

Item	Injury	Other provisions	ISV (lower)	ISV (upper)
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Central nervous system and head injuries

1	Quadriplegia	<p>Examples of factors affecting ISV scale</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presence and extent of pain • Extent of any residual movement • Degree of insight • Adverse psychological reaction • Level of function and pre-existing function • Degree of independence • Ability to participate in daily activities, including employment • Presence and extent of secondary medical complications <p>Comment about appropriate level of ISV An ISV at or near the top of the range will be appropriate only if the injured person has assisted ventilation, full insight, extreme physical limitation and gross impairment of ability to communicate.</p>	75	100
2	Paraplegia	<p>Examples of factors affecting ISV scale</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presence and extent of pain • Extent of any residual movement • Adverse psychological reaction • Level of function and pre-existing function • Degree of independence • Ability to participate in daily activities, including employment • Loss of reproductive or sexual function • Bowel or bladder incontinence • Presence and extent of secondary medical complications 	60	80
3	Hemiplegia or severe paralysis of more than 1 limb	<p>Comment for item 3 Incomplete paralysees causing whole person impairment of less than 40% must be assessed under orthopaedic injuries if it is the only injury or the dominant injury of multiple injuries.</p> <p>Examples of factors affecting ISV scale for item 3 The same examples apply as for item 2.</p>		
	3.1	Complete or nearly complete paralysis	60	80
	3.2	Other paralysis, causing whole person impairment of at least 40%	45	60

Item	Injury	Other provisions	ISV (lower)	ISV (upper)
4	Monoplegia	<p>Comment See items 5, 6 and 7 and orthopaedic injuries section.</p>		
5	Extreme brain injury	<p>The injury will involve major trauma to the brain with severe permanent impairment</p>		
	5.1	<p>Substantial Insight remaining.</p> <p>Comment about appropriate level of ISV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> An ISV at or near the top of the range will be appropriate only if the injured person needs full-time nursing care and has the following— <ul style="list-style-type: none"> substantial insight despite gross disturbance of brain function significant physical limitation and destruction of pre-existing lifestyle epileptic seizures double incontinence little or no language function little or no meaningful response to environment. An injured person with an injury for which an ISV at or near the top of the range is appropriate may have some ability to follow basic commands, recovery of eye opening, return of postural reflex movement and return to pre-existing sleep patterns. <p>Examples of factors affecting ISV scale for item 5.1</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Degree of insight Life expectancy Extent of bodily impairment 	71	100
	5.2	<p>Substantially reduced insight</p> <p>Comment for items 5.2.1 and 5.2.2</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The injured person will have major trauma to the brain with severe permanent impairment. The injured person’s insight of his or her condition may change. Insight may be impaired in the degree, or continuity of, appreciation of the injured person’s condition. <p>Examples of factors affecting ISV assessment</p> <p>The same examples apply as for an item 5.1 injury, but reducing levels of insight progressively reduce the level of suffering and the appropriate level of ISV.</p>		

South Australia **Ranges of Injury Scale Values (ISV)**

Item	Injury	Other provisions	ISV (lower)	ISV (upper)
	5.2.1	<i>The injured person will have partial or complete insight (as evidenced by appropriate responses to physical or emotional stimuli) for not more than half of the person's waking hours.</i>	36	70
	5.2.2	<i>The injured person will have infrequent periods of partial insight and will show unreliable, rare or limited responses to physical or emotional stimuli.</i>	16	35
	5.3	<p>Grossly reduced insight</p> <p>Comment</p> <p>The injured person will be in a persistent vegetative state and have little or no insight.</p> <p>Comment about appropriate level of ISV</p> <p>If some minor awareness of loss remains, an ISV at or near the top of the range may be appropriate.</p>	10	15

South Australia **Ranges of Injury Scale Values (ISV)**

Item	Injury	Other provisions	ISV (lower)	ISV (upper)
6	Serious brain injury	<p>Comment The injured person will be very seriously disabled.</p> <p>Example of the injury Serious brain damage causing— (a) physical impairment, for example, limb paralysis; or (b) cognitive impairment with marked impairment of intellect and personality</p> <p>Examples of factors affecting ISV scale</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Degree of insight • Life expectancy • Extent of physical limitations • Extent of cognitive limitations • Extent of sensory limitation, for example, limitation of hearing or sense of taste or smell • Level of function and pre-existing function • Degree of independence • Ability to communicate • Behavioural or psychological changes • Epilepsy or a high risk of epilepsy • Presence of and extent of secondary medical complications <p>Comment about appropriate level of ISV An ISV at or near the top of the range will be appropriate only if the injured person substantially depends on others and needs substantial professional and other care.</p>	56	70

South Australia **Ranges of Injury Scale Values (ISV)**

Item	Injury	Other provisions	ISV (lower)	ISV (upper)
7	Moderate brain injury	<p>Comment The injured person will be seriously disabled, but the degree of the injured person's dependence on others, although still present, is lower than for an item 6 injury.</p> <p>Examples of factors affecting ISV scale</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Degree of insight • Life expectancy • Extent of physical limitations • Extent of cognitive limitations • Extent of sensory limitation, for example, limitation of hearing or sense of taste or smell • Level of function and pre-existing function • Degree of independence • Ability to communicate • Behavioural or psychological changes • Epilepsy or a high risk of epilepsy • Presence of, and extent of, secondary medical complications 		
	7.1	<p>An ISV in this item will be applicable if there is no capacity for employment, and 1 or more of the following—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • moderate to severe cognitive impairment • marked personality change • dramatic effect on speech, sight or other senses • epilepsy or a high risk of epilepsy. 	41	55
	7.2	<p>An ISV in this item will be applicable if there is an increased risk of epilepsy and either or both—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a moderate cognitive impairment • loss of, or greatly reduced capacity for, employment. 	26	40
	7.3	<p>Comment about appropriate level of ISV An ISV in this item will be applicable if there is reduced concentration and memory, or reduced mood control, and either or both—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • reduced capacity for employment • a noticeable interference with lifestyle and leisure. 	21	25
8	Minor brain injury	<p>Comment The injured person will make a good recovery and be able to take part in normal social life and to return to work. There may be minor problems persisting that prevent a restoration of normal function.</p>		

South Australia **Ranges of Injury Scale Values (ISV)**

Item	Injury	Other provisions	ISV (lower)	ISV (upper)
		<p>Examples of factors affecting ISV scale</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Severity of any physical injury causing the brain damage, having regard to— <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) any medical assessment made immediately after the injury was caused, for example, CT or MRI scans, an ambulance officer’s assessment or hospital emergency unit assessment; and (b) any post-traumatic amnesia. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extent of any ongoing, and possibly permanent, disability • Extent of any personality change • Depression • Degree of insight • Life expectancy • Extent of physical limitations • Extent of cognitive limitations • Extent of sensory limitation, for example, limitation of hearing or sense of taste or smell • Level of function and pre-existing function • Degree of independence • Ability to communicate • Behavioural or psychological changes • Presence of, and extent of, secondary medical complications 		
	8.1	<p>An ISV under this item will be applicable if:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the injured person has epilepsy or an increased risk of epilepsy; and • on-going reduced concentration and memory, or reduced mood control, that does not significantly interfere with the person’s ability to take part in normal social life or return to work. 	16	20
	8.2	<p>Otherwise an ISV under this item will be applicable.</p>	6	15

Item	Injury	Other provisions	ISV (lower)	ISV (upper)
9	Minor head injury, other than a skeletal injury of the facial area	<p>Comment Brain damage, if any, is minimal.</p> <p>Examples of the injury</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Uncomplicated skull fracture Concussion with transitory loss of consciousness and no residual effects <p>Examples of factors affecting ISV scale</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Severity of any physical injury causing brain damage Length of time to recover from any symptoms Extent of ongoing symptoms Presence, or absence of, headaches <p>Comment about appropriate level of ISV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> An ISV under this item will be applicable for an injury from which the injured person fully recovers within a few weeks. An ISV at or near the top of the range will be appropriate if there is an uncomplicated skull fracture and there are associated concussive symptoms of dizziness, headache and memory loss persisting for less than 6 months. 	0	5
Mental disorders				
	<i>General Comment</i>	<i>This part includes references to ratings on the psychiatric impairment scale set out in the regulations under the Guide to the Evaluation of Psychiatric Impairment for Clinicians (GEPIC).</i>		
10	Extreme mental disorder	<p>Example of the injury An ISV score in the lower part of the range will be appropriate if a mental disorder is assessed with a GEPIC rating of class 5.</p> <p>Comment about appropriate level of ISV Despite a very high GEPIC rating, an ISV at or near the bottom of the range may be appropriate if the injured person has reduced insight.</p>	41	65
11	11.1 Serious mental disorder	<p>Comment about appropriate level of ISV An ISV under this item will be applicable if a mental disorder is assessed with a GEPIC rating of class 4.</p>	26	40

Item	Injury	Other provisions	ISV (lower)	ISV (upper)
	11.2	An ISV under this item will be applicable if a mental disorder is assessed with a GEPIC rating of class 3.	11	25
12	Moderate mental disorder	<p>Comment There is generally only moderate impairment.</p> <p>Example of the injury An ISV score in the lower part of the range will be appropriate if a mental disorder is assessed with a GEPIC rating of class 2.</p>	2	10
13	Minor mental disorder	<p>Comment For many persons who have suffered the injury there will be little or no impact on their lives.</p> <p>Example of the injury An ISV in this item will be applicable if a mental disorder is assessed with a GEPIC rating of class 1.</p>	0	1
Facial injuries				
	General Comments	<p>Examples of factors affecting ISV assessment for items 14 to 22</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extent of skeletal or functional damage • degree of cosmetic damage or disfigurement • adverse psychological reaction • availability of cosmetic repair 		

South Australia **Ranges of Injury Scale Values (ISV)**

Item	Injury	Other provisions	ISV (lower)	ISV (upper)
14	Extreme facial injury	<p>Comment The injury will involve severe traumatic injury to the face requiring substantial reconstructive surgery.</p> <p>Examples of the injury</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A Le Fort I fracture or Le Fort II fracture if the degree of incapacity and disfigurement after reconstructive surgery will be very severe • A Le Fort III fracture causing incapacity in daily activities <p>Additional example of factor affecting ISV scale. The extent of any neurological impairment or effect on the airway</p> <p><i>Note— Le Fort I fracture, Le Fort II fracture and Le Fort III fracture are (will be defined in the regulations).</i></p>	26	45
15	Serious facial injury	<p>Comment The injury will involve serious traumatic injury to the face requiring reconstructive surgery that is not substantial.</p> <p>Examples of the injury</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A Le Fort I fracture or Le Fort II fracture if the degree of incapacity and disfigurement after reconstructive surgery will not be very severe • A Le Fort III fracture if no serious deformity will remain after reconstructive surgery • A serious or multiple fracture of the nasal complex either or both— <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) requiring more than 1 operation; and (b) causing 1 or more of the following— <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • permanent damage to the airway • permanent damage to nerves or tear ducts • facial deformity. • A serious cheekbone fracture that will require surgery and cause serious disfigurement and permanent effects despite reconstructive surgery, for example, hyperaesthesia or paraesthesia. • A very serious multiple jaw fracture that will— <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) require prolonged treatment; and (b) despite reconstructive surgery, cause permanent effects, for example, severe pain, restriction in eating, paraesthesia or a risk of arthritis in the joints. • A severed trunk of the facial nerve (7th cranial nerve), causing total paralysis of facial 	14	25

South Australia **Ranges of Injury Scale Values (ISV)**

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		<p>muscles on 1 side of the face</p> <p>Additional examples of factors affecting ISV scale</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Any neurological impairment or effect on the airway Permanent cosmetic deformity <p>Comment about appropriate level of ISV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> An ISV at or near the bottom of the range will be appropriate if the injury causes permanent cosmetic deformity, asymmetry of 1 side of the face and limited adverse psychological reaction. An ISV at or near the top of the range will be appropriate if the injury causes serious bilateral deformity and significant adverse psychological reaction. A serious cheekbone fracture that will require surgery and cause serious disfigurement and permanent effects despite reconstructive surgery, for example, hyperaesthesia or paraesthesia 		
16	Moderate facial injury	<p>Examples of the injury</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A simple cheekbone fracture, requiring minor reconstructive surgery, from which the injured person will fully recover with little or no cosmetic damage A fracture of the jaw causing— <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) permanent effects, for example, difficulty in opening the mouth or in eating; or (b) hyperaesthesia or paraesthesia in the area of the fracture. A displaced fracture of the nasal complex from which the injured person will almost fully recover after surgery Severed branches of the facial nerve (7th cranial nerve) with paralysis of some of the facial muscles A severed sensory nerve of the face with minor permanent paraesthesia 	6	13
17	Minor facial injury	<p>Examples of the injury</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A simple cheekbone fracture, for which surgery is not required and from which the injured person will recover fully A simple jaw fracture, requiring immobilisation and from which the injured person will fully recover A stable fracture of the joint process of the jaw A displaced fracture of the nasal complex requiring only manipulation A simple undisplaced fracture of the nasal complex, from which the injured person will fully recover A severed sensory nerve of the face, with good repair causing minimal or no paraesthesia 	0	5

