

Impairment, Disability, Compensation

Impairment:

A loss, loss of use,
or derangement of any body part,
organ system, or organ function.

1-Anatomic.

2-Physical abnormality.

3-Physiologic abnormality.

4-Mental.

5-Cosmetic.

Maximal Medical Improvement. (MMI)

Impairment:

(Subjective & Objective data)
(Permanent & Temporary)

What is the meaning of Normal?

Health (Age, Sex, Environmental factors)

Previous condition.

(Athlete & PFT).

Unaffected side.

Norms, **Medical Judgment.**

Rules for evaluation:

1-Confidentiality.

2-Combining impairment rating.

(Avoid of duplication)

3-Consistency.

(Tests, Cooperation of patient)

4-Interpolating, Measuring
& Rounding off.

5-Pain.

6-Using assistive devices
in evaluations.

7-Adjustments for effects of
treatment or lack of treatment.

8-Changes in impairment from prior ratings.

8-a: When disease improves
or worsens.

8-b: Evaluation with previous
editions & role of physician in
Apportionment.

Activities of daily living. (ADL)

1-Self-care, personal hygiene:

Urinating, Defecating, Brushing teeth, Combing hair, Bathing, Dressing oneself, Eating.

2-Communication:

Writing, Typing, seeing, Hearing, Speaking.

3-Physical activity:

Standing, Sitting, Reclining, Walking, Climbing stairs.

4-Sensory function:

Hearing, Seeing, Tactile feeling, Tasting, Smelling.

5-Nonspecialised hand activities:

Grasping, Lifting, Tactile discrimination.

6-Travel:

Riding, Driving, Flying.

7-Sexual function:

Orgasm, Ejaculation, Lubrication, Erection.

8-Sleep:

Restful, Nocturnal sleep pattern.

Functional restriction not **work**:

1-Complexity of work.

2-Individualization of work.

3-Work is changeable.

4-Other factors:

(age, education, experience, ...)

(5th finger_Physician_Violonist)

Cardiac patient, WPI=30%(ADL)

Clerk Vs Miner.

Disability:

Use only for one worker.

WHO Definition:

Limitation of activities.

1-Avoiding of stigma.

2-Avoiding of labeling.

3-Show the remaining capabilities.

4-Environmental accommodations.

(Imp  No Disability)

(When & How)

Guides definition of Disability:

An alteration of an individual's capacity to meet personal, social, or occupational demands or statutory or regulatory requirements because of an impairment

Considerations:

1-Individual skills.

2-Education.

3-Experience.

4-Adaptability.

5-Age.

6-Environmental characteristics &
accommodations.

The Organ system & whole body approach to impairment.

