

## PERCENTAGE HEALTH IMPAIRMENT STANDARD TABLES

The tables were approved by resolution of the Management Board of Gothaer TU S.A. no. 69/17 on 11 April, 2017 and shall apply to insurance agreements from 24 April, 2017.

### Injuries to the head

No.	Specification	Health impairment percentage
1.	Injuries of the epicranium (excluding bone injury): a) substantial injury of the epicranium - depending on the size and sensitivity of scars, hair loss etc.	1 – 5
	b) scalpavulsion: in women	5 – 10
	in men	5 – 15
2.	Injuries of the cranial vault and cranial base (indentation, fissure, fragmentation) depending on the extent of damages	1 – 10
3.	Cranial bone defect: a) of diameter of less than 3 cm	1 – 7
	b) of diameter above 3 -5 cm	8 – 12
	c) of diameter of 6 cm and more	13 – 30
4.	Complications accompanying defects listed in item 1,2,3 in form of: recurring discharge of cerebrospinal fluid, chronic osteoarthritis, cerebral hernia - are assessed additionally - depending on the type and extent of complications, increasing disability degree by:	5 – 15
5.	Paralysis and paresis: a) chronic hemiplegia or paraparesis (Lovett 0-1)	100
	b) hemiparesis or paraparesis substantially hindering functioning of the limbs (Lovett 2)	70 – 80
	c) hemiparesis or paraparesis moderately hindering functioning of the limbs (Lovett 3)	40 – 70
	d) hemiparesis of slight degree (Lovett 3+-4-)	30 – 40
6.	Extrapyramidal syndromes: a) chronic extrapyramidal syndrome, substantially hindering functioning of the system and requiring care by other persons	100
	b) extrapyramidal syndrome, hindering functioning of the system with speech disorder, ocular seizures etc.	40 – 80
	c) marked extrapyramidal syndrome	10 – 20
7.	Disequilibrium relative to cerebellar dysfunction: a) disequilibrium resulting in abasia	80
	b) disequilibrium causing substantial walking difficulty	50 – 60
	c) disequilibrium causing some walking difficulty	20 – 30
	d) disequilibrium causing slight walking difficulty or insignificant impairment of coherence of movements	5 – 15

8.	Epilepsy:	
	a) with psychic disturbances, characteropathy and epilepsy equivalents, preventing any work	100
	b) with rare seizures, but with dementive symptoms, making it very difficult to work	50 – 70
	c) with no psychic disturbances, with frequent seizures	30 – 40
	d) with no psychic disturbances, with rare seizures (2 or less per month)	20 – 30
<b>CAUTION:</b> the basis for diagnosing epilepsy are observations of seizures by a doctor, typical EEG symptoms, outpatient clinic or hospital documentation. SUSPICION OF EPILEPSY IS NOT SUFFICIENT FOR DIAGNOSING IT!		
9.	Organic neurological and psychic disturbances (encephalopathy):	
	a) severe psychic disturbances, requiring constant care by third persons (dementive symptoms, chronic psychoses)	70 – 100
	b) encephalopathy with character trait changes, slowness etc.	40 – 70
	<b>CAUTION:</b> apart from organic brain damage syndrome, encephalopathy is indicated by abnormalities on physical examination in a neurological condition, abnormal EEG, CT and MRI results. DIAGNOSIS MUST BE DOCUMENTED BY CHANGES IN PSYCHOLOGICAL TESTS!	
10.	Neuroses:	
	a) cerebraesthesia associated with craniocerebral trauma - vertigo, concentration, memory and attention disorders, persisting for more than 6 months after the injury, despite treatment - treatment documentation is necessary	1 – 8
	b) post-traumatic headache	1 – 4
11.	Speech disorders:	
	a) total aphasia (sensory or sensory-motor aphasia) with agraphia and alexia	100 – 80
	b) total motor aphasia	30 – 40
	c) aphasia of substantial degree, hindering communication	
	d) slight aphasia	10 – 20
12.	Post-traumatic hypothalamic disorders (diabetes, diabetes insipidus, hyperthyroidism and other endocrinological disorders of central origin):	
	a) significantly hindering bodily functions	40 – 60
	b) slightly hindering bodily functions	20 – 30
13.	Partial or total damaging of eyeball motor nerves:	
	a) oculomotor nerve:	
	– with regard to internal eye muscle - depending on seriousness of injury	5 – 15
	– with regard to external eye muscle - depending on seriousness of injury	10 – 30
	b) trochlear nerve	3
c) abducent nerve - depending on seriousness of injury	1 – 15	
14.	Partial or total damaging of trigeminal nerve - depending on seriousness of injury	5 – 20

15.	Partial or total damaging of facial nerve - depending on seriousness of injury <b>CAUTION:</b> facial nerve injury together with rupture of petrous bone to be assessed according to item 48.	5 – 20
16.	Total or partial damaging of nerves: glossopharyngeal and vagus nerve - depending on degree of speech impairment, swallowing, breathing, circulation and gastrointestinal tract impairment	5 – 50
17.	Partial or total damaging of accessory nerve - depending on seriousness of injury	3 – 15
18.	Partial or total damaging of hypoglossal nerve - depending on seriousness of injury	5 – 20

## Face injuries

No.	Specification	Health impairment percentage
19.	Damaging of facial skin (scars and defects):	
	a) disfigurement without functional disorders - depending on scar and defect size	1 – 8
	b) disfigurement with moderate functional disorders - depending on scar and defect size and severity of functional disorder	10 – 20
	c) disfigurement with severe functional disorders - depending on scar and defect size and severity of functional disorder	20 – 40
20.	Nose injury:	
	a) nose injury without breathing and olfaction disorders - depending on extent of damage	1 – 5
	b) nose injury with breathing disorders - depending on extent of damage and severity of breathing disorder	5 – 10
	c) nose injury with breathing and olfaction disorders - depending on severity of breathing and olfaction disorder	10 – 20
	d) loss of sense of smell as a result of damaging of anterior cranial fossa	5
	e) total loss of nose (including nasal bone)	30
21.	Loss of incisors and canine teeth - per tooth:	
	a) partial	1
	b) total	2
	Loss of other teeth - per tooth	1
22.	Maxilla or mandible fracture - depending on dislocation, disfigurement, occlusion asymmetry, mastication impairment and jaw opening impairment, lack of occlusion:	
	a) slight	1 – 5
	b) severe	5 – 15
23.	Loss of maxilla or mandible including disfigurement and loss of teeth - depending on the scale of defects, disfigurement and complications:	
	a) partial	15 – 30
	b) total	40 – 50

24.	Palate defect:	
	a) with speech and swallowing impairment - depending on degree of impairment	5 – 20
	b) with substantial speech and swallowing impairment - depending	20 – 40
25.	Tongue injuries, defects depending on scars, disfigurement, defect size, speech impairment, swallowing impairment:	
	a) small lesions, partial defects	1 – 3
	b) moderate lesions and defects	4 – 10
	c) severe lesions and defects	10 – 30
	d) total loss of tongue and complete speech impairment	100

