

Classification Information Sheet

PARA-TABLE TENNIS

This information is intended to be a generic guide to classification for Para-Table Tennis. The classification of athletes in this sport is performed by authorised classifiers according to the classification rules of the sport, which are determined by the International Federation ([ITTF](#)).

Which Paralympic impairment groups compete in Para-Table Tennis?

Impairment		Examples of health conditions
Intellectual Impairment		
Physical Impairment		
	Limb loss or deficiency	Amputation from trauma, cancer, Limb deficiency from birth
	Loss of muscle strength	Spinal cord injury, Spina Bifida, Transverse Myelitis, Sacral Agenesis, Spinal Tumours, Erbs Palsy, Muscular dystrophy
	Hypertonia Ataxia Athetosis	Cerebral palsy, acquired brain injury, stroke, brain tumor, Multiple sclerosis, cerebellar ataxia, Hereditary Spastic Paraparesis or other conditions where hypertonia (spasticity, rigidity or dystonia), ataxia or athetosis are present.
	Short Stature	Achondroplasia and similar conditions
	Joint movement restrictions	Arthrogryposis, Talipes Equinovarus, joint fusions
	Leg length difference	Significant difference in leg length

What is the Minimal Disability Criteria?

Specific criteria applied to each sport to determine if a person's disability results in sufficient limitation in their sport. This is called the minimal disability criteria. For more information page numbers of the [ITTF Classification rules](#) are indicated in brackets.

Impairment		Minimal Disability – GUIDE ONLY
Intellectual Impairment		IQ of 75 or lower on standard tests, prior to 18 years. Evidence of significant limitations in adaptive behaviour as expressed in conceptual, social, and practical adaptive skills.
Physical Impairment	Limb loss or deficiency	Leg: Amputation of forefoot - minimal 1/3 of foot amputated (Page 30) Arm: Finger amputation (more than 4 fingers) (Page 30)
	Loss of muscle strength	Leg-Loss of strength in a hip, knee or ankle that impacts on table tennis (Page 30) Arm- Loss of strength in a shoulder, elbow or wrist that impacts on table tennis (Page 30)
	Hypertonia Ataxia Athetosis	Hypertonia (Spasticity, Rigidity or Dystonia) in at least one joint. Ataxia/Athetosis-unsteadiness, inco-ordination or involuntary movements in at least one limb.
	Short Stature	Adult standing height less than or equal to 140cm (males)/137cm (females) (Page 31)
	Joint movement	Leg-Joint movement restriction in one hip, knee

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	restrictions	or ankle that impacts on table tennis (Page 30) Arm- Joint movement restriction in one shoulder, elbow or wrist that impacts on running, jumping or throwing (Page 30)
	Leg length difference	The difference between legs should be at least 7cm. (Page 31)

How do I get classified?

1. Apply to be classified online via the [Get Classified form](#).
- OR
2. Contact [Table Tennis Australia](#)

What are the Paralympic classes for this sport?

The list below is intended as a guide only. Only authorised classifiers are able to provide a formal classification in a particular sport.

Class	Examples (Guide Only)
Athletes with a physical impairment (Sitting Classes)	
1	<p>Players who have impairments that affects all four limbs such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • spinal cord injury at or C5 or above, • joint movement limitations or limb loss in all four limb • neurological conditions in all four limbs. <p>Arm movement for hitting the ball is achieved by a swinging movement initiated from the shoulder. Athletes hold thigh with the hand or the wheelchair during trunk movements.</p>
2	<p>Players who have more arm movement than Class 1 players, such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • spinal cord damage (C5-7); • joint movement restrictions or limb loss • neurological conditions in all four limbs.
3	<p>Players with reasonable to good arm movement, who have significant limitations in the trunk and legs such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • spinal cord damage (C8-T9); • joint movement restrictions or neurological conditions in the trunk and legs.
4	<p>Players with no impairment in the arms and good trunk balance in an upright position such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • spinal cord damage T8-L2; • joint movement restrictions or neurological conditions in the legs and lower trunk. <p>When reaching out to the sides to hit the ball these athletes use their free arm to prop, hold or push wheelchair or thigh.</p>
5	<p>Players with full trunk and arm movement. The athlete's impairment in the legs must limit the person from playing standing.</p>
Athletes with a physical impairment (Standing Classes)	
6	<p>Players who have:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • limitations to movement of at least one arm and leg (such as limb loss/deficiency, joint stiffness or weakness) • cerebral palsy/brain injury or similar that affects one side of their body or all four limbs • Double above knee amputees or equivalent • Players who use their mouth to hold the racquet

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7	<p>Players who have:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weakness or stiffness in both legs with inability to hop • Limb deficiency above the knee in one leg • Limb deficiency above the elbow of non playing arm • Limb loss around the elbow in their playing arm
8	<p>Players who have:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limb loss, weakness or stiffness in one leg arm that make it largely non functional • Weakness or stiffness in both legs with some difficulty moving side to side at speed • Limb loss above the wrist in playing arm • Cerebral palsy, brain injury or equivalent in two limbs, where playing arm is unaffected.
9	<p>Players who have:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stiffness or weakness in 1 to 2 joints in one or both legs. • Limb loss below the knee in one leg • Limb loss, weakness or stiffness in the wrist or hand of playing arm • Limb loss, weakness or stiffness in non playing arm that make it largely non functional
10	<p>Players who have:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • stiffness or weakness in one joint of the body • amputation of the foot or fingers <p>where impairment impacts on racquet grip, reach or placement of shot; or player balance and rotation at speed.</p>
Athletes with an intellectual impairment (Standing Classes)	
11	<p>Players must have an IQ of 75 or lower on standard tests, prior to 18 years. Evidence of significant limitations in adaptive behavior as expressed in conceptual, social, and practical adaptive skills.</p>

Further Information

National	Table Tennis Australia P: +61 7 3369 4999	Australian Paralympic Committee E: classification@paralympic.org.au P: +61 2 9704 0500
International	ITTF	