Small units  Big units

Figure 16-5 Digit Impairment Percent for Finger Amputation at Various Levels

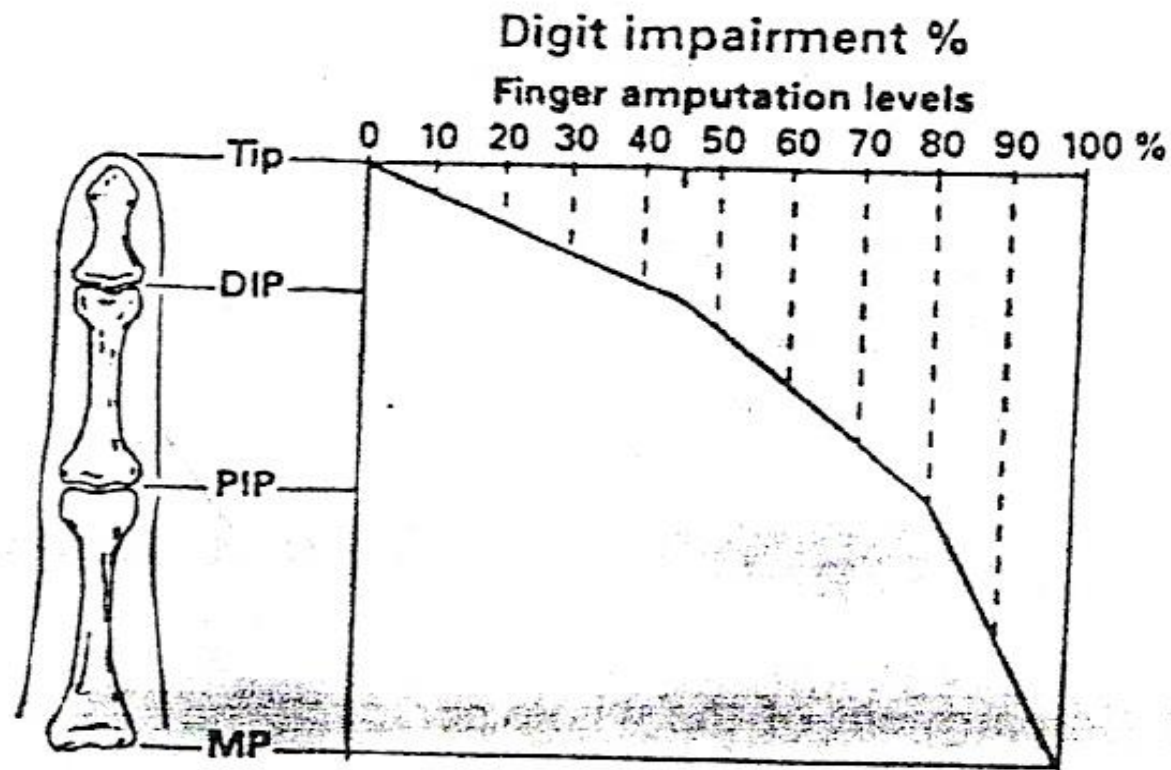


Figure 16-3 Impairments of the Digits (values outside digits) and the Hand (values inside digits) for Amputations at Various Levels

Transmetacarpophalangeal amputation of all digits represents 100% hand impairment

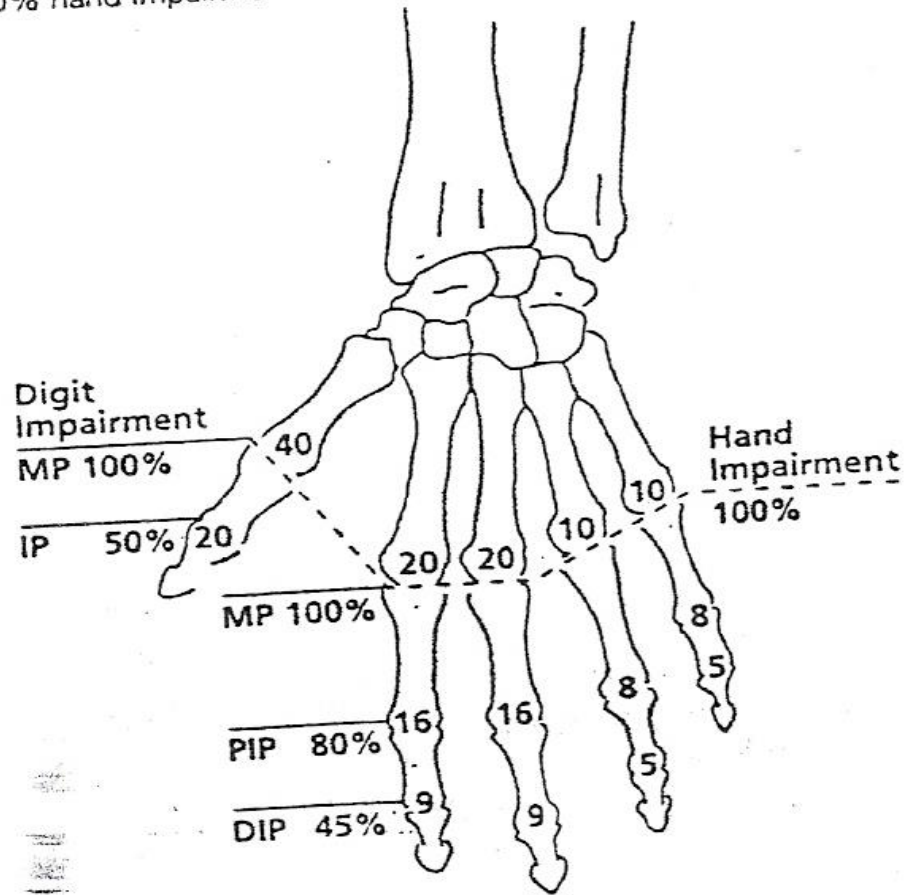


Figure 16-2 Impairment Estimates for Upper Extremity Amputation at Various Levels

