



IPC Swimming

**Classification  
Rules and Regulations**



May 2011



The IPC Swimming Classification Rules and Regulations are integral part of the IPC Swimming Rules and Regulations as applicable.

### **Changes to these Rules and Regulations**

Please note that these rules and regulations may be changed at any time as considered necessary by IPC Swimming.

Changes, except otherwise mentioned, will be effective immediately upon release of the revised versions with proper notice of change.

## IPC Swimming Classification Rules and Regulations

### **1. Introduction to Classification**

#### **1.1 Governance**

The International Paralympic Committee (IPC) acts as the International Federation for the Sport of IPC Swimming. It is responsible for, amongst other things, organizing international Competitions and drawing up rules and regulations relevant to the Sport of IPC Swimming, and ensuring that they are followed. IPC carries out its responsibilities as International Federation under the name “IPC Swimming”, and the term “IPC Swimming” should therefore be read in these Classification Regulations as being equivalent to IPC.

IPC has designated these Classification Regulations as being part of the Sport Rules of IPC Swimming.

#### **1.2 Purpose of Classification Regulations**

The term “classification”, as used in these Rules, refers to the process by which Athletes are assessed by reference to the impact of impairment on their ability to compete in the Sport of IPC Swimming. The purpose of Classification is to minimise the impact of eligible impairment types on the outcome of competition, so that athletes who succeed in competition are those with best anthropometry, physiology and psychology and who have enhanced them to best effect.

#### **1.3 Structure of Classification Regulations**

- 1.3.1 The Classification Regulations contained in this document provide a framework within which the process of classification may take place. Classification is undertaken so that Athletes can be designated a Sport Class (which groups Athletes together in Competition) and allocated a Sport Class Status (which indicates when Athletes should be evaluated and how their Sport Class may be challenged).
- 1.3.2 The allocation of a Sport Class is determined by a Physical and Technical assessment of the athlete. These processes are explained in these Classification Regulations.
- 1.3.3 A Sport Profile explains how an Athlete may be considered eligible to compete within a particular Sport Class in the Sport of IPC Swimming. A Sport Class will be allocated to an Athlete if an Athlete satisfies the requirements of the “Sport Profile” for that Sport Class.

- 1.3.4 The Sport Profiles for the Sport Classes that comprise the Sport of IPC Swimming are set out in the Appendices to these Classification Regulations.
- 1.3.5 The IPC Swimming Sport Profiles explain how an Athlete may be eligible to compete in the Sport of IPC Swimming.

#### **1.4 IPC Classification Code**

IPC Swimming has implemented these Classification Regulations having regard to the IPC Classification Code (the IPC Code). In the event that these Classification Regulations fail to provide for a matter in respect of which there is provision in the IPC Code, the provisions appearing in the IPC Code shall apply and be regarded as being part of these Regulations.

#### **1.5 Definitions**

A Glossary of Defined Terms (which generally appear in capital letters in these Rules) is included within these Classification Regulations, although certain terms are defined in the body of these Classification Regulations.

## **2. Classifiers**

### **2.1 Classification Personnel**

- 2.1.1 The IPC Classification Code and IPC Swimming recognise Classifiers as IPC Swimming officials.
- 2.1.2 IPC Swimming should appoint the following personnel. Each will have a key role in the administration, organisation and execution of classification for IPC Swimming:

#### **Head of Classification**

The Head of Classification is responsible for the direction, administration, co-ordination and implementation of classification matters for IPC Swimming. An individual may act as Head of Classification, or the role of Head of Classification may be fulfilled by a person or group of persons designated as such by IPC Swimming. In such instances the references in these Regulations to Head of Classification shall be deemed to include such person or group of persons.

#### **Classifier**

A Classifier is a person appointed and certified by IPC Swimming as being competent to evaluate Athletes (as part of a Classification Panel) for international Competition.



### **Chief Classifier**

A Chief Classifier is a Classifier appointed for a specific IPC Swimming Competition, responsible for the direction, administration, co-ordination and implementation of classification matters at that Competition. The duties of the Chief Classifier include, but are not limited to, liaising with organizing committees and teams before a Competition to identify and notify Athletes who require Athlete Evaluation; liaising with organizing committees before a Competition to ensure travel, accommodation and working logistics are provided for Classifiers; supervising Classifiers to ensure that Classification Regulations are applied appropriately during a specific Competition; and supervising Classifiers and trainee Classifiers in their duties as members of Classification Panels.

2.1.3 IPC Swimming Classifiers are categorised as follows:

#### **Medical Classifier**

A qualified medical professional who has expertise and experience in dealing with people with the Impairments and Activity Limitations described in the Sport Profiles;

#### **Technical Classifier**

An individual with extensive coaching background in the sport of IPC Swimming or those with degrees in Physical education, biomechanics or kinesiology with a suitable level of knowledge of the Impairments and Activity Limitations described in the Sport Profiles.

## **2.2 Classifiers – Levels and Duties**

All Classifiers are required to adhere to the Classifier Code of Conduct.

IPC Swimming categorises its Classifiers as follows:

2.2.1 **Trainee** - An individual who is being trained by IPC Swimming, but who is not yet certified as a Classifier. A trainee cannot be a Member of a Classification Panel at an International Competition. The duties of the trainee include participation in and observation of the classification process to become familiar with the Classification Regulations, developing competencies and proficiencies relevant to Athlete Evaluation, assistance in research, and attending classification meetings at Competitions.

**2.2.2 Level 1 - International Classifier** – a Classifier who has successfully completed IPC Swimming training and has been certified to be a member of a Classification Panel at an International Competition. The Classifier is required to adhere to the Classifier Code of Conduct. The duties of a Level 1 Classifier include, but are not limited to: being part of a Classification Panel at IPC Swimming Recognized Competitions; being part of a Protest Panel at IPC Swimming Recognized Competitions; attending classification meetings at Competitions; and assisting in Classifier training and certification as requested by the Head of Classification.

**2.2.3 Level 2 - International Senior Classifier** - a Senior Classifier acts in a leadership capacity at Competitions and reports to the Chief Classifier. Senior Classifiers will be designated as such if they have completed IPC Swimming training, show leadership, participate in research and development of the classification system, and have sufficient experience to implement the IPC Swimming Classification Regulations at a Competition.

The duties of a Senior Classifier may include, but are not limited to assisting in the research, development and clarification of the Classification Regulations and profiles for IPC Swimming; participation in Classifier workshops; assisting in regular reviews of Classification Regulations and Sport Profiles; supervising and evaluating Classifiers.

### **3. Classification Panels and Classification**

#### **3.1 Classification Panels**

**3.1.1** A Classification Panel is a group of Classifiers empowered by the Rules of the Sport of Swimming to evaluate Athletes, allocate a Sport Class and designate a Sport Class Status.

**3.1.2** IPC Swimming (or its nominee) shall appoint a Classification Panel for a particular Competition.

**3.1.3** A Classification Panel shall be comprised of a minimum of two (2) Classifiers, which must include a Medical Classifier.

**3.1.4** Members of Classification Panels should have no significant relationship with any Athlete (or any member of Athlete Support Personnel) that might create any actual or perceived bias or Conflict of Interest.

- 3.1.5 Members of a Classification Panel should not have any other official responsibilities within a Competition other than in connection with classification.

### **3.2 National Classification**

All Athletes eligible to participate in IPC Swimming Competitions should, where possible, be classified by their own National Federation. National classification should be conducted in accordance with the Sport Profiles. National Classifiers should be trained according to IPC Swimming approved standards.

### **3.3 International Classification**

- 3.3.1 “International Classification” refers to the process of Athlete Evaluation (as explained in these Classification Regulations) that is undertaken at, or before, a major and/or international Competition that has been recognized by IPC Swimming.
- 3.3.2 An Athlete must be allocated a Sport Class by an International Classification Panel prior to being eligible to compete in an international or major Competition recognized by IPC Swimming, save in the exceptional circumstance that it is not feasible to evaluate all Athletes that are subject to Athlete Evaluation at that Competition.
- 3.3.3 An “International Classification Panel” must conduct International Classifications. An International Classification Panel should be comprised of suitably accredited and certified Classifiers.
- 3.3.4 If the circumstances of a Competition so require, the Head of Classification (or the Chief Classifier for that Competition) may designate that a Classification Panel may consist of one suitably accredited and qualified Medical Classifier in special cases, in particular where the number of available Classifiers is reduced prior to or at a Competition through unforeseen circumstances.
- 3.3.5 An International Classification Panel may seek medical, sport or scientific expertise if it considers that this would assist it in completing the process of Athlete Evaluation.

### **3.4 Preparing Classification Panels for Competition**

- 3.4.1 IPC Swimming should, where possible, appoint a Chief Classifier at least three (3) months prior to a Competition. Classification Panels should, where possible, be appointed two (2) months before a Competition.



- 3.4.2 The Head of Classification may act as the Chief Classifier at a Competition. The Head of Classification and the Chief Classifier should work with the Local Organizing Committee for the Competition to identify which Athletes will require Athlete Evaluation at the Competition.
- 3.4.3 The Chief Classifier should provide the Local Organizing Committee for the Competition and National Federation teams with an Athlete Evaluation schedule on or before their arrival at the Competition.
- 3.4.4 In respect of Competitions where Athletes with Physical, Visual and/or Intellectual Impairments are to compete, the Chief Classifier must ensure that Classification Panels are certified to conduct Athlete Evaluation in respect of all such Athletes. In respect of major Competitions, this may result in six Classification Panels being required, two in order to conduct Athlete Evaluation for Athletes with Physical Impairments, two in order to conduct Athlete Evaluation for Athletes with Visual Impairments, and two in order to conduct Athlete Evaluation for Athletes with Intellectual Impairments.

#### **4. Classification: Athlete Evaluation**

##### **4.1 Athlete Evaluation**

- 4.1.1 “Athlete Evaluation” is the process by which an Athlete is assessed by a Classification Panel in order that the Athlete may be allocated a Sport Class and a Sport Class Status.
- 4.1.2 Athlete Evaluation and its associated processes shall be conducted in English.
- 4.1.3 The Athlete and the relevant National Federation are jointly responsible for ensuring that the Athlete attends Athlete Evaluation.
- 4.1.4 The Athlete must agree to and accept the terms of the IPC Swimming Athlete Evaluation Consent Form prior to participating in Athlete Evaluation.
- 4.1.5 If the Athlete wishes to compete within a Sport Class designated for Athletes with Physical or Visual Impairments, the Athlete attend Athlete Evaluation with all necessary sports equipment (including swimsuit, goggles and/or lenses) as is specified for the IPC Swimming. The Athlete must provide a recognized form of

identification, such as a passport, ID Card or Competition Accreditation.

- 4.1.6 If an Athlete has a health condition that limits or prohibits full effort, the Classification Panel may decide that Athlete Evaluation will not take place. The Classification Panel may, in its sole discretion, agree to Athlete Evaluation taking place at a later time and date in such circumstances.
- 4.1.7 The Athlete must disclose details of any medication routinely used by the Athlete prior to Athlete Evaluation. The Classification Panel may in its sole discretion decline to proceed with Athlete Evaluation if it considers that the use (or non-use) of such medication will affect its ability to conduct Physical Assessment, Technical Assessment and/or any other part of the Athlete Evaluation process. The Classification Panel may agree to Athlete Evaluation taking place at a later time and date in such circumstances.
- 4.1.8 If, following Athlete Evaluation, the Chief Classifier becomes aware that an Athlete failed to disclose the use of medication as required by these Regulations, the Chief Classifier may set aside the Athlete's Sport Class and/or Sport Class Status, and require that the Athlete repeats Athlete Evaluation.
- 4.1.9 An Athlete should attend Athlete Evaluation with, at a minimum, all medical documentation that the Classification Panel considers relevant and necessary. The Classification Panel may in its sole discretion decline to proceed with Athlete Evaluation if it considers that a review of such documentation is required in order that it can properly conduct Physical and Technical Assessment. The Classification Panel may (but is not obliged to) agree to Athlete Evaluation taking place at a later time and date in such circumstances.
- 4.1.10 One person may accompany an Athlete during Athlete Evaluation, who should be familiar with the Athlete's Impairment and sporting ability. An interpreter may also accompany the Athlete.

## **4.2 Athlete Evaluation Process**

The Athlete Evaluation process shall encompass one or more of the following:

#### 4.2.1 Physical Assessment

The Classification Panel should conduct a Physical assessment of the Athlete in accordance with the Sport Profiles for the Sport Classes within IPC Swimming, so as to establish that the Athlete exhibits an Impairment that qualifies the Athlete for participation in the Sport.

#### 4.2.2 Technical Assessment

The Classification Panel should conduct a Technical assessment of the Athlete which may include, but is not limited to, an assessment of the Athlete's ability to perform, in a non-competitive environment, the specific tasks and activities that are part of the sport in which the Athlete participates. Technical Assessment may include an assessment of components of sport cognition.

The means by which Technical Assessment should take place should be specified in the Sport Profile for the relevant sport Class. Classifiers may apply certain conditions to the Athlete in order to observe how the Athlete performs the activity under simulated sport conditions.

#### 4.2.3 Specified Means of Physical and Technical Assessment

These Regulations may specify certain means of conducting Physical and Technical Assessment. These means are explained in the Appendices to these Regulations and may be amended and/or updated from time to time by IPC Swimming.

#### 4.2.4 Observation Assessment

4.2.4.1 The Classification Panel may conduct Observation Assessment, which shall involve observing an Athlete performing the specific skills that are part of the Sport.

4.2.4.2 Observation Assessment should only take place if a Classification Panel cannot complete Athlete Evaluation without observing the Athlete in Competition (for example, in situations where the Athlete is borderline as between Sport Classes).

4.2.4.3 Observation Assessment may take place by way of, but must conclude no later than, First Appearance.

#### 4.2.5 Observation Assessment and Athletes with Visual Impairments

Observation Assessment is not required in respect of Athletes with Visual Impairments who undergo Athlete Evaluation in order to compete.

## 5. Classification: Sport Class and Sport Class Status

### 5.1 Sport Class and Sport Class Status

#### 5.1.1 Sport Class

5.1.1.1 A Sport Class is a category in which Athletes are designated by reference to an Activity Limitation resulting from Impairment, and the degree to which that Impairment impacts upon sport performance. A range of function will exist within each Sport Class.

5.1.1.2 These Regulations provide for a range of Sport Classes, as explained in the Appendices to these Regulations. The means by which a Sport Class is allocated is explained in the Appendices to these Regulations, which may be amended and/or updated from time to time by IPC Swimming. A Sport Class will be allocated to an Athlete following completion of Athlete Evaluation.

5.1.1.3 An Athlete that does not have a Sport Class prior to international or major Competition must be allocated an "Entry Sport Class" prior to Athlete Evaluation. An "Entry Sport Class" is a Sport Class allocated to an Athlete by a National Federation prior to an international or major Competition in order to indicate the Sport Class within which the Athlete intends competing. All Athletes allocated an Entry Sport Class for a Competition must complete Athlete Evaluation prior to competing at that Competition.

