

ANNEX 1

ELIGIBLE IMPAIRMENTS

**Impaired Muscle Power**

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

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

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

Impaired Passive Range of Movement

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

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

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

Limb Deficiency

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

At a minimum:

- The presence of a shoulder joint is required;
- The absence of an elbow joint or knee joint is required to be able to use a prosthesis(s);
- The non-use of prosthesis is required and the flight suit must not extend beyond the extremity of the limb:
 - In the case of a partial absence of forearms where the maximum length between the elbow and the extremity of the limb is 12 centimeters maximum. Carrying a maximum of one centimeter thick of protection is allowed;
 - In the case of partial absence of tibia where the maximum length between the center of the kneecap and the extremity of the limb is 22 centimeters maximum. Carrying a maximum of two centimeters thick of protection is allowed.

Leg Length Difference

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

At a minimum: A difference of 24 centimeters or more is required with the non-use of a prosthesis and a flight suit that must not exceed the extremity of the shortest limb. Carrying a maximum of two centimeters thick of protection is allowed.



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Short Stature

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

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

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

Hypertonia

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

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

Ataxia

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

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

Athetosis

Persons with Athetosis have continual slow involuntary movements.

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