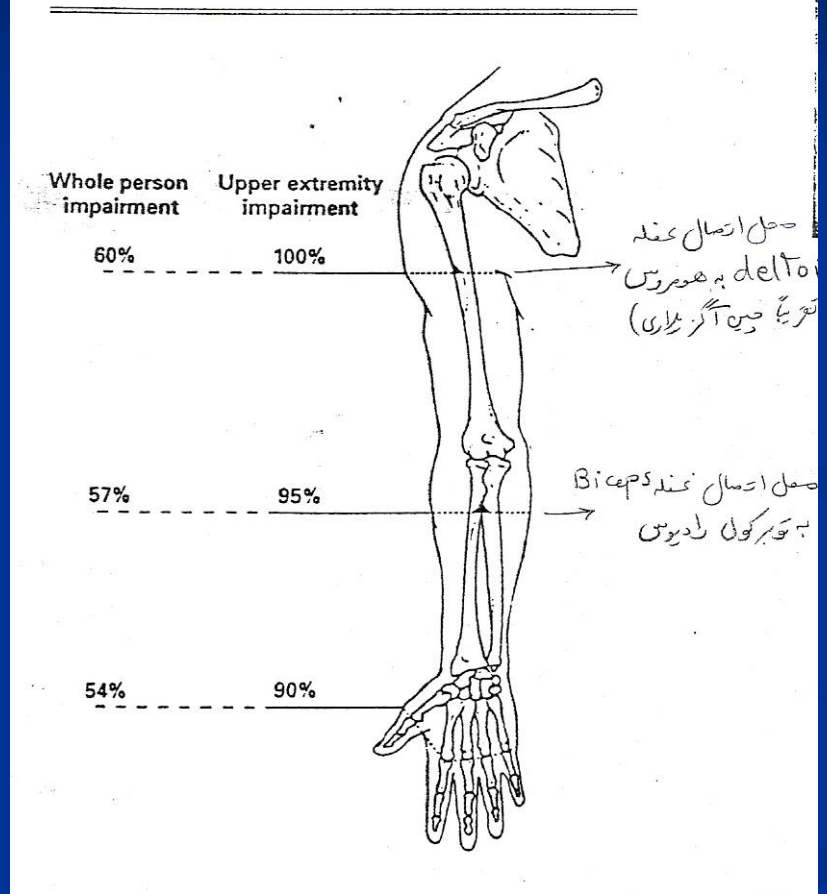


Figure 16-32 Flexion and Extension of Elbow