#### 5.1.2 Sport Class Status

5.1.2.1 A Sport Class Status will be allocated to an Athlete following allocation of Sport Class.

5.1.2.2 Sport Class Status indicates the extent to which an Athlete will be required to undertake Athlete Evaluation, and whether (and by what party) the Athlete's Sport Class may be subject to Protest.

### 5.1.3 Sport Class Status Designations

The following Sport Class Status designations shall be used to indicate Sport Class Status

#### 5.1.3.1 Sport Class Status New (N)

Sport Class Status New (N) is assigned to an Athlete who:

- has not been evaluated by an International Classification Panel but has been allocated an Entry Sport Class by a National Federation (following National classification or otherwise) in order that Athlete Evaluation may take place; or
- has been previously evaluated by an International Classification Panel and allocated Sport Class NE, and wishes to undertake Athlete Evaluation;
- has been evaluated by an International Classification Panel and found to be either Non Cooperative during Evaluation, or Intentionally Misrepresenting Skills during Evaluation, but is subsequently eligible to undertake Athlete Evaluation.

N Athletes must complete Athlete Evaluation prior to competing at an international or major Competition recognized by IPC Swimming, save in the exceptional circumstance that it is not feasible to evaluate all Athletes that are subject to Athlete Evaluation at that Competition.

#### 5.1.3.2 Sport Class Status Review (R)

Sport Class Status Review (R) is assigned to an Athlete who has been previously evaluated by an international Classification Panel but is subject to re-evaluation. The Athlete must attend Athlete Evaluation and the Sport Class may be changed before or during a Competition. R Athletes include, but are not limited, to Athletes who have fluctuating and/or progressive Impairments, or because of their age, or have Impairments that may not have stabilised.

R Athletes must complete Athlete Evaluation prior to competing at an international or major Competition recognized by IPC Swimming, save in the exceptional circumstance that it is not feasible to evaluate all

Athletes that are subject to Athlete Evaluation at that Competition.

If an International Classification Panel assigns an Athlete with a Sport Class with Sport Class Status Review it may also, if it considers it appropriate to do so based upon the particular circumstances of that Athlete, set a date that shall be referred to as the “Fixed Review Date”. Prior to the Fixed Date, the Athlete:

- shall not be required to attend Athlete Evaluation;
- shall retain the Sport Class assigned to that Athlete, with Sport Class Status Review, and be permitted to compete accordingly;
- may make an Application to Change Sport Class (“Medical Review”) as provided for in these Regulations.

A Fixed Review Date may only be set by an International Classification Panel.

#### 5.1.3.3 Sport Class Status Confirmed (C)

Sport Class Status Confirmed (C) is assigned to an Athlete who has been evaluated by an International Classification Panel, and the International Classification Panel has determined that the Athlete's Sport Class will not change. An Athlete with a Confirmed Sport Class will not have that Sport Class altered before or during Competition, and will not be required to complete Athlete Evaluation at Competitions sanctioned by IPC Swimming. An Athlete with a C Sport Class must, however, undergo Athlete Evaluation if a Protest is made under Exceptional Circumstances.

#### 5.1.3.4 Restrictions on Allocating Confirmed Status

An Athlete cannot be assigned Sport Class Confirmed if the Classification Panel that designated the relevant Sport Class consisted of one Classifier only.

#### 5.1.3.5 Athlete Application to Change Sport Class (“Medical Review”)

This Section applies to an Athlete with:

- Sport Class Status Confirmed, or

- Sport Class Status Review, if that Athlete has been allocated a Fixed Review Date

who wishes to use the “Medical Review” process to have his or her Sport Class Status reviewed.

An Athlete to whom this Section applies who believes that, as a result of a medical intervention (for example, surgery or other corrective treatment), that his or Impairment and Activity Limitations are no longer consistent with the Sport Profile for that Athlete’s Sport Class, may request that the Head of Classification designate that either:

- the Athlete’s Sport Class Status shall be amended to Review Status; or
- the Athlete’s Fixed Review Date is amended.

Any such request must be made in accordance with the “Medical Review” process guidelines as determined from time to time by IPC Swimming.

## **5.2 Tracking Codes and Observation Assessment**

If an Athlete, following completion of Physical and Technical Assessment, is required by a Classification Panel to complete Observation Assessment, such Athlete will be assigned, where practicable, a Tracking Code pending the allocation of a Sport Class and Sport Class Status (which will be allocated following completion of Observation Assessment).

This Tracking Code will be designated as either a “Competition New Status” (CNS) or a “Competition Review Status” (“CRS”). Such Athletes shall retain the CNS or CRS Tracking Code until Observation Assessment is completed.

### **5.2.1 Competition New Status**

5.2.1.1 Competition New Status (CNS) shall be assigned to a New Athlete who has been assigned an Entry Sport Class, has undertaken Physical and Technical Assessment, but is required to undertake Observation Assessment prior to or during First Appearance (as is defined in these Regulations).

5.2.1.2 For the avoidance of doubt, an Athlete who has been assigned an Entry Sport Class, but has not undertaken Physical and Technical Assessment (because it is not feasible to evaluate that Athlete at that Competition),

but has been given permission by the Chief Classifier for the Competition (and/or the Head of Classification) to compete, will not be assigned CNS.

## 5.2.2 Competition Review Status

5.2.2.1 Competition Review Status (CRS) shall be assigned to an Athlete who has entered a Competition with a Sport Class with Sport Class Status Review, has undertaken Physical and Technical Assessment, but is required to undertake Observation Assessment during First Appearance (as defined in these Regulations).

5.2.2.2 For the avoidance of doubt, an Athlete who has been assigned an Entry Sport Class Status Review, but has not undertaken Physical and Technical Assessment (because it is not feasible to evaluate that Athlete at that Competition), but has been given permission by the Chief Classifier for the Competition (and/or the Head of Classification) to compete, will not be assigned CRS.

## 5.3 Ineligibility and Sport Class Non-Eligible (NE)

5.3.1 If an Athlete does not have a relevant Impairment, or has an Activity Limitation resulting from a relevant Impairment that is not permanent the Athlete will be considered ineligible to compete.

5.3.2 In these circumstances, the Athlete will be assigned Sport Class Not Eligible (NE).

5.3.3 If an International Classification Panel allocates an Athlete Sport Class Not Eligible at a Competition, the Athlete will be entitled to undergo Athlete Evaluation by a second Classification Panel either at that Competition or as soon as practicable thereafter. If the second Classification Panel confirms that the Athlete's Sport Class is NE the Athlete will not be permitted to compete at that Competition, and will have no further right to Protest. This Section shall not apply to an Athlete Evaluation conducted following a Protest made under Exceptional Circumstances.

5.3.4 An Athlete who has been assigned Sport Class NE may only undertake further Athlete Evaluation with the express permission of the Head of Classification. This permission may be granted if:

5.3.4.1 the Head of Classification is provided with information which demonstrates that there has been a significant change in the Athlete's circumstances (for example,



medical factors) since the Athlete's most recent evaluation; and/or

5.3.4.2 Sport Class allocation criteria have changed since the Athlete's most recent evaluation, and the Head of Classification believes that, in the interests of fairness, the Athlete should be permitted an opportunity to undertake Athlete Evaluation; and/or

5.3.4.3 the Head of Classification is provided with any other information that demonstrates that, in the interests of fairness, the Athlete should be permitted an opportunity to undertake Athlete Evaluation.

5.3.5 For the avoidance of doubt, the restrictions placed on an Athlete detailed above shall apply within the Sport of IPC Swimming only.

#### **5.4 First Appearance**

5.4.1 "First Appearance" means the first time that an Athlete competes during a Competition. First Appearance in one Sport Class shall apply to all Events within the same Sport Class.

5.4.2 The Local Organizing Committee for a Competition shall provide all teams with details of which Athletes who enter a Competition with Sport Class Status N or R, and when they are scheduled to make First Appearance.

#### **5.5 Allocation of Sport Class to Athletes with Physical Impairments**

5.5.1 Following completion of Physical Assessment and/or Technical Assessment the Athlete will be:

- allocated a Sport Class and Sport Class Status; or
- if Observation Assessment is required, allocated an Initial Sport Class with either Sport Class Status Competition New Status (CNS) or Competition Review Status (CRS).

5.5.2 An Athlete will be permitted to compete at a Competition following the allocation of an Initial Sport Class and Sport Class Status.

5.5.3 If the Athlete is required by the Classification Panel to complete Observation Assessment, this should take place prior to or during First Appearance.

5.5.4 Following completion of Observation Assessment, the Athlete's Sport Class will either be upheld or amended by the Classification

Panel (which may include finding that the Athlete is Not Eligible); and the Classification Panel will either designate the Athlete's Sport Class Status as Review or Confirmed.

5.5.5 The Sport Class and Sport Class Status allocated to the Athlete following completion of Athlete Evaluation will be notified to the National team representative for the Athlete and the Local Organizing Committee for the Competition as soon as possible following First Appearance.

## **5.6 Changes in Sport Class after First Appearance**

5.6.1 If an Athlete makes a First Appearance in an Event, that Event shall be called in this sub-section "the First Appearance Event". The Classification Panel must conduct Observation Assessment during the First Appearance Event, following which the Athlete's Sport Class and Sport Class Status may be changed or maintained.

5.6.2 If the Athlete's Initial Sport Class is changed following the First Appearance Event:

- The change of Sport Class is effective at the end of the First Appearance Event;
- The Athlete's results achieved (including the award of any medals) in the First Appearance Event shall be considered in the new class;
- The Chief Classifier will inform the Technical Delegate and the Local Organizing Committee for a Competition;
- The Athlete will only be eligible to compete in such Events as remain available within the Athlete's revised Sport Class;
- The Local Organizing Committee for a Competition may make adjustments to start lists and schedule in accordance with the sports and/or Classification Regulations of IPC Swimming; and
- The Local Organizing Committee for a Competition must advise other teams/nations and any other relevant parties of any associated changes as soon as logistically possible.

## **5.7 Final Confirmation at the end of the Competition**

The Chief Classifier for the Competition must publish each Sport Class and Sport Class Status assigned by the Classification Panels before the end of each Competition. The results from Classification at each Competition will be published for all countries on the IPC Swimming website within four (4) weeks of the end of the event.

## **6. Classification: Failing to Comply with Evaluation Rules**

### **6.1 Athlete Failure to attend Evaluation**

- 6.1.1 If an Athlete fails to attend Athlete Evaluation, the Athlete will not be allocated a Sport Class or Sport Class Status, and will not be permitted to compete at that Competition in that sport.
- 6.1.2 Should the Chief Classifier be satisfied that a reasonable explanation exists for the failure to attend Athlete Evaluation, an Athlete may be given a second and final chance to attend evaluation.
- 6.1.3 Failure to attend Athlete Evaluation includes not attending the evaluation at the specified time or place; or not attending the evaluation with the appropriate equipment/clothing and/or documentation; or not attending evaluation accompanied by the required Athlete Support Personnel.

### **6.2 Non-Cooperation during Evaluation**

- 6.2.1 An Athlete who, in the opinion of the Classification Panel, is unable or unwilling to participate in an Athlete Evaluation shall be considered non co-operative during evaluation.
- 6.2.2 If the Athlete fails to co-operate during Athlete Evaluation, the Athlete will not be allocated a Sport Class or Sport Class Status, and will not be permitted to compete at the respective Competition in the respective sport.
- 6.2.3 Should the Chief Classifier be satisfied that a reasonable explanation exists for the failure to co-operate during the evaluation then the Athlete may be given a second and final opportunity to attend and co-operate.
- 6.2.4 Any Athlete found to have been non co-operative during an evaluation shall not be permitted to undergo any further Athlete Evaluation for that sport for a minimum of twelve (12) months starting from the date upon which the Athlete failed to cooperate.

### **6.3 Intentional Misrepresentation**

- 6.3.1 An Athlete, who, in the opinion of the Classification Panel, is intentionally misrepresenting skill and/or abilities will not be allocated a Sport Class or Sport Class Status, and will not be permitted to compete at that Competition in that sport.

In addition:

- The Athlete will not be allowed to undergo any further evaluation for that sport for a minimum of two (2) years from the date upon which the Athlete intentionally misrepresented skills and/or abilities;
- The Chief Classifier will remove the Sport Class and Sport Class Status allocated to the Athlete from the IPC Swimming classification master list;
- The Athlete will be designated as IM (intentional misrepresentation) in the IPC Swimming classification master list and on the IPC Swimming web list;
- The Athlete will not be permitted to undergo any further evaluation within IPC Swimming for a period of two (2) years from the date upon which the Athlete intentionally misrepresented skills and/or abilities; and
- The National Federation will be informed of the decision.

6.3.2 An Athlete who, on a second and separate occasion, intentionally misrepresents skills and/or abilities will receive a lifetime ban from IPC Swimming events and will be subject to other sanctions deemed appropriate to IPC Swimming. Such an Athlete will also receive a lifetime ban from all sports in respect of which the IPC acts as International Federation, and from sports that have agreed to recognize such bans with the IPC.

#### **6.4 Intentional Misrepresentation After Evaluation**

6.4.1 This Clause applies to an Athlete who:

- has been designated with a Confirmed Sport Class, and
- after the designation of the Confirmed Sport Class, is subject to any form of “medical intervention” (such as surgery, a pharmacological intervention or other corrective treatment).

6.4.2 If such an Athlete knows (or should know) that the effect of the medical intervention is that his or her Impairment and Activity Limitations are no longer consistent with the Sport Profile for the Athlete’s Sport Class, that Athlete must provide details of the medical intervention to the Head of Classification, in accordance with the Medical Review Process as determined by the IPC Swimming.

6.4.3 If the Athlete fails to provide details of the medical intervention to the Head of Classification, the Athlete will be deemed to have intentionally misrepresented his/her skill and/or abilities if:

- the Athlete's Sport Class is subsequently changed as a result (in total or in part) of the medical intervention, and
- the International Classification Panel responsible for changing the Athlete's Sport Class believes that the Athlete either knew, or should have known, that the effect of the medical intervention was that his or her Impairment and Activity Limitations no longer match the Sport Profile for the Athlete's Sport Class.

6.4.4 In such circumstances, at a minimum, the Athlete will not be allocated a Sport Class or Sport Class Status, and will not be permitted to compete at that Competition in that sport.

## **6.5 Failure to Attend/Misrepresentation and Consequences for Athlete Support Personnel**

6.5.1 IPC Swimming shall enforce sanctions on Athlete Support Personnel who assist or encourage an Athlete to fail to attend Athlete evaluation; to fail to cooperate; intentionally misrepresent skills and/or abilities or disrupt the evaluation process in any other way.

6.5.2 Those who are involved in advising Athletes to intentionally misrepresent skills and/or abilities will be subject to sanctions, which are at least as severe as the sanctions given to the Athlete.

6.5.3 These sanctions shall apply to Athlete Support Personnel who assist or encourage an Athlete to fail to provide information relating to medical intervention, in accordance with the Medical Review Process.

6.5.4 In this circumstance, reporting the Athlete Support Personnel to the appropriate parties is an important step in deterring intentional misrepresentation by the Athlete.

## **6.6 Publication of Penalties**

IPC Swimming will disclose details of penalties imposed upon Athletes and Athlete Support Personnel.