### Injuries of organ of sight

No.	Specification	Health impairment percentage
26.	a) upon loss of visual acuity or loss of sight in one or both eyes, disability is determined according to the table provided below b) loss of sight in one eye with eyeball enucleation	38

visual acuity in the right eye visual acuity in the left eye	1.0 (10/10)	0.9 (9/10)	0.8 (8/10)	0.7 (7/10)	0.6 (6/10)	0.5 (5/10)	0.4 (4/10)	0.3 (3/10)	0.2 (2/10)	0.1 (1/10)	0
1.0 (10/10)	0	2.5	5	7.5	10	12.5	15	20	25	30	35
0.9 (9/10)	2.5	5	7.5	10	12.5	15	20	25	30	35	40
0.8 (8/10)	5	7.5	10	12.5	15	20	25	30	35	40	45
0.7 (7/10)	7.5	10	12.5	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50
0.6 (6/10)	10	12.5	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50	55
0.5 (5/10)	12.5	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50	55	60
0.4 (4/10)	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50	55	60	65
0.3 (3/10)	20	25	30	35	40	45	50	55	60	65	70
0.2 (2/10)	25	30	35	40	45	50	55	60	65	70	80
0.1 (1/10)	30	35	40	45	50	55	60	65	70	80	90
0	35	40	45	50	55	60	65	70	80	90	100

**CAUTION:** visual acuity is always determined after correction with lenses, both upon turbidity of cornea or lens and in the case of coexistence of damage to retina and optic nerve.

27.	Accommodation paralysis - when using corrective lenses:	
	a) in one eye	15
	b) in both eyes	30
28.	Damaging of the eyeball due to blunt injury:	
	a) tearing of choroid in one eye b) chorioretinitis in one eye, resulting in central or peripheral vision disorders	according to visual acuity table (item 26a)
	c) traumatic damaging of retinal macula in one eye	same as above
	d) optic nerve atrophy	same as above

29.	Damaging of the eyeball due to penetrating injury	same as above
	a) scars of cornea or sclera (scleral staphyloma)	same as above
	b) traumatic cataract (damage to lens)	same as above
	c) intraocular foreign body with loss of visual acuity	+ 10%
	d) intraocular foreign body without loss of visual acuity	10%
30.	Damaging of eyeball due to chemical and thermal injury (burns etc.)	according to visual acuity table (item 26a)
31.	Concentric constriction of visual field is assessed on the basis of the table provided below	

Constriction to: (in degrees)	While the other eye is undamaged	In both eyes	In the case of blindness in the
60	0	0	35%
50	5%	15%	45%
40	10%	25%	55%
30	15%	50%	70%
20	20%	80%	85%
10	25%	90%	95%
below 10	35%	95%	100%

32.	Hemianopia:	
	a) bitemporal	60
	b) binasal	30
	c) homonymous	25
33.	Aphakia after surgical removal of traumatic cataract:	
	a) in one eye	10
	b) in both eyes	40
34.	Lens loss - to be assessed according to visual acuity table (item 26a), but within the following limits:	
	a) in one eye	15 – 35
	b) in both eyes	30 – 100
35.	Lacrimal duct patency disorders (lacrimation) depending on degree and intensity:	
	a) in one eye	5 – 10
	b) in both eyes	10 – 15
36.	Retinal detachment in one eye - to be assessed according to visual acuity table for the field of vision (item 26a and item 31), no less than	35
37.	Glaucoma - to be assessed according to visual acuity table (item 26) and concentric constriction of visual field (item 31), provided that overall percentage of permanent or long-term health impairment cannot be greater than 35% for one eye and 100% for both eyes.	
38.	Pulsating exophthalmos - depending on degree	50 – 100
39.	Traumatic cataract - assess on the basis of visual acuity table (item 26a)	
40.	Chronic conjunctivitis	1 – 10

## Injuries of the organ of hearing

41.	Upon impairment of hearing acuity, disability percentage is determined on the basis of the following table:
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Right ear	Left ear	Normal hearing	Hearing reduction – 26-40 dB	Hypoacusia – 41-70 dB	Total deafness above 070 dB
Normal hearing - 0-25 dB		0	5	10	20
Hearing reduction - 26-40 dB		5	15	20	30
Hypoacusia - 41-70 dB		10	20	30	40
Total deafness - above – 70 dB		20	30	40	50

42.	Injuries of auricle:	
	a) partial loss of auricle	1 – 5
	b) disfigurement of auricle (scars, burns and frostbite) depending on degree	5 – 10
	c) loss of one auricle	15
43.	d) loss of both auricles	25
	Stenosis or atresia of external acoustic duct - unilateral or bilateral with hearing reduction of hypoacusia	Assess according to hearing acuity table (item 41)
44.	Chronic suppurative otitis media, post-traumatic	
	a) unilateral	5
45.	b) bilateral	10
	Chronic suppurative otitis media - according to hearing acuity assessment, increasing disability by:	
	a) unilateral	5
46.	b) bilateral	10
	Damage of the middle ear resulting from temporal bone fracture with hearing impairment	Assess according to hearing acuity table (item 41)
47.	Middle ear damage:	
	a) with damage of the auditory system	same as above
	b) with damage of the static part depending on damage severity	10 – 30
	c) with damage of the auditory and static part depending on damage severity	30 – 60
48.	Facial nerve injury together with rupture of petrous bone:	
	a) unilateral - depending on seriousness of injury	10 – 25
	b) bilateral	20 – 50

## Injuries of the neck, larynx, trachea and esophagus

No.	Specification	Health impairment percentage
49.	Injury of the throat with function impairment	5 – 10
50.	Injury or constriction of the larynx not requiring use of endotracheal tube - depending on constriction degree	5 – 30
51.	Injury of the larynx, requiring constant use of endotracheal tube:	
	a) with voice impairment - depending on degree	5 – 30
	b) with loss of voice	100

52.	Injury of the larynx - depending on degree of constriction:	
	a) without respiratory insufficiency	1 – 15
	b) with respiratory insufficiency	10 – 50
	c) with respiratory and circulatory insufficiency	40 – 60
53.	Esophagus injury causing:	
	a) partial feeding difficulty - depending on degree of impairment of feeding	10 – 30
	b) feeding only by liquids	50
	c) total esophagus impairment with a permanent gastric fistula	80
54.	Damaging of soft tissue of the skin, muscles, vessels, nerves depending on scars, neck mobility, head positioning:	
	a) slight	1 – 5
	b) severe	5 – 20
	<b>CAUTION:</b> damaging of soft tissue accompanied by spine injury	