Item	Injury	Other provisions	ISV (lower)	ISV (upper)
18	Injury to teeth or gums	<p>Comment There will generally have been a course of treatment as a result of the injury.</p> <p>Examples of factors affecting ISV scale</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extent and degree of discomfort during treatment • Difficulty with eating <p>Comment about appropriate level of ISV If protracted dentistry causes the injury, the ISV may be higher than the ISV for the same injury caused by something else.</p>		
	18.1	Loss of or serious damage to more than 3 teeth, serious gum injury or serious gum infection	6	10
	18.2	Loss of or serious damage to 2 or 3 teeth, moderate gum injury or moderate gum infection	3	5
	18.3	Loss of or serious damage to 1 tooth, minor gum injury or minor gum infection	0	2
Scarring to the Face				
19	Extreme facial scarring	<p>Examples of the injury</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Widespread area scarring, for example, over the side of the face or another whole area • Severe contour deformity • Significant deformity of the mouth or eyelids with muscle paralysis or tic <p>Comment about appropriate level of ISV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An ISV in the upper half of the range may be appropriate if the injured person is relatively young, the cosmetic damage is very disfiguring and the adverse psychological reaction is 	21	45

Item	Injury	Other provisions	ISV (lower)	ISV (upper)
		severe. • An ISV at or near the top of the range will be appropriate if the injury is caused by burns that resulted in loss of the entire nose, eyelids or ears.		
20	20.1 Serious facial scarring	Examples of the injury <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Substantial disfigurement and significant adverse psychological reaction Discoloured hypertrophic (keloid) scarring Serious contour defects 	16	20
	20.2	Examples of the injury <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Severe linear scarring Atrophic scarring 	11	15
21	Moderate facial Scarring	Comment Any adverse psychological reaction is small, or having been considerable at the outset, has greatly diminished. Examples of the injury <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Scarring, the worst effects of which will be reduced by plastic surgery that will leave minor cosmetic damage Scars crossing lines of election with discoloured, indurated, hypertrophic or atrophic scarring, of moderate severity 	6	10
22	Minor facial scarring	Examples of the injury <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A single scar able to be Camouflaged More than 1 very small scar if the overall effect of the scars is to mar, but not markedly to affect, appearance and adverse psychological reaction is minor Almost invisible linear scarring, in lines of election, with normal texture and elevation 	0	5
Injuries affecting the senses				
	<i>General comment</i>	Injuries mentioned in this part are commonly symptoms of brain and nervous system injury		
Injuries affecting the eyes				

South Australia **Ranges of Injury Scale Values (ISV)**

Item	Injury	Other provisions	ISV (lower)	ISV (upper)
23	Total sight and hearing impairment	<p>Comment The injury ranks with the most devastating injuries.</p> <p>Examples of factors affecting ISV scale</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Degree of insight • Age and life expectancy 	90	100
24	Total sight impairment	<p>Examples of factors affecting ISV scale</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Degree of insight • Age and life expectancy 	50	80
25	Complete sight impairment in 1 eye with reduced vision in the other eye	<p>Comment about appropriate level of ISV An ISV at or near the top of the range will be appropriate if there is serious risk of further significant deterioration in the remaining eye.</p>	25	50
26	Complete sight impairment in 1 eye or total loss of 1 eye	<p>Examples of factors affecting ISV scale</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The extent to which the injured person's activities are adversely affected by the impairment or loss • Associated scarring or cosmetic damage <p>Comment about appropriate level of ISV An ISV at or near the top of the range will be appropriate if there is a minor risk of sympathetic ophthalmia.</p>	26	30
27	Serious eye injury	<p>Examples of the injury</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A serious but incomplete loss of vision in 1 eye without significant risk of loss or reduction of vision in the other eye • An injury causing double vision that is not minor and intermittent 	11	25
28	Moderate eye injury	<p>Example of the injury Minor but permanent impairment of vision in one eye, including if there is double vision that is minor and intermittent</p>	6	10
29	Minor eye injury	<p>Examples of the injury</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A minor injury, for example, from being struck in the eye, exposed to smoke or other fumes or being splashed by liquids— <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) causing initial pain and temporary interference with vision; and (b) from which the injured person will fully recover within a relatively short time 	0	5

Item	Injury	Other provisions	ISV (lower)	ISV (upper)
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Injuries affecting the ears

30	Extreme ear injury	<p>Definition of injury The injury involves a binaural hearing loss of at least 80%.</p> <p>Additional examples of factors affecting ISV scale</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Associated problems, for example, severe tinnitus, moderate vertigo, a moderate vestibular disturbance or headaches • Availability of hearing aids or other devices that may reduce the hearing loss <p>Comment about appropriate level of ISV An ISV at or near the top of the range will be appropriate if the injury happened at an early age so as to prevent or to seriously affect the development of normal speech</p>	36	55
31	Serious ear injury	<p>Definition of injury The injury involves—</p> <p>(a) a binaural hearing loss of at least 50% but less than 80%; or</p> <p>(b) severe permanent vestibular disturbance.</p> <p>Comment about appropriate level of ISV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An ISV in the lower half of the range will be appropriate if there is no speech impairment or tinnitus. • An ISV in the upper half of the range will be appropriate if there is speech impairment and tinnitus. 	26	35
32	Moderate ear injury	<p>Definition of injury The injury involves—</p> <p>(a) a binaural hearing loss of at least 20% but less than 50%; or</p> <p>(b) significant permanent vestibular disturbance.</p> <p>Comment about appropriate level of ISV An ISV at or near the top of the range will be appropriate if there are problems associated with the injury, for example, severe tinnitus, moderate vertigo, a moderate vestibular disturbance or headaches.</p>	11	25

Item	Injury	Other provisions	ISV (lower)	ISV (upper)
33	Minor ear injury	<p>Definition of injury The injury involves a binaural hearing loss of less than 20%.</p> <p>Comment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This item covers the bulk of hearing impairment cases. • The injury is not to be judged simply by the degree of hearing loss. • There will often be a degree of tinnitus present. • There may also be minor vertigo or a minor vestibular disturbance causing loss of balance. • A vestibular disturbance may increase the level of ISV. 		
	33.1	Moderate tinnitus or hearing loss, or both	6	10
	33.2	Mild tinnitus with some hearing loss	4	5
	33.3	Slight or occasional tinnitus with slight hearing loss or an occasional vestibular disturbance, or both	0	3
Impairment of taste or smell				
34	Total loss of taste or smell, or both	<p>Comment about appropriate level of ISV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An ISV at or near the bottom of the range will be appropriate if there will be a total loss of either taste or smell. • An ISV at or near the top of the range will be appropriate if there will be a total loss of both taste and smell. 	6	9
35	Partial loss of smell or taste, or both	<p>Comment about appropriate level of ISV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An ISV at or near the bottom of the range will be appropriate if there will be a partial loss of either taste or smell. • An ISV at or near the top of the range will be appropriate if there will be a partial loss of both taste and smell. 	0	5
Injuries to internal organs				
Chest Injuries				

South Australia **Ranges of Injury Scale Values (ISV)**

Item	Injury	Other provisions	ISV (lower)	ISV (upper)
	<i>General Comments</i>	<p>Example of factors affecting ISV assessment for items 36 to 39</p> <p>The level of any reduction in the capacity for employment and enjoyment of life</p>		
36	Extreme chest injury	<p>Comment The injury will involve severe traumatic injury to the chest, or a large majority of the organs in the chest cavity, causing a high level of disability and ongoing medical problems.</p> <p>Comment about appropriate level of ISV An ISV at or near the top of the range will be appropriate if there will be total removal of 1 lung or serious heart damage, or both, with serious and prolonged pain and suffering and significant permanent scarring.</p>	46	65
37	Serious chest injury	<p>Comment The injury will involve serious traumatic injury to the chest or organs in the chest cavity, causing serious disability and ongoing medical problems.</p> <p>Examples of the injury</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A trauma to 1 or more of the following, causing permanent damage, physical disability and impairment of function— <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the chest • the heart • 1 or both of the lungs • the diaphragm. • an injury that causes the need for oxygen therapy for about 16 to 18 hours a day <p>Example of factors affecting ISV scale The need for a permanent tracheostomy</p> <p>Comment about appropriate level of ISV An ISV at or near the top of the range will be appropriate if, after recovery, there are both of the following—</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (a) serious impairment to cardio-pulmonary function; (b) whole person impairment for the injury of, or of nearly, 40%. 	21	45

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38	Moderate chest injury	<p>Example of the injury The injury will involve serious traumatic injury to the chest or organs in the chest cavity, causing moderate disability and ongoing medical problems</p> <p>Examples of factors affecting ISV scale</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Duration and intensity of pain and suffering • The degree of permanent impairment of lung or cardiac function, as evidenced by objective test results • The need for a temporary tracheostomy for short-term airway management 		
	38.1	<p>Comment about appropriate level of ISV An ISV under this item will be applicable if there are multiple rib fractures causing— (a) a flail segment (flail chest) requiring mechanical ventilation in the acute stage; and (b) moderate permanent impairment of cardio-pulmonary function.</p>	16	20
	38.2	<p>Comment about appropriate level of ISV An ISV under this item will be applicable if:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ There will be partial loss of a breast without significant adverse psychological reaction; or ▪ If there was a pneumothorax, or haemothorax, requiring intercostal catheter insertion. 	11	15
39	Minor chest injury	<p>Examples of factors affecting ISV scale for items 39.1 and 39.2</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • complexity of any fractures • extent of injury to underlying organs • extent of any disability • duration and intensity of pain and suffering 		
	39.1	<p><i>Complicated or significant fracture, or internal organ injury, that substantially resolves</i></p> <p>Comment The injury will involve significant or complicated fractures, or internal injuries, that cause some tissue damage but no significant long-term effect on organ function.</p> <p>Examples of the injury</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Multiple fractures of the ribs or sternum, or both, that may cause cardio-pulmonary contusion • Internal injuries that cause some tissue damage but no significant long-term effect on organ function 	5	10

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		<p>Comment about appropriate level of ISV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> An ISV at or near the bottom of the range will be appropriate if there is a fractured sternum that substantially resolves, and there is some ongoing pain and activity restriction. An ISV at or near the top of the range will be appropriate if the injury causes significant persisting pain and significant activity restriction. 		
	39.2	<p><i>Soft tissue injury, minor fracture or minor internal organ injury</i></p> <p>Comment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The injury will involve a soft tissue injury, minor fracture, or minor and non-permanent injury to internal organs. There may be persistent pain from the chest, for example, from the chest wall or sternocostal or costochondral joints. <p>Examples of the injury</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A single penetrating wound, causing some tissue damage but no long-term effect on lung function An injury to the lungs caused by the inhalation of toxic fumes or smoke that will not permanently interfere with lung function A soft tissue injury to the chest wall, for example, a laceration or serious seatbelt bruising Fractured ribs or a minor fracture of the sternum causing serious pain and disability for weeks, without internal organ damage or permanent disability <p>Comment about appropriate level of ISV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> An ISV at or near the bottom of the range will be appropriate if there is a soft tissue injury from which the injured person will fully recover. 	0	4
Lung injury other than asthma				
	<i>General Comments</i>	<p>The level of an ISV for lung disease often reflects the fact that the disease is worsening and there is a risk of the development of secondary medical consequences.</p> <p>Examples of factors affecting ISV assessment for items 40 to 43</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adverse psychological reaction may increase the level of ISV 		