## **7. Classification: Protests and Appeals**

### **7.1 Protests**

- 7.1.1 The term “Protest” refers to the procedure by which a formal objection to an Athlete’s Sport Class is made and subsequently resolved.
- 7.1.2 A successful Protest will result in Athlete Evaluation being conducted by a Classification Panel, which will be referred to as a “Protest Panel”.
- 7.1.3 An Athlete's Sport Class may only be protested once in any individual Competition. This restriction does not apply to Protests submitted in Exceptional Circumstances.
- 7.1.4 IPC Swimming may only resolve a Protest in respect of a Sport Class allocated by IPC Swimming
- 7.1.5 Protests should be resolved in a manner that minimizes the impact on Competition participation, and Competition schedules and results.
- 7.1.6 Protests may be submitted only during a Competition (save for Protests made in Exceptional Circumstances).

### **7.2 When Protests May Take Place**

- 7.2.1 Any National Federation, or the Chief Classifier, following completion of Athlete Evaluation and allocation of Sport Class, may protest athletes who entered the competition with Sport Class New Status (N). Following the resolution of the Protest, the Athlete shall be designated:
- Review Status (R); or
  - Confirmed Status (C); or
  - Not Eligible to Compete (NE)
- 7.2.2 Any National Federation or the Chief Classifier following completion of Athlete Evaluation and allocation of Sport Class may protest athletes who enter the competition with Sport Class Status Review (R). Following the resolution of the Protest, the Athlete shall remain Review Status or be designated:
- Confirmed (C) Status; or
  - Not Eligible to Compete (NE)

7.2.3 Athletes with Sport Class Confirmed Status (C) may be protested only in Exceptional Circumstances. For the avoidance of doubt, Athletes who have entered a Competition with either Sport Class Status N or Sports Class Status R, and, following Athlete Evaluation, have been designated with Sport Class Confirmed Status (C), will be subject to protest by either the Athlete, or a National Federation, at that Competition only.

### **7.3 Protest Procedures during Competitions**

7.3.1 Protests may be submitted by a National Federation representative authorised to submit Protests (for example, the Chef de Mission or Team Manager) and/or the Chief Classifier.

7.3.2 The Chief Classifier for the event, or a person designated for that event, shall be the person authorised to receive Protests on behalf of IPC Swimming at a Competition.

7.3.3 An Athlete's Sport Class may be protested, either by the Athlete's National Federation or a different National Federation within one (1) hour of the Classification Panel's decision regarding Sport Class being published. If the Classification Panel makes its decision following First Appearance, a Protest can only be made within fifteen (15) minutes of the decision being published.

7.3.4 Protests must be submitted in English on a designated Protest form that should be made available by the Chief Classifier at a Competition. The information and documentation to be submitted with the Protest form must include the following:

- The name, nation and sport of the Athlete whose Sport Class is being protested;
- Details of the decision being protested;
- The reason for the Protest;
- Any documents and other evidence to be offered in support of the Protest;
- The signature of the National Federation representative or the Chief Classifier, where applicable; and
- A fee of at a minimum one hundred fifty (150) Euros (unless there is a different amount specified for that Competition).

7.3.5 Upon receipt of the Protest form, the Chief Classifier shall conduct a review to determine if there is a valid reason for a Protest and if all the necessary information is included. If it appears to the Chief Classifier that if there is no valid reason for a Protest, or the Protest form has been submitted without all necessary information, the Chief Classifier shall decline the

protest and notify all relevant parties. IPC Swimming will retain the Protest fee.

- 7.3.6 If the Protest is declined the Chief Classifier shall provide a verbal explanation to the National Federation as soon as is possible, and a written explanation as is practicable.
- 7.3.7 If the Protest is accepted, the Chief Classifier shall appoint a Protest Panel to conduct Athlete Evaluation. The Protest Panel shall consist of, at a minimum, the same number of Classifiers as those involved in the most recent allocation of the Athlete's Sport Class, and shall, if this is practicable and possible, comprise Classifiers of equal or greater level of certification as those involved in the most recent allocation of the Athlete's Sport Class.
- 7.3.8 The Members of the Protest Panel should have had no direct involvement in the evaluation that led to the most recent allocation of the Athlete's Sport Class, unless the most recent evaluation took place more than eighteen (18) months prior to the Protest being submitted.
- 7.3.9 The Chief Classifier will notify all relevant parties of the time and date for the Athlete Evaluation that will be conducted by the Protest Panel.
- 7.3.10 All documentation submitted with the Protest form shall be provided to the Protest Panel.
- 7.3.11 The Protest Panel may seek medical, sport or scientific expertise in reviewing an Athlete's Sport Class (including from the initial Classification Panel whose decision is the subject of the Protest).
- 7.3.12 Athlete Evaluation following a Protest shall follow the same process as described in these Regulations. All relevant parties shall be notified of the Protest decision as quickly as possible following Athlete Evaluation. IPC Swimming will retain the Protest fee unless the Protest is upheld.
- 7.3.13 The decision of the Protest Panel is final and is not subject to any further Protest.

#### **7.4 Protests in Exceptional Circumstances**

- 7.4.1 A Chief Classifier may make a Protest in Exceptional Circumstances in respect of any Athlete at any time during or prior to a Competition.



Exceptional circumstances may result from:

- A change in the degree of Impairment of an Athlete;
- An Athlete demonstrating significantly less or greater ability prior to or during Competition which does not reflect the Athlete's current Sport Class;
- An error made by a Classification Panel which has led to the Athlete being allocated a Sport Class which is not in keeping with the Athlete's ability; or
- Sport Class allocation criteria having changed since the Athlete's most recent evaluation.

#### 7.4.2

The procedure for the making of a Protest in Exceptional Circumstances shall be as follows:

- The Chief Classifier shall advise the Athlete and relevant National Federation and/or National Paralympic Committee that a Protest is being made in Exceptional Circumstances;
- The processes and procedures referred to in Articles 7.3 (where relevant) will apply to Protests made in Exceptional Circumstances.

### 7.5 Responsibility for Ensuring Compliance with Protest Rules

7.5.1 A National Federation making a Protest is solely responsible for ensuring that all Protest process requirements are observed (including ensuring that a Protest application is made in the correct format, is accompanied by the correct fee, and clearly explains the grounds upon which a Protest is being made).

7.5.2 If the Chief Classifier declines a Protest because no valid reason for a Protest has been identified by the National Federation, or the Protest form has been submitted without all necessary information, the National Federation may resubmit the Protest if it is able to remedy the deficiencies identified by the Chief Classifier in respect of the Protest. The time frames for resubmitting a Protest does not change in such circumstances.

7.5.3 If a National Federation resubmits a Protest, all protest procedure requirements will apply. For the avoidance of doubt, a second Protest fee must be paid (which will be refunded if the Protest is upheld).

## **7.6 Appeals**

- 7.6.1 The term "appeal" refers to a procedure by which a formal objection to the manner in which classification procedures have been conducted is submitted and subsequently resolved.
- 7.6.2 IPC Swimming has designated the International Paralympic Committee Board of Appeal on Classification (BAC) to act as the appeal body for IPC Swimming. The detailed rules of procedure in respect of Appeals to the BAC are provided by the IPC. The IPC will be responsible for establishing the BAC in accordance with the IPC BAC Bylaws, which are part of the IPC Handbook.

## **8. Ad Hoc Rules for Paralympic Games and Major Competitions**

These Classification Regulations may be amended, supplemented or superseded by the Classification Guide for a Paralympic Games or Major Competition. The Classification Guide for a Paralympic Games or Major Competition shall detail the timeframes within which the Classification Guide will take precedence over these Regulations.

## 9. Glossary

Activity Limitation	Difficulties an individual may have in executing activities that may include attainment of high performance skills and techniques in the field of sporting performance.
Athlete	For purposes of Classification, any person who participates in sport at the International Level (as defined by each International Federation) or National Level (as defined by each National Federation) and any additional person who participates in sport at a lower level if designated by the person's National Federation.
Athlete Evaluation	The process by which an Athlete is assessed in order to be allocated a Sport Class and Sport Class Status.
Athlete Support Personnel	Any coach, trainer, manager, interpreter, agent, team staff, official, medical or paramedical personnel working with or treating Athletes participating in or preparing for training and/or Competition.
Classifier Code of Conduct	The Classifier Code of Conduct is the regulatory document published by IPC from time to time which sets standards for Classifier behaviour.
Competition	A series of individual Events conducted together under one ruling body.
Conflict of Interest	A Conflict of Interest will arise where a pre-existing personal or professional relationship gives rise to the possibility of that relationship affecting the Classifier's ability to make an objective decision or assessment.
Event	An "Event" is a sub-set of a Competition that requires specific Technical and sporting skills. Individual strokes within the S or SB Sport Classes constitute separate Events (for example, the S1 backstroke and the S1 butterfly are separate Events, and the S1 butterfly and the SB1 breaststroke are separate Events).
Impairment	A feature adversely affecting an Athlete's biomechanical execution of athletic disciplines which results in an Activity Limitation.

International Competition	A Competition where an international sports organization (IPC, IF) is the governing body for the Competition or appoints the classifiers for the Competition.
International Federation (IF)	A sport federation recognized by the IPC as the sole world-wide representative of a sport for Paralympic Athletes that has been granted the status as a Paralympic Sport by the IPC. IPC is an International Federation for a number of Paralympic Sports.
IPC	International Paralympic Committee.
Local Organizing Committee for Competition	An administrative body formed for the purposes of organizing and administering a specific Competition or series of Competitions.
National Federation	The organization recognized by an IF as the sole national governing body for its sport.
National Paralympic Committee (NPC)	A national organization recognized by the IPC as the sole representative of Athletes with a disability in that country or territory to the IPC. In addition, the recognized National Federation of the sports for which the IPC is the IF.
Paralympic Games	Umbrella term for both Paralympic Games and Paralympic Winter Games.
Protest	The procedure by which a formal objection to an Athlete's Sport Class and/or Sport Class status is submitted and subsequently resolved.
Recognized	A Recognized Competition includes the Paralympic Games, World Championships, Regional Championships and any other Competitions that are formally approved or sanctioned by the IPC

## Appendix One to IPC Swimming Classification Rules and Regulations

### Athletes with Physical Impairments – Class 1-10

This Appendix details the Sport Classes that are to be allocated to Athletes with Physical Impairments who wish to compete in IPC Swimming competitions.

It is divided into three parts:

1. Introduction and Methodology: an explanation of the methodology of evaluation as applied to Athletes with Physical Impairments, and a description of the eligibility criteria applied by IPC Swimming.
2. Eligibility Criteria: a list of impairments that make an Athlete eligible to be considered for IPC Swimming.
3. Methodology of Assessment: a description of the assessment techniques to be applied in the evaluation process for Athletes with Physical Impairments
4. Sport Class Profiles for Athletes with Physical Impairments: a list of the Sport Profiles for Athletes with Physical Impairments

#### **1. Introduction and Methodology**

- 1.1 As required by the Classification Regulations, IPC Swimming has designated a number of Sport Classes for Athletes with Activity Limitations that result from Impairment.
- 1.2 IPC Swimming has developed a system to enable a fair and transparent grouping of athletes within these Sport Classes, which depends on the extent to which an Athlete fits within the specific Sport Profile for each Sport Class.
- 1.3 The processes detailed in this Appendix apply to the conduct of Athlete Evaluation in respect of the Sport Classes designated by IPC Swimming for Physically Impaired Athletes.
- 1.4 IPC Swimming designates its Sport Classes according the swimming stroke used in the Event: the freestyle, backstroke and butterfly strokes are referred to as “S” strokes, and the breaststroke as an “SB” stroke. The medley event is referred to as “SM”.

- 1.5 The IPC Swimming Classification Regulations state that Athlete Evaluation may encompass three components: Physical Assessment, Technical Assessment and Observation Assessment. Physical Assessment and Technical Assessment are mandatory for all Physically Impaired Athletes: Observation Assessment is only required if a Classification Panel believes that it is necessary in order to complete Athlete Evaluation.
- 1.6 The IPC Swimming system of Athlete Evaluation involves an Athlete being “point scored” in relation to the degree of Activity Limitation that the Athlete shows as a result of Impairment. These points are scored on the basis of the Physical and Technical Assessment.
- 1.7 Prior to (or as part of) Physical and Technical Assessment, an Athlete must demonstrate the presence of a qualifying Impairment that meets the Eligibility Criteria set by IPC Swimming (see section 2).
- 1.8 IPC Swimming Classification is therefore based on the straightforward concept: an Athlete is assessed according to a set methodology of Physical and Technical Assessment, and that following that assessment the Athlete receives a point score. This point score may be modified following Observation Assessment. The final points score then determines what Sport Class the athlete will compete in.

## **2. Eligibility Criteria**

- 2.1 Athletes are eligible if affected by at least 1 of the following impairments:
- Hypertonia (i.e. Cerebral Palsy (CP), stroke, acquired brain injury)
  - Ataxia (i.e. ataxia resulting from CP, brain injury)
  - Athetosis (i.e. chorea, athetosis from CP)
  - Loss of limb or limb deficiency (i.e. amputation resulting from trauma or congenital limb deficiency – dysmelia)
  - Impaired ACTIVE range of movement (i.e. arthrogryposis, ankylosis, scoliosis)
  - Impaired muscle power (i.e. spinal cord injury, muscular dystrophy, brachial plexus injury, spina bifida, post-polio, Guillain-Barre syndrome)
  - Limb-length difference (i.e. congenital or traumatic causes of bone shortening in one limb)
  - Short stature (i.e. achondroplasia, spondyloepiphyseal dysplasia)
  - Other impairments or medical conditions (multiple sclerosis)

- 2.2 Athletes with dyspraxia as their primary condition should not be evaluated for the physically impaired sport classes. Neurological conditions arising from the central nervous system that are included in the physically impaired sport classes include cerebral palsy, acquired brain injury or lesion and multiple sclerosis. These conditions may have an associated diagnosis of dyspraxia.
- 2.3 It is always recommended that in the situation when the athlete's diagnosis is not defined, particularly when the impairment is of a neurological origin, that a physician's letter [from a neurologist] be obtained.

### **3. Methodology of Assessment**

#### **3.1 Introduction**

3.1.1 The Physical and Technical Assessment Tests used by IPC Swimming as part of Athlete Evaluation comprise a number of individual tests, each of which is designed to produce a point score for the relevant Athlete. The tests are composite tests which are designed to assess:

- the extent of Impairment and Activity Limitation; and
- the extent to which Activity Limitation has an effect upon sporting performance

3.1.2 Each test is designed to produce a point score. The cumulative total of the individual point scores referable to the tests will be the Athlete's final point score. This final point score will determine the Athlete's Sport Class (as detailed in section 4 of this Appendix).

3.1.3 The Physical and Technical Assessment Tests are:

- Muscle Testing (section 3.5)
- Co-ordination Testing (section 3.6)
- Joint Mobility/Range of Motion Assessment (section 3.7)
- Measurement of Loss of Limb/Limb Deficiency (section 3.8)
- Measurement of Body Height (section 3.9)
- Dive and Turn Assessment Points (section 3.10)
- The Water Test (section 3.11)
- The Float Test (non-scoring) (section 3.12)

These are explained in detail in this Appendix.

