



Queensland

Civil Liability Regulation 2025

Subordinate Legislation 2025 No. 109

made under the

Civil Liability Act 2003

Contents

	Page
1 Short title	9
2 Commencement	9
3 Definitions	9
4 Prescribed entities providing services to enhance public safety—Act, ss 26 and 27	9
5 Rules for assessing injury scale value—Act, s 61	9
Schedule 1 Prescribed entities providing services to enhance public safety—Act, ss 26 and 27	11
Schedule 2 Matters to which court may or must have regard in the application of sch 3	13
Part 1 Objectives of sch 3 (Ranges of ISVs)	
1 Objectives of sch 3	13
Part 2 How to use sch 3	
Division 1 Injury	
2 Injury mentioned in sch 3	13
3 Multiple injuries	14
4 Multiple injuries and maximum dominant ISV inadequate	14
5 Adverse psychological reaction	15
6 Mental disorder	15
7 Aggravation of pre-existing condition	15
Division 2 Other matters	
8 Court must have regard to particular provisions of sch 3	16

Contents

9	Court may have regard to other matters	16
10	Whole person impairment	16
11	Medical report stating whole person impairment percentage . . .	17
12	Greater weight to assessments based on AMA 5	17
13	Greater weight to assessments of PIRS rating	18
14	ISV must be a whole number	18
Schedule 3	Ranges of ISVs	19
Part 1	Central nervous system and head injuries	
1	Quadriplegia	19
2	Paraplegia	20
3	Hemiplegia or severe paralysis of more than 1 limb	20
4	Monoplegia	21
5	Extreme brain injury	21
6	Serious brain injury	24
7	Moderate brain injury	25
8	Minor brain injury	27
9	Minor head injury, other than an injury mentioned in pt 3	29
Part 2	Mental disorders	
10	Extreme mental disorder	31
11	Serious mental disorder	31
12	Moderate mental disorder	31
13	Minor mental disorder	31
Part 3	Facial injuries	
Division 1	Skeletal injuries of the facial area	
14	Extreme facial injury	32
15	Serious facial injury	33
16	Moderate facial injury	35
17	Minor facial injury	36
18	Injury to teeth or gums	37
Division 2	Scarring to the face	
19	Extreme facial scarring	38
20	Serious facial scarring	38
21	Moderate facial scarring	39
22	Minor facial scarring	39
Part 4	Injuries affecting the senses	
Division 1	General comment	

Division 2	Injuries affecting the eyes	
23	Total sight and hearing impairment	40
24	Total sight impairment	41
25	Complete sight impairment in 1 eye with reduced vision in the other eye	41
26	Complete sight impairment in 1 eye or total loss of 1 eye	41
27	Serious eye injury	42
28	Moderate eye injury	42
29	Minor eye injury	42
Division 3	Injuries affecting the ears	
30	Extreme ear injury	43
31	Serious ear injury	44
32	Moderate ear injury	45
33	Minor ear injury	45
Division 4	Impairment of taste or smell	
34	Total loss of taste or smell, or both	46
35	Partial loss of taste or smell, or both	47
Part 5	Injuries to internal organs	
Division 1	Chest injuries	
36	Extreme chest injury	47
37	Serious chest injury	48
38	Moderate chest injury	49
39	Minor chest injury	50
Division 2	Lung injuries other than asthma	
40	Extreme lung injury	53
41	Serious lung injury	54
42	Moderate lung injury	55
43	Minor lung injury	56
Division 3	Asthma	
44	Extreme asthma	56
45	Severe asthma	57
46	Moderate asthma	57
47	Minor asthma	58
Division 4	Injuries to male reproductive system	
48	Impotence and sterility	59
49	Loss of part or all of penis	60

Contents

50	Loss of both testicles	60
51	Loss of 1 testicle	61
Division 5	Injuries to female reproductive system	
52	Infertility	62
53	Any other injury to the female reproductive system	63
54	Failed sterilisation leading to unwanted pregnancy	64
Division 6	Injuries to digestive system	
Subdivision 1	Injuries caused by trauma	
55	Extreme injury to the digestive system caused by trauma	65
56	Serious injury to the digestive system caused by trauma	66
57	Moderate injury to the digestive system caused by trauma	67
58	Minor injury to the digestive system caused by trauma	67
Subdivision 2	Injuries not caused by trauma	
59	Extreme injury to the digestive system not caused by trauma	68
60	Serious injury to the digestive system not caused by trauma	69
61	Moderate injury to the digestive system not caused by trauma	71
62	Minor injury to the digestive system not caused by trauma	72
Division 7	Kidney or ureter injuries	
63	Extreme injury to kidneys or ureters	73
64	Serious injury to kidneys or ureters	74
65	Moderate injury to kidneys or ureters	75
66	Minor injury to kidneys or ureters	75
Division 8	Liver, gall bladder or biliary tract injuries	
67	Extreme injury to liver, gall bladder or biliary tract	76
68	Serious injury to liver, gall bladder or biliary tract	77
69	Moderate injury to liver, gall bladder or biliary tract	77
70	Minor injury to liver, gall bladder or biliary tract	78
Division 9	Bowel injuries	
71	Extreme bowel injury	79
72	Serious bowel injury	79
73	Moderate bowel injury	80
74	Minor bowel injury	80
Division 10	Bladder, prostate or urethra injuries	
75	Extreme bladder, prostate or urethra injury	81
76	Serious bladder, prostate or urethra injury	81
77	Moderate bladder, prostate or urethra injury	82

78	Minor bladder, prostate or urethra injury	83
Division 11	Pancreas and spleen injuries	
79	Injury to the pancreas	83
80	Loss of spleen (complicated)	84
81	Injury to the spleen or uncomplicated loss of spleen	85
Division 12	Hernia injuries	
82	Severe hernia	85
83	Moderate hernia	86
84	Minor hernia	86
Part 6	Orthopaedic injuries	
Division 1	Cervical spine injuries	
85	Extreme cervical spine injury	87
86	Serious cervical spine injury	88
87	Moderate cervical spine injury—fracture, disc prolapse or nerve root compression or damage	90
88	Moderate cervical spine injury—soft tissue injury	91
89	Minor cervical spine injury	92
Division 2	Thoracic or lumbar spine injuries	
90	Extreme thoracic or lumbar spine injury	94
91	Serious thoracic or lumbar spine injury	95
92	Moderate thoracic or lumbar spine injury—fracture, disc prolapse or nerve root compression or damage	96
93	Moderate thoracic or lumbar spine injury—soft tissue injury	97
94	Minor thoracic or lumbar spine injury	98
Division 3	Shoulder injuries	
95	Extreme shoulder injury	100
96	Serious shoulder injury	100
97	Moderate shoulder injury	101
98	Minor shoulder injury	102
Division 4	Amputation of upper limbs	
99	Loss of both upper limbs, or loss of 1 arm and extreme injury to the other arm	103
100	Loss of 1 upper limb	105
Division 5	Elbow injuries	
101	Extreme elbow injury	107
102	Serious elbow injury	107
103	Moderate elbow injury	108

Contents

104	Minor elbow injury	109
Division 6	Wrist injuries	
105	Extreme wrist injury	110
106	Serious wrist injury	111
107	Moderate wrist injury	111
108	Minor wrist injury	112
Division 7	Hand injuries	
109	Total or effective loss of both hands	113
110	Serious injury to both hands	114
111	Total or effective loss of 1 hand	114
112	Amputation of the thumb or part of the thumb	115
113	Amputation of index, middle and ring fingers, or any 2 of them .	116
114	Amputation of individual fingers	117
115	Amputation of thumb and all fingers	118
116	Any other injury to 1 or more of the fingers or the thumb	119
117	Extreme hand injury	121
118	Serious hand injury	123
119	Moderate hand injury	123
120	Minor hand injury	124
Division 8	Upper limb injuries, other than injuries mentioned in divs 3 to 7	
121	Extreme upper limb injury, other than an injury mentioned in divs 3 to 7	124
122	Serious upper limb injury, other than an injury mentioned in divs 3 to 7	125
123	Moderate upper limb injury, other than an injury mentioned in divs 3 to 7	126
124	Minor upper limb injury, other than an injury mentioned in divs 3 to 7	127
Division 9	Pelvis or hip injuries	
125	Extreme pelvis or hip injury	129
126	Serious pelvis or hip injury	130
127	Moderate pelvis or hip injury	130
128	Minor pelvis or hip injury	131
Division 10	Amputation of lower limbs	
Subdivision 1	Amputation of both lower limbs	
129	Loss of both lower limbs above or through the knee	133

130	Below the knee amputation of both lower limbs	133
Subdivision 2	Amputation of 1 lower limb	
131	Above or through the knee amputation of 1 lower limb	134
132	Below the knee amputation of 1 lower limb	134
Division 11	Lower limb injuries, other than injuries mentioned in div 9 or 10 or divs 12 to 15	
133	Extreme lower limb injury, other than an injury mentioned in div 9 or 10 or divs 12 to 15	135
134	Serious lower limb injury, other than an injury mentioned in div 9 or 10 or divs 12 to 15	136
135	Moderate lower limb injury, other than an injury mentioned in div 9 or 10 or divs 12 to 15	137
136	Minor lower limb injury, other than an injury mentioned in div 9 or 10 or divs 12 to 15	138
Division 12	Knee injuries	
137	Extreme knee injury	139
138	Serious knee injury	140
139	Moderate knee injury	141
140	Minor knee injury	142
Division 13	Ankle injuries	
141	Extreme ankle injury	142
142	Serious ankle injury	143
143	Moderate ankle injury	144
144	Minor ankle injury	145
Division 14	Foot injuries	
Subdivision 1	Amputations	
145	Amputation of both feet	145
146	Amputation of 1 foot	146
Subdivision 2	Other foot injuries	
147	Extreme foot injury that is not an amputation	147
148	Serious foot injury	148
149	Moderate foot injury	148
150	Minor foot injury	148
Division 15	Toe injuries	
151	Extreme toe injury	149
152	Serious toe injury	151
153	Moderate toe injury	151

Contents

154	Minor toe injury	152
Division 16	Limb disorders	
Part 7	Scarring to parts of the body other than the face	
155	Scarring to a part of the body other than the face	155
Part 8	Burn injuries	
Part 9	Injuries affecting hair	
156	Extreme injury affecting head hair	158
157	Serious injury affecting head hair	159
158	Moderate injury affecting head hair or loss of body hair	159
Part 10	Dermatitis	
159	Extreme dermatitis	160
160	Serious dermatitis	160
161	Moderate dermatitis	161
162	Minor dermatitis	161
Schedule 4	Matters relevant to PIRS assessment by medical expert ...	162
Part 1	Explanation of the PIRS	
1	PIRS rates permanent impairment caused by mental disorder ..	162
2	Areas of functional impairment	162
Part 2	Assessment of PIRS rating	
3	Medical expert must comply with requirements	162
4	How to assess a PIRS rating	163
5	Assessment if pre-existing mental disorder	164
6	How to work out a median class score	165
7	Conversion table	165
8	Example worksheet	166
Part 3	Particular cases	
9	Refusal of treatment	167
10	Cognitive impairment	168
11	Pre-existing mental disorder	168
Part 4	Report of PIRS rating	
12	Court to be given PIRS report	168
Schedule 5	Psychiatric impairment rating scale	170
Schedule 6	Dictionary	179

1 Short title

This regulation may be cited as the *Civil Liability Regulation 2025*.

2 Commencement

This regulation commences on 1 September 2025.

3 Definitions

The dictionary in schedule 6 defines particular words used in this regulation.

4 Prescribed entities providing services to enhance public safety—Act, ss 26 and 27

For sections 26(1)(a) and 27(1) of the Act, each entity mentioned in schedule 1 is prescribed.

5 Rules for assessing injury scale value—Act, s 61

- (1) For section 61(1)(c)(i) of the Act, this section and schedules 2 to 5 provide the rules under which a court must assess the injury scale value for an injury.
- (2) Schedule 3 provides the ranges of injury scale values for particular injuries that the court is to consider in assessing the injury scale value for those injuries.
- (3) In assessing an injury scale value for an injury not mentioned in schedule 3, a court may have regard to the ranges prescribed in schedule 3 for other injuries.
- (4) Schedule 2 provides matters to which a court may or must have regard in applying schedule 3.
- (5) Schedule 5 provides the PIRS that may be used with schedule 3.
- (6) Schedule 4 provides—
 - (a) matters relevant to the application of schedule 5; and

[s 5]

- (b) requirements with which a medical expert must comply in assessing a PIRS rating for a mental disorder of an injured person.