### Chest injuries and their consequences

No.	Specification	Health impairment percentage
55.	Injuries of soft tissue of the chest - depending on chronic pain, size of scars, muscle defects and degree of breathing impairment	
	a) moderate	1 – 5
	b) severe	5 – 20
56.	Loss of nipple in women - depending on disfigurement and scars, partial or total	1 – 15
57.	Loss of breast depending on defect and scar size:	
	a) partial	5 – 10
	b) total	15 – 20
	c) with a part of the pectoral muscle	20 – 25
58.	Rib injury (fracture etc.):	
	a) with disfigurement and without reducing vital lung capacity	1 – 7
	b) with disfigurement and with reduction of vital lung capacity - depending on degree of reduction of vital lung capacity	8 – 20
59.	Sternum fracture with deformation	1 – 8
60.	Rib or sternum osteitis (fistula)	10 – 20
61.	Injury of the lungs and pleura (pleural adhesions, damaging of lung tissue, lung tissue defects, foreign bodies etc.):	
	a) without respiratory failure	1 – 7
	b) with respiratory failure - depending on degree	8 – 40
62.	Damaging of lung tissue with complications due to pleural fistula, fistula lung abscess - depending on degree of respiratory failure <b>CAUTION:</b> during assessment according to clauses 58, 61, 62, damages to lung tissue and respiratory failure are to be confirmed by spirometry and X-ray.	40 – 80

63.	Heart or pericardium injury:	
	a) with functioning circulatory system	5 – 10
	b) with symptoms of relative efficiency of circulatory system	20 – 30
	c) with symptoms of circulatory insufficiency - depending on degree of insufficiency	30 – 90
	<b>CAUTION:</b> degree of heart injury is to be assessed on the basis of Xray examination and electrocardiographic investigation and echocardiogram	
64.	Diaphragmatic hernia - as in item above	

### Abdomen injuries and their consequences

No.	Specification	Health impairment percentage
65.	Injuries to abdominal integument (traumatic hernia, fistulas, scars etc.) - depending on location and size of damage to the abdominal cavity <b>CAUTION:</b> traumatic hernia is hernia caused by post-traumatic damaging of abdominal integument (e.g. after rupture of abdominal integument muscles).	1 – 20
66.	Damages to stomach, intestines and omentum:	
	a) without impairment of functions of gastrointestinal tract and with sufficient nutrition	3 – 10
	b) with dyspepsia and insufficient nutrition - depending on degree of disorder and condition with regard to nutrition	10 – 40
67.	Intestinal and stercoral fistulas and artificial anus - depending on degree of soiling and inflammatory lesions of tissue surrounding fistula:	
	a) of the small intestine	30 – 80
	b) of the colon	20 – 50
68.	Perirectal fistulas	5 – 15
69.	Damaging of anal sphincter, resulting in permanent, total feces and gas incontinence	60
70.	Proctoprosia - depending on degree of proctoprosia	10 – 30
71.	Loss of spleen	
	a) without major changes in blood count	15
	b) with changes in blood count	20 – 30
72.	Damage to the liver, bile ducts or pancreas	
	a) with moderate impairment of their function	5 – 10
	b) with medium and severe impairment of their function depending on degree	15 – 60

### Damaging of urogenital organs

No.	Specification	Health impairment percentage
73.	Damaging of one kidney or both kidneys leading to impairment of their function	1 – 30
74.	Loss of one kidney while the other kidney is healthy and functioning normally	25

75.	Loss of one kidney accompanied by impairment of functioning of the other kidney	30 – 70
76.	Damage to ureter resulting in narrowing of its lumen	1 – 15
77.	Damage to the bladder - depending on degree of reduction in its capacity, urination impairment, chronic inflammatory condition	10 – 30
78.	Fistulas of urinary tract and bladder - depending on degree of permanent soiling with urine	20 – 50
79.	Narrowing of urethra:	
	a) resulting in difficulty passing urine	5 – 15
	b) with urinary incontinence or retention of urine, without secondary complications	20 – 30
	c) with urinary incontinence or retention of urine, with complications	30 – 50
80.	Loss of penis	40
81.	Partial loss of penis	10 – 30
82.	Loss of one testicle or ovary	
	a) up to 45 years of age	20
	b) after 45 years of age	10
83.	Loss of both testicles or ovaries:	
	a) up to 45 years of age	40
	b) after 45 years of age	20
84.	Post-traumatic hydrocele	5 – 10
85.	Loss of uterus:	
	a) up to 45 years of age	40
	b) after 45 years of age	20
86.	Damaging of the crotch resulting in prolapse of reproductive organs:	
	a) vagina	10
	b) vagina and uterus	30

### Acute poisoning and its effects

No.	Specification	Health impairment percentage
87.	Sudden poisoning with gas and/or substance (except for food poisoning):	
	a) with recorded loss of conscience, but without secondary complications	1 – 10
	b) resulting in damaging of hematopoietic system and internal organs (edema, chronic laryngitis, tracheitis and pleuritis - depending on degree of damage	10 – 25
88.	Sudden food poisoning resulting in damage to parenchymatous organs of the alimentary tract - depending on degree of damage <b>CAUTION:</b> damage to the nervous system due to sudden food poisoning is to be assessed according to the appropriate items pertaining of the nervous system	5 – 15

## Damage to the spine, spinal cord and its consequences

No.	Specification	Health impairment percentage
89.	Damage to the spine in the cervical segment:	
	a) mobility impairment with regard to rotation 20°-40° and/or flexion 20°-40°	1 – 10
	b) mobility impairment with regard to rotation 0°-20° and/or flexion 0°-20°	10 – 20
	c) total rigidity with neutral head positioning	25
	d) total rigidity with unfavorable head positioning	25 – 40
90.	Damage to the spine in the chest segment (Th1-Th11):	
	a) with mobility impairment (Schober test 2-3 cm, inclination 15°-30°)	1 – 10
	b) with mobility impairment (Schober test 0-2 cm, inclination 0°-15°)	10 – 20
	c) presence of disc deformation above 10% of the height results in increasing of disability level based on clause a)-b) by	3 – 10
	d) presence of segmental instability results in increasing of disability level based on clause a)-b) by	5
91.	Spine injury in the chest and lumbar section (TM-L5) depending on restriction and deformation of discs:	
	a) with mobility impairment (Schober test 7-5 cm, inclination 30°-40°)	1 – 5
	b) with moderate mobility impairment (Schober test 5-3 cm, inclination 20°-30°)	5 – 15
	c) with severe mobility impairment (Schober test 0-3 cm, inclination 0°-20°)	15 – 25
	d) presence of disc deformation above 10% of the height results in increasing of disability level based on clause a)-b) by	5 – 10
	e) presence of segmental instability results in increasing of disability level based on clause a)-b) by	5
92.	Isolated fracture of transverse or spinous process - depending on dislocation, their number and spine restriction	1 – 8
93.	Spine injuries with complications in form of discitis, presence of foreign bodies etc. are to be assessed according to item 89-92, increasing the health impairment degree <b>CAUTION:</b> instability, spondylolisthesis - depending on degree, to be assessed according to item 89-91. Injury to spine muscles to be assessed according to degree of spine movement restriction in a given segment.	5 – 10