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40	Extreme lung injury	<p>Examples of the injury</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Diagnosed lung cancer • Lung disease involving serious disability causing severe pain and dramatic impairment of function and quality of life • A recurrent pulmonary embolism resulting in failure of the right side of the heart requiring a lung transplant, heart transplant or both <p>Additional examples of factors affecting ISV scale</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Age • Likelihood of progressive worsening • Duration and intensity of pain and suffering 	46	65
41	Serious Lung Injury			
	41.1	<p><i>Serious lung injury if progressive worsening of lung function</i></p> <p>Example of item 41.1 Lung disease, for example, emphysema, causing—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • significantly reduced and worsening lung function • prolonged and frequent coughing • restriction of physical activity, employment and enjoyment of life. <p>Additional examples of factors affecting ISV scale for item 41.1</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The possibility of lung cancer developing may increase the level of ISV • The need for continuous oxygen therapy 	25	45
	41.2	<p><i>Serious lung injury if no progressive worsening of lung function</i></p> <p>Examples of item 41.2</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lung disease causing breathing difficulties, short disabling breathlessness, requiring frequent use of inhaler • Lung disease causing a significant effect on employment and social life, including inability to tolerate a smoky environment, with an uncertain prognosis • A recurrent pulmonary embolism causing pulmonary hypertension and cor pulmonale 	11	24

Item	Injury	Other provisions	ISV (lower)	ISV (upper)
42	Moderate lung injury	<p>Examples of the injury</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bronchitis that does not cause serious symptoms, with little or no serious or permanent effect on employment or social life • A pulmonary embolism requiring anticoagulant therapy for at least 1 year or pulmonary endarterectomy • Disturbance of sleep 	6	10
43	Minor lung injury	<p>Examples of the injury</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lung disease causing slight breathlessness, with— <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) no effect on employment; and (b) the likelihood of substantial and permanent recovery within a few years after the injury is caused • A pulmonary embolism requiring anticoagulant therapy for less than 1 year <p>Comment about appropriate level of ISV- An ISV under this item will also will be appropriate if there is lung disease causing temporary aggravation of bronchitis, or other chest problems, that will resolve within a few months.</p>	0	5
Injuries to male reproductive system				
	<i>General comment</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This division applies to injuries caused by physical trauma rather than as a secondary result of a mental disorder. • For a mental disorder that causes loss of reproductive system function, see (Mental disorders). • Sterility is usually either— <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) caused by surgery, chemicals or disease; or (b) caused by a traumatic injury that is often aggravated by scarring. <p>Examples of factors affecting ISV assessment for items 44 to 46</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adverse psychological reaction • Effect on social and domestic life 		
44	Impotence and sterility	<p>Additional examples of factors affecting ISV scale</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Age • Whether the injured person has children • Whether the injured person intended to have children or more children 		
	44.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An ISV in the upper half of the range will be appropriate if a young injured person without children has uncomplicated sterility, without impotence or any aggravating features. • An ISV near the bottom of the range will be appropriate if a middle-aged injured 	16	37

Item	Injury	Other provisions	ISV (lower)	ISV (upper)
		<p>person with children has sterility and permanent impotence.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> An ISV at or near the top of the range will be appropriate if a young injured person has total impotence and loss of sexual function and sterility. 		
	44.2	<p>Comment about appropriate level of ISV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> An ISV under this item will be applicable if the sterility has little impact. An ISV in the upper part of the range will be appropriate if an injured person with children may have intended to have more children and has uncomplicated sterility, without impotence or any aggravating features. 	5	15
45	Loss of both testicles	See item 48 because sterility results	5	37
46	Loss of 1 testicle	<p>Additional example of factors affecting ISV scale Age, cosmetic damage or scarring</p> <p>Comment about appropriate level of ISV An ISV at or near the bottom of the range will be appropriate if the injury does not reduce reproductive capacity.</p>	2	10
Injuries to female reproductive system				
	<i>General comment</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This division applies to injuries caused by physical trauma rather than as a secondary result of a mental disorder. For a mental disorder that causes loss of reproductive system function, see (Mental disorders). <p>Examples of factors affecting ISV assessment for items 47 to 48</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Extent of any physical trauma Whether the injured person has children Whether the injured person intended to have children or more children Age Scarring Depression or adverse psychological reaction Effect on social and domestic life 		
47	Infertility			

South Australia **Ranges of Injury Scale Values (ISV)**

Item	Injury	Other provisions	ISV (lower)	ISV (upper)
	47.1	<i>Infertility causing severe effects</i> Example Infertility with severe depression, anxiety and pain	16	35
	47.2	<i>Infertility causing moderate effects</i> Example Infertility without any medical complication if the injured person has children Comment about appropriate level of ISV An injury under this item is applicable even if there is adverse psychological reaction	9	15
	47.3	<i>Infertility causing minor effects</i> Example Infertility if— (a) the injured person was unlikely to have had children, for example, because of age; and (b) there is little or no adverse psychological reaction	0	8
48	Any other issue with female reproductive			
	48.1.1	<i>Injury to female genitalia or reproductive organs, or both</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> An ISV at or near the bottom of the range will be appropriate if the injury causes development of a prolapse or fistula. An ISV at or near the top of the range will be appropriate if the injury causes the early onset of menopause or irregular hormonal activity. 	16	25
	48.1.2	<i>Injury to female genitalia or reproductive organs, or both</i> Comment about appropriate level of ISV <ul style="list-style-type: none"> An ISV at or near the bottom of the range will be appropriate if there is a laceration or tear with good repair. 	3	15

Item	Injury	Other provisions	ISV (lower)	ISV (upper)
	48.2	<p>Female impotence</p> <p>Comment The injury may be correctable by surgery.</p> <p>Additional examples of factors affecting ISV scale The level of sexual function or the extent of any corrective surgery</p>	5	15
	48.3	<p><i>An injury causing an inability to give birth by normal vaginal delivery, for example, because of pelvic ring disruption or deformity</i></p> <p>Comment The injury may be correctable by surgery.</p>	4	15
	48.4	<p><i>Reduced fertility, caused by, for example, trauma to ovaries or fallopian tubes</i></p> <p>Comment about appropriate level of ISV An ISV under this item will be applicable if the injury is caused by a delay in diagnosis of an ectopic pregnancy</p>	3	8

Injuries to digestive system

Injury caused by trauma

49	Extreme injury to the digestive system caused by trauma	<p>Examples of the injury Severe permanent damage to the digestive system, with ongoing debilitating pain and discomfort, diarrhoea, nausea and vomiting that— (a) are not controllable by drugs; and (b) causes weight loss of at least 20%.</p> <p><i>Note— Digestive system to be defined in the regulations (dictionary).</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> An injury to the throat requiring a permanent gastrostomy <p>Comment about appropriate level of ISV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> An ISV at or near the bottom of the range will be appropriate if there is an injury to the throat requiring a temporary gastrostomy for more than 1 year and permanent dietary changes, for example, a requirement for a soft food diet. An ISV at or near the top of the range will be appropriate if there is an injury to the throat requiring a permanent gastrostomy, with significant ongoing symptoms. 	19	40
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South Australia **Ranges of Injury Scale Values (ISV)**

Item	Injury	Other provisions	ISV (lower)	ISV (upper)
		Examples of factors affecting ISV scale <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the extent of any voice or speech impairment need for ongoing endoscopic procedure 		
50	50.1 Serious injury to the digestive system caused by trauma	Examples of the injury <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A serious injury causing long-term complications aggravated by physical strain Examples of factors affecting ISV scale <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The extent of any ongoing voice or speech impairment Whether a feeding tube was required, and if so, for how long it was required An ISV under this item is applicable if a feeding tube is required for between 3 and 12 months	16	18
	50.2	Otherwise, using the examples from 50.1, an ISV under this item will be applicable.	11	15
51	Moderate injury to the digestive system caused by trauma	Examples of the injury <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A simple penetrating stab wound, causing some permanent tissue damage, but with no significant long-term effect on digestive function An injury requiring a feeding tube for less than 3 months Example of factors affecting ISV scale <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether a feeding tube was required, and if so, for how long it was required Whether dietary changes are required to reduce the risk of aspiration because of impaired swallowing 	6	10
52	Minor injury to the digestive system caused by trauma	Examples of the injury <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A soft tissue injury to the abdomen wall, for example, a laceration or serious seatbelt bruising to the abdomen or flank, or both A minor injury to the throat or tongue causing temporary difficulties with swallowing or speech A laceration of the tongue requiring suturing 	0	5

Item	Injury	Other provisions	ISV (lower)	ISV (upper)
53	Serious Injury to the digestive system <u>not</u> caused by trauma	<p>Examples of the injury</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Constant abdominal pain, causing significant discomfort, for up to 18 months caused by a delay in diagnosis of an injury to the digestive system <p>Comment about appropriate level of ISV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> An ISV at or near the top of the range will be appropriate if there is an adverse response to the administration of a drug that— <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) requires admission to an intensive care unit; and (b) does not cause any permanent impairment; and (c) causes the need for ongoing drug therapy for life. An ISV in the upper half of the range will be appropriate if a chronic infection— <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) requires prolonged hospitalisation and additional treatment; and (b) will be resolved by antibiotic treatment within 1 year. An ISV at or near the bottom of the range will be appropriate if there is an adverse response to the administration of a drug that— <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) requires admission to an intensive care unit; and (b) does not cause any permanent impairment; and (c) does not cause the need for ongoing drug therapy for life. 	6	12
54	Moderate injury to the digestive system <u>not</u> caused by trauma	<p>Examples of the injury</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> An infection that is resolved by antibiotic treatment, with or without additional treatment in hospital, within 3 months after the injury is caused An adverse response to the administration of a drug, causing any of the following continuing over a period of more than 7 days, and requiring hospitalisation— <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) vomiting; (b) shortness of breath; (c) hypertension; (d) skin irritation 	3	5

Item	Injury	Other provisions	ISV (lower)	ISV (upper)
55	Minor injury to the digestive system <u>not</u> caused by trauma	<p>Examples of the injury</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Disabling pain, cramps and diarrhoea, ongoing for days or weeks A localised infection, requiring antibiotic treatment, that heals within 6 weeks after the start of treatment An adverse response to the administration of a drug, causing any of the following continuing over a period of not more than 7 days, and not requiring hospitalisation— <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) vomiting; (b) shortness of breath; (c) hypertension; (d) skin irritation Intermittent abdominal pain for up to 6 months caused by a delay in diagnosis of an injury to the digestive system 	0	2
Kidney or Ureter injuries				
	<i>General Comment</i>	<p>An injury to a ureter or the ureters alone, without loss of, or serious damage to, a kidney will generally be assessed under items 56 or 59.</p> <p>Examples of factor affecting ISV assessment for items 56 to 59</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Age Risk of ongoing kidney or ureter problems, complications or symptoms Need for future medical procedures 		
56	56.1 Extreme injury to kidneys or ureters	Loss of both kidneys causing loss of renal function and requiring permanent dialysis or transplant	56	75
	56.2	<p>Serious damage to both kidneys, requiring temporary or intermittent dialysis</p> <p>Examples of factors affecting ISV scale</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The effect of dialysis and loss of kidney function on activities of daily living The length of time for which dialysis was required or the frequency of intermittent dialysis Ongoing requirement for medication, for example, to control blood pressure Whether the injury caused the need for dietary changes, <p>Comment about appropriate level of ISV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> An ISV at or near the bottom of the range will be appropriate if dialysis was required for an initial 3 months period, with intermittent dialysis required after that. 	31	55

Item	Injury	Other provisions	ISV (lower)	ISV (upper)
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> An ISV at or near the top of the range will be appropriate if the injury required dialysis for about 1 year and ongoing dietary changes and medication. 		
57	Serious injury to kidneys or ureters	<p>Comment The injury may require temporary dialysis for less than 3 months.</p> <p>Example of the injury Loss of 1 kidney if there is severe damage to, and a risk of loss of function of, the other kidney</p> <p>Comment about appropriate level of ISV The higher the risk of loss of function of the other kidney, the higher the ISV.</p>	19	30
58	Moderate injury to kidneys or ureters	<p>Examples of the injury</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Loss of 1 kidney, with no damage to the other kidney An injury to a ureter or the ureters that requires surgery or placement of stents 	11	18
59	Minor injury to kidneys or ureters	<p>Example of the injury A laceration or contusion to 1 or both of the kidneys</p> <p>Comment about appropriate level of ISV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> An ISV at or near the bottom of the range will be appropriate if there is an injury to a kidney causing a contusion. An ISV at or near the top of the range will be appropriate if a partial removal of a kidney is required. 	0	10
Liver, gall bladder or biliary tract injuries				
	<i>General Comments</i>	<p>Examples of factors affecting ISV assessment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether there are recurrent episodes of infection or obstruction Whether there is a risk of developing biliary cirrhosis 		
60	Extreme injury to liver, gall bladder or biliary tract	<p>Example of the injury Loss, or injury causing effective loss, of liver function, requiring constant substitutional therapy</p> <p>Comment about appropriate level of ISV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> An ISV at or near the bottom of the range will be appropriate if there are recurrent episodes of liver failure that require hospital admission and medical management but do not require liver transplantation. 	51	70