Schedule 1 Prescribed entities providing services to enhance public safety—Act, ss 26 and 27

section 4

Babcock Mission Critical Services Australasia Pty Ltd ABN 50 011 075 460 when providing aeromedical, air rescue or other emergency helicopter services under an agreement with the State

Brisbane City Council

Capricorn Helicopter Rescue Service Limited ABN 35 071 728 295 when providing aeromedical, air rescue or other emergency helicopter services under an agreement with the State

Central Queensland Helicopter Rescue Service Ltd ABN 73 415 515 751 when providing aeromedical, air rescue or other emergency helicopter services under an agreement with the State

The department in which the *Disaster Management Act 2003* is administered

LifeFlight Australia Limited ABN 45 010 316 462 when providing aeromedical, air rescue or other emergency helicopter services under an agreement with the State

LifeFlight Retrieval Medicine Limited ABN 83 101 511 719 when providing aeromedical, air rescue or other emergency helicopter services under an agreement with the State

A local government or joint local government under the *Local Government Act 2009*

Marine Rescue Queensland established under the *Marine Rescue Queensland Act 2024*

Mediflite Limited ABN 34 010 104 560

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

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

Queensland First Aid Volunteers Inc ABN 97 831 055 854

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

Royal Flying Doctor Service of Australia (Queensland Section) Limited ABN 80 009 663 478

Royal Life Saving Society Queensland Inc ABN 60 478 008 791 and affiliated bodies

Rural Fire Service Queensland established under the *Fire Services Act 1990*

the State Emergency Service established under the *State Emergency Service Act 2024*

St John Ambulance Australia Queensland Limited ABN 74 264 019 231

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

Volunteer Marine Rescue Assoc Qld Inc ABN 46 387 273 867 and affiliated bodies

Schedule 2 Matters to which court may or must have regard in the application of sch 3

section 5(1)

Part 1 Objectives of sch 3 (Ranges of ISVs)

1 Objectives of sch 3

The objectives of schedule 3 include promoting—

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

Note—

For the assessment of an ISV by a court if general damages are to be awarded, see section 61 of the Act.

Part 2 How to use sch 3

Division 1 Injury

2 Injury mentioned in sch 3

- (1) In assessing the ISV for an injury mentioned in the injury column of schedule 3, a court must consider the range of ISVs stated in schedule 3 for the 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, in assessing the ISV for multiple injuries, a court must consider the range of ISVs for the dominant injury of 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.

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 section 61(1)(a) of the Act, 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 3.
- (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 4 and 5; and
 - (b) provided to the court in a PIRS report as required under schedule 4, 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 Court must have regard to particular provisions of sch 3

- (1) In addition to providing ranges of ISVs for particular injuries, schedule 3 sets out provisions relevant to using schedule 3 to assess an ISV for particular injuries.

Examples of relevant 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 3 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.

9 Court may have regard to other matters

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 3 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

- (1) If a medical report states a whole person impairment percentage, it must state how the percentage is decided, 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.
- (2) However, the medical report must not identify—
 - (a) an item in schedule 3 to which the injury belongs; or
 - (b) an ISV for the injury.

Note—

For requirements about tendering a medical report into evidence in a proceeding for a claim for personal injury damages, see the *Uniform Civil Procedure Rules 1999*, chapter 11, part 5.

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

Schedule 3 Ranges of ISVs

section 5(1)

Item no.	Injury	Other provisions	Range of ISVs
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Part 1 Central nervous system and head injuries

1 Quadriplegia

	Examples of factors affecting ISV assessment • 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 Comment about appropriate level of ISV	75 to 100
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	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.	
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2 Paraplegia

	Examples of factors affecting ISV assessment • 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	60 to 80
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3 Hemiplegia or severe paralysis of more than 1 limb

	Comment	
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	Incomplete paralysis causing whole person impairment of less than 40% must be assessed under part 6 if it is the only injury or the dominant injury of multiple injuries. Examples of factors affecting ISV assessment for item 3 The same examples apply as for item 2.	
3.1	<i>Complete or nearly complete paralysis</i>	60 to 80
3.2	<i>Other paralysis, causing whole person impairment of at least 40%</i>	45 to 60

4 Monoplegia

	Comment See items 5, 6 and 7 and part 6.	
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5 Extreme brain injury

	Comment The injury will involve major trauma to the brain with severe permanent impairment.	
5.1	<i>Substantial insight remaining</i> Comment about appropriate level of ISV for item 5.1 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—	71 to 100

	- 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. Examples of factors affecting ISV assessment for item 5.1 - degree of insight - life expectancy - extent of bodily impairment	
5.2	<i>Substantially reduced insight</i> Comment for items 5.2.1 and 5.2.2 - The injured person will have major trauma to the brain with severe permanent impairment. - The injured person's insight of their condition may change.	

	Insight may be impaired in the degree, or continuity of, appreciation of the injured person's condition. Examples of factors affecting ISV assessment for items 5.2.1 and 5.2.2 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.	
5.2.1	<i>The injured person will have partial or complete insight (as evidenced by appropriate responses to physical or emotional stimuli) for not more than half of the person's waking hours.</i>	36 to 70
5.2.2	<i>The injured person will have infrequent periods of partial insight and will show unreliable, rare or limited responses to physical or emotional stimuli.</i>	16 to 35
5.3	Grossly reduced insight Comment for item 5.3 The injured person will be in a persistent vegetative state and have little or no insight. Comment about appropriate level of ISV for item 5.3 If some minor awareness of loss remains, an ISV at or near the top of the range may be appropriate.	10 to 15

6 Serious brain injury

	Comment The injured person will be very seriously disabled. Example of the injury serious brain damage causing— (a) physical impairment, for example, limb paralysis; or (b) cognitive impairment with marked impairment of intellect and personality Examples of factors affecting ISV assessment • 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	56 to 70
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	• presence of and extent of secondary medical complications Comment about appropriate level of ISV 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.	
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7 Moderate brain injury

	Comment 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. Examples of factors affecting ISV assessment • 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	21 to 55
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	• behavioural or psychological changes • epilepsy or a high risk of epilepsy • presence of, and extent of, secondary medical complications Comment about appropriate level of ISV • An ISV of 21 to 25 will be appropriate if there is reduced concentration and memory, or reduced mood control, and either or both— • reduced capacity for employment • a noticeable interference with lifestyle and leisure. • An ISV of 26 to 40 will be appropriate if there is an increased risk of epilepsy and either or both— • 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— • moderate to severe cognitive impairment • marked personality change	
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	• dramatic effect on speech, sight or other senses • epilepsy or a high risk of epilepsy.	
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8 Minor brain injury

	Comment 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. Examples of factors affecting ISV assessment • severity of any physical injury causing the brain damage, having regard to— (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 (b) any post-traumatic amnesia • extent of any ongoing, and possibly permanent, disability • extent of any personality change • depression	6 to 20
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Schedule 3

	• 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 Comment about appropriate level of ISV An ISV at or near the top of the range will be appropriate if the injured person has— • an increased risk of epilepsy; and • ongoing reduced concentration and memory, or reduced mood control, that does not significantly interfere with the person’s ability to take part in normal social life or return to work.	
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9 Minor head injury, other than an injury mentioned in pt 3

	Comment Brain damage, if any, is minimal. Examples of the injury • uncomplicated skull fracture • concussion with transitory loss of consciousness and no residual effect Examples of factors affecting ISV assessment • severity of any physical injury causing brain damage • length of time to recover from any symptoms • extent of ongoing symptoms • presence of, or absence of, headaches Comment about appropriate level of ISV • 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. • An ISV at or near the top of the range will be appropriate if there is an uncomplicated skull fracture and there are associated concussive symptoms of dizziness, headache and memory loss persisting for less than 6 months.	0 to 5
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Part 2 Mental disorders

	General comment for items 10 to 13 This part includes references to ratings on the psychiatric impairment rating scale stated in schedule 5 (<i>PIRS ratings</i>). Under schedule 2, section 6 of this regulation, a PIRS rating is capable of being accepted by a court only if it is assessed by a medical expert as required under schedules 4 and 5 and provided to the court in a PIRS report. Examples of factors affecting ISV assessment for items 10 to 13 • 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	
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10 Extreme mental disorder

	Example of the injury a mental disorder with a PIRS rating between 31% and 100% Comment about appropriate level of ISV 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.	41 to 65
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11 Serious mental disorder

	Example of the injury a mental disorder with a PIRS rating between 11% and 30%	11 to 40
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12 Moderate mental disorder

	Comment There is generally only moderate impairment. Example of the injury a mental disorder with a PIRS rating between 4% and 10%	2 to 10
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13 Minor mental disorder

	Comment	0 to 1
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	For many persons who have suffered the injury there will be little or no impact on their lives. Example of the injury a mental disorder with a PIRS rating between 0% and 3%	
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Part 3 Facial injuries

Division 1 Skeletal injuries of the facial area

	Examples of factors affecting ISV assessment for items 14 to 22 • extent of skeletal or functional damage • degree of cosmetic damage or disfigurement • adverse psychological reaction • availability of cosmetic repair	
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14 Extreme facial injury

	Comment The injury will involve severe traumatic injury to the face requiring substantial reconstructive surgery. Examples of the injury	26 to 45
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	• 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 <i>Note—</i> Le Fort I fracture, Le Fort II fracture and Le Fort III fracture are defined in schedule 6. Additional example of factor affecting ISV assessment the extent of any neurological impairment or effect on the airway	
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15 Serious facial injury

	Comment The injury will involve serious traumatic injury to the face requiring reconstructive surgery that is not substantial. Examples of the injury • 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—	14 to 25
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Schedule 3

	(a) requiring more than 1 operation; and (b) causing 1 or more of the following— • 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 • a very serious multiple jaw fracture that will— (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 trunk of the facial nerve (7th cranial nerve), causing total paralysis of facial muscles on 1 side of the face Additional examples of factors affecting ISV assessment • any neurological impairment or effect on the airway	
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	• permanent cosmetic deformity Comment about appropriate level of ISV • An ISV at or near the bottom of the range will be appropriate if the injury causes permanent cosmetic deformity, asymmetry of 1 side of the face and limited adverse psychological reaction. • An ISV at or near the top of the range will be appropriate if the injury causes serious bilateral deformity and significant adverse psychological reaction.	
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16 Moderate facial injury

	Examples of the injury • 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— (a) permanent effects, for example, difficulty in opening the mouth or in eating; or (b) hyperaesthesia or paraesthesia in the area of the fracture • a displaced fracture of the nasal complex from which the injured person will almost fully recover after surgery	6 to 13
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Schedule 3

	- severed branches of the facial nerve (7th cranial nerve) with paralysis of some of the facial muscles - a severed sensory nerve of the face with minor permanent paraesthesia	
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17 Minor facial injury

	Examples of the injury - a simple cheekbone fracture, for which surgery is not required and from which the injured person will fully recover - a simple jaw fracture, requiring immobilisation and from which the injured person will fully recover - 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 sensory nerve of the face, with good repair causing minimal or no paraesthesia	0 to 5
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18 Injury to teeth or gums

	Comment There will generally have been a course of treatment as a result of the injury. Additional examples of factors affecting ISV assessment • extent and degree of discomfort during treatment • difficulty with eating 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.	
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 2**Scarring to the face**

	General comment for items 19 to 22	
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	This division will usually apply to an injury involving skeletal damage only if the skeletal damage is minor.	
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19 Extreme facial scarring

	Examples of the injury - widespread area scarring, for example, over the side of the face or another whole area - severe contour deformity - significant deformity of the mouth or eyelids with muscle paralysis or tic Comment about appropriate level of ISV - 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.	21 to 45
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20 Serious facial scarring

	Examples of the injury substantial disfigurement and significant adverse psychological reaction	11 to 20
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	• severe linear scarring • discoloured hypertrophic (keloid) scarring • atrophic scarring • serious contour defects	
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21 Moderate facial scarring

	Comment Any adverse psychological reaction is small, or having been considerable at the outset, has greatly diminished. Examples of the injury • 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	6 to 10
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22 Minor facial scarring

	Examples of the injury • 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 to markedly affect, appearance and adverse psychological reaction is minor	0 to 5
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	almost invisible linear scarring, in lines of election, with normal texture and elevation	
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Part 4 Injuries affecting the senses

Division 1 General comment

	General comment for items 23 to 35 Injuries mentioned in this part are commonly symptoms of brain or nervous system injury.	
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Division 2 Injuries affecting the eyes