### 3.2 Basis of Scoring System

- 3.2.1 The Physical and Technical Assessment Tests are conducted in order to provide a measurement of Impairment against a nominal Athlete who does not have any relevant Impairment (a relevant Impairment being one that would fall within the Eligibility Criteria).
- 3.2.2 The points basis for the Physical and Technical Assessment Tests operates on the basis that the highest theoretical score obtainable pursuant to the Tests is the score that that an Athlete who does not have any relevant Impairment would score. The Tests designate a point value to this nominal Athlete as follows:

Physical Component	S Strokes Point	SB Stroke Point
Arms	130	110
Legs	100	120
Trunk	50	40
Start / Dive	10	10
Turn / Push-off	10	10

- 3.2.3 In theory, an athlete who does not have any Impairment(s) would score the full number of points if that Athlete underwent evaluation pursuant to the Physical and Technical Assessment Tests. For freestyle, backstroke and breaststroke, this would be 300 points, and for butterfly it would be 290 points, if assessed as against the criteria set in Physical and Technical Assessment Tests.
- 3.2.4 Based on the results of the Physical and Technical Assessment Tests, an Athlete will be allocated a point score, as detailed for the relevant Test(s). An Athlete must fail a minimum of fifteen (15) points pursuant to the Physical and Technical Assessment Tests, failing which the Athlete will be deemed to be Not Eligible (NE).
- 3.2.5 An Athlete will be designated an overall Sports Class for the S strokes (freestyle, backstroke and breaststroke), and a Sports Class for the SB stroke.



- 3.2.6 Not all tests are relevant for every impairment type. It is not necessary for an Athlete to complete all of the Physical and Technical Assessment Tests, but if any Test is not conducted for an Athlete, the Athlete will be allocated the full number of points (nominal maximum score) for that Test.

### 3.3 Swimming Medley Sports Class Allocation

- 3.3.1 A Swimming Medley Event is an Event whereby an Athlete performs each of the four strokes used in competition: freestyle, backstroke, breaststroke and butterfly. Swimming Medley Events have the designation “SM”.
- 3.3.2 An Athlete will be designated a Sport Class if he or she wishes to compete in an SM Event. This Sport Class will be calculated on the basis of the Athlete’s Sport Class for the three S strokes, and the SB stroke. The calculation is made as follows:

$$\frac{3 \times S \text{ class} + 1 \times SB \text{ class}}{4} = SM \text{ class}$$

- 3.3.3 Where the calculation does not produce a whole number, the Athlete’s designation will be on the basis that the number is rounded up: for example, an Athlete who is designated with Sport Class S6, and Sport Class SB5, will be designated as SM6.

### 3.4 Specified Methods of Testing

IPC Swimming reserves the right to specify from time to time the means by which the Muscle Function Test (Part 2.1), the Co-ordination Test (Part 2.2) and the Range of Movement Test (Part 2.3) should be executed.

### 3.5 Muscle Function Test

- 3.5.1 The Physical Assessment component of the Muscle Function Test should be conducted on the thirty-two (32) muscle groups listed in the “Muscle Test Table” below. No testing instruments are required.
- 3.5.2 The position of the muscle being tested is referred to in the Muscle Test Table; however the testing position may need to be adapted to the Athlete’s Impairment. The muscle may also be tested in more than one position to determine the relevant points score.
- 3.5.3 Muscle Function points score comprises a six grade assessment (0-5). Descriptions of the points score to be used in muscle assessment are as follows:

- Normal (N) = 5
- Good (G) = 4
- Fair (F) = 3
- Poor (P) = 2
- Trace Activity (T) = 1
- Zero (no activity) (O) = 0

In this regard:

- Grade 4 – able to complete full Range Of Movement (ROM) against gravity & can tolerate strong resistance without breaking the test position. But, gives or yields to some extent at the end of its range with maximal resistance. Maximal resistance clearly results in a break. Active movement against gravity and resistance.
- Grade 3 – can complete full ROM against only the resistance of gravity. Any additional resistance causes the motion to break. Active movement against gravity.
- Grade 2 – can complete full ROM in a position that minimizes the force of gravity (horizontal plane of motion). Active movement with gravity eliminated.
- Grade 1 – can detect visually or via palpation some contractile activity. No movement is apparent. Flicker or trace of contraction.
- Grade 0 – no movement and no contraction.

3.5.4 Special consideration of rods or surgical instrumentation should be taken into account when conducting the Muscle Function test for the five Trunk muscle groups being assessed, because the Athlete's range of movement may be limited due to rod placement. The testing position may need to be modified to determine the relevant points score for the muscle grade.

#### 3.5.5 Muscle Test Table

<i><b>Physical Assessment – Muscle Group</b></i>	<i><b>Testing Position(s)</b></i>
SHOULDER – flexion	Seated (bench or wheelchair) or prone (bench)
SHOULDER – extension	Seated (bench or wheelchair) or prone (bench)
SHOULDER – abduction	Seated (bench or wheelchair) or prone (bench)
SHOULDER – adduction	Seated (bench or wheelchair) or prone (bench)
SHOULDER – internal rotation	Seated (bench or wheelchair) or prone (bench)
SHOULDER – external rotation	Seated (bench or wheelchair) or Supine
ELBOW – flexion	Seated (bench or wheelchair) or Supine

ELBOW – extension	Seated (bench or wheelchair) or Supine
ELBOW – pronation	Seated (bench or wheelchair) or Supine
WRIST – flexion	Seated (bench or wheelchair) or Supine
WRIST – extension	Seated (bench or wheelchair) or Supine
WRIST – ulnar abduction	Seated (bench or wheelchair) or Supine
FINGERS – flexion	Seated (bench or wheelchair) or Supine
FINGERS – extension	Seated (bench or wheelchair) or Supine
FINGERS – adduction	Seated (bench or wheelchair) or Supine
TRUNK – upper flexion	Supine
TRUNK – upper extension	Prone
TRUNK – lower flexion	Supine
TRUNK – lower extension	Prone
TRUNK – rotation	Supine
HIP – flexion	Seated (bench or wheelchair) or Supine
HIP – extension	Supine or sideline
HIP – abduction	Supine or sideline
HIP – adduction	Supine or sideline
HIP – internal rotation	Seated (bench) or Supine
HIP – external rotation	Seated (bench) or Supine
KNEE – flexion	Seated (bench) or Supine
KNEE – extension	Seated (bench) or Supine
ANKLE – dorsiflexion	Seated (bench) or Supine
ANKLE – plantarflexion	Seated (bench) or Supine
ANKLE – pronation	Seated (bench) or Supine
ANKLE – supination	Seated (bench) or Supine

### 3.6 Co-ordination Testing

- 3.6.1 The Co-ordination Test should be conducted on the thirty-two (32) muscle groups listed in the Muscle Test Table referred to below. No testing instruments are required.
- 3.6.2 The position of the muscle that is being tested is referred to in the Muscle Test Table; however the testing position may need to be adapted to the Athlete's Impairment. The muscle may also be tested in more than one position to determine the relevant points score.
- 3.6.3 The Co-ordination Test should be undertaken for Athletes with cerebral palsy, or an eligible neurological disorder that exhibits in a similar fashion, including spasticity, athetosis and ataxia.

3.6.4 The test is intended to score the degree of co-ordination and/or free mobility with the spasticity and/or athetosis. The sequences of movement should be tested in muscle grouping pairs.

3.6.5 Assessment should take into consideration the following:

- An assessment of the overall range of motion assessment for all muscle / joint groups should be undertaken at the commencement of the co-ordination test;
- Alternating movements of the pair of muscles / joints should be performed at a steady pace. Fast movements should be used if the impairment of co-ordination is not obvious on moderate pace movements;
- Simultaneous movements of the lower limbs should be assessed for consideration of the SB sport class allocation (specifically motion of the breaststroke kick)

3.6.6 Co-ordination Testing Positions and Considerations

- Athletes should be tested in prone, semi-reclined and supine position (as illustrated below);
- The effect of spasticity may vary dependent on the position of the athlete's body;
- Testing may be repeated with the neck turned to the side in order that the influence of the postural reflexes (the Asymmetrical Tonic Neck Reflex or ATNR) on the ability to carry out swimming strokes may be assessed.
- Athletes with athetosis or ataxia may show significant co-ordination difficulties, which may be less significant when they are in the swimming pool (because of the compensating effect of water resistance).

3.6.7 All co-ordination tests must be carried out as repetitions of sequences of movements. If necessary, the athlete may be required to increase the pace or frequency of movement. The resulting pattern of movement will be allocated a points score in the range 0-5. Descriptions of the points score to be used in co-ordination assessment are as follows:

- Normal (N) = 5
- Good (G) = 4
- Fair (F) = 3
- Poor (P) = 2
- Trace Activity (T) = 1
- Zero (no activity) (O) = 0

In this regard:

- Grade 4 – nearly full range of movement, with slight spasticity and slight increase in muscle tone and/or slight co-ordination problems
- Grade 3 – moderate range of movement moderate spasticity with tone restricting movement and/or moderate co-ordination problems.
- Grade 2 – severely restricted range of movements with severe spasticity-hypertonic muscle stiffness present and/or severe co-ordination problems
- Grade 1 – very severely restricted range of movement due to severe hypertonic muscle stiffness and/or very minimally coordinated movements
- Grade 0 – no movement

3.6.8 The athlete should be scored on controlled movements in Supine and Prone position. Split points scores for the paired movements (for example, two and three for flexion and extension) will be appropriate when the movements are different in the opposing directions.

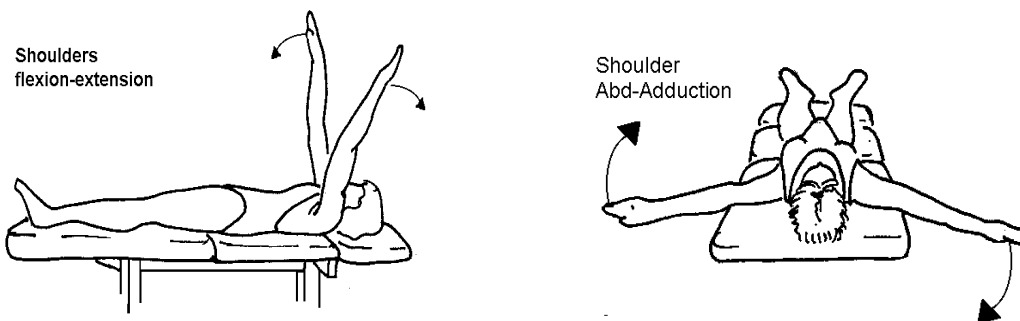
3.6.9 Formal co-ordination testing of the trunk is not used. The upper and lower limb scores should be combined and an average score produced, which will be the points score for the trunk.

3.6.10 Testing positions

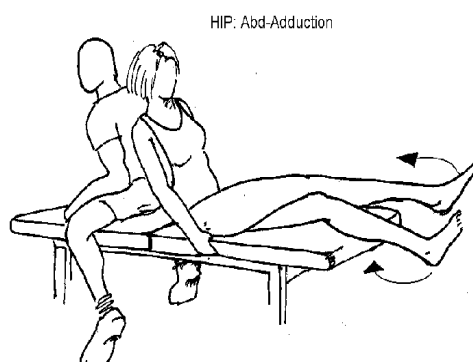
<b><i>Physical Assessment - Co-ordination</i></b>	<b><i>Testing Position(s)</i></b>
SHOULDER – flexion	Supine
SHOULDER – extension	Supine
SHOULDER - abduction	Supine
SHOULDER – adduction	Supine
SHOULDER – internal rotation	Supine
SHOULDER – external rotation	Supine
ELBOW – flexion	Supine
ELBOW – extension	Supine
ELBOW – pronation	Supine
WRIST – flexion	Supine
WRIST – extension	Supine
WRIST – ulnar abduction	Supine
FINGERS – flexion	Supine
FINGERS – extension	Supine
FINGERS – adduction	Supine

TRUNK – upper flexion	NOT TESTED – based on average score of upper / lower limbs
TRUNK – upper extension	NOT TESTED – based on average score of upper / lower limbs
TRUNK – lower flexion	NOT TESTED – based on average score of upper / lower limbs
TRUNK – lower extension	NOT TESTED – based on average score of upper / lower limbs
TRUNK – rotation	NOT TESTED – based on average score of upper / lower limbs
HIP – flexion	Semi-reclined
HIP – extension	Semi-reclined
HIP – abduction	Semi-reclined
HIP – adduction	Semi-reclined
HIP – internal rotation	Prone
HIP – external rotation	Prone
KNEE – flexion	Prone
KNEE – extension	Prone
ANKLE – dorsiflexion	Semi-reclined
ANKLE – plantarflexion	Semi-reclined
ANKLE – pronation	Semi-reclined
ANKLE – supination	Semi-reclined

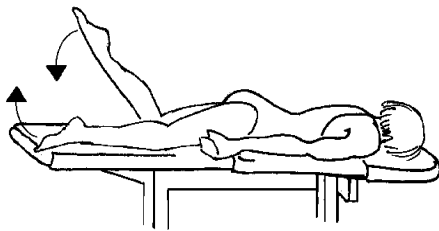
### 3.6.10.1 Testing Position: Supine Position



### 3.6.10.2 Testing Position: Semi-Reclined Position



### 3.6.10.3 Testing Position: Prone Position



## 3.7 Range of Movement/Joint Mobility Testing

3.7.1 Joint mobility testing uses a series of measurement designed to assess the extent of movement possible in a number of joints. A goniometer should be used for all measurements. The degree of movement possible to each joint receives a point score. This degree of movement measurement is called the Functional Range of Movement for Swimming (“FROMS”).

3.7.2 The FROMS measurement assessment should take into consideration the following:

- Measurement should be the active range of movement in the joint
- Fixed joints should be documented as such
- Passive range of movement is not measured or considered
- When measuring the knee joint the hip should be in a position of flexion
- If the Athlete has no active range of movement in a particular joint, but, if it can be seen that the pressure of the water fixes the limb or joint into a position that assists the Athlete, this should be taken into account when allocating a points score
- If an Athlete’s range of motion does not start or finish at the defined start or finish of the range stated in the relevant test, the actual range achieved during the test will be used as the range scored

### 3.7.3 FROMS Points Scoring

Points are scored using the FROMS assessment as follows:

- Normal (N) = 5
- Good (G) = 4
- Fair (F) = 3
- Poor (P) = 2
- Trace Activity (T) = 1
- Zero (no activity) (O) = 0

### 3.7.4 Ankle / Foot FROMS Measurement & Interpretation

3.7.4.1 The amount of ankle FROMS required for S strokes is different to SB strokes. This means that there needs to be a difference in the allocation of points for assessment of S and SB.

3.7.4.2 S strokes require an ankle/foot to be predominantly plantar flexed and supinated, whereas SB strokes require the ankle/foot to utilize all available FROMS.

