
Policy

The WSIB has adopted the Ontario Rating Schedule (O.R.S.) as a clinical guide to evaluation, for consistency of medical assessment under the provisions of Sections 45(1), 45(3) and 13 of the *Workers' Compensation Act*. The Ontario Rating Schedule is used only as a guide for minimum rating levels for specified disabilities. It shows, in percentage, the approximate impairment of earnings capacity in an average unskilled worker. In every case, emphasis is placed on the individual factors being appraised and appropriate allowances are made.

Guidelines

Hand ratings

Four charts are provided for the rating of hand injuries. Each chart includes a diagram of a hand to identify the percentage of disability with the injured part.

Chart 1 shows values for individual fingers and thumb when the disability involves more than one phalanx and the disability pertains to a single finger.

Charts 2, 3, and 4 are used if the disability pertains to more than one finger.

Thumb or Single Finger - Chart 1

Single Distal Phalanx

When the only disability involves a single distal phalanx of a finger or thumb, half the value in the following chart and illustration is used.

If less than a quarter of the second phalanx is lost, the rating is carried out as if the amputation was a distal phalanx only. The exception to this guideline is the thumb: In this case, judgment must be used to arrive at a reasonable figure having regard to the whole value of the digit, i.e., in the 5% to 10% range.

Metacarpals

The diagram which accompanies Chart 1 also provides disability rating values for metacarpals. The values shown do not include the thumb. The medical consultant uses the values shown as a minimum guide only, and assesses the function of the whole hand when establishing a disability rating.

More than one finger (Same hand) - Charts 2, 3, and 4

When calculating these, remember to apply the multiple only to those phalanges which are amputated or seriously impaired in common.

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Percentage rating calculation

- 2 Finger Disability = Sum of single digit value x 1.5
- 3 Finger Disability = Sum of single digit value x 2
- 4 Finger Disability = Sum of single digit value x 2.5

NOTE

When the thumb is involved on the same hand, the formula is:

finger(s) assessment + thumb assessment.

There is no multiple applied to a thumb rating, and a thumb disability does not increase the multiple factor applied in the finger(s) assessment.

Following from the application of these formulae, the percentage ratings for multiple finger injuries are provided and illustrated in charts 2 to 4.

Chart 1

Hand

Amputation	Percentage
Thumb, including metacarpal	20.
Thumb, both phalanges	15.
Thumb, one phalanx	10.
Finger, index	5.
Finger, index at P.I.P.	4.
Finger, index at distal	2.
Finger, middle	4.
Finger, middle at P.I.P.	3.2
Finger, middle at distal	1.6
Finger, ring	3.
Finger, ring at P.I.P.	2.4
Finger, ring at distal	1.2
Finger, little	2.
Finger, little at P.I.P.	1.6
Finger, little at distal	.8
NOTE	
When the only disability involves a single distal phalanx the value is half that shown.	

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This diagram accompanies Chart 1