23 Total sight and hearing impairment

	Comment The injury ranks with the most devastating injuries. Examples of factors affecting ISV assessment - degree of insight - age and life expectancy	90 to 100
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24 Total sight impairment

	Examples of factors affecting ISV assessment • degree of insight • age and life expectancy	50 to 80
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25 Complete sight impairment in 1 eye with reduced vision in the other eye

	Comment about appropriate level of ISV 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.	25 to 50
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26 Complete sight impairment in 1 eye or total loss of 1 eye

	Examples of factors affecting ISV assessment • the extent to which the injured person's activities are adversely affected by the impairment or loss • associated scarring or cosmetic damage Comment about appropriate level of ISV An ISV at or near the top of the range will be appropriate if there is a minor risk of sympathetic ophthalmia.	26 to 30
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27 Serious eye injury

	Examples of the injury - 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	11 to 25
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28 Moderate eye injury

	Example of the injury minor but permanent impairment of vision in 1 eye, including if there is double vision that is minor and intermittent	6 to 10
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29 Minor eye injury

	Example of the injury a minor injury, for example, from being struck in the eye, exposed to smoke or other fumes or being splashed by liquids— (a) causing initial pain and temporary interference with vision; and (b) from which the injured person will fully recover within a relatively short time	0 to 5
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Division 3**Injuries affecting the ears**

	Comment for items 30 to 33 The injuries commonly, but not always, involve hearing loss. If the injury is to a single ear, the binaural loss must be assessed. Examples of factors affecting ISV assessment for item 30 to 33 injuries • 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 • whether the injury will affect balance • the extent to which former activities will be affected • presence of tinnitus	
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30 Extreme ear injury

	Definition of injury The injury involves a binaural hearing loss of at least 80%.	36 to 55
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	Additional examples of factors affecting ISV assessment • 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 Comment about appropriate level of ISV 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.	
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31 Serious ear injury

	Definition of injury The injury involves— (a) a binaural hearing loss of at least 50% but less than 80%; or (b) severe permanent vestibular disturbance. Comment about appropriate level of ISV • An ISV in the lower half of the range will be appropriate if there is no speech impairment or tinnitus.	26 to 35
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	An ISV in the upper half of the range will be appropriate if there is speech impairment and tinnitus.	
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32 Moderate ear injury

	Definition of injury The injury involves— (a) a binaural hearing loss of at least 20% but less than 50%; or (b) significant permanent vestibular disturbance. Comment about appropriate level of ISV 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.	11 to 25
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33 Minor ear injury

	Definition of injury The injury involves a binaural hearing loss of less than 20%. Comment - This item covers the bulk of hearing impairment cases. - The injury is not to be judged simply by the degree of hearing loss.	
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Schedule 3

	• 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

Division 4 Impairment of taste or smell

34 Total loss of taste or smell, or both

	Comment about appropriate level of ISV • 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. • 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.	6 to 9
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35 Partial loss of taste or smell, or both

	Comment about appropriate level of ISV - 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
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Part 5 Injuries to internal organs**Division 1 Chest injuries**

	Example of factor affecting ISV assessment for items 36 to 39 the level of any reduction in the capacity for employment and enjoyment of life	
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36 Extreme chest injury

	Comment 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.	46 to 65
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	Comment about appropriate level of ISV 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.	
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37 Serious chest injury

	Comment The injury will involve serious traumatic injury to the chest or organs in the chest cavity, causing serious disability and ongoing medical problems. Examples of the injury • a trauma to 1 or more of the following, causing permanent damage, physical disability and impairment of function— • the chest • the heart • 1 or both of the lungs • the diaphragm • an injury that causes the need for oxygen therapy for about 16 to 18 hours a day Example of factors affecting ISV assessment	21 to 45
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	the need for a permanent tracheostomy Comment about appropriate level of ISV An ISV at or near the top of the range will be appropriate if, after recovery, there are both of the following— (a) serious impairment to cardio-pulmonary function; (b) whole person impairment for the injury of, or of nearly, 40%.	
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38 Moderate chest injury

	Example of the injury the injury will involve serious traumatic injury to the chest or organs in the chest cavity, causing moderate disability and ongoing medical problems Examples of factors affecting ISV assessment • duration and intensity of pain and suffering • the degree of permanent impairment of lung or cardiac function, as evidenced by objective test results • the need for a temporary tracheostomy for short-term airway management	11 to 20
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	Comment about appropriate level of ISV • An ISV at or near the bottom of the range will be appropriate if there will be the loss of a breast without significant adverse psychological reaction. • An ISV in the lower half of the range will be appropriate if there was a pneumothorax, or haemothorax, requiring intercostal catheter insertion. • An ISV at or near the top of the range will be appropriate if there are multiple rib fractures causing— (a) a flail segment (flail chest) requiring mechanical ventilation in the acute stage; and (b) moderate permanent impairment of cardio-pulmonary function.	
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39 Minor chest injury

	Examples of factors affecting ISV assessment for items 39.1 and 39.2 • complexity of any fractures • extent of injury to underlying organs • extent of any disability • duration and intensity of pain and suffering	
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39.1	<i>Complicated or significant fracture, or internal organ injury, that substantially resolves</i> Comment The injury will involve significant or complicated fractures, or internal injuries, that cause some tissue damage but no significant long-term effect on organ function. Examples of the injury - multiple fractures of the ribs or sternum, or both, that may cause cardio-pulmonary contusion - internal injuries that cause some tissue damage but no significant long-term effect on organ function Comment about appropriate level of ISV - An ISV at or near the bottom of the range will be appropriate if there is a fractured sternum that substantially resolves, and there is some ongoing pain and activity restriction. - An ISV at or near the top of the range will be appropriate if the injury causes significant persisting pain and significant activity restriction.	5 to 10
39.2	<i>Soft tissue injury, minor fracture or minor internal organ injury</i> Comment	0 to 4

	• The injury will involve a soft tissue injury, minor fracture, or minor and non-permanent injury to internal organs. • There may be persistent pain from the chest, for example, from the chest wall or sternocostal or costochondral joints. Examples of the injury • a single penetrating wound, causing some tissue damage but no long-term effect on lung function • an injury to the lungs caused by the inhalation of toxic fumes or smoke that will not permanently interfere with lung function • a soft tissue injury to the chest wall, for example, a laceration or serious seatbelt bruising • fractured ribs or a minor fracture of the sternum causing serious pain and disability for weeks, without internal organ damage or permanent disability Comment about appropriate level of ISV • 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 will fully recover.	
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	An ISV at or near the top of the range will be appropriate if there is an injury causing a small pneumothorax that does not require intercostal catheter insertion, and from which the injured person will fully recover.	
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Division 2 Lung injuries other than asthma

	General comment for items 40 to 43 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. Examples of factors affecting ISV assessment for items 40 to 43 - a history of smoking tobacco will reduce the level of ISV - adverse psychological reaction may increase the level of ISV	
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40 Extreme lung injury

	Examples of the injury diagnosed lung cancer	46 to 65
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	• 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 Additional examples of factors affecting ISV assessment • age • likelihood of progressive worsening • duration and intensity of pain and suffering	
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41 Serious lung injury

41.1	<i>Serious lung injury if progressive worsening of lung function</i> Example of item 41.1 lung disease, for example, emphysema, causing— • significantly reduced and worsening lung function • prolonged and frequent coughing • disturbance of sleep • restriction of physical activity, employment and enjoyment of life	25 to 45
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	Additional examples of factors affecting ISV assessment for item 41.1 - the possibility of lung cancer developing may increase the level of ISV - the need for continuous oxygen therapy	
41.2	<i>Serious lung injury if no progressive worsening of lung function</i> Examples of item 41.2 - 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 causing pulmonary hypertension and cor pulmonale	11 to 24

42 Moderate lung injury

	Examples of the injury bronchitis that does not cause serious symptoms, with little or no serious or permanent effect on employment or social life	6 to 10
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	a pulmonary embolism requiring anticoagulant therapy for at least 1 year or pulmonary endarterectomy	
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43 Minor lung injury

	Examples of the injury - lung disease causing slight breathlessness, with— (a) no effect on employment; and (b) the likelihood of substantial and permanent recovery within a few years after the injury is caused - a pulmonary embolism requiring anticoagulant therapy for less than 1 year Comment about appropriate level of ISV 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.	0 to 5
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Division 3 Asthma

44 Extreme asthma

	Comment	31 to 55
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	The most serious cases may confine a person to the home and destroy capacity for employment. Example of the injury severe and permanent disabling asthma causing— • prolonged and frequent coughing • disturbance of sleep • severe restriction of physical activity and enjoyment of life • gross reduction of capacity for employment	
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45 Severe asthma

	Example of the injury chronic asthma, with a poor prognosis, causing— • breathing difficulties • the need to frequently use an inhaler • significantly reduced capacity for employment	11 to 30
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46 Moderate asthma

	Example of the injury asthma, with symptoms that include bronchitis and wheezing, affecting employment or social life	6 to 10
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47 Minor asthma

	Example of the injury asthma with minor symptoms that has no effect on employment or social life Comment about appropriate level of ISV 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.	0 to 5
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Division 4 Injuries to male reproductive system

	General comment for items 48 to 51 • 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). • Sterility is usually either— (a) caused by surgery, chemicals or disease; or	
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	(b) caused by a traumatic injury that is often aggravated by scarring. Examples of factors affecting ISV assessment for items 48 to 51 • adverse psychological reaction • effect on social and domestic life	
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48 Impotence and sterility

	Additional examples of factors affecting ISV assessment • age • whether the injured person has children • whether the injured person intended to have children or more children Comment about appropriate level of ISV • An ISV at or near the bottom of the range will be appropriate if the sterility has little impact. • 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.	5 to 37
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Schedule 3

	• 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.	
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49 Loss of part or all of penis

	Additional examples of factors affecting ISV assessment • extent of the penis remaining • availability of a prosthesis • extent to which sexual activity will be possible	5 to 25
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50 Loss of both testicles

	Comment See item 48 because sterility results. Additional example of factor affecting ISV assessment level of any pain or residual scarring	
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51 Loss of 1 testicle

	Additional examples of factors affecting ISV assessment age, cosmetic damage or scarring 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.	2 to 10
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Division 5

Injuries to female reproductive system

	General comment for items 52 to 54 • 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). Examples of factors affecting ISV assessment for items 52 to 54 • extent of any physical trauma • whether the injured person has children	
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	• whether the injured person intended to have children or more children • age • scarring • depression or adverse psychological reaction • effect on social and domestic life	
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52 Infertility

52.1	<i>Infertility causing severe effects</i> Example of item 52.1 infertility with severe depression, anxiety and pain	16 to 35
52.2	<i>Infertility causing moderate effects</i> Example of item 52.2 infertility without any medical complication if the injured person has a child or children Comment about appropriate level of ISV for item 52.2 An ISV at or near the top of the range will be appropriate if there is significant adverse psychological reaction.	9 to 15
52.3	<i>Infertility causing minor effects</i> Example of item 52.3 infertility if—	0 to 8

	(a) the injured person was unlikely to have had children, for example, because of age; and (b) there is little or no adverse psychological reaction	
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53 Any other injury to the female reproductive system

53.1	<i>Post-menopausal hysterectomy</i>	5 to 15
53.2	<i>Female impotence</i> Comment for item 53.2 The injury may be correctable by surgery. Additional examples of factors affecting ISV assessment for item 53.2 the level of sexual function or the extent of any corrective surgery	5 to 15
53.3	<i>An injury causing an inability to give birth by normal vaginal delivery, for example, because of pelvic ring disruption or deformity</i> Comment for item 53.3 The injury may be correctable by surgery.	4 to 15
53.4	<i>Injury to female genitalia or reproductive organs, or both</i> Comment about appropriate level of ISV for item 53.4	3 to 25

Schedule 3

	• 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.	
53.5	<i>Reduced fertility, caused by, for example, trauma to ovaries or fallopian tubes</i> Comment about appropriate level of ISV for item 53.5 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.	3 to 8

54 Failed sterilisation leading to unwanted pregnancy

54.1	<i>If no child is born and there is no serious adverse psychological reaction</i> Comment for item 54.1 For a mental disorder, see part 2 (Mental disorders).	3 to 10
54.2	<i>If a child is born</i> Comment about appropriate level of ISV for item 54.2	15 to 25

	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.	
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Division 6 Injuries to digestive system