South Australia **Ranges of Injury Scale Values (ISV)**

Item	Injury	Other provisions	ISV (lower)	ISV (upper)
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> An ISV at or near the top of the range will be appropriate if the injury requires liver transplantation. 		
61	Serious injury to liver, gall bladder or biliary tract	<p>Example of the injury Serious damage causing loss of over 30% of the tissue of the liver, but with some functional capacity of the liver remaining</p>	36	50
62	Moderate injury to liver, gall bladder or biliary tract	<p>Example of the injury A laceration or contusion to the liver, with a moderate effect on liver function</p> <p>Comment about appropriate level of ISV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> An ISV at or near the bottom of the range will be appropriate if the injury causes impaired liver function with symptoms of intermittent nausea and vomiting and weight loss An ISV at or near the bottom of the range will also be appropriate if there is a gall bladder injury with recurrent infection or symptomatic stone disease, the symptoms of which may include, for example, pain or jaundice. An ISV at or near the middle of the range will be appropriate if the injury involves removal of the gall bladder causing a bile duct injury. An ISV at or near the top of the range will be appropriate if— (a) surgery is required to remove not more than 30% of the liver; or (b) bile ducts require repair, for example, placement of stents. An ISV at or near the top of the range will also be appropriate if there is an injury to the gall bladder, that despite biliary surgery, causes ongoing symptoms, infection or the need for further endoscopic surgery 	16	35
63	Minor injury to liver, gall bladder or biliary duct	<p>Comment An injury within this item should not require surgery to the liver.</p> <p>Example of the injury A laceration or contusion to the liver, with a minor effect on liver function</p> <p>Comment about appropriate level of ISV An ISV in the lower half of the range will be appropriate if there is an uncomplicated removal of the gall bladder with no ongoing symptoms.</p>	3	15

Item	Injury	Other provisions	ISV (lower)	ISV (upper)
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Bowel Injuries

	<i>General Comments</i>	Examples of factors affecting ISV assessment for items 64 to 67		
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Age • Risk of ongoing bowel problems, complications or symptoms • Need for future surgery • The degree to which dietary changes are required to manage chronic pain or diarrhoea caused by the injury 		
64	Extreme bowel injury	Example of the injury An injury causing a total loss of natural bowel function and dependence on colostomy	41	60
65	Serious bowel injury	Example of the injury A serious abdominal injury causing either or both of the following— (a) impairment of bowel function (which often requires permanent or long-term colostomy, leaving disfiguring scars); (b) restrictions on employment and diet	19	40
66	66.1 Moderate bowel injury	Example of the injury (a) the injury requires temporary surgical diversion of the bowel, for example, an ileostomy or colostomy; and (b) there is ongoing intermittent abnormal bowel function requiring medication	15	18
	66.2	Example of the injury (a) the injury requires an ileostomy or colostomy for less than 3 months; (b) bowel function returns to normal; and (c) there are no ongoing symptoms.	7	14
67	Minor bowel injury	Example of the injury An injury causing tears to the bowel, with minimal ongoing bowel problems	3	6

Item	Injury	Other provisions	ISV (lower)	ISV (upper)
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Bladder, prostate or urethra injuries

	<i>General comment</i>	<p>Examples of factors affecting ISV assessment for items 68 to 71</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Age • Risk of ongoing bladder, prostate or urethra problems, complications or symptoms • Need for future surgery 		
68	Extreme bladder, prostate or urethra injury	<p>Example of the injury An injury causing a complete loss of bladder function and control, with permanent dependence on urostomy</p>	40	60
69	Serious bladder, prostate or urethra injury	<p>Example of the injury An injury causing serious impairment of bladder control, with some incontinence</p> <p>Comment about appropriate level of ISV An ISV in the upper half of the range will be appropriate if there is serious ongoing pain.</p>	19	39
70	Moderate bladder, prostate or urethra injury	<p>Example of the injury An injury causing continued impairment of bladder control, with minimal incontinence and minimal pain</p>		
	70.1	<p>An ISV under this item will be applicable if-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • increased urinary frequency of more than once every 2 hours throughout the day and more than 3 times at night that is unresponsive to treatment; and • an ongoing requirement for minor surgery, for example, cystoscopy or urethral dilation. 	15	18
	70.2	An ISV in this item will be applicable if there is a laceration of the urethra, which required surgical repair and caused intermittent infection or bladder dysfunction.	7	14
71	Minor bladder, prostate or urethra injury	<p>Example of the injury A bladder injury, from which the injured person will fully recover, with some relatively long-term interference with natural bladder function</p>	3	6

Item	Injury	Other provisions	ISV (lower)	ISV (upper)
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Spleen and Pancreas injuries

72	72.1 Injuries to the pancreas	<p>Examples of factors affecting ISV scale</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The extent of any ongoing risk of internal infection and disorders, for example, diabetes The need for, and outcome of, further surgery, for example, surgery to manage pain caused by stone disease, infection or an expanding pseudocyst An ISV at or near the middle of the range will be appropriate if there are chronic symptoms, for example, pain or diarrhoea, and weight loss. An ISV at or near the top of the range will be appropriate if— <ol style="list-style-type: none"> there are chronic symptoms with significant weight loss of between 10% and 20% of body weight, and pancreatic enzyme replacement is required; or an injury to the pancreas causes diabetes. 	16	35
	72.2	<p>Comment about appropriate level of ISV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> An ISV under this item if there is a contusion to the pancreas that heals. 	10	15
73	Loss of spleen (complicated)	<p>Example of the injury Loss of spleen if there will be a risk, that is not minor, of ongoing internal infection and disorders caused by the loss</p>		
	73.1	<p>Comment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> An ISV in this range will be appropriate if the injury leads to a splenectomy, with portal vein thrombosis after the splenectomy. 	16	20
	73.2	<p>Comment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> An ISV at or near the bottom of the range will be appropriate if the injury leads to a splenectomy, with intermittent symptoms of pain, nausea and vomiting that settle. An ISV at or near the middle of the range will be appropriate if— <ol style="list-style-type: none"> the injury leads to a splenectomy, with serious infection after the splenectomy; and the infection requires surgical or radiological intervention. 	8	15

Item	Injury	Other provisions	ISV (lower)	ISV (upper)
74	Injury to the spleen or uncomplicated loss of spleen	<p>Example of the injury Laceration or contusion to the spleen that— (a) has been radiologically confirmed; (b) has no ongoing bleeding; (c) is managed conservatively; and (d) resolves fully.</p> <p>Comment about appropriate level of ISV An ISV at or near the top of the range will be appropriate if there has been removal of the spleen (splenectomy), with little or no risk of ongoing infections and disorders caused by the loss of the spleen.</p>	0	7
Hernia injuries				
75	Severe hernia	<p>Example of the injury A hernia if after repair there is either or both— (a) ongoing pain; and (b) a restriction on physical activities, sport or employment</p> <p>An ISV at the top of the range will be appropriate if- (a) The hernia is reoccurring; and (b) has a WPI of 10% or more</p>	11	20
76	Moderate hernia	<p>Example of the injury A hernia that after repair has some real risk of recurring in the short-term</p>	6	10
77	Minor hernia	<p>Example of the injury An uncomplicated inguinal hernia, whether or not repaired</p>	0	5

Item	Injury	Other provisions	ISV (lower)	ISV (upper)
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Orthopaedic injuries

Cervical spine injuries

	<i>General comments</i>	General comment for items 78 to 82 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This division does not apply to the following injuries (that are dealt with in items 1 to 3)— <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • quadriplegia • paraplegia • hemiplegia or severe paralysis of more than 1 limb. • Cervical spine injuries, other than those dealt with in items 1 to 3, range from cases of very severe disability to cases of a minor strain, with no time off work and symptoms only suffered for 2 or 3 weeks. • Symptoms associated with nerve root compression or damage cannot be taken into account in assessing an ISV under item 78, 79 or 80 unless objective signs are present of nerve root compression or damage, for example— <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CT or MRI scans or other radiological evidence • muscle wasting • clinical findings of deep tendon reflex loss, motor weakness and loss of sensation. 		
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Item	Injury	Other provisions	ISV (lower)	ISV (upper)
78	Extreme cervical spine injury	<p>Comment These are extremely severe injuries that cause gross limitation of movement and serious interference with performance of daily activities. The injury will involve significant upper or lower extremity impairment and may require the use of an adaptive device or prosthesis.</p> <p>Examples of the injury</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A total neurological loss at a single level • Severe multilevel neurological dysfunction • Structural compromise of the spinal canal with extreme upper or lower extremity motor and sensory impairments • Fractures involving more than 50% compression of a vertebral body with neural compromise <p>Comment about appropriate level of ISV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An ISV at or near the bottom of the range will be appropriate if there is whole person impairment of about 29%. • An ISV at or near the top of the range will be appropriate if there is a cervical spine injury causing monoplegia of the dominant upper limb and whole person impairment of at least 60%. 	41	75
79	Serious cervical spine injury	<p>Comment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The injury will cause serious upper extremity impairment or serious permanent impairment of the cervical spine. • The injury may involve— <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) a change of motion segment integrity; or (b) bilateral or multilevel nerve root compression or damage. <p>Examples of the injury</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loss of motion in a motion segment because of a surgical or post-traumatic fusion • A fracture involving more than 25% compression of 1 vertebral body • An injury showing objective signs of nerve root damage after surgery <p>Comment about appropriate level of ISV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An ISV at or near the bottom of the range will be appropriate if— <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) the injured person has had surgery and symptoms persist; or (b) there is a fracture involving 25% compression of 1 vertebral body. • An ISV in the middle of the range will be appropriate if there is a fracture involving about 50% compression of a vertebral body, with ongoing pain. • An ISV at or near the top of the range will be appropriate if— <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) the injured person has had a fusion of vertebral bodies that has failed, leaving objective signs of significant residual nerve root damage and ongoing pain, affecting 1 side of the body; and (b) there is whole person impairment of about 28%. 	16	40

Item	Injury	Other provisions	ISV (lower)	ISV (upper)
80	Moderate cervical spine injury—fracture, disc prolapse or nerveroot compression or damage	<p>Comment about appropriate level of ISV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An ISV at or near the top of the range will be appropriate if — <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) there is a disc prolapse for which there is radiological evidence at an anatomically correct level; and (b) there are symptoms of pain and 3 or more of the following objective signs that are anatomically localised to an appropriate spinal nerve root distribution— <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) sensory loss; (ii) loss of muscle strength; (iii) loss of reflexes; (iv) unilateral atrophy; and (c) the impairment has not improved after non-operative treatment. • An ISV of about 10 will be appropriate if there is a fracture of a vertebral body with up to 25% compression, and ongoing pain. • An ISV at or near the bottom of the range will be appropriate for an uncomplicated fracture of a posterior element of 1 or more of the vertebral segments, for example, spinous or transverse processes, without neurological impairment. 	5	15
81	Moderate cervical spine injury—soft tissue injury	<p>Comment The injury will cause moderate permanent impairment, for which there is objective evidence, of the cervical spine.</p> <p>Comment about appropriate level of ISV An ISV of not more than 10 will be appropriate if there is whole person impairment of 8% caused by a soft tissue injury for which there is no radiological evidence.</p>	5	10
82	Minor cervical spine injury	<p>Comment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Injuries within this item include a whiplash injury with no ongoing symptoms, other than symptoms that are merely a nuisance, remaining more than 18 months after the injury is caused. • There will be no objective signs of neurological impairment. <p>Example of the injury A soft tissue or whiplash injury if symptoms are minor and the injured person recovers, or is expected to recover, from the injury to a level where the injury is merely a nuisance within 18 months after the injury is caused</p> <p>Comment about appropriate level of ISV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An ISV under this item will be applicable if the injury will resolve within months after the injury is caused; or • despite improvement, causes headaches and some ongoing pain. 	0	4