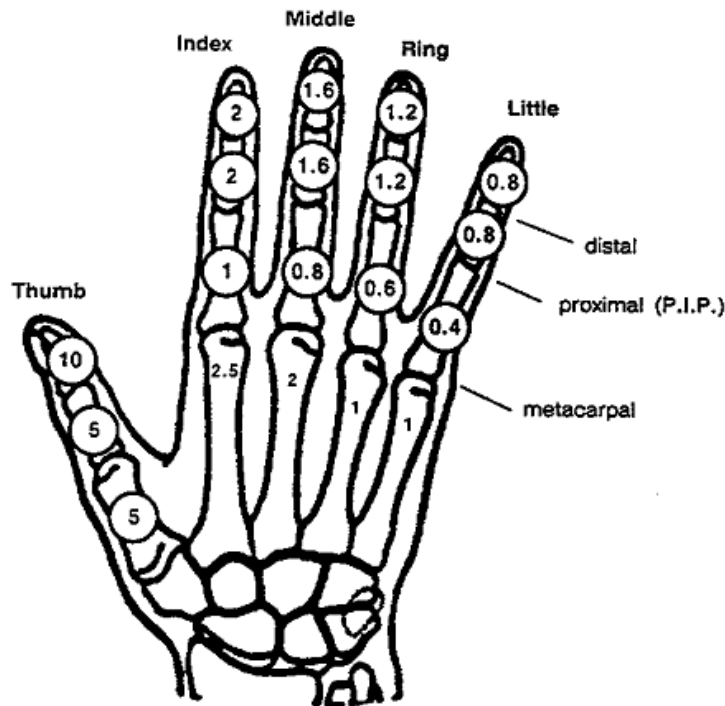


Chart 2 (single value x 1 1/2)

Hand – Two Finger Disability

Amputation	Percentage
Index & middle at distal	5.4
Index & ring at distal	4.8
Index and little at distal	4.2
Middle & ring at distal	4.2
Middle & little at distal	3.6
Ring & little at distal	3.
Index & middle at P.I.P.	10.8
Index & ring at P.I.P.	9.6
Index & little at P.I.P.	8.4
Middle & ring at P.I.P.	8.4
Middle & little at P.I.P.	7.2
Ring & little at P.I.P.	6.
Index & middle at metacarpal	13.5

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Index & ring at metacarpal	12.
Index & little at metacarpal	10.5
Middle & ring at metacarpal	10.5
Middle & little at metacarpal	9.
Ring & little at metacarpal	7.5

This diagram accompanies Chart 2

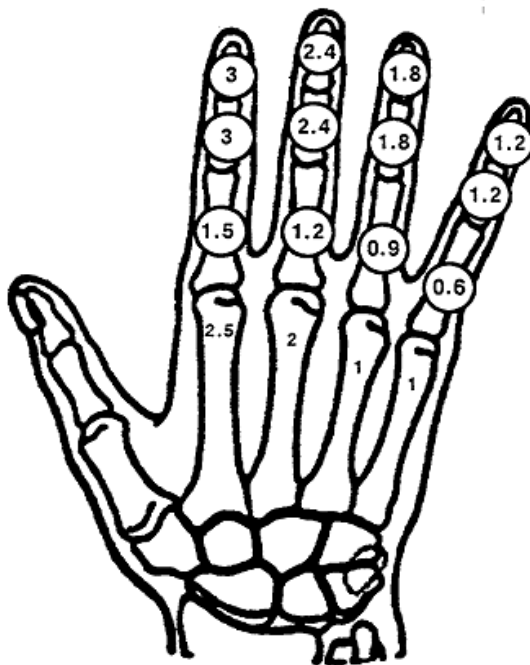


Chart 3 (single value x 2)

Hand – Three Finger Disability

Amputation	Percentage
Index & middle with ring at distal	9.6
Index & middle with little at distal	8.8
Index & ring with little at distal	8.
Middle & ring with little at distal	7.2
Index & middle with ring at P.I.P.	19.2
Index & middle with little at P.I.P.	17.6
Index & ring with little at P.I.P.	16.
Middle & ring with little at P.I.P.	14.4
Index & middle with ring at metacarpal	24.

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Index & middle with little at metacarpal	22.
Index & ring with little at metacarpal	20.
Middle & ring with little at metacarpal	18.