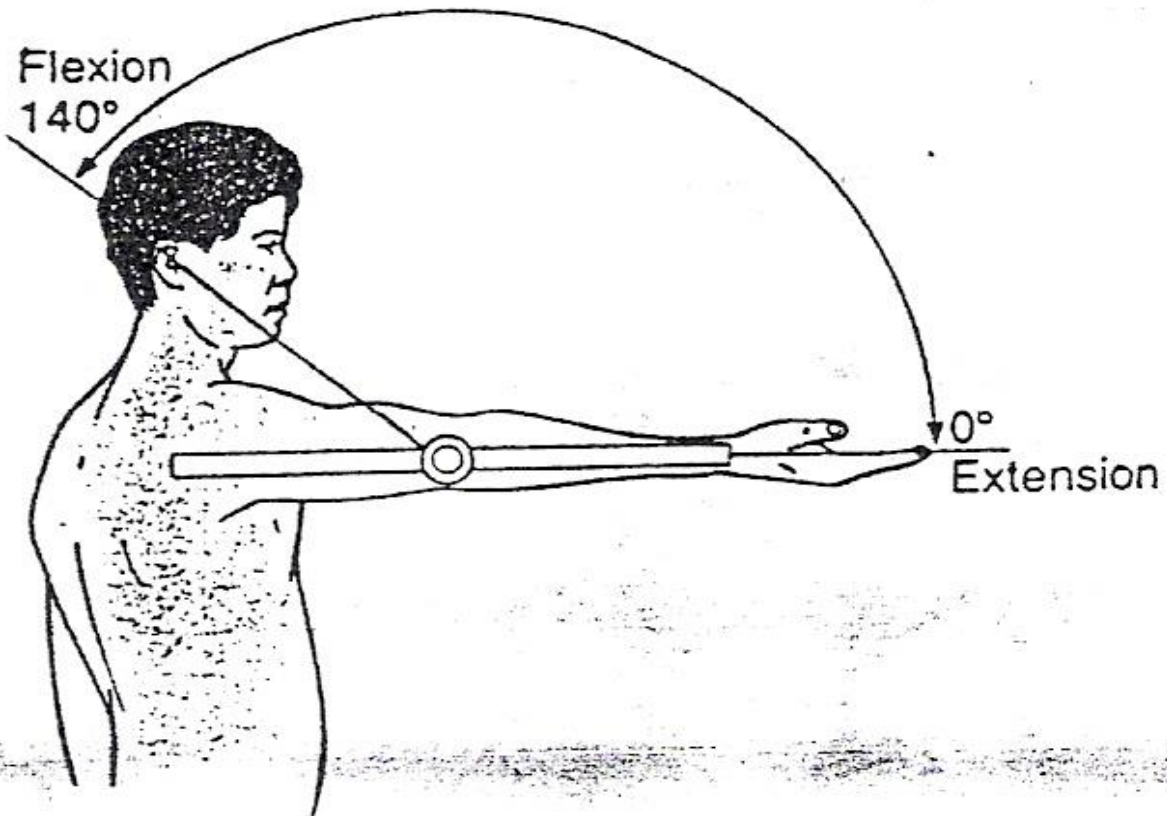
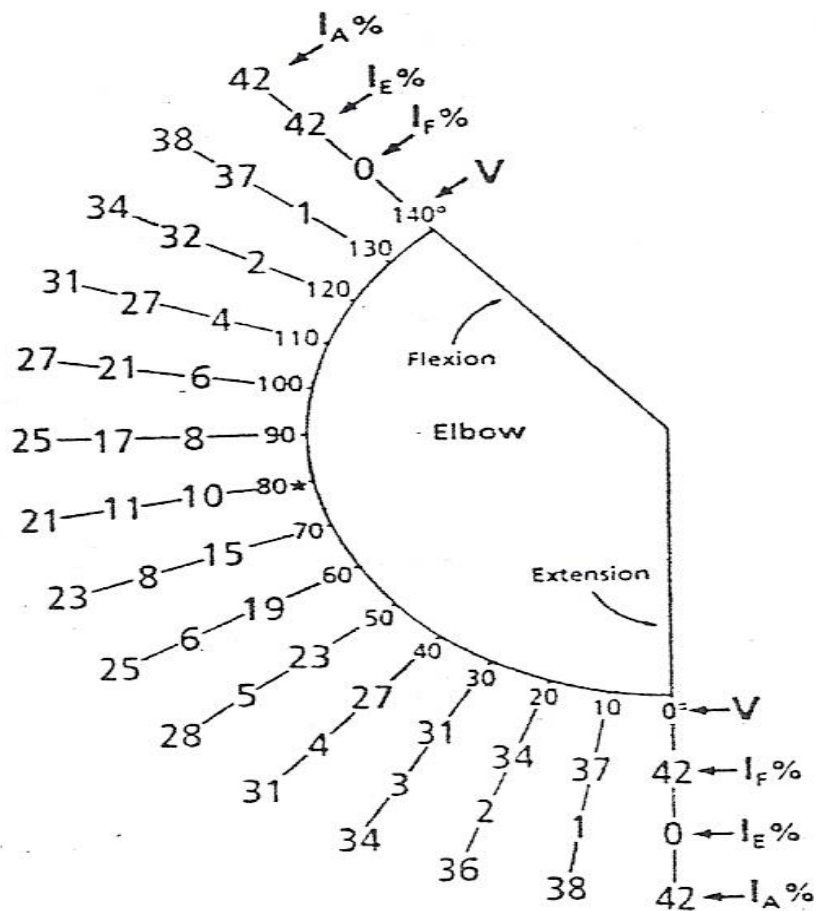