94.	Injuries to spinal cord:	
	a) with symptoms of severing of spinal cord with total paralysis or high degree paresis of two or four limbs	100
	b) paresis of lower limbs without damage to upper part of the spinal cord (upper limbs), allowing for movement using two canes	60 – 80
	c) paresis of lower limbs making it possible to move with a single cane	30 – 40
	d) total paresis of both upper limbs with muscular atrophy, dysesthesia and trophic lesions without paresis of lower limbs (after an intramedullary hematomyelia)	100
	e) high degree paresis of both upper limbs, substantial impairing limb function (after intramedullary hematomyelia)	60 – 70
	f) high degree paresis of both upper limbs (after intramedullary hematomyelia)	20 – 30
	g) sphincter muscle and genital disorders without paresis (conus medullaris syndrome)	20 – 40
95.	Traumatic radiculopathy (pain, mobility, sensory or mixed) - depending on degree of damage: <b>A. without objective deviations in neurological examination (only subjective complaints - pain, numbness, sense of rigidity etc.)</b>	
	a) of the neck	1 – 5
	b) of the chest	1 – 7
	c) lumbar-sacral	1 – 5
	<b>B. with objective deviations in neurological examination (loss of reflexes, muscular atrophy of the limbs, weakening of muscle strength etc.)</b>	
	a) of the neck	5 – 10
	b) of the chest	3 – 8
	c) lumbar-sacral	5 – 10
	<b>C. with objective, very severe neurological deviations</b>	
	a) of the neck	10 – 20
	b) of the chest	8 – 12
	c) lumbar-sacral	10 – 20
<b>D. coccyx radiculopathy</b>	3	

### Damage to uterus

No.	Specification	Health impairment percentage
96.	Permanent separation of pubic symphysis or rupture of sacroiliac joint - depending on degree of dislocation and walking disorders	
	a) slight	1 – 10
	b) severe	10 – 35
97.	Fracture of uterus with pelvic girdle disruption, single or multi-site – depending on deformation and walking disorder:	
	a) in the anterior segment (pubic, sciatic bone)	1 – 10
	b) in the anterior and posterior segment (Malgaigne type)	10 – 35

98.	Fracture of hip joint cotyle, acetabular roof, bottom - depending on dislocation, joint congruency, degree of luxation and movement range: assessment according to hip joint damage (clause 145-148) <b>CAUTION:</b> hip joint injury, healed with artificial joint, to be assessed according to degree of damage of the joint before the surgery. Damage of artificial joint to be assessed according to maximum percentage minus disability recorded prior to artificial joint placement.	
99.	Isolated fracture of uterus (iliac ala, iliac spine, ischiadic tuber) - depending on deformation and function impairment <b>CAUTION:</b> accompanying injuries to uterus organs and neurological symptoms are assessed additionally according to items for appropriate injuries to uterus organs or neurological injuries.	1 – 10

## Upper limb injuries

### SHOULDER BLADE

No.	Specification	Health impairment percentage	
		Right	Left
100.	Shoulder blade fracture:	Right	Left
	a) shoulder blade fracture with insignificant displacement and slight restriction of function of shoulder joint (flexion more than 140°, raising more than 140°, internal rotation more than 70°)	1 – 5	1 – 3
	b) shoulder blade fracture with visible displacement and moderate restriction of function of shoulder joint (flexion 100° -140°, raising 100° -140°, internal rotation 50°-70°)	5 – 15	3 – 12
	c) shoulder blade fracture with serious displacement and serious restriction of function of shoulder joint (flexion below 100°, raising below 100°, internal rotation below 50°) <b>CAUTION:</b> standard values for item 100 take into account the potential neurological complications.	15 – 30	12 – 25

### CLAVICLE

No.	Specification	Health impairment percentage	
		Right	Left
101.	Defectively healed fracture of clavicle - depending on degree of deformation and restriction of movement:	Right	Left
	a) with insignificant deformation and slight restriction of function of shoulder joint (flexion more than 140°, raising more than 140°, internal rotation more than 70°)	1 – 5	1 – 4
	b) with medium degree deformation and moderate restriction of function of shoulder joint (flexion 100° -140°, raising 100° -140°, internal rotation 50°-70°)	5 – 20	4 – 15
	c) with serious deformation and serious restriction of function of shoulder joint (flexion below 100°, raising below 100°, internal rotation below 50°)	20 – 30	15 – 25
102.	Pseudoarthrosis of clavicle - depending on deformation, dislocation, impairment of limb function - increasing of disability level specified on the basis of clause 101 by:	Right	Left
	a) insignificant changes	5	3
	b) significant changes	7	5

103.	Dislocation of acromioclavicular joint or sternoclavicular articulation – depending on restriction of movement, impairment of lifting capability and degree of deformation:	Right	Left
	a) with insignificant deformation (0/I°) and slight restriction of function of shoulder joint (flexion more than 140°, raising more than 140°, internal rotation more than 70°)	1 – 5	1 – 4
	b) with medium degree deformation (II°/III°) and moderate restriction of function of shoulder joint (flexion 100° -140°, raising 100° -140°, internal rotation 50°-70°)	5 – 15	4 – 10
	c) with serious deformation (III°) and serious restriction of function of shoulder joint (flexion below 100°, raising below 100°, internal rotation below 50°)	15 – 25	10 – 20
104.	Injury of clavicle with complications consisting of osteitis and presence of foreign bodies - to be assessed according to item 101-103, increasing disability degree	Right	Left
	<b>CAUTION:</b> in the case of coexisting neurological complications, assessment is to pertain to items referring to specific limb section injuries - depending on function restriction degree.	5	5
105.	Injury of the scapulo-humeral joint - depending on scars, restriction of movement, muscular atrophy, dislocation, deformation of fractured head, proximal epiphysis of humeral bone and other secondary lesions:	Right	Left
	a) With slight restriction of function of shoulder joint (flexion more than 140°, raising more than 140°, internal rotation more than 70°)	1 – 5	1 – 4
	b) with moderate restriction of function of shoulder joint (flexion 100° -140°, raising 100° -140°, internal rotation 50°-70°)	5 – 15	4 – 10
	c) with serious restriction of function of shoulder joint (flexion below 100°, raising below 100°, internal rotation below 50°)	15 – 30	10 – 25
106.	Inveterate non-reduced luxation of shoulder joint - depending on movement range and positioning of limb	Right 20 – 35	Left 15 – 30
107.	Habitual or recurring dislocation confirmed by X-ray and doctor's certificate of dislocation having taken place several (at least three) times	Right 25	Left 20
108.	Flail joint due to post-traumatic bone defects - depending on function impairment	Right 25 – 35	Left 20 – 30
	<b>CAUTION:</b> flaccid joint due to paralysis is assessed according to neurological		
109.	Stiffness of shoulder joint understood as total lack of mobility in humeroscapular joint	Right	Left
	a) in functionally favorable position (in abduction about 70°, ante-position 35° and external rotation about 25°) depending on position and function	25 – 35	15 – 25
	b) in functionally unfavorable position	40	35
110.	Cicatricial contracture of shoulder joint depending on joint function impairment - assessment according to clause 105		
111.	Shoulder injury with complications due to chronic osteitis, presence of foreign bodies, fistulas and neurological symptoms is assessed according to item 104-109, increasing the degree of health impairment - depending on degree of complications and impairment	Right 8	Left 6
112.	Limb loss about the shoulder	75	65
113.	Limb loss including scapula	80	70

