



Disability Athletics Classification Guide

<u>LYG Group</u>	<u>LYG Group description</u>	<u>Additional comments</u>	<u>Progressing to potential UKA / EA Classification</u>
Physical: Group A	The most severely disabled athletes belong to this classification. These athletes are dependent on a power wheelchair or assistance for mobility. They have severe limitation in both the arms and the legs and have very poor trunk control. Group A athletes have greatly reduced function in most or all of their limbs necessitating the use of a power wheelchair . Competitors are only allowed to compete in certain events and are physically unable to throw a shot or javelin.	Power Chair users ONLY	31
Physical: Group B	These athletes have poor strength or control of limbs but are able to propel a manual wheelchair . Some Group B athletes can walk but can never run functionally. The Group B athletes can throw a ball but demonstrates poor grasp and release. Group B athletes have moderately to greatly reduced function in one or both lower limbs, and moderately to greatly reduced function in both upper limbs, so that they can self-propel their manual chair with difficulty .	Manual Chair users, may use a racing chair which is NOT indication of level of disability, these athletes are training or competing regularly and have access to a racing chair	32 – 34 or 51 - 53
Physical: Group C	Group C athletes can propel themselves in a wheelchair and may be able to walk with assistance or assistive devices. They may have a good grasp but have poor finger dexterity when releasing implements. Group C have moderately to greatly reduced function in one or both lower limbs but have minimal or no reduction in function in both upper limbs so that they can self-propel their manual chair with ease .	Manual Chair users, may use a racing chair which is NOT indication of level of disability, these athletes are training or competing regularly and have access to a racing chair	32 – 34 or 51-54



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<p>Physical: Group D Ambulant</p>	<p>These athletes <u>may use</u> assistive devices for walking/ running. These athletes may require the use of assistive devices when walking but not necessarily when standing or throwing. They may be able to run but in some cases they may lose their balance and have difficulty turning, pivoting and stopping. Group D athletes have both lower limbs moderately to greatly reduce in function or they have one upper and one lower limb moderately to greatly reduce in function. They are able to jog/run but with difficulty.</p>	<p>LYG also includes Dwarfism Class 40</p>	<p>35 – 38 or 42 - 46</p>
<p>Physical: Group E Ambulant</p>	<p>Group E athletes <u>do not use</u> assistive devices to walk and they may have control problems in the arms. All four limbs will show functional involvement in sports movements. Their balance during movement will be good. These athletes are minimally affected by their impairment. The athlete may appear to have near normal function when running but the impairment must show on the field of play or in training. Group E athletes may have one or more upper limbs moderately to greatly reduced in function and / or they have one or more lower limbs slightly reduced in function. They are able to run with only minimal difficulty.</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>35 – 38 or 42 – 46</p>
<p>Visual (VI)</p>	<p>These athletes have a visual impairment, and are competing in an OPEN category, athletes may have a moderate visual impairment and run independent of assistance, or a substantial visual impairment, and have the support of a guide runner</p> <p>The term ‘visual impairment’ refers to people with irretrievable sight loss and this simple definition covers a wide spectrum of different impairments. It does not include those whose sight problems can be fully corrected by spectacles or contact lenses, though it does include those whose sight might be improved by medical intervention.</p> <p>Those who are short sighted or long sighted, but can see normally when wearing corrective spectacles are not considered to be visually impaired.</p>	<p>LYG allows all to compete with Guide Runner if nominated at entry Guide Runners need to be identifiable (i.e. not same colour top as runner) a coloured bib would be ideal There must be a tether between the athlete and the guide runner in the adjacent lane. The guide can give verbal instruction and at all times there should not be a gap of more than 0.5m between the athlete and the guide.</p>	<p>11 – 13 also British Blind Sport B1, B2 or B3 classified</p>

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		<p>The guide at no time must pull or push the athlete to gain an advantage</p> <p>The athlete must pass the finish line ahead of the guide runner; this is a disqualification if the guide passes first.</p> <p>Each athlete and Guide runner will be allocated 2 adjacent lanes, and this <u>must be advised at the point of entry</u> for admin and lane planning purposes.</p>	
Hearing (HI)	These athletes have a hearing impairment or are Deaf. This is an OPEN category, so athletes will have a range of hearing levels within the same category.	Athletes need to be aware that there will be an additional visual prompt of the start command, in the form of a 'dropped flag' for athletes that are unable to hear the starting gun.	
Moderate Learning Disability (MLD)	These athletes compete in categories based on their educational needs as listed on their 'statement' or type of the school they attend. e.g. a school Please note – specific learning difficulties (e.g. Dyslexia) do not qualify.	<p>National competition is grouped together for Learning Disability.</p> <p>LYG split into 2 groups MLD / SLD</p>	20
Severe Learning Disability (SLD)	These athletes compete in categories based on their educational needs as listed on their 'statement' or type of the school they attend	<p>National competition is grouped together for Learning Disability.</p> <p>LYG split into 2 groups MLD / SLD</p>	20

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