Item	Injury	Other provisions	ISV (lower)	ISV (upper)
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Thoracic spine or lumbar spine injuries

	<i>General Comments</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This division does not apply to the following injuries (that are dealt with in items 1 to 3)— <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • quadriplegia • paraplegia • hemiplegia or severe paralysis of more than 1 limb. • Thoracic or lumbar spine injuries, other than those dealt with in items 1 to 3, range from cases of very severe disability to cases of a minor strain, with no time off work and symptoms suffered only for 2 or 3 weeks. • Symptoms associated with nerve root compression or damage cannot be taken into account in assessing an ISV under item 83, 84 or 85 unless objective signs are present of nerve root compression or damage, for example— <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CT or MRI scans or other radiological evidence • muscle wasting • clinical findings of deep tendon reflex loss, motor weakness and loss of sensation. 		
83	Extreme thoracic or lumbar spine injury	<p>Comment These are extremely severe injuries causing gross limitation of movement and serious interference with performance of daily activities. There may be some motor or sensory loss, and some impairment of bladder, ano-rectal or sexual function.</p> <p>Example of the injury A fracture involving compression of a thoracic or lumbar vertebral body of more than 50%, with neurological impairment</p> <p>Comment about appropriate level of ISV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An ISV at or near the bottom of the range will be appropriate if there is whole person impairment for the injury of 25%. • An ISV at or near the top of the range will be appropriate if there is whole person impairment for the injury of at least 45%. 	36	60

Item	Injury	Other provisions	ISV (lower)	ISV (upper)
84	Serious thoracic or lumbar spine injury	<p>Comment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The injury will cause serious permanent impairment in the thoracic or lumbar spine. The injury may involve— <ol style="list-style-type: none"> bilateral or multilevel nerve root damage; or a change in motion segment integrity, for example, because of surgery. <p>Example of the injury A fracture involving at least 25% compression of 1 thoracic or lumbar vertebral body</p> <p>Comment about appropriate level of ISV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> An ISV at or near the bottom of the range will be appropriate if— <ol style="list-style-type: none"> the injured person has had surgery and symptoms persist; or there is a fracture involving 25% compression of 1 vertebral body. An ISV in the middle of the range will be appropriate if there is a fracture involving 50% compression of a vertebral body, with ongoing pain. An ISV at or near the top of the range will be appropriate if the injured person has had a fusion of vertebral bodies that has failed— <ol style="list-style-type: none"> leaving objective signs of significant residual nerve root damage and ongoing pain, affecting 1 side of the body; and causing whole person impairment of 24%. 	16	35
85	Moderate thoracic or lumbar spine injury—fracture, disc prolapse or nerve root compression or damage	<p>Comment about appropriate level of ISV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> An ISV at or near the top of the range will be appropriate if— <ol style="list-style-type: none"> there is a disc prolapse for which there is radiological evidence at an anatomically correct level; and there are symptoms of pain and 3 or more of the following objective signs, that are anatomically localised to an appropriate spinal nerve root distribution— <ol style="list-style-type: none"> sensory loss; loss of muscle strength; loss of reflexes; unilateral atrophy; and the impairment has not improved after non-operative treatment. An ISV of about 10 will be appropriate if there is a fracture of a vertebral body with up to 25% compression, and ongoing pain. An ISV at or near the bottom of the range will be appropriate for an uncomplicated fracture of a posterior element of 1 or more of the vertebral segments, for example spinous or transverse processes, without neurological impairment. 	5	15
86	Moderate thoracic or lumbar spine injury—	<p>Comment The injury will cause moderate permanent impairment, for which there is objective evidence, of the thoracic or lumbar spine.</p>	5	10

Item	Injury	Other provisions	ISV (lower)	ISV (upper)
	soft tissue injury	Comment about appropriate level of ISV An ISV of not more than 10 will be appropriate if there is whole person impairment of 8% caused by a soft tissue injury for which there is no radiological evidence.		
87	Minor thoracic or lumbar spine injury	Example of the injury A soft tissue injury of the thoracic or lumbar spine with no— <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • significant clinical findings • fractures • documented neurological impairment • significant loss of motion segment integrity • other objective signs of impairment relating to the injury Comment about appropriate level of ISV <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An ISV at or near the top of the range will be appropriate, whether or not the injured person continues to suffer some ongoing pain, if the injury will substantially reach maximum medical improvement, with only minor symptoms, within about 18 months after the injury is caused. • An ISV at or near the bottom of the range will be appropriate if the injury will resolve without any ongoing symptoms within months after the injury is caused. 	0	4
Shoulder Injuries				
	<i>General comments</i>	Injuries under items 88 to 91 include subluxations or dislocations of the sternoclavicular joint, acromioclavicular joint or glenohumeral joint. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Soft tissue injuries may involve the musculoligamentous supporting structures of the joints. • Fractures may involve the clavicle, the scapula (shoulder blade) and the humerus. Comment about appropriate level of ISV for items 88 to 91 An ISV at or near the top of the range will generally only be appropriate if the injury is to the shoulder of the dominant upper limb.		
88	Extreme shoulder injury	Comment These are the most severe traumatic injuries causing gross permanent impairment. Examples of the injury <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A severe fracture or dislocation, with secondary medical complications 	31	50

South Australia **Ranges of Injury Scale Values (ISV)**

Item	Injury	Other provisions	ISV (lower)	ISV (upper)
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Joint disruption with poor outcome after surgery • Degloving • Permanent nerve palsies <p>Additional comment about appropriate level of ISV An ISV at or near the top of the range will be appropriate if there is whole person impairment of 45% and complete loss of all shoulder function of the dominant upper limb.</p>		
89	Serious shoulder injury	<p>Comment The injury will involve serious trauma to the shoulder causing serious permanent impairment.</p> <p>Examples of the injury</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A crush injury • A serious fracture with secondary arthritis • Nerve palsies from which the injured person will partially recover • Established non-union of a clavicular or scapular fracture despite open reduction and internal fixation (ORIF) • Established non-union of a clavicular or scapular fracture if surgery is not appropriate or not possible, and there is significant functional impairment <p>Additional comment about appropriate level of ISV An ISV at or near the top of the range will be appropriate if there is whole person impairment for the injury of 25% and the injury is to the dominant upper limb.</p>	16	30
90	Moderate shoulder injury	<p>Examples of the injury</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Traumatic adhesive capsulitis with discomfort, limitation of movement and symptoms persisting or expected to persist for about 2 years • Permanent and significant soft tissue disruption, for example, from tendon tears or ligament tears • A fracture, from which the injured person has made a reasonable recovery, requiring open reduction and internal fixation • Nerve palsies from which the injured person has made a good recovery • Painful persisting dislocation of the acromioclavicular joint • An injury to the sternoclavicular joint causing permanent, painful instability <p>Additional comment about appropriate level of ISV An ISV under this item will be appropriate if there is a whole person impairment for the injury of 6-12%, and the injury is to the dominant upper limb.</p>	6	15
91	Minor shoulder injury	<p>Examples of the injury</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Soft tissue injury with considerable pain from which the injured person makes an almost full recovery in less than 18 months • Fracture from which the injured person has made an uncomplicated recovery • Strain injury of the acromioclavicular joint or sternoclavicular joint 	0	5

Item	Injury	Other provisions	ISV (lower)	ISV (upper)
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Amputation of upper limbs

	<i>General Comments</i>	Comment about appropriate level of ISV for items 92 to 93 An ISV at or near the top of the range will generally only be appropriate if the amputation is of the dominant upper limb.		
92	Loss of both upper limbs, or loss of 1 arm and extreme injury to the other arm	Comment The effect of the injury is to reduce the injured person to a state of considerable helplessness. Examples of factors affecting ISV scale <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Whether the amputations are above or below the elbow (the loss of the elbow joint adds greatly to the disability) • The length of any stump suitable for use with a prosthesis • Severity of any phantom pains Additional comment about appropriate level of ISV • An ISV of 70 to 85 will be appropriate if— <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) both upper limbs are amputated at the shoulder; or (b) 1 arm is amputated at the shoulder, and there is a loss of function in the other arm, causing whole person impairment of 60%. • An ISV of 65 to 80 will be appropriate if— <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) both upper limbs are amputated through the elbow or above the elbow but below the shoulder; or (b) 1 arm is amputated through the elbow or above the elbow but below the shoulder, and there is a loss of function in the other arm, causing whole person impairment of 57%. • An ISV of 55 to 75 will be appropriate if— <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) both upper limbs are amputated below the elbow; or (b) 1 arm is amputated below the elbow, and there is a loss of function in the other arm, causing whole person impairment of 54%. 	55	85

Item	Injury	Other provisions	ISV (lower)	ISV (upper)
93	Loss of 1 upper limb	<p>Examples of factors affecting ISV assessment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Whether the amputation is above or below the elbow (the loss of the elbow joint adds greatly to the disability) • Whether the amputation was of the dominant arm • The length of any stump suitable for use with a prosthesis • Severity of any phantom pains • Extent of any disability in the other arm 		
	93.1	<i>An upper limb amputation at the shoulder</i>	50	65
	93.2	<p><i>An upper limb amputation through the elbow or above the elbow but below the shoulder</i></p> <p>Additional comment about appropriate level of ISV for item 100.2</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An ISV at or near the bottom of the range will generally be appropriate if there is an amputation through the elbow. • An ISV at or near the top of the range will be appropriate if there is a short stump because a short stump may create difficulties in the use of a prosthesis. 	40	65
	93.3	<p><i>An upper limb amputation below the elbow</i></p> <p>Additional comment about appropriate level of ISV for item 100.3 An ISV at or near the top of the range will be appropriate if there is an amputation through the forearm with residual severe pain in the stump and phantom pains.</p>	35	60
Elbow Injuries				
	<i>General Comment</i>	<p>Comment about appropriate level of ISV for items 94 to 97 An ISV at or near the top of the range will generally only be appropriate if the injury is to the elbow of the dominant upper limb.</p>		

South Australia **Ranges of Injury Scale Values (ISV)**

Item	Injury	Other provisions	ISV (lower)	ISV (upper)
94	Extreme elbow injury	<p>Comment The injury will involve an extremely severe elbow injury, falling short of amputation, leaving little effective use of the elbow joint.</p> <p>Examples of the injury</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Whole person impairment for the injury of between 24% and 42% • A complex elbow fracture, or dislocation, with secondary complications • Joint disruption, with poor outcome after surgery • Degloving • Permanent nerve palsies • An injury causing severe limitation of elbow movement with the joint constrained in a non-functional position 	26	50
95	Serious elbow injury	<p>Comment The injury will involve significant disability and require major surgery.</p> <p>Examples of the injury</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A serious fracture with secondary arthritis • A crush injury • Nerve palsies from which the injured person will partially recover • Permanent, poor restriction of range of motion with the elbow constrained in a satisfactory functional position <p>Additional comment about appropriate level of ISV An ISV at or near the top of the range will be appropriate if there is whole person impairment for the injury of 23% and the injury is to the elbow of the dominant upper limb.</p>	13	25
96	Moderate elbow injury	<p>Comment The injury will cause moderate long-term disability but does not require protracted surgery.</p> <p>Examples of the injury</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Soft tissue disruption, for example, a ligament or tendon tear • A fracture, from which the injured person has made a reasonable recovery, requiring open reduction and internal fixation • Nerve palsies from which the injured person has made a good recovery <p>Additional comment about appropriate level of ISV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An ISV at or near the bottom of the range will be appropriate if there is whole person impairment for the injury of 5%. • An ISV at or near the top of the range will be appropriate if there is a moderately severe injury to the elbow of the dominant upper limb— <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) requiring prolonged treatment; and (b) causing whole person impairment of 10%. 	6	12

