

## Vision Impairment

This information is intended to be a generic guide to classification for athletes who are blind or have a vision impairment. The classification of athletes in sport is performed by authorised classifiers according to the classification rules set by the International Paralympic Committee and International Blind Sporting Federation (IBSA).

### What is the classification process?

Trained classifiers assess an athlete to determine the following:

1. Does the athlete have an eligible impairment type?  
An athlete must have a permanent eligible impairment type and provide medical documentation detailing their diagnosis and health condition.
2. Does the athlete meet the minimum impairment criteria for the sport?  
Specific criteria applied to each sport to determine if a person's impairment results in sufficient limitation in their sport. This is called the minimum impairment criteria.
3. What is the appropriate class to allocate the athlete for competition?  
Classes are detailed in the classification rules for the sport and a classifier determines the class an athlete will compete in.

### What is the eligible impairment criteria?

Athletes are required to have a permanent, eligible impairment and will be required to provide medical diagnostic information about their diagnosis and impairment.

Eligible Impairment Type	Examples of health conditions
Vision Impairment	Reduced or no vision in both eyes caused by damage to the eye structure, optical nerves/optic pathways, or visual cortex of the brain. Includes Albinism, Retinitis Pigmentosa, macular or rod cone dystrophy.

### What is the Minimum Impairment Criteria?

Specific criteria applied to each sport to determine if a person's impairment results in sufficient limitation in their sport. This is called the minimum impairment criteria.

Impairment	Minimum Impairment- GUIDE ONLY
Vision Impairment	Visual acuity in both eyes with best corrected vision of less than or equal to 6/60 (log MAR 1.0); or visual field restriction of less than 40 degrees diameter in both eyes with best corrected vision.

## Vision Impairment

### What are the Paralympic classes for Vision Impairments?

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

Class	Examples (Guide Only)
B1	From no light perception in either eye to light perception, but inability to recognise the shape of a hand at any distance or in any direction. Visual acuity is poorer than LogMAR 2.60 with best corrected vision.
B2	Ability to recognise objects up to a distance of 2 metres. Visual acuity ranges from LogMAR 1.5 to 2.60 (below 2/60) with best corrected vision and/or visual field of less than ten (10) degrees diameter.
B3	Can recognise contours between 2 and 6 metres away. Visual acuity ranges from LogMAR 1.40 – 1.0 (2/60 – 6/60) with best corrected vision and/or visual field of more than ten (10) degrees and less than forty (40) degrees diameter.

### Sport Specific Classes

Sport	B Class	Sport Specific Class
Alpine and Nordic Skiing	B1	B1
	B2	B2
	B3	B3
Athletics	B1	T/F 11
	B2	T/F 12
	B3	T/F 13
Cycling	B1 - B3	B (Tandem)
Equestrian	B1	Grade V
	B2	Grade IV
Football 5-a-side	B1	All players are required to wear a blindfold. The goal keeper is a sighted player.
Goalball	B1 - B3	All players are required to wear a blindfold.
Judo	B1 - B3	B1- B3 classes which are combined.
Rowing	B1 - B3	PR3. All vision impaired rowers are required to wear a blindfold.
Swimming	B1	S 11. All swimmers are required to have blackened goggles and a tapper.
	B2	S 12. Swimmers may elect to use a tapper.
	B3	S 13
Triathlon	B1 - B3	PT5

### How do I get classified?

Classification in Australia is organised through the [Australian Paralympic Committee](#).

### Where do I find out further Information?

National	<a href="#">Australian Paralympic Committee</a> E: <a href="mailto:classification@paralympic.org.au">classification@paralympic.org.au</a> P: +61 8 8415 6803
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