Figure 16-34 Pie Chart of Upper Extremity Motion Impairments Due to Lack of Flexion and Extension of Elbow Joint

Relative value of this functional unit to upper extremity impairment is 42%.

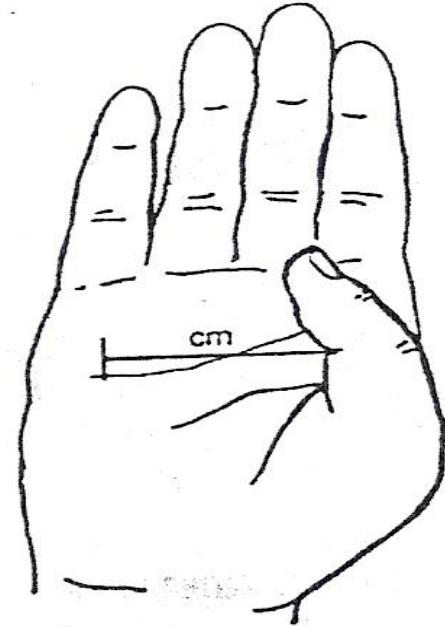


- $I_A\%$ = Impairment due to loss of flexion
- $I_E\%$ = Impairment due to loss of extension
- $I_F\%$ = Impairment due to loss of flexion
- V = Measured angles of motion
- * = Position of function

Adduction of thumb:

0 ↔ 8 cm

Figure 16-17 Adduction of Thumb, Measured in Centimeters From the Flexion Crease of the Thumb IP Joint to the Distal Palmar Crease Over the Level of the MP Joint of the Little Finger



Opposition of thumb:

0 ↔ 8 cm

Figure 16-19 Linear Measurements of Thumb Opposition (cm) at Various Positions

Motion unit impairment curve for lack of opposition.

