

## ANNEX 1

### ELIGIBLE IMPAIRMENTS

● **5 main joint areas:**

elbow; shoulder; spine; hip; knee

**5 zones articulaires principales :**

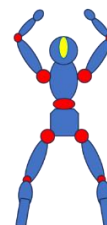
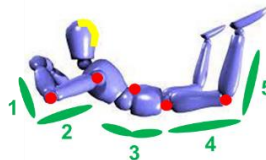
coude ; épaule ; rachis ; hanche ; genou

● **5 main aerodynamic surfaces:**

1.forearm; 2.arm; 3.belly; 4.leg; 5.tibia

**5 surfaces aérodynamiques principales :**

1.avant-bras ; 2.bras ; 3.ventre ; 4.jambe ; 5.tibia



#### 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, belly, leg, tibia.

#### 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: arthrogyposis 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, spine, hip, knee.

#### 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) on the limb;
- 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.

#### 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.