Item	Injury	Other provisions	ISV (lower)	ISV (upper)
97	Minor elbow injury	<p>Comment The injury will cause no permanent damage and no permanent impairment of function.</p> <p>Examples of the injury</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A fracture with an uncomplicated recovery • A soft tissue injury with pain, minor tennis elbow syndrome or lacerations 	0	5
Wrist injuries				
	<i>General Comment</i>	<p>Comment about appropriate level of ISV for items 98 to 101 An ISV at or near the top of the range will generally only be appropriate if the injury is to the wrist of the dominant upper limb.</p>		
98	Extreme wrist injury	<p>Comment The injury will involve severe fractures, or a dislocation, causing a high level of permanent impairment.</p> <p>Examples of the injury</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A severe fracture or dislocation with secondary joint complications • Joint disruption with poor outcome after surgery • Degloving • Permanent nerve palsies <p>Additional comment about appropriate level of ISV An ISV at or near the top of the range will be appropriate if there is whole person impairment for the injury of 36% and the injury is to the wrist of the dominant upper limb.</p>	25	40
99	Serious wrist injury	<p>Examples of the injury</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An injury causing significant permanent loss of wrist function, for example, severe problems with gripping or pushing objects, but with some useful movement remaining • Non-union of a carpal fracture • Severe carpal instability <p>Additional comment about appropriate level of ISV An ISV at or near the top of the range will be appropriate if there is whole person impairment for the injury of 20% and the injury is to the wrist of the dominant upper limb.</p>	16	24

Item	Injury	Other provisions	ISV (lower)	ISV (upper)
100	Moderate wrist injury	<p>Examples of the injury</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A wrist injury that is not serious and causes some permanent disability, for example, some persisting pain and stiffness Persisting radio-ulnar instability Recurrent tendon subluxation or entrapment <p>Additional comment about appropriate level of ISV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> An ISV under this item will be appropriate if there is a whole person impairment for the injury of 6-12% 	6	15
101	Minor wrist injury	<p>Examples of the injury</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A fracture from which the injured person almost fully recovers A soft tissue injury, for example, severe bruising Continued pain following carpal tunnel release 	0	5
Hand Injuries				
	<i>General Comment</i>	<p>General comment for items 102 to 113 Hands are cosmetically and functionally the most important part of the upper limbs.</p> <p>Comment about appropriate level of ISV for items 102 to 113</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The appropriate ISV for loss of a hand is only a little less than the appropriate ISV for the loss of the relevant arm. An ISV at or near the top of the range will generally be appropriate if the injury is to the dominant hand. 		
102	Total or effective loss of both hands	<p>Example of the injury A serious injury causing extensive damage to both hands making them little more than useless</p> <p>Examples of factors affecting ISV scale</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The level of residual capacity left in either hand Severity of any phantom pains if there has been an amputation or amputations <p>Additional comment about appropriate level of ISV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> An ISV at or near the bottom of the range will be appropriate if both hands remain attached to the forearms and are of some cosmetic importance. An ISV at or near the top of the range will be appropriate if both hands are amputated through the wrist. 	51	75

South Australia **Ranges of Injury Scale Values (ISV)**

Item	Injury	Other provisions	ISV (lower)	ISV (upper)
103	Serious injury to both hands	<p>Comment The injury will involve significant loss of function in both hands, for example, loss of 50% or more of the use of each hand.</p>	40	50
104	Total or effective loss of 1 hand	<p>Examples of the injury</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A crushed hand that has been surgically amputated • Traumatic amputation of all fingers and most of the palm <p>Example of factor affecting ISV scale Severity of any phantom pain if there has been an amputation</p> <p>Additional comment about appropriate level of ISV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An ISV at or near the bottom of the range will be appropriate if there has been an amputation of the fingers at the metacarpophalangeal joints, but the thumb remains, and there is whole person impairment for the injury of 32%. • An ISV at or near the top of the range will be appropriate if— <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) there has been amputation of the dominant hand at the wrist; and (b) there is residual severe pain in the stump and ongoing complications, for example, chronic regional pain syndrome or neuroma formation. 	35	60
105	Amputation of the thumb or part of the thumb	<p>Examples of factors affecting ISV scale</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The level of amputation, for example, at carpo metacarpal (CMC) joint, through the distal third of the thumb metacarpal, at the metacarpophalangeal (MCP) joint or thumb interphalangeal (IP) joint • Whether the injury is to the dominant hand • The extent of any damage to the fingers <p>Additional comment about appropriate level of ISV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An ISV at or near the bottom of the range will be appropriate if— <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) there has been an amputation through the interphalangeal joint of the thumb; and (b) there is whole person impairment for the injury of 11%. • An ISV at or near the middle of the range will be appropriate if there has been an amputation through the proximal phalanx. • An ISV at or near the top of the range will be appropriate if— <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) there has been an amputation at the base of the thumb at the carpometacarpal (CMC) joint level of the dominant hand; and (b) there are ongoing debilitating complications. 	15	28

South Australia **Ranges of Injury Scale Values (ISV)**

Item	Injury	Other provisions	ISV (lower)	ISV (upper)
106	Amputation of index, middle and ring fingers, or any 2 of them	<p>Comment The amputation will cause complete loss or nearly complete loss of 2 or all of the following fingers of the hand—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • index finger • middle finger • ring finger. <p>Example of factor affecting ISV scale The level of the amputation, for example, whether the hand has been made to be of very little use and any remaining grip is very weak</p> <p>Additional comment about appropriate level of ISV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An ISV at or near the bottom of the range will be appropriate if 2 fingers, whether index, middle or ring fingers, are amputated at the level of the proximal interphalangeal joints. • An ISV at or near the middle of the range will be appropriate if there is whole person impairment for the injury of 19%. • An ISV at or near the top of the range will be appropriate if— <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) the index, middle and ring fingers are amputated at the level of the metacarpophalangeal joint (MCP joint) or there is whole person impairment for the injury of at least 27%; and (b) the injury is to the dominant hand. 	15	30
107	Amputation of individual fingers	<p>Examples of factors affecting ISV scale</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Whether the amputation was of the index or middle finger • The level of the amputation • Any damage to other fingers short of amputation 		
	107.1	An ISV under this item will be applicable if there is complete loss of the index or middle finger of the dominant hand, and serious impairment of the remaining fingers causing whole person impairment of at least 15%.	16	20
	107.2	<p>Additional comment about appropriate level of ISV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An ISV under this item will be applicable if — <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) there has been an amputation at the level of the distal interphalangeal joint of the little or ring finger; or (b) there is whole person impairment for the injury of 3%. • An ISV of not more than 11 will be appropriate if— 	5	15

South Australia **Ranges of Injury Scale Values (ISV)**

Item	Injury	Other provisions	ISV (lower)	ISV (upper)
		(a) there has been an amputation of the index or middle finger at the proximal interphalangeal joint (PIP joint); or (b) there is whole person impairment for the injury of 8%.		
108	Amputation of thumb and all fingers	Comment As the injury will cause effective loss of the hand, see item 104.		
109	Any other injury to 1 or more of the fingers or the thumb	Comment about appropriate level of ISV for items under 109 An ISV of not more than 5 will be appropriate if substantial function of the hand remains. Examples of factors affecting ISV <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Whether the injury is to the thumb, or index or middle finger • Any damage to other fingers • Whether the injury is to the dominant hand 		
	109.1	Extreme injury to 1 or more of the fingers or the thumb Example of the injury Total loss of function of 1 or more of the fingers, with the joints ankylosed in non-functional positions Comment about appropriate level of ISV <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An ISV at or near the bottom of the range will be appropriate if there is whole person impairment for the injury of 14%. • An ISV at or near the top of the range will be appropriate if there is an injury to the thumb of the dominant hand causing total loss of function of the thumb. 	16	25
	109.2	Serious injury to 1 or more of the fingers or the thumb Examples of the injury <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A severe crush injury causing ankylosis of the fingers • A bursting wound, or an injury causing severe finger damage, causing residual scarring and dysfunction • An injury leaving a digit that interferes with the remaining function of the hand • Division of 1 or more of the long flexor tendons of the finger, with unsuccessful repair 	11	15

South Australia **Ranges of Injury Scale Values (ISV)**

Item	Injury	Other provisions	ISV (lower)	ISV (upper)
	109.3	<p>Moderate injury to 1 or more of the fingers or the thumb</p> <p>Comment There will be permanent discomfort, pain or sensitive scarring</p> <p>Examples of the injury</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Moderate injury to the thumb or index finger causing loss of movement or dexterity • A crush injury causing multiple fractures of 2 or more fingers • Division of 1 or more of the long flexor tendons of the finger, with moderately successful repair <p>Additional comment about appropriate level of ISV. An ISV under this item will be appropriate if there is whole person impairment for the injury of 8% or less and the injury is to the dominant hand.</p>	6	10
	109.4	<p>Minor injury to 1 or more of the fingers or the thumb</p> <p>Example of the injury An uncomplicated fracture or soft tissue injury that has healed with minimal residual symptoms</p> <p>Additional comment about appropriate level of ISV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An ISV at or near the bottom of the range will be appropriate if there is a straight forward fracture of 1 or more of the fingers, with complete resolution within a short time. • An ISV at or near the top of the range will be appropriate if there has been— <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) a fracture causing minor angular or rotational malunion of the thumb, or index or middle finger, of the dominant hand; or (b) some adherence of a tendon following surgical repair, limiting full function of the digit. 	0	5

South Australia **Ranges of Injury Scale Values (ISV)**

Item	Injury	Other provisions	ISV (lower)	ISV (upper)
110	Extreme hand injury	<p>Comment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The injury will involve a severe traumatic injury to the hand that may include amputation of part of the hand, causing gross impairment of the hand. A hand injury causing whole person impairment for the injury of 35% will generally fall within this item. <p>Examples of the injury</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> An injury reducing a hand's capacity to 50% or less An injury involving the amputation of several fingers that are rejoined to the hand leaving it clawed, clumsy and unsightly An amputation of some fingers and part of the palm causing grossly reduced grip and dexterity and gross disfigurement <p>Additional comment about appropriate level of ISV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> An ISV at or near the bottom of the range will be appropriate if the injured hand has some residual usefulness for performing activities of daily living. An ISV at or near the top of the range will be appropriate if the injured hand— <ol style="list-style-type: none"> has little or no residual usefulness for performing activities of daily living; and is the dominant hand. 	31	45
111	Serious hand injury	<p>Examples of the injury</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A severe crush injury causing significantly impaired function despite surgery Serious permanent tendon damage <p>Additional comment about appropriate level of ISV</p> <p>An ISV at or near the top of the range will be appropriate if there is whole person impairment for the injury of 20%.</p>	16	30
112	Moderate hand injury	<p>Examples of the injury</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A crush injury, penetrating wound or deep laceration, requiring surgery Moderately serious tendon damage A hand injury causing whole person impairment for the injury of between 5% and 12% 	6	15
113	Minor hand injury	<p>Examples of the injury</p> <p>A soft tissue injury, or an injury that does not require surgery, with nearly full recovery of hand function</p>	0	5

Item	Injury	Other provisions	ISV (lower)	ISV (upper)
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Upper limb injuries other than shoulder, amputation, elbow, wrist or hand injuries.