Subdivision 1 Injuries caused by trauma

55 Extreme injury to the digestive system caused by trauma

	Examples of the injury - severe permanent damage to the digestive system, with ongoing debilitating pain and discomfort, diarrhoea, nausea and vomiting that— (a) are not controllable by drugs; and (b) cause weight loss of at least 20% <i>Note—</i> <i>Digestive system</i> is defined in schedule 6. - an injury to the throat requiring a permanent gastrostomy Comment about appropriate level of ISV	19 to 40
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	• An ISV at or near the bottom of the range will be appropriate if there is an injury to the throat requiring a temporary gastrostomy for more than 1 year and permanent dietary changes, for example, a requirement for a soft food diet. • An ISV at or near the top of the range will be appropriate if there is an injury to the throat requiring a permanent gastrostomy, with significant ongoing symptoms. Examples of factors affecting ISV assessment • the extent of any voice or speech impairment • need for ongoing endoscopic procedures	
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56 Serious injury to the digestive system caused by trauma

	Examples of the injury • a serious injury causing long-term complications aggravated by physical strain • an injury requiring a feeding tube for between 3 and 12 months Examples of factors affecting ISV assessment • the extent of any ongoing voice or speech impairment	11 to 18
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	whether a feeding tube was required, and if so, for how long it was required	
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57 Moderate injury to the digestive system caused by trauma

	Examples of the injury - a simple penetrating stab wound, causing some permanent tissue damage, but with no significant long-term effect on digestive function - an injury requiring a feeding tube for less than 3 months Examples of factors affecting ISV assessment - whether a feeding tube was required, and if so, for how long it was required - whether dietary changes are required to reduce the risk of aspiration because of impaired swallowing	6 to 10
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58 Minor injury to the digestive system caused by trauma

	Examples of the injury a soft tissue injury to the abdomen wall, for example, a laceration or serious seatbelt bruising to the abdomen or flank, or both	0 to 5
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	• a minor injury to the throat or tongue causing temporary difficulties with swallowing or speech • a laceration of the tongue requiring suturing	
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Subdivision 2 Injuries not caused by trauma

	General comment for items 59 to 62 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.	
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59 Extreme injury to the digestive system not caused by trauma

	Example of the injury severe toxicosis— (a) causing serious acute pain, vomiting, diarrhoea and fever, requiring hospitalisation for days or weeks; and (b) also causing 1 or more of the following— • ongoing incontinence	13 to 35
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	• haemorrhoids • irritable bowel syndrome; and (c) having a significant impact on the capacity for employment and enjoyment of life Comment about appropriate level of ISV 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.	
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60 Serious injury to the digestive system not caused by trauma

	Examples of the injury • serious but short-term food poisoning causing diarrhoea and vomiting— (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	6 to 12
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	Comment about appropriate level of ISV • 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— (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— (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— (a) requires admission to an intensive care unit; and (b) does not cause any permanent impairment; and	
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	(c) does not cause the need for ongoing drug therapy for life.	
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61 Moderate injury to the digestive system not caused by trauma

	Examples of the injury • food poisoning— (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— (a) vomiting; (b) shortness of breath; (c) hypertension;	3 to 5
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	(d) skin irritation	
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62 Minor injury to the digestive system not caused by trauma

	Examples of the injury • 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— (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
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Division 7**Kidney or ureter injuries**

	General comment for items 63 to 66 An injury to a ureter or the ureters alone, without loss of, or serious damage to, a kidney will generally be assessed under item 65 or 66. Examples of factors affecting ISV assessment for items 63 to 66 • age • risk of ongoing kidney or ureter problems, complications or symptoms • need for future medical procedures	
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63 Extreme injury to kidneys or ureters

63.1	<i>Loss of both kidneys causing loss of renal function and requiring permanent dialysis or transplant</i>	56 to 75
63.2	<i>Serious damage to both kidneys, requiring temporary or intermittent dialysis</i> Examples of factors affecting ISV assessment • the effect of dialysis and loss of kidney function on activities of daily living	31 to 55

Schedule 3

	- the length of time for which dialysis was required or the frequency of intermittent dialysis - ongoing requirement for medication, for example, to control blood pressure - whether the injury caused the need for dietary changes, and if so, for how long Comment about appropriate level of ISV - An ISV at or near the bottom of the range will be appropriate if dialysis was required for an initial 3-month period, with intermittent dialysis required after that. - An ISV at or near the top of the range will be appropriate if the injury required dialysis for about 1 year and ongoing dietary changes and medication.	
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64 Serious injury to kidneys or ureters

	Comment The injury may require temporary dialysis for less than 3 months. 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	19 to 30
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	Comment about appropriate level of ISV The higher the risk of loss of function of the other kidney, the higher the ISV.	
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65 Moderate injury to kidneys or ureters

	Examples of the injury • loss of 1 kidney, with no damage to the other kidney • an injury to a ureter or the ureters that requires surgery or placement of stents	11 to 18
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66 Minor injury to kidneys or ureters

	Example of the injury a laceration or contusion to 1 or both of the kidneys Comment about appropriate level of ISV • An ISV at or near the bottom of the range will be appropriate if there is an injury to a kidney causing a contusion. • An ISV at or near the top of the range will be appropriate if a partial removal of a kidney is required.	0 to 10
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Division 8 Liver, gall bladder or biliary tract injuries

	Examples of factors affecting ISV assessment for items 67 to 70 • whether there are recurrent episodes of infection or obstruction • whether there is a risk of developing biliary cirrhosis	
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67 Extreme injury to liver, gall bladder or biliary tract

	Example of the injury loss, or injury causing effective loss, of liver function, requiring constant substitutional therapy Comment about appropriate level of ISV • An ISV at or near the bottom of the range will be appropriate if there are recurrent episodes of liver failure that require hospital admission and medical management but do not require liver transplantation. • An ISV at or near the top of the range will be appropriate if the injury requires liver transplantation.	51 to 70
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68 Serious injury to liver, gall bladder or biliary tract

	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
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69 Moderate injury to liver, gall bladder or biliary tract

	Example of the injury a laceration or contusion to the liver, with a moderate effect on liver function Comment about appropriate level of ISV • An ISV at or near the bottom of the range will be appropriate if the injury causes impaired liver function with symptoms of intermittent nausea and vomiting. • An ISV at or near the bottom of the range will also be appropriate if there is a gall bladder injury with recurrent infection or symptomatic stone disease, the symptoms of which may include, for example, pain or jaundice. • An ISV at or near the middle of the range will be appropriate if the injury involves removal of the gall bladder causing a bile duct injury.	16 to 35
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	- An ISV at or near the top of the range will be appropriate if— (a) surgery is required to remove not more than 30% of the liver; or (b) bile ducts require repair, for example, placement of stents. - An ISV at or near the top of the range will also be appropriate if there is an injury to the gall bladder, that despite biliary surgery, causes ongoing symptoms, infection or the need for further endoscopic surgery.	
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70 Minor injury to liver, gall bladder or biliary tract

	Comment An injury within this item should not require surgery to the liver. Example of the injury a laceration or contusion to the liver, with a minor effect on liver function Comment about appropriate level of ISV An ISV in the lower half of the range will be appropriate if there is an uncomplicated removal of the gall bladder with no ongoing symptoms.	3 to 15
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Division 9**Bowel injuries**

	Examples of factors affecting ISV assessment for items 71 to 74 • age • risk of ongoing bowel problems, complications or symptoms • need for future surgery • the degree to which dietary changes are required to manage chronic pain or diarrhoea caused by the injury	
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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
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72 Serious bowel injury

	Example of the injury a serious abdominal injury causing either or both of the following— (a) impairment of bowel function (which often requires permanent or long-term colostomy, leaving disfiguring scars);	19 to 40
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	(b) restrictions on employment and diet	
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73 Moderate bowel injury

	Comment about appropriate level of ISV • An ISV at or near the bottom of the range will be appropriate if— (a) the injury requires an ileostomy or colostomy for less than 3 months; and (b) bowel function returns to normal; and (c) there are no ongoing symptoms. • An ISV at or near the top of the range will be appropriate if— (a) the injury requires temporary surgical diversion of the bowel, for example, an ileostomy or colostomy; and (b) there is ongoing intermittent abnormal bowel function requiring medication.	7 to 18
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74 Minor bowel injury

	Example of the injury	3 to 6
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	an injury causing tears to the bowel, with minimal ongoing bowel problems	
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Division 10 Bladder, prostate or urethra injuries

	Examples of factors affecting ISV assessment for items 75 to 78 • age • risk of ongoing bladder, prostate or urethra problems, complications or symptoms • need for future surgery	
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75 Extreme bladder, prostate or urethra injury

	Example of the injury an injury causing a complete loss of bladder function and control, with permanent dependence on urostomy	40 to 60
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76 Serious bladder, prostate or urethra injury

	Example of the injury an injury causing serious impairment of bladder control, with some incontinence Comment about appropriate level of ISV	19 to 39
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	An ISV in the upper half of the range will be appropriate if there is serious ongoing pain.	
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77 Moderate bladder, prostate or urethra injury

	Example of the injury an injury causing continued impairment of bladder control, with minimal incontinence and minimal pain Comment about appropriate level of ISV • An ISV at or near the bottom of the range will be appropriate if there is a laceration of the urethra, that required surgical repair and caused intermittent infection or bladder dysfunction. • An ISV at or near the top of the range will be appropriate if there is— (a) increased urinary frequency of more than once every 2 hours throughout the day and more than 3 times at night that is unresponsive to treatment; or (b) an ongoing requirement for minor surgery, for example, cystoscopy or urethral dilation.	7 to 18
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78 Minor bladder, prostate or urethra injury

	Example of the injury a bladder injury, from which the injured person will fully recover, with some relatively long-term interference with natural bladder function	3 to 6
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Division 11 Pancreas and spleen injuries**79 Injury to the pancreas**

	Comment about appropriate level of ISV • An ISV at or near the bottom of the range will be appropriate if there is a contusion to the pancreas that heals. • An ISV at or near the middle of the range will be appropriate if there are chronic symptoms, for example, pain or diarrhoea. • An ISV at or near the top of the range will be appropriate if— (a) there are chronic symptoms with significant weight loss of between 10% and 20% of body weight, and pancreatic enzyme replacement is required; or (b) an injury to the pancreas causes diabetes.	10 to 35
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	Examples of factors affecting ISV assessment • the extent of any ongoing risk of internal infection and disorders, for example, diabetes • the need for, and outcome of, further surgery, for example, surgery to manage pain caused by stone disease, infection or an expanding pseudocyst	
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80 Loss of spleen (complicated)

	Example of the injury loss of spleen if there will be a risk, that is not minor, of ongoing internal infection and disorders caused by the loss Comment about appropriate level of ISV • An ISV at or near the bottom of the range will be appropriate if the injury leads to a splenectomy, with intermittent symptoms of pain, nausea and vomiting that settle. • An ISV at or near the middle of the range will be appropriate if— (a) the injury leads to a splenectomy, with serious infection after the splenectomy; and	8 to 20
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	(b) the infection requires surgical or radiological intervention. An ISV at or near the top of the range will be appropriate if the injury leads to a splenectomy, with portal vein thrombosis after the splenectomy.	
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81 Injury to the spleen or uncomplicated loss of spleen

	Example of the injury laceration or contusion to the spleen that— (a) has been radiologically confirmed; and (b) has no ongoing bleeding; and (c) is managed conservatively; and (d) resolves fully Comment about appropriate level of ISV An ISV at or near the top of the range will be appropriate if there has been removal of the spleen (splenectomy), with little or no risk of ongoing infections and disorders caused by the loss of the spleen.	0 to 7
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Division 12 Hernia injuries

82 Severe hernia

	Example of the injury	11 to 20
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Schedule 3

	a hernia if after repair there is either or both— (a) ongoing pain; or (b) a restriction on physical activities, sport or employment	
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83 Moderate hernia

	Example of the injury a hernia that after repair has some real risk of recurring in the short-term	6 to 10
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84 Minor hernia

	Example of the injury an uncomplicated inguinal hernia, whether or not repaired	0 to 5
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Part 6 Orthopaedic injuries

Division 1 Cervical spine injuries

	General comment for items 85 to 89 • This division does not apply to the following injuries (that are dealt with in items 1 to 3)— • quadriplegia	
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	• 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— • CT or MRI scans or other radiological evidence • muscle wasting • clinical findings of deep tendon reflex loss, motor weakness and loss of sensation.	
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85 Extreme cervical spine injury