3.7.4.3 Guidelines for ROM measurement of the ankle joints and allocation of points include:

**Supination** – foot should be placed on a flat surface in neutral position with the knee bent (90 degrees)

- Athlete should supinate the foot while keeping the heel on the flat surface
- the hip and knee should be stabilized
- the goniometer should be lined up with the 5<sup>th</sup> metatarsal [i.e. lateral border of the foot]
- the movement arm of the goniometer should be read through the 1<sup>st</sup> metatarsal [i.e. big toe of the foot]

**Pronation** – foot should be placed on a flat surface in neutral position with the knee bent (90 degrees)

- Athlete should pronate the foot while keeping the heel on the flat surface
- the hip and knee should be stabilized
- the goniometer should be lined up with the 1<sup>st</sup> metatarsal [i.e. big toe of the foot]
- the movement arm of the goniometer should be read through the 5<sup>th</sup> metatarsal [i.e. lateral border of the foot]



**Dorsiflexion / Plantarflexion** – athlete should sit with foot relaxed (neutral position) with the knee bent (90 degrees)

- Line up the goniometer axis below the lateral malleolus and align the movement arm with the 5<sup>th</sup> metatarsal (i.e. lateral border of the foot)
- Begin the measurement (when range is available) at 0 degrees
- Athlete should dorsiflex – measure degrees to the end of the active range
- Athlete should plantarflex – measure degrees to the end of the active range

#### 3.7.4.4 Notes on Allocation of Points for Ankle FROMS for S and SB Sport Classes

##### *S – Dorsiflexion*

- starts at 40 degrees of plantarflexion [is measured in the range of movement of plantarflexion]
- points are given for the amount of active range of movement from this position moving towards neutral
- the ankle does not have to achieve neutral range as this is not required during the kicking motion of the S strokes

##### *SB – Dorsiflexion*

- starts at neutral and points are given for the amount of active range available from neutral

##### *S – Plantarflexion*

- starts at 8 degrees of plantarflexion and points are given for the amount of active range available up through 41+ degrees

##### *SB – Plantarflexion*

- starts at neutral and points are given for the amount of active range available from neutral

*S – Supination*

- starts at neutral and points are given for the amount of active range available from neutral

*SB – Supination*

- starts at neutral and points are given for the amount of active range available from neutral

*S – Pronation*

- starts at 30 degrees of supination and points are given for the amount of active range available moving toward neutral

*SB – Pronation*

- starts at neutral and points are given for the amount of active range available from neutral

### **3.8 Measurement of Loss of Limb/Limb Deficiency**

3.8.1 Measurement of loss of limb/limb deficiency should be taken in centimetres and a tape measure should be used to conduct the assessment.

3.8.2 Measurement figures should be indicated on the body chart of the classification sheet illustrated below. Loss of limb/limb deficiency should be highlighted to indicate where the limb loss is present. Figures of measurement should be accounted for from the distal point of the stump to the next marked measuring point on the body. The relevant parts of all limbs must be measured.

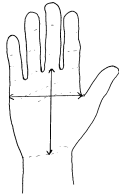
3.8.3 A points system is used to allocate a point assessment to the relevant limb. When a corresponding segment is not available for comparison to allocate points and/or the athlete does not fit a profile, paper calculations based on the body segment parameters may be used as a guideline for allocation of the sport class. However the point allocation system for each limb (outlined below) should be used as the primary method of sport class allocation when the athlete does not fit a profile.

3.8.4 Stump or limb deficiency length measurement assessment should take into consideration the following:

- When taking measurements for double above knee amputees/dysmelias take the measurement from the point of

the elbow [the olecranon process] to the tip of the middle finger. The reason for doing this measurement is that when the femur is intact, the length from the greater trochanter to the lower end of the femur is the same as from the olecranon process to the tip of the middle finger.

- When assessing dysmelia ensure that each limb segment is measured on both sides.
- If the athlete has a hand or foot amputation / dysmelia trace the hand/foot dimension of both hands/feet on a plain piece of paper. Record the measurements on this sheet along with the athlete's name/nation/date of birth. Identify right and left. Include this information with the classification sheet.



- Calculating palm/hand measurements must be done carefully, especially when assessing minimal impairment eligibility. To calculate eligibility trace both hands with the forearms flat to ensure the base of the hand and top of the wrist is noted. Palm area is calculated by measuring from the base of the wrist to the base of the middle finger X measuring across the palm to the base of the web space between the thumb and index (metacarpophalangeal joint). Remaining fingers are then considered separately for point allocation.

3.8.5 The below diagram shows the measurement points for limb measurement. Measurement should take place from the distal point of the limb extremity to the measuring point above. All measurements are to be made in centimetres.

The point allocation system for each limb is explained below.

**Note 1:**

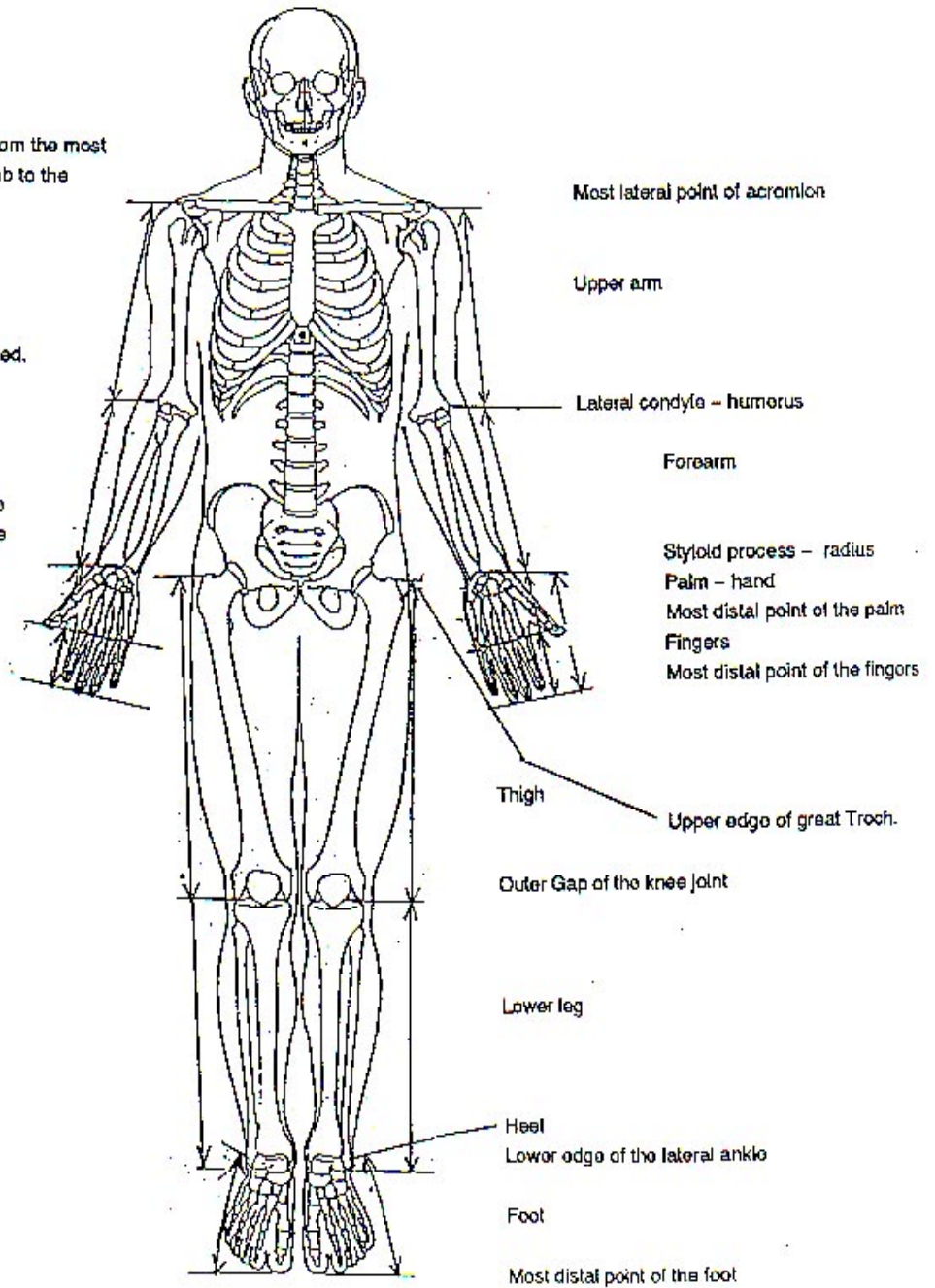
The measuring must be done from the most distal point of the amputated limb to the next anatomical point above

**Note 2:**

The relevant part of the other arm or leg must also be measured.

**Example:**

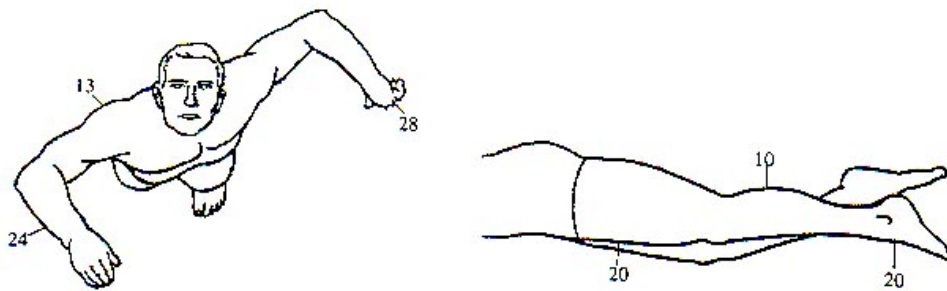
If a person has a right side below knee amputation, the stump will be measured from the most distal point of the stump to the outer gap of the knee joint. Additionally the left lower leg must be measured from the lower edge of the lateral ankle to the outer gap of the knee joint. From the figures of the two measurements, it can be worked out what part of the lower leg is remaining [1/4, 1/3, 1/2, 2/3, 3/4]



### Limb Proportion and Points of Distribution:

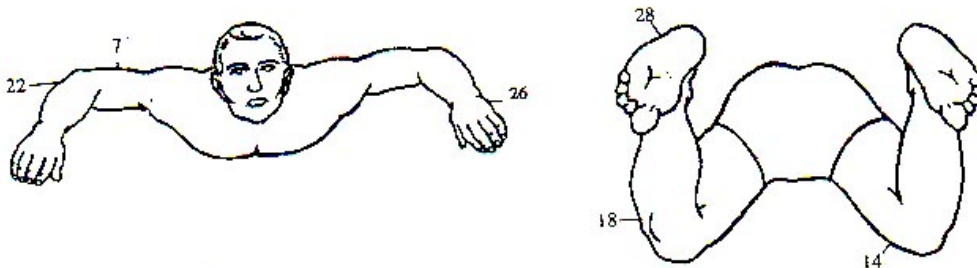
#### 3.8.6 Limb proportion and points allocated

##### 3.8.6.1 S Strokes (Freestyle, Backstroke, Butterfly)



	Each limb	Total
Points allocated for arms (each limb)	65	Total 130
Points allocated for legs	50	Total 100

##### 3.8.6.2 SB Stroke – Breaststroke



	Each limb	Total
Points allocated for arms (each limb)	55	110
Points allocated for legs	60	120

3.8.7 Normally swimmers with loss of limb/limb deficiency will be classified according to the profiles of each class. However in cases where the swimmer does not fit the profiles listed the following needs to be consulted.

### 3.8.7.1 Upper Limbs

	<b>S Strokes</b>		<b>SB Strokes</b>	
	Right	Left	Right	Left
<b>Upper arm</b> amputation Full upper arm remaining	13	13	7	7
<b>Points for one limb</b>				
No upper arm remaining	0		0	
1/4 upper arm remaining	3		1	
1/3 upper arm remaining	4		2	
1/2 upper arm remaining	6.5		3	
2/3 upper arm remaining	8		3.5	
3/4 upper arm remaining	9		4	
<b>Lower arm</b> amputation	Right	Left	Right	Left
Upper arm remaining	13	13	7	7
Lower arm remaining	24	24	22	22
Points for one limb				
No lower arm remaining	13 + 0 = 13		7 + 0 = 7	
1/4 lower arm remaining	13 + 4 = 17		7 + 5.5 = 12.5	
1/3 lower arm remaining	13 + 7 = 20		7 + 7 = 14	
1/2 lower arm remaining	13 + 11 = 24		7 + 11 = 18	
2/3 lower arm remaining	13 + 15 = 28		7 + 14 = 21	
3/4 lower arm remaining	13 + 17 = 30		7 + 15 = 22	
<b>Hand</b> amputation	Right	Left	Right	Left
Upper arm remaining	13	13	7	7
Lower arm remaining	24	24	22	22
Palm remaining	18	18	16	16
Points for one limb				
No palm remaining	13 + 24 + 0 = 37		7 + 22 + 0 = 29	
1/4 palm remaining <sup>1</sup>	13 + 24 + 4.5 = 41.5		7 + 22 + 4 = 33	
1/3 palm remaining <sup>1</sup>	13 + 24 + 6 = 43		7 + 22 + 6 = 35	
1/2 palm remaining <sup>1</sup>	13 + 24 + 9 = 46		7 + 22 + 8 = 37	
2/3 palm remaining <sup>1</sup>	13 + 24 + 12 = 49		7 + 22 + 10 = 39	
3/4 palm remaining <sup>1</sup>	13 + 24 + 13.5 = 50.5		7 + 22 + 12 = 41	
<b>Finger</b> amputation	Right	Left	Right	Left
Upper arm remaining	13	13	7	7
Lower arm remaining	24	24	22	22
Palm remaining	18	18	16	16

Fingers remaining	10	10	10	10
Points for one limb				
No fingers remaining <sup>1</sup>	13 + 24 + 18 + 0 = 55		7 + 22 + 16 + 0 = 45	
One finger remaining <sup>1</sup>	13 + 24 + 18 + 2 = 57		7 + 22 + 6 + 2 = 47	
Two fingers remaining <sup>1</sup>	13 + 24 + 18 + 4 = 59		7 + 22 + 16 + 4 = 49	
Three fingers remaining <sup>1</sup>	13 + 24 + 18 + 6 = 61		7 + 22 + 16 + 6 = 51	
Four fingers remaining <sup>1</sup>	13 + 24 + 18 + 8 = 63		7 + 22 + 16 + 8 = 53	

1.



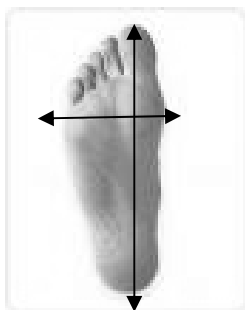
Palm Measurements are taken from base of the wrist to the base of the middle finger and across the palm to the base of the web space between the thumb and index (metacarpophalangeal joint) to calculate area.