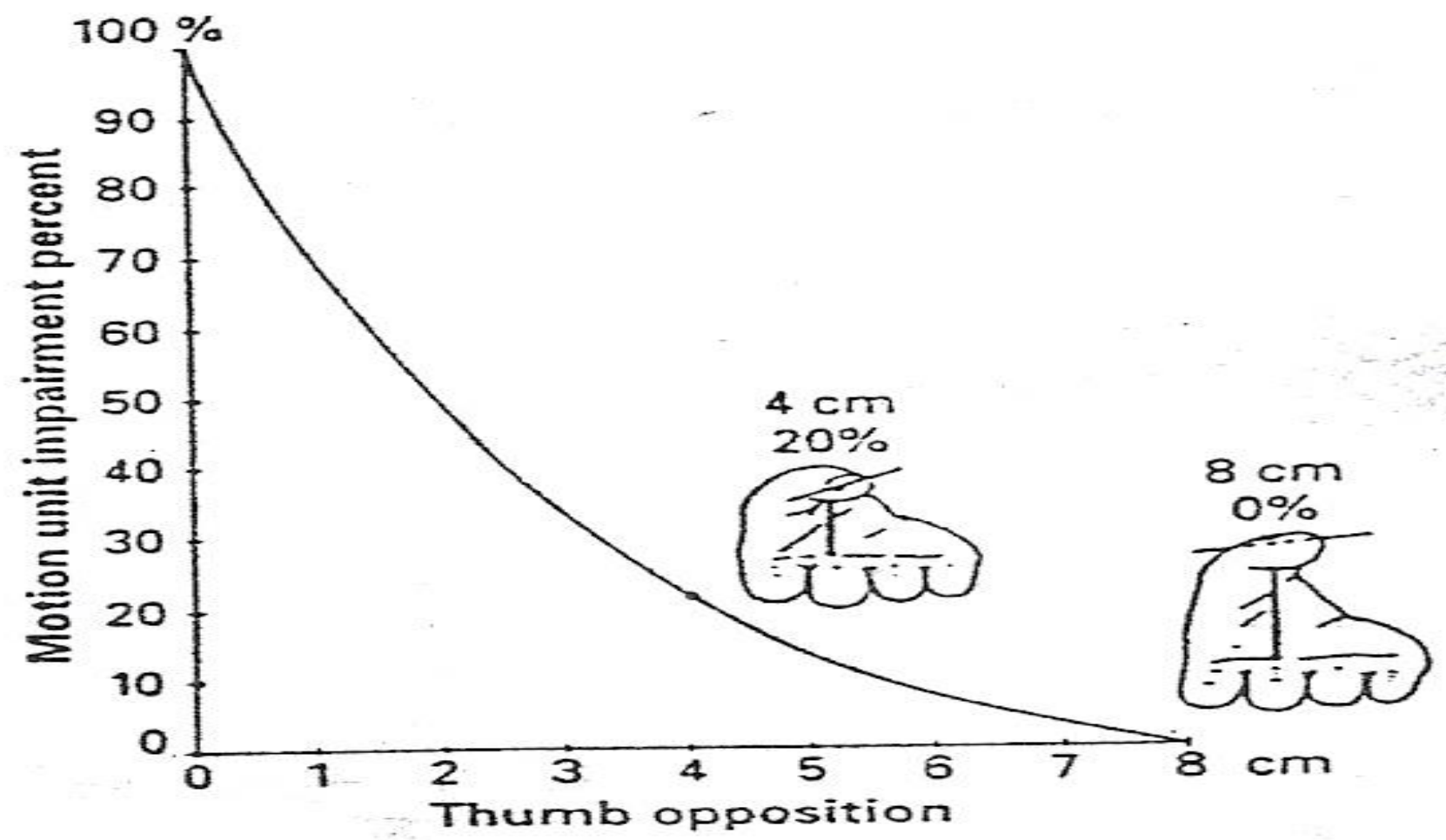




Table 16-17 Impairment of the Upper Extremity Due to Peripheral Vascular Disease

Symptoms	Upper Extremity Impairment %				
	Class 1 (0%-9%)	Class 2 (10%-39%)	Class 3 (40%-69%)	Class 4 (70%-89%)	Class 5 (90%-100%)
Claudication	None	Intermittent with severe use	Intermittent with moderate use	Intermittent with mild use	Persistent
Pain at rest	None	None	None	Intermittent	Severe and constant
Edema	Transient	Persistent and moderate	Marked	Marked	Marked
Signs of vascular damage	Loss of pulses; minimal loss of subcutaneous tissue of fingertips; arterial calcifications on x-ray; asymptomatic dilation of veins or arteries not requiring surgery; no decreased activity	Healed painless amputation stump of one digit with persistent vascular disease or healed ulcer	Healed amputation stump of two or more digits with persistent vascular disease or superficial ulceration	Amputation of two or more digits of each extremity, or amputation at or above wrist of one extremity with persistent widespread or deep ulceration of one extremity	Amputation of all digits or amputation at or above the wrist of each extremity, with persistent vascular disease or widespread or deep ulcerations of both extremities
Raynaud's phenomenon	Raynaud's symptoms with or without obstructive physiology (as documented by finger brachial indices of < 0.8 or low digital temperatures with decreased laser Doppler signals that do not normalize with warming of affected digits) that completely responds to lifestyle changes and/or medical therapy	Raynaud's phenomena with obstructive physiology (as documented by finger/brachial indices of < 0.8 or low digital temperatures with decreased laser Doppler signals that do not normalize with warming of affected digits) that incompletely responds to lifestyle changes and/or medical therapy			
Medication control	Good	Good	Partial	Partial	Poor