	Comment • These are extremely severe injuries that cause gross limitation of movement and serious interference with performance of daily activities.	41 to 75
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	• The injury will involve significant upper or lower extremity impairment and may require the use of an adaptive device or prosthesis. Examples of the injury • a total neurological loss at a single level • severe multilevel neurological dysfunction • structural compromise of the spinal canal with extreme upper or lower extremity motor and sensory impairments • fractures involving more than 50% compression of a vertebral body with neural compromise Comment about appropriate level of ISV • An ISV at or near the bottom of the range will be appropriate if there is whole person impairment of about 29%. • An ISV at or near the top of the range will be appropriate if there is a cervical spine injury causing monoplegia of the dominant upper limb and whole person impairment of at least 60%.	
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86 Serious cervical spine injury

	Comment	16 to 40
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	• The injury will cause serious upper extremity impairment or serious permanent impairment of the cervical spine. • The injury may involve— (a) a change of motion segment integrity; or (b) bilateral or multilevel nerve root compression or damage. Examples of the injury • 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 Comment about appropriate level of ISV • An ISV at or near the bottom of the range will be appropriate if— (a) the injured person has had surgery and symptoms persist; or (b) there is a fracture involving 25% compression of 1 vertebral body.	
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	• An ISV in the middle of the range will be appropriate if there is a fracture involving about 50% compression of a vertebral body, with ongoing pain. • An ISV at or near the top of the range will be appropriate if— (a) the injured person has had a fusion of vertebral bodies that has failed, leaving objective signs of significant residual nerve root damage and ongoing pain, affecting 1 side of the body; and (b) there is whole person impairment of about 28%.	
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87 Moderate cervical spine injury—fracture, disc prolapse or nerve root compression or damage

	Comment about appropriate level of ISV • An ISV at or near the top of the range will be appropriate if— (a) there is a disc prolapse for which there is radiological evidence at an anatomically correct level; and	5 to 15
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	(b) there are symptoms of pain and 3 or more of the following objective signs that are anatomically localised to an appropriate spinal nerve root distribution— (i) sensory loss; (ii) loss of muscle strength; (iii) loss of reflexes; (iv) unilateral atrophy; and (c) the impairment has not improved after non-operative treatment. • An ISV of about 10 will be appropriate if there is a fracture of a vertebral body with up to 25% compression, and ongoing pain. • An ISV at or near the bottom of the range will be appropriate for an uncomplicated fracture of a posterior element of 1 or more of the vertebral segments, for example, spinous or transverse processes, without neurological impairment.	
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88 Moderate cervical spine injury—soft tissue injury

	Comment	5 to 10
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	The injury will cause moderate permanent impairment, for which there is objective evidence, of the cervical spine. Comment about appropriate level of ISV 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.	
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89 Minor cervical spine injury

	Comment • 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. • There will be no objective signs of neurological impairment. Example of the injury 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 Comment about appropriate level of ISV	0 to 4
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	• 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.	
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Division 2 Thoracic or lumbar spine injuries

	General comment for items 90 to 94 • This division does not apply to the following injuries (that are dealt with in items 1 to 3)— • quadriplegia • paraplegia • 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.	
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	• 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— • CT or MRI scans or other radiological evidence • muscle wasting • clinical findings of deep tendon reflex loss, motor weakness and loss of sensation.	
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90 Extreme thoracic or lumbar spine injury

	Comment These are extremely severe injuries causing gross limitation of movement and serious interference with performance of daily activities. There may be some motor or sensory loss, and some impairment of bladder, ano-rectal or sexual function. Example of the injury a fracture involving compression of a thoracic or lumbar vertebral body of more than 50%, with neurological impairment Comment about appropriate level of ISV	36 to 60
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	• 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 if there is whole person impairment for the injury of at least 45%.	
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91 Serious thoracic or lumbar spine injury

	Comment • The injury will cause serious permanent impairment in the thoracic or lumbar spine. • The injury may involve— (a) bilateral or multilevel nerve root damage; or (b) a change in motion segment integrity, for example, because of surgery. Example of the injury a fracture involving at least 25% compression of 1 thoracic or lumbar vertebral body Comment about appropriate level of ISV • An ISV at or near the bottom of the range will be appropriate if—	16 to 35
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Schedule 3

	(a) the injured person has had surgery and symptoms persist; or (b) there is a fracture involving 25% compression of 1 vertebral body. • An ISV in the middle of the range will be appropriate if there is a fracture involving 50% compression of a vertebral body, with ongoing pain. • 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— (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 24%.	
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92 Moderate thoracic or lumbar spine injury—fracture, disc prolapse or nerve root compression or damage

	Comment about appropriate level of ISV • An ISV at or near the top of the range will be appropriate if— (a) there is a disc prolapse for which there is radiological evidence at an anatomically correct level; and	5 to 15
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	(b) there are symptoms of pain and 3 or more of the following objective signs, that are anatomically localised to an appropriate spinal nerve root distribution— (i) sensory loss; (ii) loss of muscle strength; (iii) loss of reflexes; (iv) unilateral atrophy; and (c) the impairment has not improved after non-operative treatment. • An ISV of about 10 will be appropriate if there is a fracture of a vertebral body with up to 25% compression, and ongoing pain. • An ISV at or near the bottom of the range will be appropriate for an uncomplicated fracture of a posterior element of 1 or more of the vertebral segments, for example, spinous or transverse processes, without neurological impairment.	
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93 Moderate thoracic or lumbar spine injury—soft tissue injury

	Comment	5 to 10
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Schedule 3

	The injury will cause moderate permanent impairment, for which there is objective evidence, of the thoracic or lumbar spine. Comment about appropriate level of ISV 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.	
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94 Minor thoracic or lumbar spine injury

	Example of the injury a soft tissue injury of the thoracic or lumbar spine with no— • significant clinical findings • fractures • documented neurological impairment • significant loss of motion segment integrity • other objective signs of impairment relating to the injury Comment about appropriate level of ISV	0 to 4
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	• 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.	
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Division 3

Shoulder injuries

	General comment for items 95 to 98 • Injuries under items 95 to 98 include subluxations or dislocations of the sternoclavicular joint, acromioclavicular joint or glenohumeral joint. • Soft tissue injuries may involve the musculoligamentous supporting structures of the joints. • Fractures may involve the clavicle, the scapula (shoulder blade) and the humerus.	
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	Comment about appropriate level of ISV for items 95 to 98 An ISV at or near the top of the range will generally only be appropriate if the injury is to the shoulder of the dominant upper limb.	
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95 Extreme shoulder injury

	Comment These are the most severe traumatic injuries causing gross permanent impairment. Examples of the injury • a severe fracture or dislocation, with secondary medical complications • joint disruption with poor outcome after surgery • degloving • permanent nerve palsies Additional 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 of 45% and complete loss of all shoulder function of the dominant upper limb.	31 to 50
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96 Serious shoulder injury

	Comment	16 to 30
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	The injury will involve serious trauma to the shoulder causing serious permanent impairment. Examples of the injury • a crush injury • a serious fracture with secondary arthritis • nerve palsies from which the injured person will partially recover • established non-union of a clavicular or scapular fracture despite open reduction and internal fixation (ORIF) • established non-union of a clavicular or scapular fracture if surgery is not appropriate or not possible, and there is significant functional impairment Additional 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 25% and the injury is to the dominant upper limb.	
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97 Moderate shoulder injury

	Examples of the injury • traumatic adhesive capsulitis with discomfort, limitation of movement and symptoms persisting or expected to persist for about 2 years	6 to 15
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Schedule 3

	• permanent and significant 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 and internal fixation • nerve palsies from which the injured person has made a good recovery • painful persisting dislocation of the acromioclavicular joint • an injury to the sternoclavicular joint causing permanent, painful instability Additional comment about appropriate level of ISV • An ISV at or near the bottom of the range will be appropriate if there is whole person impairment for the injury of 6%. • An ISV at or near the top of the range will be appropriate if there is whole person impairment for the injury of 12% and the injury is to the dominant upper limb.	
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98 Minor shoulder injury

	Examples of the injury	0 to 5
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	• soft tissue injury with considerable pain from which the injured person makes an almost full recovery in less than 18 months • fracture from which the injured person has made an uncomplicated recovery • strain injury of the acromioclavicular joint or sternoclavicular joint	
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Division 4 Amputation of upper limbs

	Comment about appropriate level of ISV for items 99 to 100.3 An ISV at or near the top of the range will generally only be appropriate if the amputation is of the dominant upper limb.	
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99 Loss of both upper limbs, or loss of 1 arm and extreme injury to the other arm

	Comment The effect of the injury is to reduce the injured person to a state of considerable helplessness. Examples of factors affecting ISV assessment	55 to 85
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	• 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 Additional comment about appropriate level of ISV • An ISV of 70 to 85 will be appropriate if— (a) both upper limbs are amputated at the shoulder; or (b) 1 arm is amputated at the shoulder, and there is a loss of function in the other arm, causing whole person impairment of 60%. • An ISV of 65 to 80 will be appropriate if— (a) both upper limbs are amputated through the elbow or above the elbow but below the shoulder; or (b) 1 arm is amputated through the elbow or above the elbow but below the shoulder, and there is a loss of function in the other arm, causing whole person impairment of 57%. • An ISV of 55 to 75 will be appropriate if—	
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	(a) both upper limbs are amputated below the elbow; or (b) 1 arm is amputated below the elbow, and there is a loss of function in the other arm, causing whole person impairment of 54%.	
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100 Loss of 1 upper limb

	Examples of factors affecting ISV assessment • 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>	50 to 65
100.2	<i>An upper limb amputation through the elbow or above the elbow but below the shoulder</i> Additional comment about appropriate level of ISV for item 100.2	40 to 65

Schedule 3

	• An ISV at or near the bottom of the range will generally be appropriate if there is an amputation through the elbow. • 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	<i>An upper limb amputation below the elbow</i> Additional comment about appropriate level of ISV for item 100.3 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.	35 to 60

Division 5**Elbow injuries**

	Comment about appropriate level of ISV for items 101 to 104 An ISV at or near the top of the range will generally only be appropriate if the injury is to the elbow of the dominant upper limb.	
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101 Extreme elbow injury

	Comment The injury will involve an extremely severe elbow injury, falling short of amputation, leaving little effective use of the elbow joint. Examples of the injury • whole person impairment for the injury of between 24% and 42% • a complex elbow fracture, or dislocation, with secondary complications • joint disruption, with poor outcome after surgery • degloving • permanent nerve palsies • an injury causing severe limitation of elbow movement with the joint constrained in a non-functional position	26 to 50
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102 Serious elbow injury

	Comment The injury will involve significant disability and require major surgery. Examples of the injury • a serious fracture with secondary arthritis • a crush injury	13 to 25
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	• nerve palsies from which the injured person will partially recover • permanent, poor restriction of range of motion with the elbow constrained in a satisfactory functional position Additional 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 23% and the injury is to the elbow of the dominant upper limb.	
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103 Moderate elbow injury

	Comment The injury will cause moderate long-term disability but does not require protracted surgery. Examples of the injury • 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 and internal fixation • nerve palsies from which the injured person has made a good recovery	6 to 12
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	Additional comment about appropriate level of ISV • An ISV at or near the bottom of the range will be appropriate if there is whole person impairment for the injury of 5%. • An ISV at or near the top of the range will be appropriate if there is a moderately severe injury to the elbow of the dominant upper limb— (a) requiring prolonged treatment; and (b) causing whole person impairment of 10%.	
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104 Minor elbow injury

	Comment The injury will cause no permanent damage and no permanent impairment of function. Examples of the injury • a fracture with an uncomplicated recovery • a soft tissue injury with pain, minor tennis elbow syndrome or laceration	0 to 5
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Division 6**Wrist injuries**

	Comment about appropriate level of ISV for items 105 to 108 An ISV at or near the top of the range will generally only be appropriate if the injury is to the wrist of the dominant upper limb.	
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105 Extreme wrist injury

	Comment The injury will involve severe fractures, or a dislocation, causing a high level of permanent impairment. Examples of the injury • a severe fracture or dislocation with secondary joint complications • joint disruption with poor outcome after surgery • degloving • permanent nerve palsies Additional 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 36% and the injury is to the wrist of the dominant upper limb.	25 to 40
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106 Serious wrist injury

	Examples of the injury • an injury causing significant permanent loss of wrist function, for example, severe problems with gripping or pushing objects, but with some useful movement remaining • non-union of a carpal fracture • severe carpal instability Additional 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 20% and the injury is to the wrist of the dominant upper limb.	16 to 24
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107 Moderate wrist injury

