))

SCHEDULE 4—RANGES OF INJURY SCALE VALUES

exp 26 September 2004 (see s 6(7))

SCHEDULE 5—MATTERS RELEVANT TO PIRS ASSESSMENT BY MEDICAL EXPERT

exp 26 September 2004 (see s 6(7))

SCHEDULE 6—PSYCHIATRIC IMPAIRMENT RATING SCALE

exp 26 September 2004 (see s 6(7))