No.	Specification	Health impairment percentage	
114.	Fracture of humerus shaft - depending on displacements, restrictions of movement in glenohumeral and scapular joint and elbow joint;	Right	Left
	a) with slight dislocation and slight restriction of shoulder joint function (flexion above 140°, raising above 140°, internal rotation above 70°) and/or elbow (flexion above 120°, extension deficit up to 5°, full rotation movements)	1 – 8	1 – 5
	b) with medium dislocation and restriction of shoulder joint function (flexion 100°-140°, raising 100°-140°, internal rotation 50°-70°) and/or elbow (flexion 120°90°, extension deficit 5°-30°, rotation movements limited to 60°)	8 – 15	5 – 10
	c) with serious dislocation and restriction of shoulder joint function (flexion below 100°, raising below 100°, internal rotation below 50°-) and/or elbow (flexion below 90°, extension deficit above 30°, rotation movements limited above 60°)	15 – 25	10 – 20
	d) fractures with complications due to chronic osteitis, fistulas, non-union of fragments, pseudoarthrosis, foreign bodies and neurological symptoms – same as in clauses a-c increasing disability degree by	7 – 15	5 – 10
115.	Injuries of muscles, tendons and their attachments - depending on secondary lesions and function impairment:	Right	Left
	a) with slight restriction of shoulder joint function (flexion above 140°, raising above 140°, internal rotation above 70°) and/or elbow (flexion above 120°, extension deficit up to 5°, full rotation movements)	1 – 5	1 – 3
	b) with medium restriction of shoulder joint function (flexion 100°-140°, raising 100°-140°, internal rotation 50°-70°) and/or elbow (flexion 120°90°, extension deficit 5°-30°, rotation movements limited to 60°)	5 – 10	3 – 8
c) with serious restriction of shoulder joint function (flexion below 100°, raising below 100°, internal rotation below 50°) and/or elbow (flexion below 90°, extension deficit above 30°, rotation movements limited above 60°)	10 – 20	8 – 15	
116.	Limb loss about the arm:	Right	Left
	a) with conservation only of 1/3 of proximal humeral bone	70	65
	b) with longer stumps	65	60
117.	Muscle hernia depending on size	1 – 3	1 – 3

## ELBOW JOINT

No.	Specification	Health impairment percentage	
118.	Fracture of peripheral epiphysis of humeral bone, olecranon, radial bone head - depending on deformation and restriction of movement:	Right	Left
	a) with slight dislocation and slight restriction of elbow joint function (flexion above 120°, extension deficit up to 5°, full rotational movements)	1 – 5	1 – 4
	b) with moderate dislocation and restriction of function of elbow joint (flexion 120°-90°, extension deficit 5°-30°, rotation limited to 60°)	5 – 15	4 – 10
	c) with substantial dislocation and restriction of movement of elbow joint (flexion below 90°, extension deficit above 30°, rotational movement restricted above 60°)	15 – 25	10 – 20
119.	Stiffness of elbow joint:	Right	Left
	a) while flexion close to right angle with maintained rotational movement of the forearm (75°-10°)	30	25
	b) lacking rotational movement	35	30
	c) in other unfavorable positions depending on functional usefulness of limb	30 – 45	25 – 40
120.	Elbow joint contracture - depending on flexion and extension range and degree of maintenance of rotational movement of forearm according to clause 118		

**CAUTION:** any other injuries of elbow joint are to be assessed according to items 118-120

121.	Flail elbow joint - depending on degree of flaccidity and muscle condition	15 – 30	15 – 25
122.	Elbow joint injuries with complications due to chronic inflammatory condition, fistulas, foreign bodies etc. are to be assessed according to items 118-121, increasing disability degree by	Right	Left
	<b>CAUTION:</b> full extension of elbow joint - 0°, full flexion of elbow joint - 145°.	2 – 5	1 – 5

## FOREARM

No.	Specification	Health impairment percentage	
123.	Fractures in the area of distal epiphysis of one or both forearm bones, resulting in restriction of movement of wrist and deformation – depending on degree of function impairment:	Right	Left
	a) with slight dislocation and slight restriction of wrist function (dorsal and palmar flexion up to 60°)	1 – 5	1 – 4
	b) with moderate dislocation and restriction of wrist function (dorsal and palmar flexion 40° - 60°)	5 – 15	5 – 10
	c) with serious dislocation and restriction of wrist movement (dorsal and palmar flexion below 40°)	15 – 20	10 – 15

	Fractures of one or both forearm bone shafts - depending on dislocation, deformation and function impairment:	Right	Left
124.	a) with slight dislocation and slight restriction of elbow joint function (flexion above 120°, extension deficit up to 5°, full rotational movements) and/or wrist (dorsal and palmar flexion up to 60°)	1 – 5	1 – 4
	b) with moderate dislocation and restriction of function of elbow joint (flexion 120° -90°, extension deficit 5° -30°, rotation limited to 60°) and/or wrist (dorsal and palmar flexion 40°-60°)	5 – 15	5 – 10
	c) with substantial dislocation and restriction of movement of elbow joint (flexion below 90°, extension deficit above 30°, rotational movement restricted above 60°) and/or wrist (dorsal and palmar flexion below 40°)	15 – 25	10 – 20
125.	Injuries of soft parts of the forearm, skin, muscles, tendons, vessels – depending on scale, injury and function impairment, secondary lesions (trophic, circulatory, scars etc.):	Right	Left
	a) slight lesions	1 – 5	1 – 4
	b) serious lesions	5 – 15	4 – 10
126.	Pseudoarthrosis of elbow or radial bone shaft - depending on deformation, bone loss, function impairment and other secondary lesions - assessment according to clause 124, increasing disability degree by	Right 5 – 10	Left 2 – 7
127.	Non-union of fragments, pseudoarthrosis of both forearm bones - depending on deformation, bone loss, function impairment and other secondary lesions - according to item 124, increasing disability degree by	Right 8 – 15	Left 7 – 10
128.	Forearm injury with complications due to chronic osteitis, fistulas, presence of foreign bodies, bone tissue loss and neurological symptoms is assessed according to item 123-127, increasing the degree of health impairment depending on severity of complications	Right 1 – 10	Left 1 – 6
129.	Limb loss about the forearm - depending on stump properties and usability for prosthesis placement	Right 55 – 65	Left 55 – 60
130.	Forearm loss in the wrist joint area	50	45