	<i>General Comment</i>	Comment about appropriate level of ISV for items 88 to 113 An ISV at or near the top of the range will generally only be appropriate if the injury is to the dominant upper limb.		
114	Extreme upper limb injury, other than an injury mentioned in items 88-113	<p>Comment The injury will involve an extremely serious upper limb injury, falling short of amputation, leaving the injured person little better off than if the whole arm had been lost.</p> <p>Examples of the injury</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A serious brachial plexus injury affecting peripheral nerve function • A non-union of a fracture, with peripheral nerve damage to the extent that an arm is nearly useless <p>Additional comment about appropriate level of ISV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An ISV at or near the bottom of the range will be appropriate if there is whole person impairment for the injury of 31%. • An ISV at or near the top of the range will be appropriate if— <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) there is a complete brachial plexus lesion shown by a flail arm and paralysis of all muscles of the hand; and (b) the injury is to the dominant limb. • An ISV at or near the top of the range will also be appropriate if there is a serious crush injury that causes whole person impairment for the injury of 55%. 	36	65
115	Serious upper limb injury, other than an injury mentioned in items 88-113	<p>Examples of the injury</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A serious fracture of the humerus, radius or ulna, or any combination of the humerus, radius and ulna, if there is significant permanent residual impairment of function • A brachial plexus injury requiring nerve grafts with partial recovery of shoulder and elbow function and normal hand function <p>Additional comment about appropriate level of ISV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An ISV at or near the bottom of the range will be appropriate if there is whole person impairment for the injury of 16%. • An ISV at or near the top of the range will be appropriate if there is an injury to the dominant limb causing whole person impairment of 30%. 	21	35

South Australia **Ranges of Injury Scale Values (ISV)**

Item	Injury	Other provisions	ISV (lower)	ISV (upper)
116	Moderate upper limb injury, other than an injury mentioned in items 88-113	<p>Examples of the injury</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A fracture that causes impairment of associated soft tissues, including nerves and blood vessels • A fracture with delayed union or infection • Multiple fractures of the humerus, radius or ulna, or multiple fractures of any combination of the humerus, radius and ulna 		
	116.1	<p>Comment about appropriate level of ISV An ISV under this item will be applicable if there is a crush injury causing significant skin or muscle loss with permanent residual impairment, or there is whole person impairment for the injury of 15%</p>	16	20
	116.2	<p>Comment about appropriate level of ISV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An ISV at or near the bottom of the range will be appropriate if there is whole person impairment for the injury of 6% • An ISV in the lower half of the range will be appropriate if there is a complicated fracture of the humerus, radius or ulna, or any combination of the humerus, radius and ulna— <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (a) requiring open reduction and internal fixation; and (b) from which the injured person has recovered or is expected to recover. 	6	15
117	Minor upper limb injury, other than an injury mentioned in items 88 -113	<p>Example of the injury An uncomplicated fracture of the humerus, radius or ulna, or any combination of the humerus, radius and ulna, from which the injured person has fully recovered within a short time</p> <p>Additional comment about appropriate level of ISV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An ISV at or near the bottom of the range will be appropriate if there are soft tissue injuries, lacerations, abrasions and contusions, from which the injured person will fully or almost fully recover. • An ISV at or near the top of the range will be appropriate if there is a brachial plexus injury from which the injured person has substantially recovered within a few weeks, leaving some minor functional impairment. 	0	5

Item	Injury	Other provisions	ISV (lower)	ISV (upper)
Pelvis or hip injuries				
	<i>General Comment</i>	<p>General comment for items 118 to 121</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The most serious injuries to the pelvis or hips can be as devastating as a leg amputation and will have similar ISVs. However, the appropriate ISV for other injuries to the pelvis or hips will generally be no higher than about 20. <p>Examples of factors affecting ISV assessment for items 118 to 121</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Exceptionally severe specific sequelae will increase the level of ISV The availability of remedies, for example, a total hip replacement is an important factor in assessing an ISV Age 		
118	Extreme pelvis or hip injury	<p>Examples of the injury</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> An extensive pelvis fracture Degloving Permanent nerve palsies <p>Comment about appropriate level of ISV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> An ISV at or near the bottom of the range will be appropriate if there is whole person impairment for the injury of 40%. An ISV at or near the top of the range will be appropriate if the injured person is not able to mobilise without a wheelchair and is relatively young. 	46	65
119	Serious pelvis or hip injury	<p>Comment</p> <p>There will be substantial residual disability, for example, severe lack of bladder and bowel control, sexual dysfunction, or deformity making the use of 2 canes or crutches routine.</p> <p>Examples of the injury</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A fracture dislocation of the pelvis involving both ischial and pubic rami Traumatic myositis ossificans with formation of ectopic bone around the hip A fracture of the acetabulum leading to degenerative changes and leg instability requiring an osteotomy, with the likelihood of future hip replacement surgery <p>Comment about appropriate level of ISV</p> <p>An ISV at or near the bottom of the range will be appropriate for an injury causing whole person impairment for the injury of 20%.</p>	26	45

Item	Injury	Other provisions	ISV (lower)	ISV (upper)
120	Moderate pelvis or hip injury	<p>Examples of the injury</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A significant pelvis or hip injury, with no major permanent disability • A hip fracture requiring a hip replacement • A fracture of the sacrum extending into the sacro-iliac joint causing ongoing significant symptoms and whole person impairment of at least 10% 		
	120.1	An ISV in this range will be appropriate if there is a fracture requiring a hip replacement that is only partially successful, so that there is a clear risk of the need for revision surgery.	16	25
	120.2	<p>Comment about appropriate level of ISV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An ISV in this range will be appropriate if there is whole person impairment for the injury of 10%. 	11	15
121	Minor pelvis or hip injury	<p>Examples of the injury</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An uncomplicated fracture of 1 or more of the bones of the pelvis or hip that does not require surgery or cause permanent impairment • Undisplaced coccygeal fractures • Undisplaced or healed pubic rami fractures • An injury to the coccyx requiring surgery, that is successful. <p>Comment about appropriate level of ISV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An ISV at or near the bottom of the range will be appropriate if there is a soft tissue injury from which the injured person fully recovers. • An ISV at or near the middle of the range will be appropriate if there is whole person impairment for the injury of 5%. • An ISV at or near the top of the range will be appropriate if the person has ongoing coccydynia and difficulties with sitting. 	0	10

Item	Injury	Other provisions	ISV (lower)	ISV (upper)
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Amputation of lower limbs

	<i>General Comments</i>	Examples of factors affecting ISV assessment for items 122 and 123		
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The level of each amputation • Severity of any phantom pain • Pain in the stumps • Extent of any ongoing symptoms 		
122	Loss of both lower limbs above or through the knee	<p>Comment about appropriate level of ISV An ISV at or near the top of the range will be appropriate if each amputation is near the hips so neither stump can be used with a prosthesis.</p>	55	70
123	Below the knee amputation of both lower limbs	<p>Comment about appropriate level of ISV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An ISV at or near the bottom of the range will be appropriate if there is whole person impairment for the injury of 48%. • An ISV at or near the top of the range will be appropriate if— <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (a) both legs are amputated just below the knees leaving little or no stumps for use with prostheses; (b) there is poor quality skin cover; and (c) there is a chronic regional pain syndrome. Examples of factors affecting ISV assessment for items 122 and 123 • The level of the amputation • Severity of any phantom pain • Whether there have been problems with a prosthesis, for example, pain and further damage to the stump 	50	65

Item	Injury	Other provisions	ISV (lower)	ISV (upper)
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Amputation of 1 lower limb

	General comment	Examples of factors affecting ISV assessment for items 124 and 125 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The level of the amputation Severity of any phantom pain Whether there have been problems with a prosthesis, for example, pain and further damage to the stump 		
124	Above or through the knee amputation of 1 lower limb	Comment about appropriate level of ISV <ul style="list-style-type: none"> An ISV at or near the bottom of the range will be appropriate if the amputation is through or just above the knee. An ISV at or near the top of the range will be appropriate if the amputation is near the hip and a prosthesis cannot be used. 	35	50
125	132 Below the knee amputation of 1 lower limb	Comment about appropriate level of ISV <ul style="list-style-type: none"> An ISV at or near the bottom of the range will be appropriate in a straightforward case of a below-knee amputation with no complications. An ISV at or near the top of the range will be appropriate if there is an amputation close to the knee joint, leaving little or no stump for use with a prosthesis. 	31	45

Lower limb injuries other than items 118-125, and 130-146

126	Extreme lower limb injury, other than an injury mentioned in items 118-124 and 130-146	Comment These are the most severe injuries short of amputation, leaving the injured person little better off than if the whole leg had been lost. Examples of the injury <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Extensive degloving of the lower limb An injury causing gross shortening of the lower limb A fracture that has not united despite extensive bone grafting Serious neurovascular injury A lower limb injury causing whole person impairment of 40% 	31	55
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Item	Injury	Other provisions	ISV (lower)	ISV (upper)
127	Serious lower limb injury, other than an injury mentioned in items 118-124 and 130-146	<p>Comment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Removal of extensive muscle tissue and extensive scarring may have a significant enough impact to fall within this item. An injury to multiple joints or ligaments causing instability, prolonged treatment and a long period of non-weight-bearing may have a significant enough impact to fall within this item, but generally only if those results are combined. <p>Example of the injury Multiple complex fractures of the lower limb that are expected to take years to heal and cause serious deformity and serious limitation of mobility</p> <p>Comment about appropriate level of ISV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> An ISV at or near the bottom of the range will be appropriate if there is whole person impairment for the injury of 16%. An ISV at or near the top of the range will be appropriate if there is whole person impairment for the injury of 25%. 	21	30
128	Moderate lower limb injury, other than an injury mentioned in items 118-124 and 130-146	<p>Examples of the injury</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A fracture causing impairment of associated soft tissues, including nerves and blood vessels A fracture with delayed union or infection Multiple fractures of the femur, tibia or fibula, or multiple fractures of any combination of the femur, tibia and fibula <p>Examples of factors affecting ISV scale</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Period of non-weight-bearing Presence or risk of degenerative change Imperfect union of a fracture Muscle wasting Limited joint movement Unsightly scarring Permanently increased vulnerability to future damage 		

South Australia **Ranges of Injury Scale Values (ISV)**

Item	Injury	Other provisions	ISV (lower)	ISV (upper)
	128.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> An ISV under this item will be applicable if there is a deep vein thrombosis requiring treatment for life; or if there is whole person impairment for the injury of 15%. 	16	20
	128.2	<p>Comment about appropriate level of ISV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> An ISV under this item will be applicable if there is whole person impairment for the injury of 10%. 	11	15
129	Minor lower limb injury, other than an injury mentioned in items 118-124 and 130-146	<p>Example of the injury An uncomplicated fracture of the femur, tibia or fibula, from which the injured person has fully recovered</p> <p>Comment about appropriate level of ISV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> An ISV at or near the bottom of the range will be appropriate if there is a deep vein thrombosis requiring treatment for less than 6 months, from which the injured person will fully recover. An ISV at or near the bottom of the range will also be appropriate if— <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) there are soft tissue injuries, lacerations, cuts, bruising or contusions, from which the injured person will fully or almost fully recover; and (b) any residual disability will be minor. An ISV at or near the top of the range will be appropriate if there is a deep vein thrombosis requiring treatment for at least 1 year. An ISV at or near the top of the range will also be appropriate if the injured person is left with impaired mobility or a defective gait. An ISV at or near the top of the range will also be appropriate if there is whole person impairment for the injury of 9%. 	0	10

Item	Injury	Other provisions	ISV (lower)	ISV (upper)
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Knee injuries

	General Comment	General comment for items 130 to 133 The availability of remedies, for example, a total knee replacement is an important factor in assessing an ISV under this division.		
130	Extreme knee injury	<p>Example of the injury A severe knee injury if there is a disruption of the joint, gross ligamentous damage, loss of function after unsuccessful surgery, lengthy treatment and considerable pain</p> <p>Comment about appropriate level of ISV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An ISV at or near the bottom of the range will be appropriate if there is whole person impairment for the injury of 20%. • An ISV at or near the top of the range will be appropriate if a total knee replacement was needed and— <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) it is very likely that the knee replacement will need to be repeated; or (b) there are ongoing severe symptoms, poor function and whole person impairment for the injury of more than 30%. 	25	40
131	Serious knee injury	<p>The injury may involve—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) ongoing pain, discomfort, limitation of movement, instability or deformity; and (b) a risk, in the long-term, of degenerative changes caused by damage to the joint surfaces, muscular wasting or ligamentous or meniscal injury. <p>Example of the injury A leg fracture extending into the knee joint, causing pain that is constant, permanent and limits movement or impairs agility</p> <p>Comment about appropriate level of ISV</p> <p>An ISV at or near the middle of the range will be appropriate if there is a ligamentous injury, that required surgery and prolonged rehabilitation, causing whole person impairment of 15% and functional limitation.</p>	11	24

Item	Injury	Other provisions	ISV (lower)	ISV (upper)
132	Moderate knee injury	<p>Examples of the injury A dislocation or torn cartilage or meniscus causing ongoing minor instability, wasting and weakness</p> <p>Comment about appropriate level of ISV An ISV at or near the top of the range will be appropriate if there is whole person impairment for the injury of 8%</p>	6	10
133	Minor knee injury	<p>Examples of the injury</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A partial cartilage, meniscal or ligamentous tear • A laceration • A twisting or bruising injury 	0	5
Ankle Injuries				
	<i>General Comments</i>	<p>Comment about appropriate level of ISV for items 134 to 137 The appropriate ISV for the vast majority of ankle injuries is 1 or 2.</p>		
134	Extreme ankle injury	<p>Examples of the injury</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A transmalleolar fracture of the ankle with extensive soft tissue damage causing 1 or more of the following— <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) severe deformity with varus or valgus malalignment; (b) a risk that any future injury to the relevant leg may lead to a below-knee amputation of the leg; (c) marked reduction in walking ability with constant dependence on walking aids; (d) inability to place the relevant foot for even load-bearing distribution. • An ankylosed ankle in a severely misaligned position with severe ongoing pain and other debilitating complications • Whole person impairment for the injury of more than 20% <p>Examples of factors affecting ISV scale</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A failed arthrodesis • Regular disturbance of sleep • Need for an orthosis for load bearing and walking 	21	35