### 3.8.7.2 Lower Limbs

	<b>S Strokes</b>		<b>SB Strokes</b>	
	Right	Left	Right	Left
<b>Thigh</b> amputation	20	20	14	14
Full thigh remaining				
<b>Points for one limb</b>				
No thigh remaining	0		0	
1/4 thigh remaining	4		2	
1/3 thigh remaining	8		3	
1/2 thigh remaining	12		5	
2/3 thigh remaining	16		9	
3/4 thigh remaining	18		11	
<b>Lower leg</b> amputation	Right	Left	Right	Left
Full thigh remaining	20	20	14	14
Lower thigh remaining	10	10	18	18
<b>Points for one limb</b>				
No lower leg remaining	20 + 0 = 20		14 + 0 = 14	
1/4 lower leg remaining	20 + 1 = 21		14 + 4 = 18	
1/3 lower leg remaining	20 + 3 = 23		14 + 5 = 19	
1/2 lower leg remaining	20 + 5 = 25		14 + 7 = 21	
2/3 lower leg remaining	20 + 7 = 27		14 + 12 = 26	
3/4 lower leg remaining	20 + 8 = 28		14 + 14 = 28	
<b>Foot</b> amputation	Right	Left	Right	Left
Full thigh remaining	20	20	14	14
Full lower leg remaining	10	10	18	18

Full foot remaining	20	20	28	28
Points for one limb				
No foot remaining	$20 + 10 + 0 = 30$		$14 + 18 + 0 = 32$	
1/4 foot remaining <sup>1</sup>	$20 + 10 + 5 = 35$		$14 + 18 + 7 = 39$	
1/3 foot remaining <sup>1</sup>	$20 + 10 + 10 = 40$		$14 + 18 + 9 = 41$	
1/2 foot remaining <sup>1</sup>	$20 + 10 + 14 = 44$		$14 + 18 + 13 = 45$	
2/3 foot remaining <sup>1</sup>	$20 + 10 + 18 = 48$		$14 + 18 + 18 = 50$	
3/4 foot remaining <sup>1</sup>	$20 + 10 + 20 = 50$		$14 + 18 + 21 = 53$	

1.



Foot measurements are taken from the base of the heel (calcaneus) in a line to the top of the metatarsal head of the big toe (at approximately the crease of the big toe) and across the foot at the widest available point to calculate area.

### 3.9 Body Height/Lower Limb Length

3.9.1 A points score is allocated to an Athlete if the Athlete has lower limbs which are of a different length.

3.9.2 All measurements are to be made in millimetres. Height measurement should include both a standing height (assessment conducted with athlete standing against a flat wall and measurement from head to bottom of the feet) and seated height (assessment conducted with athlete seated on the bench and measurement from head to base of the buttocks).

3.9.3 Points allocated for lower limb length discrepancy is as follows:

Difference in Limb Length (in millimetres)	Point Allocation
0-79	0
80-89	1
90-99	2
100-109	3
110-119	4
120-129	5
130-139	6
140-149	7



150-159	8
160-169	9
170-179	10
180-189	11
190-199	12
200 and more	13

#### 3.9.4 Special considerations for limb length discrepancy assessment:

- When assessing any impairment and allocating the points score, the shortness or discrepancies in lower limbs should be measured, and the relevant number of points used in allocation of the points score.
- All lower limb length measurements are performed in the supine position, from the great trochanter to the outer gap of the knee and the outer gap of the knee to the edge of the lateral ankle.

#### 3.9.5 Special considerations for height assessment:

- Consideration should be taken into account for athletes who regardless of type of impairment are 148cm or below in height.
- Short stature [*i.e. achondroplasia, spondyloepiphyseal dysplasia*] is a specific profiles and does not require points allocation unless other impairments are present.

### 3.10 Dive and Push Off Test: Points Allocation

3.10.1 The “Dive/Push Table” below details the points to be allocated to an Athlete pursuant to the dive start and push off (i.e. turn). It comprises a point range of 0-10. Descriptions of the points score to be used in assessment of the dive start and push-off/turn are contained in the Dive/Push Table.

3.10.2 It should be noted that a point score of 10 for the dive start and push-off/turn would be scored by an Athlete with no impairment: an Athlete who meets minimal impairment criteria for swimming should not score therefore score greater than 9 in the dive start and push-off/turn assessment.

### 3.10.3 The Dive/Push Table

<b>Dive Start: S and SB</b>	<b>Points Allocated</b>
Start in water with assistance	0
Start in water without assistance	1-2
Falls into water	1-2
Poor functional dive with one leg	3-4
Poor functional dive with both legs	5-6
Dive with two non-functional arm (dragging or above elbow amputation)	7
Good functional dive with one leg	7-8
Good functional dive with both legs	9
Dive with one non-functional arms (dragging or above elbow amputation)	9
<b>Push-off When Turning: S and SB</b>	
No push-off with the legs possible	0
Push-off only with any single joint	1-2
Poor functional push-off with one leg	3-4
Poor functional push-off with both legs	5-6
Turning without arms (dragging or above elbow amputation)	7
Good functional push-off with one leg	7-8
Good functional push-off with both legs	9
Turning with one arm (dragging or above elbow amputation)	9
Nominal Athlete	10

### 3.10.4 Considerations when scoring a dive

Attention should be paid to the following matters when assessing the points deductions to be applied regarding the dive.

- Evidence of restricted power in the legs and/or feet
- Evidence of loss of momentum due to arm restriction
- Deficiencies in co-ordination of push off and timing
- Assessment of body position and power when both upper and lower limb disability is present
- A good dive has a streamlined entry and requires explosive power gained from both feet and legs: is this evident?

- If an athlete chooses to water start, but is physically capable of performing a dive start the points should be allocated based on the dive (i.e. Sport Class will not change based on starting position choice of the athlete).

### 3.10.5 Considerations when scoring a turn/push-off

Attention should be paid to the following matters when assessing the points deductions to be applied regarding the turn/push-off.

- Evidence of restricted power in the legs and/or feet
- Evidence of ability to rotate during the turning motion
- Evidence of ability to push-off in a streamline position
- Evidence of body position and power when both upper and lower limb disability is present

## 3.11 The Water Test

3.11.1 The “Water Test” process is the means by which the results of Physical Assessment (conducted pursuant to the means detailed in Parts 2.1-2.6 above) are calibrated on the basis of their observed impact upon sporting performance.

3.11.2 This calibration is undertaken by observing the athlete in the swimming pool, and so is referred to as “the Water Test”. The Water Test constitutes the Technical Assessment of an athlete.

3.11.3 This Technical Assessment should follow a set protocol, in that every Athlete who is required to undertake Technical Assessment in the pool should perform a standardised series of movements and/or routines.

In this regard, every Athlete should be required to:

- Perform an actual race start - that is, a dive, or a standing, sitting, kneeling or water start / feet start.
- Complete 50m of freestyle, the 1<sup>st</sup> 25m being swum at a moderate pace and the 2<sup>nd</sup> 25m at race pace into a turn and push off, with an additional 5m of swimming following the turn.
- Perform a Face float with arms in the streamline position
- Perform a Face float with arms in streamline position with flutter kick if this is required to assess kicking propulsion / stability
- Perform a Back float with arms overhead in streamline position: if an athlete is unable to streamline based on impairment, arms may be streamlined at the side of the body.

- Perform a Back float with arms overhead in streamline position with flutter kick if this is required to assess kicking propulsion / stability
- Complete 25m of Breaststroke
- Complete a Breaststroke kick in prone position with arms in streamline position if this is required to assess kicking propulsion / stability
- Complete a Breaststroke kick in supine position with arms in streamline overhead or at side if this is required to assess kicking propulsion / stability
- Complete a Butterfly stroke for a minimum distance of 15m: if the athlete does not normally perform butterfly, they should perform a minimum of 4-5 strokes to complete the assessment

3.11.5 The starting number for the Technical Assessment points allocation is the results of the Physical Assessment. Parallel to the Physical Assessment tests each body segment is assessed against a 0-5 scale.

3.11.6 The effect of the impairment on the S and SB strokes should be analyzed during the Technical Assessment. If the effect of the impairment on the technical swimming stroke(s) assessed is different for the body segment(s) than the result of the Physical Assessment, then any changes in point values should be detailed.

3.11.7 Guidelines for allocation of Technical Assessment points:

- Note the relevant body segment(s) on the classification sheet and the number of points per segment added / subtracted based on the Technical Assessment [include any relevant details and observations].
- No more than 2 points should be added or subtracted from a body segment that can be used for functional purpose in the S and/or SB strokes during the Technical Assessment.
- If it is determined during the technical assessment that a body segment or limb cannot be used at all for functional purpose in the S and/or SB strokes, the body segment or limb should be allocated a zero (0) point score.
- Poor or underdeveloped swim technique will not constitute a valid reason for point score changes during the water test.

### **3.12 Face Float and Back Float Test**

3.12.1 The face float and back float tests should be performed to provide indication of the athlete's natural body position in the water.

3.12.2 There are no points allocated for the Face Float and Back Float Test, but Athletes who are unable to perform the Face Float and Back Float (including the ability to safely turn from front to back in the prone position) may be deemed Not Eligible (NE). When in the float position the Athlete may be required to perform the relevant kick for freestyle, backstroke and breaststroke, so that the propulsive/stabilizing ability of the kick may be assessed.

- 3.12.3 Special considerations for the face float and back float tests:
- The athlete's body position should be indicated for both face float and back float test on the classification sheet
  - It is necessary to assess the athlete's ability to roll from prone to supine position and vice versa to determine water safety
  - Any imbalance of the body should be assessed as to whether a result of the impairment or swimming technique/training

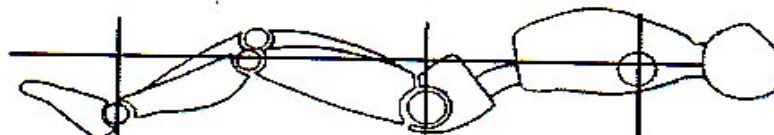
#### 3.12.4 Face Float and Back Float Test

3.12.4.1 The face float and back float tests should be performed as detailed in the below diagrams. These tests provide indication of the athlete's natural body position in the water.

*Example of Body Position in the Water - Face Float*



*Example of Body Position in Water - Back Float*



### **3. Sport Class Profiles for Athletes with Physical Impairments**

*[The sport class profile descriptions are examples. Final decision of sport class allocation is the outcome of the assessment under section 1 and 2]*

#### **3.1 CLASS S1 - 40-65 POINTS**

**PROFILE:**

1. Tetraplegia or polio comparable to a complete lesion below C5.
2. Very severe quadriplegia with poor head and trunk control and very limited movements of all limbs for propulsion.
3. Severe arthrogryposis affecting all four limbs with severely restricted movement in the upper limbs and limited propulsion in the lower limbs.

#### **3.2 CLASS S2 - 66-90 POINTS**

**PROFILE:**

1.
  - a] Tetraplegia or polio comparable to a complete lesion below C6.
  - b] Tetraplegia comparable to a complete lesion below C7 with additional plexus paralysis or restriction in one arm.
2. Very severe quadriplegia with very limited function in range of movements of the two upper limbs for propulsion.
3. Severe musculoskeletal impairment with very poor shoulder function comparable to complete tetraplegia below C6.

#### **3.3 CLASS S3 - 91-115 POINTS**

**PROFILE:**

1.
  - a] Tetraplegia or polio comparable to a complete lesion below C7.
  - b] Some incomplete tetraplegics below C6 or comparable polio.
2.
  - a] Severe spastic quadriplegia with poor trunk control and asymmetrical movement of the upper limbs for propulsion.
  - b] Severe quadriplegia with spasticity and athetosis involving poor head and trunk control, limited co-ordination for propulsion in all four limbs.

c] Moderate quadriplegia, poor trunk control, spasticity and athetosis and/or ataxia with moderate propulsion in all four limbs.

3. a] Severe dysmelia in all four limbs or amputation of all four limbs with short stumps.  
b] Severe muscular atrophy of both upper and lower limbs.  
c] Arthrogryposis affecting all four limbs with moderate to fair propulsion of the lower limbs only.

### **3.4 CLASS S4 - 116-140 POINTS**

#### PROFILE:

1. a] Tetraplegia or polio comparable to a complete lesion below C8 with good finger extension.  
b] Incomplete tetraplegia below C7 or comparable polio.
2. Severe diplegia with involvement of the trunk and limited propulsion in shoulders and elbows.
3. a] Musculoskeletal impairment comparable to complete tetraplegia below C8.  
b] Severe dysmelia of three limbs.  
c] Arthrogryposis affecting all four limbs with moderate to fair propulsion from the upper limbs with a possible restricted movement in the lower limbs.

### **3.5 CLASS S5 - 41-165 POINTS**

#### PROFILE:

1. a] Complete paraplegia or polio comparable to below T1-T8.  
b] Incomplete tetraplegia below C8 with reasonable trunk function or comparable polio.
2. a] Severe diplegia with fair trunk control and fair propulsion in shoulders and elbows.  
b] Severe hemiplegia.  
c] Severe to moderate athetosis/ataxia and spasticity.
3. a] Musculoskeletal impairment comparable to incomplete tetraplegia below C8.  
b] Achondroplasia: not more than 130cm for women and 137cm for men with additional handicap that causes propulsion problems.  
c] Moderate dysmelia in three limbs.  
d] Arthrogryposis affecting all four limbs with moderate to fair propulsion in upper and lower limbs.

### **3.6 CLASS S6 - 166-190 POINTS**

#### PROFILE:

1. Complete paraplegia or polio comparable to below T9-L1 with no leg function suitable for swimming.
2.
  - a) Moderate diplegia with fair trunk control and fair to good propulsion in shoulders and elbows.
  - b) Moderate hemiplegia with severe restriction in the more affected upper limb.
  - c) Moderate athetosis and/or ataxia.
3.
  - a) Above elbow and above knee amputation of the same side.
  - b) Double above elbow amputation.
4.
  - a) Congenital amputations of three limbs.
  - b) Dysmelia with shortened arms [2/3 of normal] and above knee amputation.
  - c) Achondroplasia not more than 130 cm for women and 137 cm for men.
  - d) Above knee amputation plus severely functionally restricted shoulder of the same side.

### **3.7 CLASS S7 - 191-215 POINTS**

#### PROFILE:

1. Complete paraplegia or polio comparable to below L2-L3.
2.
  - a) Moderate diplegia with some minimal upper body and trunk involvement.
  - b) Moderate hemiplegia.
3.
  - a) Double below elbow amputation.
  - b) Double above knee amputation, shorter than 1/2.
  - c) Above elbow and above knee amputation on opposite sides.
4. One paralysed upper limb and severely restricted functions of the leg of the same side.

### **3.8 CLASS S8 - 216-240 POINTS**

#### PROFILE:

1. Complete paraplegia or polio comparable to below L4-L5.
2.
  - a) Minimal diplegia with minimal trunk involvement.
  - b) Minimal evidence of hemiplegia.



- c] Minimal spasticity in four limbs.
- 3.
  - a] Double above knee amputation, stumps longer than 1/2.
  - b] Double below knee amputation, not longer than 1/3.
  - c] Single above elbow amputation or comparable functionally complete Brachial Plexus lesion.
  - d] Double hand amputation, 1/4 or palm inclusive.
- 4. Severe joint restriction in the lower limbs.

### **3.9 CLASS S9 - 241-265 POINTS**

#### **PROFILE:**

- 1.
  - a] Walking paraplegia with minimal involvement in limbs.
  - b] Polio with one non-functional leg.
- 2. Slight overall functional co-ordination problems.
- 3.
  - a] Single above knee amputation.
  - b] Single thru knee amputation
  - c] Double below knee amputation, stumps longer than 1/3.
  - d] Single thru elbow amputation.
  - e] Single below elbow amputation.
- 4. Partial joint restriction in the lower limbs, one side more affected.