## WRIST

No.	Specification	Health impairment percentage	
131.	Wrists injury: sprain, dislocation, fracture - depending on scars, deformation, extent of injury, function impairment, trophic lesions and other secondary lesions:	Right	Left
	a) with slight dislocation and slight restriction of wrist function (dorsal and palmar flexion 40° -60°)	1 – 5	1 – 4
	b) with moderate dislocation and restriction of wrist function (dorsal and palmar flexion 40° - 60°)	5 – 15	5 – 10
	c) with serious dislocation and restriction of wrist movement (dorsal and palmar flexion below 40°)	15 – 20	10 – 15
132.	Total stiffness within wrist area:	Right	Left
	a) in functionally favorable position - depending on degree of function impairment of the palm and fingers	15 – 30	10 – 20
	b) in functionally unfavorable position - depending on degree of function impairment of the palm and fingers	25 – 35	20 – 30

133.	Wrist injuries with complications due to profound, permanent trophic lesions, chronic suppurative infections of wrist bones, fistulas and neurological lesions are assessed according to item 131-132, increasing the degree of health impairment depending on severity of complications	Right 1 – 8	Left 1 – 6
134.	Hand loss about the wrist	45	40

## METACARP

No.	Specification	Health impairment percentage	
135.	Injury of metacarpus, soft parts (skin, muscles, vessels, nerves), bones depending on scars, deformations, hand function impairment and other secondary lesions:	Right	Left
	a) slight deformation, movement restriction to 25% of the norm	1 – 4	1 – 3
	b) moderate deformation, movement restriction to 25-50% of the norm	5 – 8	4 – 6
	c) extensive deformation, movement restriction above 50% of the norm	9 – 12	7 – 10

## THUMB

No.	Specification	Health impairment percentage	
136.	Thumb loss - depending on loss scale, scars, deformations, stump quality, finger movement restriction, hand function impairment and other secondary lesions:	Right	Left
	a) partial loss of bulb	1 – 3	1 – 2
	b) loss of bulb	4	3
	c) loss of ungual phalanx	5 – 7	3 – 5
	d) loss of ungual phalanx and basal phalanx (from 2/3 of phalanx length)	10	7
	e) loss of ungual phalanx and basal phalanx below 2/3 of length or loss of both phalanxes excluding metacarpal bone	15	10
	f) loss of both phalanxes with metacarpal bone	25	20
137.	Other thumb injuries: fracture, dislocation, muscle injury, tendon, vessel, nerve injury - depending on scars, deformations, dysaesthesia, finger movement restriction, hand function impairment and other secondary lesions:	Right	Left
	a) slight restriction of function (summary flexure above 100°, opposition up to - 1 cm)	1 – 8	1 – 5
	b) moderate restriction of function (summary flexure 70°-100°, opposition -2- -4 cm)	8 – 15	5 – 10
	c) serious restriction of function (summary flexure below 70°, opposition below - 4 cm) <b>CAUTION:</b> when assessing the degree of thumb function impairment, it is necessary to take into account, in the first place, opposition and grip ability.	15 – 25	10 – 20

## FOREFINGER

No.	Specification	Health impairment percentage	
138.	Loss about the forefinger	Right	Left
	a) partial loss of bulb	1 – 3	1 – 2
	b) loss of bulb	4	3
	c) loss of unguial phalanx	5	4
	d) loss of unguial phalanx and a part of middle phalanx	8	6
	e) loss of unguial phalanx and middle phalanx	10	8
	f) loss of three phalanxes	15	12
	g) loss of forefinger with metacarpal bone	20	16
<b>Summary full flexure of joints MCP, PIP, DIP = 260°</b>			
139.	Any other injuries within forefinger area: scars, tendon injuries, deformations, joint contractures, stiffness, trophic lesions, sensory lesions etc. - depending on the degree:	Right	Left
	a) slight restriction of movement (summary flexure up to 230° and/or summary extension deficit up to 20°)	1 – 3	1 – 2
	b) moderate restriction of movement (summary flexure up to 230°-160° and/or summary extension deficit up to 20°-40°)	3 – 8	2 – 5
	c) serious restriction of movement (summary flexure below 160° and/or summary extension deficit above 40°)	8 – 12	5 – 10
	d) significant degree of lesion, bordering on forefinger loss (finger uselessness)	15	12

## THIRD, FOURTH, FIFTH FINGER

No.	Specification	Health impairment percentage	
140.	Third, fourth, fifth finger - depending on degree of injury:	Right	Left
	a) partial loss of bulb	1 – 2	1
	b) loss of bulb or unguial phalanx	2,5	2
	c) loss of two phalanxes	5	4,5
	d) loss of three phalanxes	7 – 8	5 – 6
141.	Loss of fingers III, IV, V with metacarpal bone Any other lesions of fingers III, IV, V and respective metacarpal bones (scars, tendon injuries, deformations, joint contractures, stiffness, trophic lesions, sensory lesions etc.) - leading to:		
	a) slight restriction of movement (summary flexure up to 230° and/or summary extension deficit up to 20°)	8 – 12	6 – 8
	b) moderate restriction of movement (summary flexure up to 230°-160° and/or summary extension deficit up to 20°-40°)	Prawa 1 – 2	Lewa 1 – 1,5
142.	c) serious restriction of movement (summary flexure below 160° and/or summary extension deficit above 40°) <b>CAUTION:</b> for injuries encompassing higher number of fingers, global assessment must be lower than overall loss of these fingers and correspond with degree of usability of the hand. Injuries of all fingers associated with complete loss of hand usability must not exceed 45% for the right hand and 40% for the left hand.	2 – 3 4 – 6	1,5 – 2 3 – 5

**Lower limb injuries**  
**HIP JOINT**

No.	Specification	Health impairment percentage
143.	Loss of lower limb due to exarticulation in hip joint	85
144.	Damage to soft tissue of ligament-joint apparatus, muscles, vessels, nerves, skin - depending on degree of movement restriction:	
	a) slight restriction of movement (flexure up to 90°, abduction up to 30°, internal and external rotation up to 30°)	1 – 6
	b) moderate restriction of movement (flexure 10°-90°, abduction 20°-30°, internal and external rotation 20°-30°)	6 – 12
	c) serious restriction of movement (flexure below 70°, abduction below 20°, internal and external rotation below 20°)	12 – 20
145.	Stiffness of hip joint - depending on position and secondary static and dynamic disorders:	
	a) in functionally favorable position	20 – 30
	b) in functionally unfavorable position	30 – 50
146.	Other consequences of hip joint injuries (dislocation, fracture of proximal epiphysis of femoral bone, fracture of bone neck, pertrochaneric and subtrochanteric fractures, trochanter fractures etc.) - depending on the range of movement of dislocation, shortening, deformation and various secondary changes and subjective complaints:	
	a) slight restriction of movement (flexure up to 90°, abduction up to 30°, internal and external rotation up to 30°)	1 – 10
	b) medium restriction of movement (flexure 70-90°, abduction 20-30°, internal and external rotation 20-30°)	10 – 20
	c) serious restriction of movement (flexure below 70°, abduction below 20°, internal and external rotation below 20°)	20 – 35
	d) with additional secondary consequences and lesions within spine area, sacroiliac joint area, knee etc. - according to clause a-c, increasing disability degree by.	5 – 10
147.	Contractures and stiffness with complications due to chronic osteitis with fistulas, foreign bodies etc. - to be assessed according to item 143-146, increasing disability degree - depending on scale of complications by additional <b>CAUTION:</b> traumatic hip injury usually results in the following alterations: blood-borne suppurative osteitis, osteoarticular tuberculosis, neoplasms, aseptic bone necrosis, coxa vara adolescentium and other deformations that lead to static disorders. In the case of such illnesses, it is necessary to pay particular attention to a causal relationship between these illnesses and the accident.	5 – 10