	Examples of the injury • a wrist injury that is not serious and causes some permanent disability, for example, some persisting pain and stiffness • persisting radio-ulnar instability • recurrent tendon subluxation or entrapment Additional comment about appropriate level of ISV	6 to 15
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Schedule 3

	• An ISV at or near the bottom of the range will be appropriate if there is whole person impairment for the injury of 6%. • An ISV at or near the top of the range will be appropriate if there is whole person impairment for the injury of 12%.	
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108 Minor wrist injury

	Examples of the injury • a fracture from which the injured person almost fully recovers • a soft tissue injury, for example, severe bruising • continued pain following carpal tunnel release	0 to 5
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Division 7 Hand injuries

	General comment for items 109 to 120 Hands are cosmetically and functionally the most important part of the upper limbs. Comment about appropriate level of ISV for items 109 to 120	
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	• 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.	
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109 Total or effective loss of both hands

	Example of the injury a serious injury causing extensive damage to both hands making them little more than useless Examples of factors affecting ISV assessment • the level of residual capacity left in either hand • severity of any phantom pains if there has been an amputation or amputations Additional comment about appropriate level of ISV • An ISV at or near the bottom of the range will be appropriate if both hands remain attached to the forearms and are of some cosmetic importance. • An ISV at or near the top of the range will be appropriate if both hands are amputated through the wrist.	51 to 75
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110 Serious injury to both hands

	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.	40 to 50
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111 Total or effective loss of 1 hand

	Examples of the injury • a crushed hand that has been surgically amputated • traumatic amputation of all fingers and most of the palm Example of factor affecting ISV assessment severity of any phantom pain if there has been an amputation Additional comment about appropriate level of ISV • An ISV at or near the bottom of the range will be appropriate if there has been an amputation of the fingers at the metacarpophalangeal joints, but the thumb remains, and there is whole person impairment for the injury of 32%. • An ISV at or near the top of the range will be appropriate if— (a) there has been amputation of the dominant hand at the wrist; and	35 to 60
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	(b) there is residual severe pain in the stump and ongoing complications, for example, chronic regional pain syndrome or neuroma formation.	
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112 Amputation of the thumb or part of the thumb

	Examples of factors affecting ISV assessment - the level of amputation, for example, at carpo metacarpal (CMC) joint, through the distal third of the thumb metacarpal, at the metacarpophalangeal (MCP) joint or thumb interphalangeal (IP) joint - whether the injury is to the dominant hand - the extent of any damage to the fingers Additional comment about appropriate level of ISV - An ISV at or near the bottom of the range will be appropriate if— (a) there has been an amputation through the interphalangeal joint of the thumb; and (b) there is whole person impairment for the injury of 11%.	15 to 28
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Schedule 3

	• An ISV at or near the middle of the range will be appropriate if there has been an amputation through the proximal phalanx. • An ISV at or near the top of the range will be appropriate if— (a) there has been an amputation at the base of the thumb at the carpometacarpal (CMC) joint level of the dominant hand; and (b) there are ongoing debilitating complications.	
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113 Amputation of index, middle and ring fingers, or any 2 of them

	Comment The amputation will cause complete loss or nearly complete loss of 2 or all of the following fingers of the hand— • index finger • middle finger • ring finger. Example of factor affecting ISV assessment the level of the amputation, for example, whether the hand has been made to be of very little use and any remaining grip is very weak Additional comment about appropriate level of ISV	15 to 30
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	• An ISV at or near the bottom of the range will be appropriate if 2 fingers, whether index, middle or ring fingers, are amputated at the level of the proximal interphalangeal joints. • An ISV at or near the middle of the range will be appropriate if there is whole person impairment for the injury of 19%. • An ISV at or near the top of the range will be appropriate if— (a) the index, middle and ring fingers are amputated at the level of the metacarpophalangeal joint (MCP joint) or there is whole person impairment for the injury of at least 27%; and (b) the injury is to the dominant hand.	
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114 Amputation of individual fingers

	Examples of factors affecting ISV assessment • whether the amputation was of the index or middle finger • the level of the amputation • any damage to other fingers short of amputation Additional comment about appropriate level of ISV	5 to 20
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Schedule 3

	• An ISV at or near the bottom of the range will be appropriate if— (a) there has been an amputation at the level of the distal interphalangeal joint of the little or ring finger; or (b) there is whole person impairment for the injury of 3%. • An ISV of not more than 11 will be appropriate if— (a) there has been an amputation of the index or middle finger at the proximal interphalangeal joint (PIP joint); or (b) there is whole person impairment for the injury of 8%. • An ISV at or near the top of the range will be appropriate if there is complete loss of the index or middle finger of the dominant hand, and serious impairment of the remaining fingers causing whole person impairment of at least 15%.	
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115 Amputation of thumb and all fingers

	Comment As the injury will cause effective loss of the hand, see item 111.	
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116 Any other injury to 1 or more of the fingers or the thumb

	Comment about appropriate level of ISV for items 116.1 to 116.4 An ISV of not more than 5 will be appropriate if substantial function of the hand remains. Examples of factors affecting ISV • whether the injury is to the thumb, or index or middle finger • any damage to other fingers • whether the injury is to the dominant hand	
116.1	<i>Extreme injury to 1 or more of the fingers or the thumb</i> Example of the injury total loss of function of 1 or more of the fingers, with the joints ankylosed in non-functional positions Additional comment about appropriate level of ISV • An ISV at or near the bottom of the range will be appropriate if there is whole person impairment for the injury of 14%. • An ISV at or near the top of the range will be appropriate if there is an injury to the thumb of the dominant hand causing total loss of function of the thumb.	16 to 25

116.2	<i>Serious injury to 1 or more of the fingers or the thumb</i> Examples of the injury • a severe crush injury causing ankylosis of the fingers • a bursting wound, or an injury causing severe finger damage, causing residual scarring and dysfunction • an injury leaving a digit that interferes with the remaining function of the hand • division of 1 or more of the long flexor tendons of the finger, with unsuccessful repair	11 to 15
116.3	<i>Moderate injury to 1 or more of the fingers or the thumb</i> Comment There will be permanent discomfort, pain or sensitive scarring. Examples of the injury • moderate injury to the thumb or index finger causing loss of movement or dexterity • a crush injury causing multiple fractures of 2 or more fingers • division of 1 or more of the long flexor tendons of the finger, with moderately successful repair Additional comment about appropriate level of ISV	6 to 10

	An ISV at or near the top of the range will be appropriate if there is whole person impairment for the injury of 8% and the injury is to the dominant hand.	
116.4	<i>Minor injury to 1 or more of the fingers or the thumb</i> Example of the injury an uncomplicated fracture or soft tissue injury that has healed with minimal residual symptoms Additional comment about appropriate level of ISV • An ISV at or near the bottom of the range will be appropriate if there is a straightforward fracture of 1 or more of the fingers, with complete resolution within a short time. • An ISV at or near the top of the range will be appropriate if there has been— (a) a fracture causing minor angular or rotational malunion of the thumb, or index or middle finger, of the dominant hand; or (b) some adherence of a tendon following surgical repair, limiting full function of the digit.	0 to 5

117 Extreme hand injury

	Comment	31 to 45
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Schedule 3

	• The injury will involve a severe traumatic injury to the hand, that may include amputation of part of the hand, causing gross impairment of the hand. • A hand injury causing whole person impairment for the injury of 35% will generally fall within this item. Examples of the injury • 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 Additional comment about appropriate level of ISV • An ISV at or near the bottom of the range will be appropriate if the injured hand has some residual usefulness for performing activities of daily living. • An ISV at or near the top of the range will be appropriate if the injured hand—	
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	(a) has little or no residual usefulness for performing activities of daily living; and (b) is the dominant hand.	
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118 Serious hand injury

	Examples of the injury • a severe crush injury causing significantly impaired function despite surgery • serious permanent tendon damage Additional 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 20%.	16 to 30
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119 Moderate hand injury

	Examples of the injury • a crush injury, penetrating wound or deep laceration, requiring surgery • moderately serious tendon damage • a hand injury causing whole person impairment for the injury of between 5% and 12%	6 to 15
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120 Minor hand injury

	Examples of the injury a soft tissue injury, or an injury that does not require surgery, with nearly full recovery of hand function	0 to 5
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Division 8
Upper limb injuries, other than injuries mentioned in divs 3 to 7

	Comment about appropriate level of ISV for items 121 to 124 An ISV at or near the top of the range will generally only be appropriate if the injury is to the dominant upper limb.	
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121 Extreme upper limb injury, other than an injury mentioned in divs 3 to 7

	Comment 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. Examples of the injury a serious brachial plexus injury affecting peripheral nerve function	36 to 65
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	- a non-union of a fracture, with peripheral nerve damage to the extent that an arm is nearly useless Additional comment about appropriate level of ISV - An ISV at or near the bottom of the range will be appropriate if there is whole person impairment for the injury of 31%. - An ISV at or near the top of the range will be appropriate if— (a) there is a complete brachial plexus lesion shown by a flail arm and paralysis of all muscles of the hand; and (b) the injury is to the dominant limb. - An ISV at or near the top of the range will also be appropriate if there is a serious crush injury that causes whole person impairment for the injury of 55%.	
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122 Serious upper limb injury, other than an injury mentioned in divs 3 to 7

	Examples of the injury a serious fracture of the humerus, radius or ulna, or any combination of the humerus, radius and ulna, if there is significant permanent residual impairment of function	21 to 35
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	- a brachial plexus injury requiring nerve grafts with partial recovery of shoulder and elbow function and normal hand function Additional comment about appropriate level of ISV - An ISV at or near the bottom of the range will be appropriate if there is whole person impairment for the injury of 16%. - An ISV at or near the top of the range will be appropriate if there is an injury to the dominant limb causing whole person impairment of 30%.	
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123 Moderate upper limb injury, other than an injury mentioned in divs 3 to 7

	Examples of the injury - a fracture that causes impairment of associated soft tissues, including nerves and blood vessels - a fracture with delayed union or infection - multiple fractures of the humerus, radius or ulna, or multiple fractures of any combination of the humerus, radius and ulna Additional comment about appropriate level of ISV	6 to 20
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	• An ISV at or near the bottom of the range will be appropriate if there is whole person impairment for the injury of 6%. • An ISV in the lower half of the range will be appropriate if there is a complicated fracture of the humerus, radius or ulna, or any combination of the humerus, radius and ulna— (a) requiring open reduction and internal fixation; and (b) from which the injured person has recovered or is expected to recover. • An ISV at or near the top of the range will be appropriate if there is a crush injury causing significant skin or muscle loss with permanent residual impairment. • An ISV at or near the top of the range will also be appropriate if there is whole person impairment for the injury of 15%.	
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124 Minor upper limb injury, other than an injury mentioned in divs 3 to 7

	Example of the injury	0 to 5
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Schedule 3

	an uncomplicated fracture of the humerus, radius or ulna, or any combination of the humerus, radius and ulna, from which the injured person has fully recovered within a short time Additional comment about appropriate level of ISV • An ISV at or near the bottom of the range will be appropriate if there are soft tissue injuries, lacerations, abrasions and contusions, from which the injured person will fully or almost fully recover. • An ISV at or near the top of the range will be appropriate if there is a brachial plexus injury from which the injured person has substantially recovered within a few weeks, leaving some minor functional impairment.	
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Division 9

Pelvis or hip injuries

	General comment for items 125 to 128 • The most serious injuries to the pelvis or hips can be as devastating as a leg amputation and will have similar ISVs.	
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	• However, the appropriate ISV for other injuries to the pelvis or hips will generally be no higher than about 20. Examples of factors affecting ISV assessment for items 125 to 128 • 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 • age	
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125 Extreme pelvis or hip injury

	Examples of the injury • an extensive pelvis fracture • degloving • permanent nerve palsies Comment about appropriate level of ISV • An ISV at or near the bottom of the range will be appropriate if there is whole person impairment for the injury of 40%. • An ISV at or near the top of the range will be appropriate if the injured person is not able to mobilise without a wheelchair and is relatively young.	46 to 65
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126 Serious pelvis or hip injury

	Comment 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. Examples of the injury • 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 Comment about appropriate level of ISV 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%.	26 to 45
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127 Moderate pelvis or hip injury