South Australia **Ranges of Injury Scale Values (ISV)**

Item	Injury	Other provisions	ISV (lower)	ISV (upper)
135	Serious ankle injury	<p>Example of the injury An injury requiring a long period of treatment, a long time in plaster or insertion of pins and plates, if—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) there is permanent significant ankle instability; or (b) the ability to walk is severely limited on a permanent basis <p>Examples of factors affecting ISV scale</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unsightly scarring • The significance of any malunion • A requirement for modified footwear • Whether, and to what degree, there is swelling following activity <p>Additional comment about appropriate level of ISV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An ISV under this item will be applicable if there is whole person impairment for the injury of 15% 	11	20
136	Moderate ankle injury	<p>Examples of the injury A fracture, ligamentous tear or similar injury causing moderate disability, for example—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • difficulty in walking on uneven ground • awkwardness on stairs • irritation from metal plates • residual scarring <p>Additional comment about appropriate level of ISV An ISV in this range will be appropriate if there is whole person impairment for the injury of 6%</p>	6	10
137	Minor ankle injury	<p>Examples of the injury A sprain, ligamentous or soft tissue injury or minor or undisplaced fracture</p> <p>Examples of factors affecting ISV scale</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Whether the injured person has fully recovered from the injury, and if not, whether there is any tendency for the ankle to give way • Whether there is scarring, aching or discomfort 	0	5

Item	Injury	Other provisions	ISV (lower)	ISV (upper)
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Foot Injuries - Amputations

138	Amputation of both feet	<p>Examples of factors affecting ISV scale</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Severity of any phantom pain • Pain in the stumps • Extent of any ongoing symptoms <p>Comment about appropriate level of ISV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An ISV at or near the bottom of the range will be appropriate if there are amputations of both feet at the forefoot (transmetatarsal level amputations). • An ISV of about 40 will be appropriate if there are amputations of both feet at the mid foot (tarsometatarsal level or Lisfranc amputations). • An ISV at or near the top of the range will be appropriate if each amputation is at the level of the ankle (Syme’s amputation) and the stumps cannot be used with prostheses. 	32	65
139	Amputation of 1 foot	<p>Examples of factors affecting ISV scale</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Severity of any phantom pain • Pain in the stump • Extent of any ongoing symptoms <p>Comment about appropriate level of ISV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An ISV at or near the bottom of the range will be appropriate if the amputation is at the forefoot (transmetatarsal level amputation). • An ISV of about 26 will be appropriate if the amputation is at the mid foot (tarsometatarsal level or Lisfranc amputation). • An ISV at or near the top of the range will be appropriate if the amputation is at the level of the ankle (Syme’s amputation) and the stump cannot be used with a prosthesis. 	20	35

Other foot injuries

140	Serious foot injury	<p>Examples of the injury</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A severe midfoot deformity causing whole person impairment of 8% • A lower level loss of the tibia-calcaneum angle 	9	12
141	Moderate foot injury	<p>Example of the injury</p> <p>A displaced metatarsal fracture causing permanent deformity, with ongoing symptoms of minor severity, for example, a limp that does not prevent the injured person engaging in most daily activities</p>	4	8

Item	Injury	Other provisions	ISV (lower)	ISV (upper)
142	Minor foot injury	<p>Examples of the injury A simple metatarsal fracture, ruptured ligament, puncture wound or similar injury</p> <p>Comment about appropriate level of ISV An ISV of 2 or less will be appropriate if there is a straightforward foot injury, for example, a fracture, laceration or contusions, from which the injured person will fully recover.</p>	0	3
Toe injuries				
143	Extreme toe injury	<p>Examples of factors affecting ISV assessment for items 143 to 146</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Whether the amputation was traumatic or surgical • Extent of the loss of the forefoot • Residual effects on mobility 		
	143.1	<p><i>Amputation of all toes</i></p> <p>Comment about appropriate level of ISV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An ISV at or near the middle of the range will be appropriate if the amputation is through the metatarsophalangeal joints (MTP joints) of all toes. • An ISV at or near the top of the range will be appropriate if there is complete amputation of all toes and amputation of a substantial part of the forefoot. 	8	20
	143.2	<p><i>Amputation of the great toe</i></p> <p>Example of factors affecting ISV scale for item 151.2 The level at which the amputation happens or any ongoing symptoms</p> <p>Comment about appropriate level of ISV An ISV at or near the top of the range will be appropriate if there is complete loss of the great toe and ball of the foot caused by an amputation through the first metatarsal bone.</p>	6	12
	143.3	<p><i>Amputation of individual lesser toes</i></p> <p>Example of factor affecting ISV scale for item 151.3 The level at which the amputation happens or any ongoing symptoms</p> <p>Comment about appropriate level of ISV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An ISV at or near the bottom of the range will be appropriate if there is an amputation of 1 lesser toe and— <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) there is no ongoing pain; and (b) there is little or no loss of function of the foot; and 	3	5

South Australia **Ranges of Injury Scale Values (ISV)**

Item	Injury	Other provisions	ISV (lower)	ISV (upper)
		<p>(c) the cosmetic effect of the amputation is minor.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> An ISV at or near the top of the range will be appropriate if there is complete amputation of all lesser toes and part of the forefoot. 		
144	Serious toe injury	<p>Comment The injury will cause serious and permanent disability.</p> <p>Examples of the injury</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A severe crush injury causing ankylosis of the toes A bursting wound, or an injury causing severe toe damage, with significant symptoms 	8	12
145	Moderate toe injury	<p>Comment There will be permanent discomfort, pain or sensitive scarring.</p> <p>Examples of the injury</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A moderate injury to the great toe A crush injury causing multiple fractures of 2 or more toes <p>Comment about appropriate level of ISV An ISV at or near the top of the range will be appropriate if there has been more than 1 unsuccessful operation, or there are persisting stabbing pains, impaired gait or similar effects.</p>	4	7
146	Minor toe injury	<p>Examples of the injury A relatively straightforward fracture or soft tissue injury</p> <p>Comment about appropriate level of ISV An ISV of 1 will be appropriate if there is a straightforward fracture of 1 or more toes with complete resolution within a short time.</p>	0	3
Limb Disorders				
	<i>General Comment</i>	<p>General comment The ISV for a limb disorder must be assessed having regard to the item of this schedule that—</p> <p>(a) relates to the part of the body affected by the disorder; and</p> <p>(b) is for an injury that has a similar level of adverse impact to the disorder.</p> <p>Examples of a limb disorder</p>		

Item	Injury	Other provisions	ISV (lower)	ISV (upper)
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tenosynovitis (inflammation of synovial sheaths of tendons usually resolving with rest over a short period and sometimes leading to ongoing symptoms of loss of grip and dexterity) • Peripheral nerve injury (the constriction of the motor or sensory nerves or thickening of surrounding tissue, for example, carpal tunnel syndrome or sciatica) • Epicondylitis (inflammation around the elbow joint, for example, medially (golfer’s elbow) or laterally (tennis elbow)) • Vascular disorders, for example, deep vein thrombosis <p>Examples of factors affecting ISV assessment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Whether the disorder is bilateral or one sided • The level of pain, swelling, tenderness or crepitus or other symptoms • The capacity to avoid a recurrence of symptoms • The ability to engage in daily activities • The availability and likely benefit of surgery • Whether the disorder is to a dominant or non-dominant limb 		
Scarring to parts of the body other than the face				
	<i>General Comments</i>	<p>General comment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This part applies to external appearance and physical condition of the skin only, and includes scarring to the scalp, trunk and limbs. • Facial scarring must be assessed under part 3, division 3. • This part does not apply to adhesions, or scarring, of internal organs. • This part will usually apply to an injury involving skeletal damage only if the skeletal damage is minor. • Many of the physical injuries mentioned in this schedule involve some scarring from the initial injury and subsequent surgery, including skin grafting, to repair the injury and this has been taken into account in fixing the range of ISVs for the injuries. <p><i>Example—</i> <i>The ISV range for an injury causing a closed fracture of a limb takes into</i></p>		

South Australia **Ranges of Injury Scale Values (ISV)**

Item	Injury	Other provisions	ISV (lower)	ISV (upper)
		<p><i>account the potential need for open reduction and internal fixation of the fracture and the resulting surgical wound and scar.</i></p> <p>Examples of factors affecting ISV assessment for items 147 to 147.4</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Location of a scar • Age • Adverse psychological reaction • Likelihood of a scar fading or becoming less noticeable over time 		
147	147.1 Scarring	<p><i>Extreme scarring to a part of the body other than the face</i></p> <p>Comment about appropriate level of ISV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An ISV at or near the bottom of the range will be appropriate if there is— <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) extensive scarring to 1 or more of the limbs and significant cosmetic disfigurement; and (b) either— <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) the need to keep the limb or limbs covered or wear special clothing; or (ii) ongoing limitation in the ability to participate in activities because of cosmetic disfigurement or functional impairment. • An ISV at or near the top of the range will be appropriate if there is gross permanent scarring over an extensive area or areas of the body, with ongoing pain and other symptoms. 	14	25
	147.2	<p><i>Serious scarring to a part of the body other than the face</i></p> <p>Comment</p> <p>There is serious scarring—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) requiring extensive medical treatment or surgery; and (b) causing significant ongoing limitation in the ability to participate in activities because of cosmetic disfigurement or functional impairment. <p>Examples of the injury</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Significant scarring over the upper and lower arm requiring skin grafting if— <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) there are post-operative complications requiring additional medical treatment for up to 18 months; and (b) there is maximum medical improvement within 2 years after the scarring is caused. • Hypertrophic (keloid) scarring caused by a burn to the front of the neck, with an intermittent sensation of burning, itching or irritation. 	9	13

Item	Injury	Other provisions	ISV (lower)	ISV (upper)
	147.3	<p><i>Moderate scarring to a part of the body other than the face</i></p> <p>Examples of the injury</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Several noticeable scars that are hypertrophic (keloid) A significant linear scar in an area of cosmetic importance, for example, the front of the neck 	4	8
	147.4	<p><i>Minor scarring to a part of the body other than the face</i></p> <p>Examples of the injury</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Scarring caused by a superficial burn that heals within a few weeks and causes some minor change of pigmentation in a noticeable area. A single noticeable scar, or several superficial scars, to 1 or both of the legs, arms or hands, with some minor cosmetic damage 	0	3
Injuries affecting the hair				
148	Extreme injury affecting head hair	<p>Example of the injury</p> <p>Total permanent loss of head hair</p>	10	15
149	Serious injury affecting head hair	<p>Example of the injury</p> <p>Damage to head hair, caused by, for example, defective waving or tinting, if—</p> <p>(a) the physical effect of the damage is—</p> <p>(i) dermatitis; or</p> <p>(ii) tingling or burning of the scalp, causing dry, brittle hair that breaks off or falls out, or both; and</p> <p>(b) the physical effect leads to depression, loss of confidence and inhibited social life</p> <p>Comment about appropriate level of ISV</p> <p>An ISV under this item will be appropriate if—</p> <p>(a) thinning continues and prospects of regrowth are poor; or</p> <p>(b) there is a partial loss of areas of hair and regrowth is slow.</p>	4	10
150	Moderate injury affecting head hair or loss of body hair	<p>Examples of the injury</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hair that has been pulled out leaving bald patches The same example applies as for item 149 but with fewer or only moderate symptoms <p>Example of factor affecting ISV scale</p> <p>Length of time before regrowth</p>	0	3

Item	Injury	Other provisions	ISV (lower)	ISV (upper)
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Burn injuries

	<p>Mapped to max body part</p>	<p>General comment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The ISV for a burn injury must be assessed having regard to the item of this schedule that— <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) relates to the part of the body affected by the burn injury; and (b) is for an injury that has a similar level of adverse impact to the burn injury. • Burns to the face must be assessed under the section on scarring to the face • In burns cases, the ISV for an injury to a part of the body causing functional impairment will generally be at or near the top of the range for an injury to that part of the body. • In serious burns cases, the effects of scarring are more comprehensive and less able to be remedied than the effects of scarring from other causes. 		
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