## THIGH

No.	Specification	Health impairment percentage
148.	Fracture of femoral bone - depending on deformations, shortening, muscle atrophy and restriction of movement in joints:	
	a) slight restriction of hip movement (flexure up to 90°, abduction up to 30°, internal and external rotation up to 30°) and/or knee movement (flexure up to 110°, extension deficit up to 5°) and/or shortening by less than 3 cm	1 – 10
	b) medium restriction of hip movement (flexure 70-90°, abduction 20-30°, internal and external rotation up to 20-30°) and/or knee (flexure 110°-80°, extension deficit up to 5°-10°) and/or shortening by 3-6 cm c)	10 – 25
	c) serious restriction of hip movement (flexure below 70°, abduction below 20°, internal and external rotation below 20°) and/or knee (flexure below 80°, extension deficit above 10° and/or shortening by more than 6 cm	25 – 45
149.	Pseudoarthrosis or femoral bone loss preventing loading of the limb - depending on degree of function impairment, shortening and secondary	45 – 60
150.	Skin, muscle, tendon injuries (burns, cuts, subcutaneous ruptures, muscle hernia etc.) - depending on function impairment according to clause 148	
151.	Large vessel injuries, post-traumatic aneurysms - depending on the scale of secondary trophic lesions	5 – 15
152.	Thigh injury with complications due to chronic suppurative osteitis, fistulas, presence of foreign bodies, heterotopic ossification and neurological symptoms is assessed according to item 148-151, increasing the degree of health impairment depending on severity of complications by	1 – 10
153.	Thigh injuries with complications due to existing injury of ischiadic nerve are assessed according to item 148-151, increasing the degree of health impairment depending on the nerve injury scale by <b>CAUTION:</b> the total degree of health impairment assessed on the basis of items 148-151 and 153 may not exceed 70%.	1 – 30
154.	Limb loss - depending on stump length and its usability for prosthesis placement	50 – 70

## KNEE JOINT

No.	Specification	Health impairment percentage
155.	Fracture of epiphysis forming the knee joint (ligament capsules, menisci) – depending on deformation, varus deformity, valgity, contractures, restriction of movement, joint stability, static-dynamic disorders of the limb and their lesions:	
	a) slight restriction of knee function (flexure up to 110°, extension deficit up to 5°)	1 – 5
	b) medium restriction of knee function (flexure 110 -80°, extension deficit 5 -10°)	5 – 10
	c) serious restriction of knee function (flexure below 80°, extension deficit above 10°)	10 – 20
	d) knee stiffening understood as lack of any joint movement	25

156.	Injury of ligament-joint apparatus - depending on restriction of movement, joint stability, static-dynamic disorders of the limb and their lesions:	
	a) single plane instability I° with slight muscle atrophy	1 – 3
	b) single plane instability II°, two plane instability I° with secondary lesions	4 – 10
	c) single plane instability III°, two plane instability II° with substantial secondary lesions	10 – 15
	d) two plane instability III° with significant secondary lesions	15 – 20
	e) severe multi-plane instability III° depending on secondary lesions	20 – 25
157.	Other knee joint injuries (skin scarring, foreign bodies) - depending on illness, edema, chronic inflammatory condition, fistulas and other secondary lesions - assessment according to clause 155-156, increasing disability degree by	1 – 6
158.	Limb loss about the knee joint <b>CAUTION:</b> physiological range of movement of knee joint is assumed to be within 0°-150°	50

## SHANK

No.	Specification	Health impairment percentage
159.	Shank bone fracture - depending on deformation, dislocation, secondary complications, trophic lesions and functional changes of the limb etc.;	
	a) slight restriction of knee function (flexure up to 110°, extension deficit up to 5°) and/or tarsal joint function (dorsal flexure up to 15°, plantar up to 30°), shortening by no more than 3 cm	1 – 10
	b) medium restriction of knee function (flexure 110-80°, extension deficit 5 -10°) and/or tarsal joint function (dorsal flexure 5-15°, plantar 15°-30°), shortening by 3-6 cm	10 – 20
	c) serious restriction of knee function (flexure below 80°, extension deficit above 10°) and/or tarsal joint function (dorsal flexure below 5°, plantar below 15°), shortening by more than 6 cm	20 – 30
	d) chronic inflammatory lesions, trophic ulceration, neurological disorders, necrotic lesions - assessment according to a-c, increasing disability degree by	1 – 7
160.	Isolated fracture of fibula - depending on displacement, deformation, limb function impairment	1 – 3

161.	Injury of soft tissues of the shank, Achilles tendon and other tendon injury - depending on extent of injury, function impairment and foot deformation and function restriction, vascular, trophic and other lesions:	
	a) insignificant restriction of tarsal joint function (dorsal flexure up to 15°, plantar up to 30°)	1 – 5
	b) medium restriction of tarsal joint function (dorsal flexure 5-15°, plantar 15-30°)	5 – 10
	c) serious restriction of tarsal joint function (dorsal flexure below 5°, plantar below 15°)	10 – 20
	d) chronic inflammatory lesions, trophic ulceration, neurological disorders, necrotic lesions - assessment according to a-c, increasing disability degree by	1 – 5
162.	Limb loss about the shank - depending on stump properties, length, usability for prosthesis placement and secondary lesions within the limb area:	50
	a) at stump length up to 8 cm, measuring from articular space (in children up to 10 years of age, at stump length up to 6 cm) b) with longer stumps	35 – 45