	Examples of the injury • a significant pelvis or hip injury, with no major permanent disability	11 to 25
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	• a hip fracture requiring a hip replacement • a fracture of the sacrum extending into the sacro-iliac joint causing ongoing significant symptoms and whole person impairment of at least 10% Comment about appropriate level of ISV • An ISV at or near the bottom of the range will be appropriate if there is whole person impairment for the injury of 10%. • An ISV at or near the top of the range will be appropriate if there is a fracture requiring a hip replacement that is only partially successful, so that there is a clear risk of the need for revision surgery.	
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128 Minor pelvis or hip injury

	Examples of the injury • an uncomplicated fracture of 1 or more of the bones of the pelvis or hip that does not require surgery or cause permanent impairment • undisplaced coccygeal fractures • undisplaced or healed pubic rami fractures	0 to 10
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	• an injury to the coccyx for which surgery is required and is successfully performed Comment about appropriate level of ISV • 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. • An ISV at or near the middle of the range will be appropriate if there is whole person impairment for the injury of 5%. • An ISV at or near the top of the range will be appropriate if the person has ongoing coccydynia and difficulties with sitting.	
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Division 10 Amputation of lower limbs

Subdivision 1 Amputation of both lower limbs

	Examples of factors affecting ISV assessment for items 129 and 130 • the level of each amputation • severity of any phantom pain • pain in the stumps • extent of any ongoing symptoms	
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129 Loss of both lower limbs above or through the knee

	Comment about appropriate level of ISV 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.	55 to 70
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130 Below the knee amputation of both lower limbs

	Comment about appropriate level of ISV • An ISV at or near the bottom of the range will be appropriate if there is whole person impairment for the injury of 48%. • An ISV at or near the top of the range will be appropriate if— (a) both legs are amputated just below the knees leaving little or no stumps for use with prostheses; and (b) there is poor quality skin cover; and (c) there is a chronic regional pain syndrome.	50 to 65
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Subdivision 2 Amputation of 1 lower limb

	Examples of factors affecting ISV assessment for items 131 and 132 - the level of the amputation - severity of any phantom pain - whether there have been problems with a prosthesis, for example, pain and further damage to the stump	
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131 Above or through the knee amputation of 1 lower limb

	Comment about appropriate level of ISV - An ISV at or near the bottom of the range will be appropriate if the amputation is through or just above the knee. - An ISV at or near the top of the range will be appropriate if the amputation is near the hip and a prosthesis can not be used.	35 to 50
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132 Below the knee amputation of 1 lower limb

	Comment about appropriate level of ISV 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.	31 to 45
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	An ISV at or near the top of the range will be appropriate if there is an amputation close to the knee joint, leaving little or no stump for use with a prosthesis.	
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Division 11 **Lower limb injuries, other than injuries mentioned in div 9 or 10 or divs 12 to 15**

133 **Extreme lower limb injury, other than an injury mentioned in div 9 or 10 or divs 12 to 15**

	Comment These are the most severe injuries short of amputation, leaving the injured person little better off than if the whole leg had been lost. Examples of the injury - extensive degloving of the lower limb - an injury causing gross shortening of the lower limb - a fracture that has not united despite extensive bone grafting - serious neurovascular injury - a lower limb injury causing whole person impairment of 40%	31 to 55
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**134 Serious lower limb injury, other than an injury mentioned
 in div 9 or 10 or divs 12 to 15**

	Comment • Removal of extensive muscle tissue and extensive scarring may have a significant enough impact to fall within this item. • An injury to multiple joints or ligaments 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. Example of the injury multiple complex fractures of the lower limb that are expected to take years to heal and cause serious deformity and serious limitation of mobility Comment about appropriate level of ISV • An ISV at or near the bottom of the range will be appropriate if there is whole person impairment for the injury of 16%. • An ISV at or near the top of the range will be appropriate if there is whole person impairment for the injury of 25%.	21 to 30
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135 Moderate lower limb injury, other than an injury mentioned in div 9 or 10 or divs 12 to 15

	Examples of the injury • a fracture causing impairment of associated soft tissues, including nerves and blood vessels • a fracture with delayed union or infection • multiple fractures of the femur, tibia or fibula, or multiple fractures of any combination of the femur, tibia and fibula Examples of factors affecting ISV assessment • 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 Comment about appropriate level of ISV • An ISV at or near the bottom of the range will be appropriate if there is whole person impairment for the injury of 10%.	11 to 20
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Schedule 3

	• An ISV at or near the middle of the range will be appropriate if there is a deep vein thrombosis requiring treatment for life. • An ISV at or near the top of the range will be appropriate if there is whole person impairment for the injury of 15%.	
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136 Minor lower limb injury, other than an injury mentioned in div 9 or 10 or divs 12 to 15

	Example of the injury an uncomplicated fracture of the femur, tibia or fibula, from which the injured person has fully recovered Comment about appropriate level of ISV • An ISV at or near the bottom of the range will be appropriate if there is a deep vein thrombosis requiring treatment for less than 6 months, from which the injured person will fully recover. • An ISV at or near the bottom of the range will also be appropriate if— (a) there are soft tissue injuries, lacerations, cuts, bruising or contusions, from which the injured person will fully or almost fully recover; and	0 to 10
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	(b) any residual disability will be minor. • An ISV at or near the top of the range will be appropriate if there is a deep vein thrombosis requiring treatment for at least 1 year. • An ISV at or near the top of the range will also be appropriate if the injured person is left with impaired mobility or a defective gait. • An ISV at or near the top of the range will also be appropriate if there is whole person impairment for the injury of 9%.	
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Division 12 Knee injuries

	General comment for items 137 to 140 The availability of remedies, for example, a total knee replacement, is an important factor in assessing an ISV under this division.	
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137 Extreme knee injury

	Example of the injury	25 to 40
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Schedule 3

	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 Comment about appropriate level of ISV • An ISV at or near the bottom of the range will be appropriate if there is whole person impairment for the injury of 20%. • An ISV at or near the top of the range will be appropriate if a total knee replacement was needed and— (a) it is very likely that the knee replacement will need to be repeated; or (b) there are ongoing severe symptoms, poor function and whole person impairment for the injury of more than 30%.	
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138 Serious knee injury

	Comment The injury may involve— (a) ongoing pain, discomfort, limitation of movement, instability or deformity; and	11 to 24
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	(b) a risk, in the long-term, of degenerative changes caused by damage to the joint surfaces, muscular wasting or ligamentous or meniscal injury. Example of the injury a leg fracture extending into the knee joint, causing pain that is constant, permanent and limits movement or impairs agility Comment about appropriate level of ISV An ISV at or near the middle of the range will be appropriate if there is a ligamentous injury, that required surgery and prolonged rehabilitation, causing whole person impairment of 15% and functional limitation.	
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139 Moderate knee injury

	Examples of the injury a dislocation or torn cartilage or meniscus causing ongoing minor instability, wasting and weakness 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 8%.	6 to 10
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140 Minor knee injury

	Examples of the injury • a partial cartilage, meniscal or ligamentous tear • a laceration • a twisting or bruising injury	0 to 5
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Division 13 Ankle injuries

	Comment about appropriate level of ISV for items 141 to 144 The appropriate ISV for the vast majority of ankle injuries is 1 or 2.	
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141 Extreme ankle injury

	Examples of the injury • a transmalleolar fracture of the ankle with extensive soft tissue damage causing 1 or more of the following— (a) severe deformity with varus or valgus malalignment; (b) a risk that any future injury to the relevant leg may lead to a below-knee amputation of the leg;	21 to 35
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	(c) marked reduction in walking ability with constant dependence on walking aids; (d) inability to place the relevant foot for even load-bearing distribution • an ankylosed ankle in a severely misaligned position with severe ongoing pain and other debilitating complications • whole person impairment for the injury of more than 20% Examples of factors affecting ISV assessment • a failed arthrodesis • regular disturbance of sleep • need for an orthosis for load bearing and walking	
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142 Serious ankle injury

	Example of the injury an injury requiring a long period of treatment, a long time in plaster or insertion of pins and plates, if— (a) there is permanent significant ankle instability; or (b) the ability to walk is severely limited on a permanent basis Examples of factors affecting ISV assessment • unsightly scarring	11 to 20
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	• the significance of any malunion • a requirement for modified footwear • whether, and to what degree, there is swelling following activity Additional comment about appropriate level of ISV • An ISV at or near the bottom of the range will be appropriate if there is whole person impairment for the injury of 10%. • An ISV at or near the top of the range will be appropriate if a major tendon controlling foot or ankle movement is severed.	
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143 Moderate ankle injury

	Example of the injury a fracture, ligamentous tear or similar injury causing moderate disability, for example— • difficulty in walking on uneven ground • awkwardness on stairs • irritation from metal plates • residual scarring Additional comment about appropriate level of ISV	6 to 10
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	An ISV at or near the bottom of the range will be appropriate if there is whole person impairment for the injury of 6%.	
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144 Minor ankle injury

	Example of the injury a sprain, ligamentous or soft tissue injury or minor or undisplaced fracture Examples of factors affecting ISV assessment • whether the injured person has fully recovered from the injury, and if not, whether there is any tendency for the ankle to give way • whether there is scarring, aching or discomfort	0 to 5
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Division 14 Foot injuries

Subdivision 1 Amputations

145 Amputation of both feet

	Examples of factors affecting ISV assessment • severity of any phantom pain • pain in the stumps	32 to 65
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	• extent of any ongoing symptoms Comment about appropriate level of ISV • An ISV at or near the bottom of the range will be appropriate if there are amputations of both feet at the forefoot (transmetatarsal level amputations). • An ISV of about 40 will be appropriate if there are amputations of both feet at the mid foot (tarsometatarsal level or Lisfranc amputations). • An ISV at or near the top of the range will be appropriate if each amputation is at the level of the ankle (Syme's amputation) and the stumps can not be used with prostheses.	
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146 Amputation of 1 foot

	Examples of factors affecting ISV assessment • severity of any phantom pain • pain in the stump • extent of any ongoing symptoms Comment about appropriate level of ISV	20 to 35
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	• An ISV at or near the bottom of the range will be appropriate if the amputation is at the forefoot (transmetatarsal level amputation). • An ISV of about 26 will be appropriate if the amputation is at the mid foot (tarsometatarsal level or Lisfranc amputation). • An ISV at or near the top of the range will be appropriate if the amputation is at the level of the ankle (Syme's amputation) and the stump can not be used with a prosthesis.	
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Subdivision 2 Other foot injuries

147 Extreme foot injury that is not an amputation

	Comment There will be permanent and severe pain or very serious permanent disability. Example of the injury 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 Comment about appropriate level of ISV	13 to 25
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Schedule 3

	An ISV at or near the top of the range will be appropriate if there is subtalar fibrous ankylosis in a severely malaligned position, ongoing pain and whole person impairment for the injury of 24%.	
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148 Serious foot injury

	Examples of the injury - a severe midfoot deformity causing whole person impairment of 8% - a lower level loss of the tibia-calcaneum angle	9 to 12
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149 Moderate foot injury

	Example of the injury a displaced metatarsal fracture causing permanent deformity, with ongoing symptoms of minor severity, for example, a limp that does not prevent the injured person engaging in most daily activities	4 to 8
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150 Minor foot injury

	Example of the injury a simple metatarsal fracture, ruptured ligament, puncture wound or similar injury Comment about appropriate level of ISV	0 to 3
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	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.	
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Division 15 Toe injuries

151 Extreme toe injury

	Examples of factors affecting ISV assessment for items 151.1 to 151.3 • whether the amputation was traumatic or surgical • extent of the loss of the forefoot • residual effects on mobility	
151.1	<i>Amputation of all toes</i> Comment about appropriate level of ISV • An ISV at or near the middle of the range will be appropriate if the amputation is through the metatarsophalangeal joints (MTP joints) of all toes. • An ISV at or near the top of the range will be appropriate if there is complete amputation of all toes and amputation of a substantial part of the forefoot.	8 to 20
151.2	<i>Amputation of the great toe</i> Example of factor affecting ISV assessment for item 151.2	6 to 12

	the level at which the amputation happens or any ongoing symptoms Comment about appropriate level of ISV An ISV at or near the top of the range will be appropriate if there is complete loss of the great toe and ball of the foot caused by an amputation through the first metatarsal bone.	
151.3	<i>Amputation of individual lesser toes</i> Example of factor affecting ISV assessment for item 151.3 the level at which the amputation happens or any ongoing symptoms Comment about appropriate level of ISV • An ISV at or near the bottom of the range will be appropriate if there is an amputation of 1 lesser toe and— (a) there is no ongoing pain; and (b) there is little or no loss of function of the foot; and (c) the cosmetic effect of the amputation is minor. • An ISV at or near the top of the range will be appropriate if there is complete amputation of all lesser toes and part of the forefoot.	3 to 5