### **3.10 CLASS S10 - 266-285 POINTS**

#### **DISABILITY PROFILE (MINIMUM DISABILITY -15 POINTS)**

- 1. Polio and cauda-equina syndrome S1/2 minimal affective lower limbs.
- 2. Clear evidence of slight spasticity and/or ataxia in specific tests.
- 3.
  - a] Paresis on one leg.
  - b] Severe restriction of one hip joint.
- 4.
  - a] Single below knee amputation.
  - b] Double foot amputation.
  - c] Hand amputation, loss of 1/2 of the hand.

### 3.11 CLASS SB1 - 40-65 POINTS

#### PROFILE:

1.
  - a) Tetraplegia or polio comparable to a complete lesion below C6.
  - b) Tetraplegia comparable to a complete lesion below C7 with additional plexus paralysis or restriction in one arm.
2.
  - a) Very severe quadriplegia with limited function in range of movement of the upper limbs for propulsion.
  - b) Severe quadriplegia with spasticity and athetosis involving poor head and trunk control, limited co-ordination for propulsion in all four limbs.
3.
  - a) Severe musculoskeletal impairment with very poor shoulder function comparable tetraplegia below C6.
  - b) Severe dysmelia in all four limbs or amputation of all four limbs with very short stumps.
  - c) Severe arthrogryposis affecting all four limbs with severely restricted movement in the upper limbs.

### 3.12 CLASS SB2 - 66-90 POINTS

#### PROFILE:

1.
  - a) Tetraplegia or polio comparable to a complete lesion below C7.
  - b) Some incomplete tetraplegia below C6 or comparable polio.
2. Moderate quadriplegia, poor trunk control, spasticity and athetosis and/or ataxia with moderate propulsion in all four limbs.
3.
  - a) Severe dysmelia of three limbs.
  - b) Severe muscular atrophy of both upper and lower limbs.
  - c) Musculoskeletal impairment comparable to complete tetraplegia below C7.

### 3.13 CLASS SB3 - 91-115 POINTS

#### PROFILE:

1.
  - a) Tetraplegia or polio comparable to a complete lesion below C8, with good finger extension.
  - b) Incomplete tetraplegia below C7 or comparable polio.
  - c) Complete paraplegia or polio comparable to below T1-T5.
  - d) Complete paraplegia T1-T8 with surgical rods from T4/6 which includes the lumbar spine and/or severe contractures in the hips which results in balance being affected.

2. Severe diplegia with involvement of the trunk limited propulsion in shoulders and elbows.
3.
  - a] Musculoskeletal impairment comparable to complete tetraplegia below C8.
  - b] Moderate dysmelia in three limbs.
  - c] Arthrogryposis affecting all four limbs with moderate to fair propulsion from the upper or lower limbs with a severe restricted movement in the upper or lower limbs.

### **3.14 CLASS SB4 - 116-140 POINTS**

#### **PROFILE:**

1.
  - a] Complete paraplegia or polio comparable to below T6-T10.
  - b] Complete paraplegia T9-L1 with surgical rods from T4/6 which includes the lumbar spine and/or severe hip contractures resulting in affecting balance.
  - c] Incomplete tetraplegia below C8 with reasonable trunk function or comparable polio.
2.
  - a] Severe diplegia with fair trunk control and fair propulsion in shoulders and elbows
  - b] Severe hemiplegia
  - c] Severe to moderate athetosis/ataxia and spasticity.
3.
  - a] Musculoskeletal impairment comparable to incomplete tetraplegia below C8.
  - b] Arthrogryposis affecting all four limbs with moderate to fair propulsion in the upper and lower limbs.

### **3.15 CLASS SB5 - 141-165 POINTS**

#### **PROFILE:**

1.
  - a] Complete paraplegia or polio comparable to below T11-L1 with no leg function useful for swimming.
  - b] Complete paraplegia L2-L3 with surgical rods from T4/6 which includes the lumbar spine and/or severe hip contractures resulting in affecting balance.
2.
  - a] Moderate diplegia with fair trunk control and fair to good propulsion in shoulders and elbows.
  - b] Severe to moderate hemiplegia
  - c] Severe to moderate athetosis and/or ataxia.

3. a) Above elbow and above knee amputation of the same side.  
b) Double above knee amputation, stumps shorter than 1/2.
4. a) Achondroplasia: not more than 130cm for women and 137cm for men with additional handicap that causes propulsion problems.  
b) Above knee amputation plus severely functionally restricted shoulder of the same side.  
c) Dysmelia with shortened arms and additional dysfunctions of legs.

### **3.16 CLASS SB6 - 166-190 POINTS**

#### **PROFILE:**

1. Complete paraplegia or polio comparable to below L2-L3.
2. a) Moderate diplegia with some minimal upper body and trunk involvement.  
b) Moderate hemiplegia. [see practical profile]  
c) Moderate athetosis and/or ataxia.
3. Double above knee amputation, stumps longer than 1/2.
4. a) Achondroplasia: not more than 130cm for women and 137cm for men.  
b) Dysmelia with shortened arms [2/3 of normal] and above knee amputation.  
c) One paralysed upper limb and severely restricted function of the leg of the same side.

### **3.17 CLASS SB7 - 191-215 POINTS**

#### **PROFILE:**

1. Complete paraplegia or polio comparable to below L4-L5.
2. a) Minimal diplegia with minimal trunk involvement.  
b) Moderate hemiplegia. [see practical profile]  
c) Minimal spasticity in four limbs.
3. a) Double above elbow amputation.  
b) Double below knee amputation, stumps shorter than 1/2.  
c) Above elbow amputation and above knee amputation on opposite sides.
4. Severe joint restrictions in the lower limbs.

### 3.18 CLASS SB8 - 216-240 POINTS

#### PROFILE:

1.
  - a) Walking paraplegia with minimal involvement in lower limbs.
  - b) Polio with one non functional leg.
2.
  - a) Slight overall functional co-ordination problems.
  - b) Slight evidence of hemiplegia.
3.
  - a) Double below elbow amputation.
  - b) Single thru elbow amputation.
  - c) Single above elbow amputation or comparable functionally complete brachial plexus lesion.
  - d) Single below elbow amputation, stump less than 1/4.
  - e) Double below knee amputation, stumps longer than 1/2.
  - f) Single above knee amputation.
  - g) Single thru knee amputation.
  - h) Single below knee amputation, stump less than 1/4.
4. Partial joint restriction in the lower limbs, one side more affected.

### 3.19 CLASS SB9 - 241-275 POINTS (MINIMUM DISABILITY -15 POINTS)

1. Polio minimally affected lower limb and cauda-equina syndrome S1/2.
2. Clear evidence of slight spasticity and/or ataxia in specific tests.
3.
  - a) Single below knee amputation, stump longer than 1/4
  - b) Single below elbow amputation, longer than 1/4
  - c) Foot amputation.
  - d) Hand amputation, less than 1/3.
4.
  - a) Incomplete Erb-palsy or brachial plexus lesion.
  - b) Perthes disease with restriction in the hip mobility.
  - c) Severe hip restriction, combined with further dysfunctions of the leg.
  - d) Ankylosis of both ankle joints, combined with minimal leg weakness.

## Appendix Two to IPC Swimming Classification Rules and Regulations

### Athletes with Visual Impairments - Class 11-13

This Appendix details the Sport Classes that are to be allocated to Athletes with Visual Impairments who wish to compete in IPC Swimming competitions.

It is divided into three parts:

1. Introduction: an explanation of the methodology of evaluation as applied to Athletes with Visual Impairments
2. Eligibility and Methodology of Assessment: a description of the eligibility criteria applied by IPC Swimming, and the assessment techniques to be applied in the evaluation process for Athletes with Visual Impairments
3. Sport Profiles for Athletes with Visual Impairments: a list of the Sport Profiles for Athletes with Visual Impairments

#### **1. Introduction**

- 1.1 IPC Swimming has designated Sport Classes – Sport Class 11-13 – for Athletes with Visual Impairment. These Athletes are referred to as ‘Athletes with Visual Impairment’ in this Appendix.
- 1.2 The processes detailed in this Appendix apply to Athlete Evaluation in respect of Sport Classes for Athletes with Visual Impairment. They apply to the conduct of Athlete Evaluation in respect of the Sport Class designated by IPC Swimming for Athletes with Visual Impairment.
- 1.3 The Sport Class allocated to Athletes with Visual Impairment applies to all strokes. In accordance with IPC Swimming sport rules, the Sport Classes are allocated according the swimming stroke used in the Event: the freestyle, backstroke and butterfly strokes are referred to as “S” strokes, and the breaststroke as “SB” stroke. The medley event is referred to as “SM”.

#### **2. Eligibility and Methodology of Assessment**

- 2.1. To be eligible to compete in Sport Classes 11-13, the Athlete must be affected by at least one of the following impairments, resulting from disease/disorder:

- impairment of the eye structure;
- impairment of the optical nerve/optic pathways;
- impairment of the visual cortex of the central brain.

2.2. The impairment must be diagnosed by an ophthalmologist and sufficient medical documentation in support of the diagnosis must be presented no later than at the beginning of Athlete Evaluation. For this purpose, the Athlete must bring the fully completed 'Medical Diagnostics Form'. This form should include, at a minimum:

- Athlete Identification
- Ophthalmologist Identification
- Medical Diagnostics
- List of Medications currently used
- List of eye corrections (glasses, contact lenses, etc.) currently used, detailing the type and strength of correction, if applicable
- Records of any eye surgery performed, and results of the outcome, if applicable
- Description of any progressive condition, if applicable
- Depending on the nature of the impairment, latest report on:
  - Visual Field Assessment (\*)
  - Electroretinography (ERG/EOG)
  - Visual Evoked Potentials (EVP)
  - Cerebral Magnet Resonance Imaging (MRI)

*\* Visual Field has to be tested by full-field strategy (30° central field test will not be accepted). Assessment has to be done by one of the following devices: Goldmann Visual Field Perimetry, Stimulus III/4, Humphrey Field Analyzer (HFA), Twinfield (Oculus), Octopus (Interzeag), Rodenstock Peristat, Medmont (MAP).*

2.3. All documentation must be typewritten and submitted in English. Reports identified under 2.2 may not be older than 12 months by the date of Athlete Evaluation.

2.4. Failure to present the above information will entitle the Classification Panel not to proceed with the Athlete Assessment and may result in the Athlete being designated as 'Not Eligible'.

2.5. All Athlete Evaluation and Sport Class allocation will be based on the assessment of visual acuity in the eye with better visual acuity whilst wearing best optical correction using spectacles or contact lenses.

- 2.6. Athletes who swim using any corrective devices (integrated glasses, lenses) must attend classification with these devices and their prescription.
- 2.7. Any Athlete Support Personnel accompanying the Athlete in the Assessment room must remain out of sight of the Visual Acuity Charts during Assessment.
- 2.8. An Athlete found to be using corrective devices during competition that were not declared during Athlete Evaluation may be subject to further investigation of 'Non-Cooperation during Evaluation' (see 'IPC Swimming Classification Rules & Regulations, section 6.2) or 'Intentional Misrepresentation' (see 'IPC Swimming Classification Rules & Regulations, section 6.3).
- 2.9. Athletes must declare any change in their mode of optic correction to IPC Swimming before any competition. The Athlete will then undergo a new classification evaluation prior to the next competition under the provisions of the 'IPC Swimming Classification Rules & Regulations. Failure to do so may result in an investigation of 'Intentional Misrepresentation' (see 'IPC Swimming Classification Rules & Regulations, section 6.3).
- 2.10. The assessment rooms (1 per panel) must be at minimum 3 x 7m<sup>2</sup> in a calm environment. The rooms should have no natural light and eventual windows must be fully obscured. No great variation in luminosity between the waiting area and the assessment room may exist.
- The rooms are equipped with 2 tables and 7 chairs, of which 2 chairs are vertically adjustable to slit lamp height.
- 2.11. The following Specified Classification Equipment is required (per panel):
- Berkeley Rudimentary Vision Test set
  - Autorefractometer
  - Box of lenses with frame
  - Lensometer
  - Rules/Rod (30cm)
  - Slit Lamp (with +90 D lens)
  - Ophthalmoscope (direct)
  - Tangent Screen, Targets and patch (preferably white)
  - Drops
    - Dilating (Tropicamide 0.5%)
    - Topical Anesthesia (Proparacaine 0.5%)



- Packing Tape
- Metric Tape measure

2.12. Additionally, the classification venue must have one separate room with the following Specified Classification Equipment:

- Automated perimetry (Goldmann VF Perimeter, Humphrey Field Analyser or Octopus Interzeag)
- Gonioscope (e.g. Sussman, Zeiss 4 mirror)

This room needs to be equipped with 2 tables and 4 chairs, of which 2 chairs are vertically adjustable.

The Organizing Committee needs to discuss the need for technical support to direct automated perimetry with the IPC once the classifiers are appointed.

2.13. The Organizing Committee is responsible for making the testing material available on-site for the duration of the Athlete Evaluation Period.

2.14. The Classification panel needs to receive copy of all event start lists.

2.15. The Classification Panel should have access to internet, copier and printer through the venue offices.

### **3. Sport Classes Profiles for Athletes with Visual Impairment**

#### **3.1. Sport Class 11**

3.1.1 An Athlete shall compete in Sport Class 11 if the Athlete is unable to recognize the orientation of a 100M Single Tumbling E target (height: 145mm) at a distance of 250mm.

3.1.2 Within this class, the vision ability may range from no light perception to a Single Tumbling E visual acuity poorer or equal to than LogMAR = 2.60.

3.1.3 All Athletes (with the exception of those with prosthesis in both eyes) shall be required to wear opaque goggles for each individual and relay event for the full duration of the event. Athletes whose facial structure will not support goggles shall be required to cover the eyes with an opaque covering.

### 3.2. Sport Class 12

3.2.1 An Athlete shall compete in Sport Class 12 if the Athlete:

- Is unable to recognize the orientation of a 40M Single Tumbling E target (height: 58mm) at a distance of 1m (STE LogMAR = 1.60); and/or
- Has a visual field that is constricted to a diameter of less than or equal to 10 degrees.

3.2.2 Within this class, the vision acuity may range from Single Tumbling E visual acuity less than or equal to LogMar = 1.60 to Single Tumbling E visual acuity of LogMar = 2.60.

### 3.3. Sport Class 13

3.3.1 An Athlete shall compete in Sport Class 13 if the Athlete:

- Has a visual acuity that is less than or equal to LogMar = 1.00 (6/60) measured with an ETDRS letter chart or an equivalent chart (Tumbling E) in the LogMAR format presented at a distance of at least 1meter.; and/or
- Has a visual field that is constricted to a diameter of less than or equal to 40 degrees.

3.3.2 Within this class, the visual acuity may range from a letter chart acuity less than or equal to LogMAR = 1.60 to a Single Tumbling E visual acuity of LogMAR = 1.60.

## Appendix Three to IPC Swimming Classification Rules and Regulations

### Athletes with Intellectual Impairments – Class 14

This Appendix details the Sport Classes that are to be allocated to Athletes with Intellectual Impairments who wish to compete in IPC Swimming competitions.

