



PARA-SWIMMING ELIGIBLE IMPAIRMENTS

Physical Impairment

These are examples of conditions that are included in the sport classification system for swimming. There are many physical impairments, so please check with Swimming Canada if your impairment is not listed.

- Dwarfism
 - Achondroplasia
 - Hypochondroplasia
 - Pseudoachondroplasia
- Amputations
- Dismelia
- Arthrogryposis
- Osteogenesis Imperfecta (Brittle Bones)
- Neurological Conditions:
 - Acquired Brain Injuries
 - Cerebral Palsy
 - Multiple Sclerosis
 - Parkinsons
 - Dystonia
- Muscular Dystrophy:
 - Duchenne's Muscular Dystrophy (DMD)
 - Charcot Marie Tooth
 - Friedreich's Ataxia
- Paralysis:
 - Polio
 - Spinal Cord Injury
 - Erb's Palsy
 - Brachial Plexus
 - Guillain-Barre Syndrome
- Orthopedic Disorders:
 - Legg-Calves-Perthes
 - Club Feet
 - Injuries resulting in permanent impairment

Visual Impairment

Includes all swimmers who have a visual impairment that falls within the three criteria listed below:

- No light perception in either eye up to light perception but inability to recognize the shape of a hand at any distance or in any direction.
- From the ability to recognize the shape of a hand up to a visual acuity of 2/60 and/or visual field of less than 5 degrees.
- From a visual acuity above 2/60 up to a visual acuity of 6/60 and/or a visual field of more than 5 degrees and less than 20 degrees.



Intellectual Impairment

The athlete must meet the following criteria:

- Significant impairment in intellectual functioning as indicated by a full scale score of 75 or lower on an internationally recognized and professionally administered IQ test (for example, a Wechsler Intelligence Scale for Children [WISC-R], Wechsler Intelligence Scale for Adults [WAIS-III])
- Significant limitations in adaptive behaviour as expressed in conceptual, social, and practical adaptive skills. Examples of these skills include: communication, self-care, self-direction, and social/interpersonal skills. The limitations in adaptive behaviour affect both daily life and the ability to respond to life changes and environmental demands. Significant limitations in adaptive behaviour are established through the use of standardized measures that have been norm-referenced on the general population including people with disabilities (e.g., Vineland Adaptive Behaviour Scales, AAMR Adaptive Behaviour Scales).
- Intellectual impairments must be evident during the developmental period, which is from conception to 18 years of age.