152 Serious toe injury

	Comment The injury will cause serious and permanent disability. Examples of the injury • a severe crush injury causing ankylosis of the toes • a bursting wound, or an injury causing severe toe damage, with significant symptoms	8 to 12
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153 Moderate toe injury

	Comment There will be permanent discomfort, pain or sensitive scarring. Examples of the injury • a moderate injury to the great toe • a crush injury causing multiple fractures of 2 or more toes Comment about appropriate level of ISV 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.	4 to 7
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154 Minor toe injury

	Example of the injury a relatively straightforward fracture or soft tissue injury Comment about appropriate level of ISV 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.	0 to 3
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Division 16 Limb disorders

	General comment The ISV for a limb disorder must be assessed having regard to the item of this schedule that— (a) relates to the part of the body affected by the disorder; and (b) is for an injury that has a similar level of adverse impact to the disorder. Examples of a limb disorder • 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)	
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	• 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 Examples of factors affecting ISV assessment • whether the disorder is bilateral or one-sided • 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	
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Part 7

Scarring to parts of the body
other than the face

	General comment • This part applies to external appearance and physical condition of the skin only, and includes scarring to the scalp, trunk and limbs. • Facial scarring must be assessed under part 3, division 2. • This part does not apply to adhesions, or scarring, of internal organs. • 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 from the initial injury and subsequent surgery, including skin grafting, to repair the injury and this has been taken into account in fixing the range of ISVs for the injuries. <i>Example—</i> The ISV range for an injury causing a closed fracture of a limb takes into account the potential need for open reduction and internal fixation of the fracture and the resulting surgical wound and scar.	
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	Examples of factors affecting ISV assessment for items 155.1 to 155.4 • location of a scar • age • adverse psychological reaction • likelihood of a scar fading or becoming less noticeable over time	
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155 Scarring to a part of the body other than the face

155.1	<i>Extreme scarring to a part of the body other than the face</i> Comment about appropriate level of ISV • An ISV at or near the bottom of the range will be appropriate if there is— (a) extensive scarring to 1 or more of the limbs and significant cosmetic disfigurement; and (b) either— (i) the need to keep the limb or limbs covered or wear special clothing; or	14 to 25
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	(ii) ongoing limitation in the ability to participate in activities because of cosmetic disfigurement or functional impairment. 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.	
155.2	<i>Serious scarring to a part of the body other than the face</i> Comment There is serious scarring— (a) requiring extensive medical treatment or surgery; and (b) causing significant ongoing limitation in the ability to participate in activities because of cosmetic disfigurement or functional impairment. Examples of the injury - significant scarring over the upper and lower arm requiring skin grafting if— (a) there are post-operative complications requiring additional medical treatment for up to 18 months; and	9 to 13

	(b) there is maximum medical improvement within 2 years after the scarring is caused hypertrophic (keloid) scarring caused by a burn to the front of the neck, with an intermittent sensation of burning, itching or irritation	
155.3	<i>Moderate scarring to a part of the body other than the face</i> Examples of the injury - several noticeable scars that are hypertrophic (keloid) - a significant linear scar in an area of cosmetic importance, for example, the front of the neck	4 to 8
155.4	<i>Minor scarring to a part of the body other than the face</i> Examples of the injury - scarring caused by a superficial burn that heals within a few weeks and causes some minor change of pigmentation in a noticeable area - a single noticeable scar, or several superficial scars, to 1 or both of the legs, arms or hands, with some minor cosmetic damage	0 to 3

Part 8 **Burn injuries**

	General comment • The ISV for a burn injury must be assessed having regard to the item of this schedule that— (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. • Burns to the face must be assessed under part 3, division 2. • 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 the effects of scarring from other causes.	
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Part 9 **Injuries affecting hair**

156 **Extreme injury affecting head hair**

	Example of the injury	11 to 15
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	total permanent loss of head hair	
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157 Serious injury affecting head hair

	Example of the injury damage to head hair, caused by, for example, defective waving or tinting, if— (a) the physical effect of the damage is— (i) dermatitis; or (ii) tingling or burning of the scalp, causing dry, brittle hair that breaks off or falls out, or both; and (b) the physical effect leads to depression, loss of confidence and inhibited social life Comment about appropriate level of ISV An ISV in the upper half of the range will be appropriate if— (a) thinning continues and prospects of regrowth are poor; or (b) there is a partial loss of areas of hair and regrowth is slow.	4 to 10
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158 Moderate injury affecting head hair or loss of body hair

	Examples of the injury hair that has been pulled out leaving bald patches	0 to 3
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	the same example mentioned in item 157 but with fewer or only moderate symptoms Example of factor affecting ISV assessment length of time before regrowth	
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Part 10 Dermatitis

159 Extreme dermatitis

	Example of the injury permanent dermatitis having a severe effect on employment and domestic capability, with some mental disorder	11 to 20
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160 Serious dermatitis

	Example of the injury dermatitis that— (a) lasts for years or indefinitely; and (b) involves cracking and soreness; and (c) affects employment and domestic capability; and (d) causes marked adverse psychological reaction	8 to 10
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161 Moderate dermatitis

	Example of the injury dermatitis lasting for a significant period, but settling with treatment or a change of personal conduct, or both	3 to 7
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162 Minor dermatitis

	Example of the injury itching, skin irritation or a rash, alone or in combination, that resolves with treatment within a few months of the start of treatment	0 to 2
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Schedule 4 Matters relevant to PIRS assessment by medical expert

section 5(1)

Part 1 Explanation of the PIRS

1 PIRS rates permanent impairment caused by mental disorder

The PIRS stated in schedule 5 rates permanent impairment caused by a mental disorder.

Note—

PIRS ratings are referred to in schedule 3, part 2. A PIRS rating is capable of being accepted by a court under schedule 2, section 6 only if it is—

- (a) assessed by a medical expert as required under this schedule and schedule 5; 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.

Part 2 Assessment of PIRS rating

3 Medical expert must comply with requirements

- (1) A medical expert must comply with this schedule and schedule 5 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 stated 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 stated in the PIRS, the medical expert must—
- (a) decide which level of impairment stated 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 stated 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 stated in the PIRS for the area as a guide to the level of impairment.

Note—

The examples of impairment stated 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 stated in section 4 (the ***pre-injury rating***); and
 - (b) work out a percentage impairment for the current mental disorder using the steps stated 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.

Editor's note—

See also section 11.

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.

7 Conversion table

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

**Conversion table for percentage impairment
Median class score**

Total 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%

**Conversion table for percentage impairment
Median class score**

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%

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	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%

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.

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 was assessed, including—
 - (i) for each area of functional impairment stated in the PIRS—
 - (A) the relevant clinical findings; and
 - (B) the level of impairment stated 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 stated 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
 - (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 as defined under section 5;
- (d) details of any cognitive impairment of the injured person.

Schedule 5 Psychiatric impairment rating scale

section 5(1)

Area of functional impairment: self-care and personal hygiene

Class	Level of impairment	Examples of indicators of level of impairment <i>Note—</i> These examples must be had regard to under schedule 4, section 4(3)(a)(i).	Percentage impairment ranges <i>Note—</i> These ranges may be had regard to under schedule 4, section 4(3)(b).
Class 1	Little or no impairment		0 to 3%
Class 2	Mild impairment	• can live independently • looks after themselves adequately, although may look unkempt occasionally • sometimes misses a meal or relies on takeaway food	4 to 10%
Class 3	Moderate impairment	• can not live independently without regular support • needs prompting to shower daily and wear clean clothes • does not prepare own meals • frequently misses meals	11 to 30%

		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	- needs supervised residential care - if unsupervised, may accidentally or deliberately hurt themselves	31 to 60%
Class 5	Totally impaired	needs assistance with basic functions, for example, feeding or toileting	more than 60%

Area of functional impairment: social and recreational activities

Class	Level of impairment	Examples of indicators of level of impairment <i>Note—</i> These examples must be had regard to under schedule 4, section 4(3)(a)(i).	Percentage impairment ranges <i>Note—</i> These ranges may be had regard to under schedule 4, section 4(3)(b).
Class 1	Little or no impairment	- regularly goes to cinemas, restaurants or other recreational venues - belongs to clubs or associations and is actively involved in them	0 to 3%

Schedule 5

Class 2	Mild impairment	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	- rarely goes to social events, and usually only when prompted by a family member or a friend - does not become involved in social events - will not go out without a support person - remains quiet and withdrawn	11 to 30%
Class 4	Severe impairment	- 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	- can not tolerate living with anybody - extremely uncomfortable when visited by a close family member	more than 60%

Area of functional impairment: travel

Class	Level of impairment	Examples of indicators of level of impairment <i>Note—</i> These examples must be had regard to under schedule 4, section 4(3)(a)(i).	Percentage impairment ranges <i>Note—</i> These ranges may be had regard to under schedule 4, section 4(3)(b).
Class 1	Little or no impairment	can travel to new environments without supervision	0 to 3%
Class 2	Mild impairment	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	- 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%
Class 4	Severe impairment	finds it extremely uncomfortable to leave own residence even with a trusted person	31 to 60%
Class 5	Totally impaired	- can not be left unsupervised, even at own residence - may require supervision by 2 or more persons when travelling	more than 60%

Area of functional impairment: social functioning

Schedule 5

Class	Level of impairment	Examples of indicators of level of impairment <i>Note—</i> These examples must be had regard to under schedule 4, section 4(3)(a)(i).	Percentage impairment ranges <i>Note—</i> These ranges may be had regard to under schedule 4, section 4(3)(b).
Class 1	Little or no impairment	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	- 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	- established relationships are severely strained, as is shown by periods of separation or domestic violence - if the injured person has children, then a spouse, family members or community services are providing most of the care for the children	11 to 30%
Class 4	Severe impairment	can not form or sustain long-term relationships	31 to 60%

		• pre-existing relationships, for example, with a spouse or close friend, have ended • can not care for dependants, for example, child dependants (if any) or an elderly parent	
Class 5	Totally impaired	• can not function within society • lives away from populated areas • actively avoids social contact	more than 60%

Area of functional impairment: concentration, persistence and pace

Class	Level of impairment	Examples of indicators of level of impairment <i>Note—</i> These examples must be had regard to under schedule 4, section 4(3)(a)(i).	Percentage impairment ranges <i>Note—</i> These ranges may be had regard to under schedule 4, section 4(3)(b).
Class 1	Little or no impairment	• can complete vocational education and training or a university course within a normal time frame	0 to 3%
Class 2	Mild impairment	• can undertake a basic or standard retraining course at a slower pace	4 to 10%

Schedule 5

		can focus on intellectually demanding tasks for up to 30 minutes, then may feel fatigued or develop headaches	
Class 3	Moderate impairment	- can not read more than newspaper articles - finds it difficult to follow complex instructions, for example, operating manuals or building plans - can not make significant repairs to motor vehicle or type long documents - can not follow a pattern for making clothes or tapestry or knitting	11 to 30%
Class 4	Severe impairment	- 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	needs constant supervision and assistance within an institutional environment	more than 60%

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 examples must be had regard to under schedule 4, section 4(3)(a)(i).	Percentage impairment ranges <i>Note—</i> These ranges may be had regard to under schedule 4, section 4(3)(b).
Class 1	Little or no impairment	- can work full-time in the position (the <i>pre-injury position</i>) in which the injured person worked immediately before the injury - 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%
Class 2	Mild impairment	- 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%

Schedule 5

Class 3	Moderate impairment	• 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	• can not work more than 1 or 2 days at a time • works less than 20 hours a fortnight • the pace at which work is done is reduced • attendance at work is erratic	31 to 60%
Class 5	Totally impaired	• needs constant supervision and assistance within an institutional environment	more than 60%

Schedule 6 Dictionary

section 3

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.

ankylosis means fixation of a joint in a specific position.

digestive system—

- (a) means the organs and other parts of the body forming the alimentary tract, and includes the tongue, throat and abdominal wall; but
- (b) does not include an organ or other part of the body mentioned in the injury column of schedule 3.

dominant injury, of multiple injuries, means—

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

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—

- (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 who—

- (a) is appropriately qualified to perform the assessment, including, for example, a psychologist, neuropsychologist or psychiatrist; and
- (b) 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 stated in schedule 5.

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 stated in schedule 3.

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 Made by the Governor in Council on 21 August 2025.
- 2 Notified on the Queensland legislation website on 22 August 2025.
- 3 The administering agency is the Department of Justice.

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