It is divided into three parts:

1. Introduction: an explanation of the methodology of evaluation as applied to Athletes with Intellectual Impairments
2. Eligibility Criteria: a description of the eligibility criteria applied by IPC Swimming
3. Methodology of Assessment and Sport Class allocation: a description of the assessment techniques to be applied in the evaluation process for Athletes with Intellectual Impairments
4. Special considerations for Sport Class S/SB/SM14: an explanation on sport class status allocation
5. Video Analysis Method: a description of the video analysis methods applicable to IPC Swimming

#### **1. Introduction**

- 1.1 IPC Swimming has designated a Sport Class – Sport Class 14 – for Athletes with Activity Limitations that result from an Intellectual Impairment. These Athletes are referred to as ‘Athletes with Intellectual Impairment’ in this Appendix.
- 1.2 The processes detailed in this Appendix apply to the conduct of Athlete Evaluation in respect of the Sport Class designated by IPC Swimming for Athletes with Intellectual Impairment.
- 1.3 IPC Swimming designates its Sport Classes according the swimming stroke used in the Event: the freestyle, backstroke and butterfly strokes are referred to as “S” strokes, and the breaststroke as “SB” stroke. The medley event is referred to as “SM”.
- 1.4 The IPC Swimming Classification Rules and Regulations state that Athlete Evaluation may encompass three components: Physical assessment, Technical Assessment and Observation

Assessment. Observation Assessment is only required if a Classification Panel believes that it is necessary in order to complete the Athlete Evaluation.

## 2. Eligibility Criteria

- 2.1 Prior to Athlete Evaluation, an Athlete must comply with the Eligibility Criteria set by IPC Swimming.
- 2.2 The Eligibility Criteria in respect to Sport Class 14 encompasses two steps:
  - Inclusion in the INAS-FID Classification Master List
  - Completion of the Training History and Sport Limitation Questionnaire (TSAL-Q) – version IPC Swimming
- 2.3 Inclusion in the INAS-FID Classification Master List
  - 2.3.1 Athletes must be included on the INAS-FID Classification Master List at the date of Final Entry for the relevant Competition (the “Final Entry Date”). This is a pre-condition to participate in on-site sport-specific classification at a Competition.
  - 2.3.2 The INAS-FID Classification Master List can be found at the INAS-FID website. Athletes on the INAS-FID Classification Master List are deemed to meet the eligibility criteria as defined by INAS-FID.
  - 2.3.3 Information regarding the eligibility criteria, evidential requirements and application processes used in the process whereby an Athlete is included in the INAS-FID Classification Master List is available from the INAS-FID Website (section ‘Technical’). [INAS-FID website: <http://www.inas.org>]
  - 2.3.4 In absence of a set Final Entry Date for a Competition, the Athlete must be listed on the INAS-FID Classification Master List no later than the day preceding the Classification Evaluation Period for the relevant Competition.
- 2.4 Completion of the Training History and Sport Limitation Questionnaire (TSAL-Q) – version IPC Swimming
  - 2.4.1 A completed TSAL-Q needs to be submitted to IPC Swimming no later than the Final Entry Date. In absence

of a Final Entry Date of Final Entry' for an event, the TSAL-Q must be made available to responsible S14 Classifiers upon arrival at the Competition, and no later than the time designated for S14 on-site assessment.

- 2.4.2 An interview as between the Classification Panel, the Athlete, and his/her representative at the beginning of the on-site assessment may complement the TSAL-Q findings.
- 2.4.3 Failure to provide a fully completed TSAL-Q or provide satisfactory response through the course of the interview will result in the Athlete being deemed Not Eligible. It is at the discretion of the Classification Panel to further investigate 'Non Co-operation during Classification' as defined in the IPC Swimming Rules and Regulations.
- 2.4.4 The TSAL-Q – version IPC Swimming can be found under 'documents' on the IPC Swimming website.
- 2.4.5 It is the responsibility of the Athlete's National Federation and/or National Paralympic Committee to ensure that the TSAL-Q is provided to IPC Swimming.

### **3. Methodology of Assessment and Sport Class Allocation**

- 3.1 The below on-site assessment is a combined Physical / Technical Assessment as defined under the IPC Classification Code, and is used by IPC Swimming as part of Athlete Evaluation for Sport Class 14 as explained below.
- 3.2 S/SB/SM 14 classification requires a testing area of minimum 3\*3 m<sup>2</sup> in a calm environment (no disturbing noises, typically office-space type set up). The room is equipped with a table and 5 chairs. Access to electric outlets is required.
- 3.3 For 'observation in competition' one or two camera positions perpendicular to the swimming direction are required. The cameras cover at minimum 10m of clean swim performance (position in stands, preferable at minimum 4m above and 5m from the edge of the water surface). Electricity supply is to be foreseen.

- 3.4 The Classification panel needs to receive copy of all event start lists, and race results, including 25m or 50m split times. The split times need to be submitted to the classification panel immediately after the race.
- 3.5 The Classification Panel should have access to internet, copier and printer through the IPC Official's office.
- 3.6 The Classification Panel is responsible for bringing the testing material (incl. computer and cameras) needed.
- 3.7 The 'Sport Cognition Test Battery'
- 3.7.1 The Sport Cognition Test Battery consists of a series of tests on 4 different components of sport cognition: memory and learning, executive functioning, visual perception and fluid intelligence, and processing speed and attention-concentration skills.
- 3.7.2 Additionally, visual-motor ability is tested by means of a Finger Tapping test to discriminate between dominant and non-dominant hand.
- 3.7.3 Some tests are performed using a computer touch screen application; other tests are so-called 'construction' tests where swimmers need to replicate figures and/or designs.
- 3.7.4 The following table provides a short description of the components and tests. For each of the tests, a 'cut-off' score is defined against which the individual scoring of the Athlete will be assessed.

<b>COMPONENT</b>	<b>Tests</b>	<b>Task</b>	<b>Scoring</b>	<b>Cut -off Score</b>
Memory and Learning	Corsi (memory capacity)	To remember a sequence of blocks and to repeat the sequence in the same order	Average length of a sequence	6.69
Executive Functioning	Tower of London (executive functioning)	To copy the frame structure by moving balls in the least number of moves possible	Number of items solved correctly	12.43
Visual Perception & Fluid	Block Design (visual spatial ability)	To copy patterns with 3D white/red cubes	Raw total performance score	58.31

Intelligence	Matrix Reasoning (visual inductive reasoning capacity)	To indicate out of 5 pictures which one belongs at the place of the question mark in the matrix	Amount of items solved correctly	28.91
Processing Speed & Attention-Concentration Skills	Simple Reaction Time	To tap the space bar as fast as possible when circle appears	Mean Reaction Time over 12 trials	372.13
	Complex Reaction Time (distraction from other stimuli)	To tap the space bar as fast as possible only when circle appears, not when other shape appears	Mean Reaction Time over 12 trials	487.26
	Simple Visual Search	To tap the circle appearing on the screen in random position as fast as possible	Mean Reaction Time over 12 trials	512.32
	Complex Visual search	To tap objects on the screen once you can distinguish them from the surrounding	Mean Reaction Time over 12 trials	7542.51

3.7.5 The following scoring mechanism applies:

- For the components ‘Visual Perception & Fluid Intelligence’, ‘Memory and Learning’, and ‘Executive Functioning’ (test items: Corsi, Tower of London, Block Design and Matrix Reasoning):
  - A decision score ‘one’ (1) is given to each of the following test if the individual score for the Athlete is HIGHER than the cut-off score.
  - A decision score ‘zero’ (0) is given to each of the following test if the individual score for the Athlete is LOWER than the cut-off score.
- For the component ‘Processing Speed & Attention-Concentration Skills’ (test items: Simple

Reaction Time, Complex Reaction Time, Simple Visual Search, Complex Visual Search):

- o A decision score 'one' (1) is given if the Athlete scores LOWER than the cut-off score for 2 or more of the tests.
- o A decision score 'zero' (0) is given if the Athlete scores LOWER than the cut-off score for a maximum of 1 test.

Test	Cut-off	Athlete has a HIGHER score than the cut-off score		Decision *
		YES	NO	
CORSI	6.69	YES	NO	.../1
TOWER OF LONDON	12.43	YES	NO	.../1
BLOCK DESIGN	58.31	YES	NO	.../1
MATRIX REASONING	28.91	YES	NO	.../1
		Athlete has a LOWER score than the cut-off score		
SIMPLE REACTION TIME	372.13	YES	NO	.../1**
COMPLEX REACTION TIME	487.26	YES	NO	
SIMPLE VISUAL SEARCH	512.32	YES	NO	
COMPLEX VISUAL SEARCH	7542.5 1	YES	NO	
<b>TOTAL SCORE</b>				<b>.../5</b>

\*: See detailed explanation under 3.7.5. 'YES' scores translate into score 'one' (1).

\*\* : 2 or more 'YES' scores translate into score 'one' (1)

3.7.6 Athletes meet the S14 Sport Class Profile when their overall score is 0/5 or 1/5.

3.7.7 An Athlete who scores 2/5 or more proceeds automatically to 'Observation in Competition' (step 4).



This Athlete will be entitled to enter for the event, at minimum until 'Observation in Competition' is finalized.

### 3.8 Observation in Competition

3.8.1 Observation in Competition takes place during 'First Appearance', which is defined as "the first time the Athlete competes during the competition". Because of the technically different nature of the strokes, there is a 'First Appearance' for S-strokes and a 'First Appearance' for SB-strokes. As a consequence, an S14 swimmer can be eligible for both S and SB events, for S events only or for SB events only.

3.8.2 Observation in Competition will be required:

- for any Athlete who scores 2/5 on the 'Sport Cognition Test Battery', and/or
- for any Athlete whose latest scores on the different test of the 'sport Cognition Test Battery' are, to the appreciation of the classification panel, significantly different from any previous assessments.

3.8.3 Furthermore, any S14 Athlete can be 'Observed in Competition' at the discretion of the Classification Panel, without any advance notice to the Athlete.

3.8.4 Observation in Competition consists of a video competition analysis. A video race analysis is made for the purpose of determining the **relative stroking speed** as described below. An Athlete with a high relative stroking speed swims quickly. This index is scored from 0 to 5 as identified below (Relative Stroking Speed Indices).

3.8.5 An Athlete is 'Ineligible to Compete' if he scores 'five' (5) on the applicable relative stroking speed index. In accordance with IPC Swimming Sport Class designations (see 1.3), an Athlete that is 'Ineligible to Compete' in any S-class will automatically be 'Ineligible to Compete' in all S-classes.

3.8.6 It is at the discretion of the classification panel:

- to match the swim performance characteristics (relative stroking speed) for any Athlete against the data available from the TSAL-Q; and/or

- to match the swim performance characteristics (relative stroking speed) for any Athlete against the data on the component 'Processing Speed & Attention-Concentration Skills'; and/or
- to observe any Athlete to validate sport cognition test battery data against swim performance characteristics.

3.8.7 In case of inconsistencies, at the discretion of the classification panel, An Athlete may be subject to re-assessment on the 'sport cognition test battery'.

An explanation of any such decision must be provided to the Athlete by way of the Classification Sheet.

### 3.9 Ineligibility Re-Assessment

3.9.1 Any Athlete found 'Ineligible to Compete' will be re-assessed against the 'Sport Cognition Test Battery' at earliest convenience. A score of 2/5 will confirm 'Ineligibility to Compete'. The Athlete will not be permitted to compete at that Competition and will have no further right to protest.

## 4. Special Considerations regarding Sport Class S/SB/SM 14

4.1 All provisions of the IPC Swimming Classification Rules apply to S/SB/SM14, with the following clarification:

4.1.2 Sport Class Status 'Confirmed' will not be allocated unless the swimmer has participated in on-site assessment twice, with at least a 1 month interval, with a final decision by the classification panel on case-by-case basis;

4.1.3 All Swimmers will automatically be allocated Sport Class Status 'Review' if the criteria for Sport Class 14 are amended. This is most likely to be the case after the London 2012 Paralympic Games.

4.1.4 A Classification panel consists of two classifier, both eventually being technical classifiers (amendment to classification rules and regulations 3.1.3 and 3.3.4)

**Relative Stroking Speed indices**

	Regression equations	P5	P25	P50	P75	P95
<b>Men</b>						
200mCrawl	Relative Speed = Real mid pools speed - (-3.59397+0.35696*stra-0.00855*stra2+0.00006875*stra3) R2=.114	-.2535	-.1061	-.0005	.0960	.2630
100m Breaststroke	Relative speed = Real speed - (0.55664+0.01661*stra-0.00007148*stra2) R2=.16	-.3082	-.0893	.0127	.1028	.2123
100-m Backstroke	Relative Speed = Real Speed - (0.70478+0.01554*Stra) R2=.44	-.1488	-.0797	-.0057	.0733	.1623
<b>WOMEN</b>						
200-m Crawl	Relative Speed = Real Speed - (-10.98848+0.83351*Stra-0.01916*Stra2+0.00014848*Stra3) R2=.40	-.2122	-.0662	.0071	.0808	.1943
100 Breaststroke	Relative Speed = Real Speed - (1.11129-0.01403*Stra+0.00025391*Stra2) R2=.153	-.2105	-.0778	.0079	.0791	.1902
100 Backstroke	Relative Speed = Real Speed - (0.66938+0.01634*stra-0.00011496*stra2) R2=.16	-.1965	-.0641	.0017	.0754	.1693

Scoring 0-5: 0 = <P5; 1 = □P25; 2 = □P50; 3 = □P75; 4 = □P95; 5 = >P95

## 5. Video analysis method

- 5.1 Mid pool swimming speed and stroke rate should be measured in several specific sections of the race. Stroke rate (strokes/min) is determined by measuring the time of 3 to 5 complete swimming arm stroke cycles. At least two measurements of these parameters should be made in the 100m races and 4 measurements in the 200m races. A stroke cycle in crawl stroke or backstroke is taken as hand entry to the following entry of the same hand. For breaststroke several potential reference points are available depending on the angle of the camera. (e.g. head breaking surface, beginning closing legs, beginning spreading hands).

Mid pool speed is swimming speed not influenced by starting, turning or finishing. This is measured as the time for the swimmer (head) to cover a known distance in the middle of a swimming length. The minimal distance needed to determine midpool speed is 7.5m. Preferably 12.5m to 15m are taken. The first 25m section of the race should be avoided.

- 5.2 One or two digital video cameras should be placed at a fixed point and perpendicular to the swimming direction so that particular reference points are in view. Reference points can be found based on typical distance markers on lane lines or side of pool. These cameras should be connected to the PC for direct capture of video (using Dartfish or equivalent software). When one camera is used and the 7.5m distance is not visible (in some lanes) potentially the camera can be panned (rotated). All swimmers in a single race can only be recorded when two cameras are simultaneously captured via Dartfish software (or equivalent).



International Paralympic Committee

Adenauerallee 212-214  
53113 Bonn, Germany

Tel. +49-228-2097-200  
Fax. +49-228-2097-209

E-mail: [info@paralympic.org](mailto:info@paralympic.org)  
[www.paralympic.org](http://www.paralympic.org)  
[www.ParalympicSport.TV](http://www.ParalympicSport.TV)