#### TIBIOTARSAL JOINT AND TARSOALCANEAL JOINT

No.	Specification	Health impairment percentage
163.	Injury to tibiotalar joint and tarsal calcaneal joint, distorsion, subluxation, luxation, fracture, bruising and other injuries - depending on scars, deformations, movement restrictions, static and dynamic foot balance disorders, chronic edema and persistent ailments:	
	a) insignificant restriction of tarsal joint function (dorsal flexure up to 15°, plantar up to 30°)	1 – 4
	b) medium restriction of tarsal joint function (dorsal flexure 5-15°, plantar 15-30°)	5 – 10
	c) serious restriction of tarsal joint function (dorsal flexure below 5°, plantar below 15°)	10 – 20
	d) chronic inflammatory lesions, trophic ulceration, neurological disorders, necrotic lesions - assessment according to a-c, increasing disability degree by	1 – 6
164.	Stiffness of tibiotalar joint or tarsal calcaneal joint depending on deformation, foot position, secondary lesions and other complications:	
	a) at angle close to right	10
	b) in other functionally unfavorable positions	10 – 20
	c) in functionally unfavorable positions with inflammatory, neurological and other complications - according to clauses a-c, increasing disability degree by	1 – 5

165.	Tarsal or calcaneal bone fractures - depending on persisting restriction of movement:	
	a) insignificant restriction of pedal joint function (dorsal flexure up to 15°, plantar up to 30°)	1 – 4
	b) medium restriction of pedal joint function (dorsal flexure 5-15°, plantar 15-30°)	5 – 10
	c) serious restriction of pedal joint function (dorsal flexure below 5°, plantar below 15°)	10 – 20
	d) chronic inflammatory lesions, trophic ulceration, neurological disorders, necrotic lesions - assessment according to a-c, increasing disability degree by	1 – 8

## PEDAL JOINTS

No.	Specification	Health impairment percentage
166.	Loss of talus or calcaneal bone - depending on scars, deformations, static-dynamic foot disorders and other complications	15 – 30
167.	Damage to tarsal bone with dislocations, deformations and other secondary lesions:	
	a) insignificant restriction of pedal joint function (dorsal flexure up to 15°, plantar up to 30°)	1 – 4
	b) medium restriction of pedal joint function (dorsal flexure 5-15°, plantar 15-30°)	5 – 10
	c) serious restriction of pedal joint function (dorsal flexure below 5°, plantar below 15°)	10 – 20
	d) chronic inflammatory lesions, trophic ulceration, neurological disorders, necrotic lesions - assessment according to a-c, increasing disability degree by	1 – 5
168.	Metatarsal bone fracture - depending on dislocation, deformation of foot, static-dynamic disorders and other lesions; 1. Metatarsal bone I or V	
	a) insignificant restriction of pedal joint function (dorsal flexure up to 15°, plantar up to 30°)	1 – 4
	b) medium and serious restriction of pedal joint function (dorsal flexure below 15°, plantar below 30°)	5 – 10
	2. Metatarsal bone II, III, IV	
a) insignificant restriction of pedal joint function (dorsal flexure up to 15°, plantar up to 30°)	1 – 3	
b) medium and serious restriction of pedal joint function (dorsal flexure below 15°, plantar below 30°)	4 – 8	
169.	Metatarsal bone fractures with complications due to osteitis, fistulas, secondary trophic lesions and neurological lesions are assessed according to item 168, increasing the disability degree - depending on complication degree - by	1 – 5
170.	Other foot injuries - depending on ailment, scars, deformations, trophic lesions, trophic-dynamic disorders of the foot and other secondary lesions:	
	a) insignificant restriction of pedal joint function (dorsal flexure up to 15°, plantar up to 30°)	1 – 4
	b) medium and serious restriction of pedal joint function (dorsal flexure below 15°, plantar below 30°)	5 – 8
171.	Total foot loss	40

172.	Foot loss about the transverse tarsal joint	35
173.	Foot loss about the Tarsometatarsal articulation	25
174.	Foot loss within the metatarsal bone area - depending on extent of loss of forefoot and stump properties	15 – 25

## TOES

No.	Specification	Health impairment percentage
175.	Great toe injuries - depending on scars, deformations, extent of losses, stump properties, static and walking disorders and other secondary lesions;	
	a) bulb losses or partial loss of unguis phalanx of the toe	1 – 4
	b) loss of unguis phalanx of the toe	5
	c) total toe loss	7
176.	Other toe injuries - depending on the extent of injury (soft parts):	
	a) slight restriction of movement (summary flexure up to 30°, summary extension deficit up to 30°)	1 – 4
	b) medium and serious restriction of movement (summary flexure below 30°, summary extension deficit below 30°)	4 – 7
177.	Toe loss along with metatarsal bone depending on extent of metatarsal bone loss	10 – 15
178.	Injuries, losses of toes II, III, IV, V:	
	a) partial loss, slight restriction of movement (summary flexure up to 30°, summary extension deficit up to 30°)	1 – 2
	b) partial loss, medium and serious restriction of movement (summary flexure below 30°, summary extension deficit below 30°)	3 – 4
179.	Loss of toe II or V with metatarsal bone	5 – 10
180.	Loss of bone III or IV with metatarsal bone - depending on impairment degree, foot position and other secondary lesions	5 – 8
181.	Other minor injuries and deformations of toes - depending on function impairment degree, in total <b>CAUTION:</b> damaging of amputated limb stump, requiring prosthesis replacement, reamputation or resulting in elimination of possibility of prosthesis placement - to be assessed according to higher degree amputation.	1 – 3

## Paralysis or paresis of individual peripheral nerves

No.	Specification	Health impairment percentage	
		Right	Left
182.	Partial or total damaging - depending on seriousness of disorder:	Right	Left
	a) of phrenic nerve below its connection with subclavicular nerve	5 – 15	
	b) of long thoracic nerve	5 – 15	5 – 10
	c) of axillary nerve	5 – 20	5 – 10
	d) of musculocutaneous nerve	5 – 25	5 – 20
	e) of radial nerve above origin of branch to triceps muscle of arm	7 – 30	5 – 25
	f) of radial nerve below origin of branch to triceps muscle of arm	5 – 30	3 – 25
	g) of radial nerve above entrance to arm supinator muscle canal	5 – 20	1 – 15
	h) of radial nerve after exit from arm supinator muscle canal	2 – 10	1 – 8
	i) of medial nerve within arm area	5 – 30	3 – 20
	j) of medial nerve within wrist area	5 – 20	5 – 10
	k) of ulnar nerve	5 – 30	3 – 20
	l) of brachial plexus of supraclavicular (upper) part	10 – 20	5 – 15
	ñ) of brachial plexus of subclavicular (lower) part	20 – 45	15 – 35
	m) of other nerves of cervical and thoracic spine	1 – 10	
	n) of obturator nerve	5 – 15	
	o) of femoral nerve	5 – 25	
	p) of gluteal nerves (upper and lower)	5 – 15	
	r) of joint vulvar nerve	3 – 25	
s) of ischiadic nerve prior to division into tibial and peroneal nerves (the standard of more than 50% is to be applied only to incurable ulceration)	20 – 60		
t) of tibial nerve (the standard of more than 30% is to be applied only to incurable ulceration)	5 – 20		
u) of peroneal nerve	10 – 20		
w) of lumbosacral plexus	40 – 60		
y) of other nerves of the lumbosacral segment	1 – 10		