This diagram accompanies Chart 3

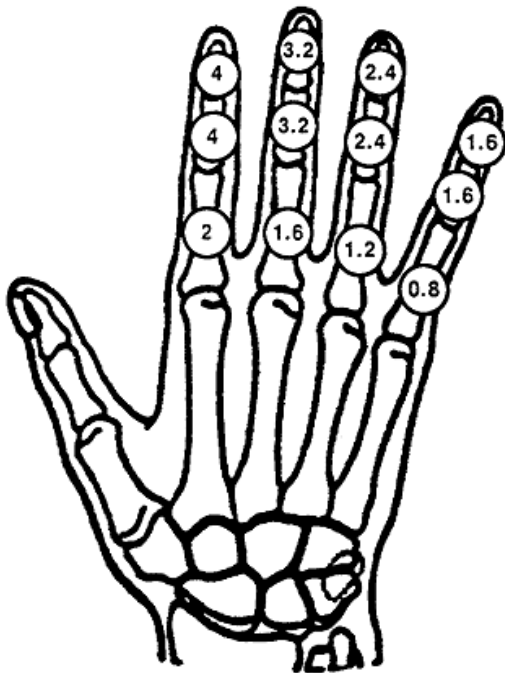
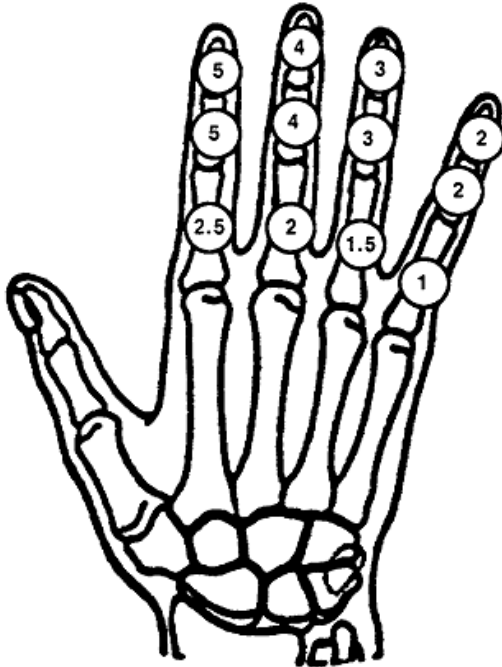


Chart 4 (single value x 2.5)

Hand – Four Finger Disability

Amputation	Percentage
Index, middle, ring, & little at distal	14.
Index, middle, ring, & little at P.I.P.	28.
Index, middle, ring, & little at metacarpal	35.

This diagram accompanies Chart 4



Ankylosis of Joints

Fixation of a joint in the position of optimum function would warrant an award equal to one-half the value of the phalanx or phalanges distal to it. A finger or portion of a finger ankylosed in a very poor position may be assessed as if it were amputated.

The medical consultant estimates the loss of any portion of the movement range in between the two extremes cited in the preceding paragraph, using a value which is proportional to the disability rating for amputation.

Immobility of joints	Percentage
Thumb, both joints	7.5
Thumb, distal joint	2.5
Finger, all joints	up to value of finger

Multiples between hands or limbs - bilateral disability

If a worker is bilaterally disabled (e.g., disability to both knees) the formula applied is the sum of the disabilities in the individual limbs plus half the value of the lesser disability.

In calculating the rating for any permanent disability award, however, the decision-maker or WSIB medical consultant also considers the presence of any pre-existing condition which the

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worker had. The WSIB may include an enhancement factor in the worker's award, see 14-05-03, Second Injury and Enhancement Fund (SIEF).

Ratings for the upper extremity

Amputations	Percentage
Proximal third of humerus or disarticulation of shoulder	70
Middle third of humerus	65
Distal third of humerus to biceps insertion	60
Biceps insertion to wrist (depending on usefulness of stump)	50-60
Immobility of joints	Percentage
Shoulder, without either articular or scapula movement (the totally "frozen" shoulder)	35
Shoulder joint (gleno humeral) ankylosed but with full scapular movement	15
Shoulder, abduction limited to 90 degrees but with good rotation and pivotal movement	5
Elbow	20
Wrist	12.5
Pronation and supination complete in mid-position	10
Pronation alone lost	3
Supination alone lost	5
Denervation	
Median, complete at elbow	40
Median, complete at wrist	20
Ulnar, complete at elbow	10
Ulnar, complete at wrist	8

Ratings for the lower extremity

Amputations	Percentage
Hip disarticulation or short stump requiring an ischial bearing prosthesis	65
Thigh, site of election	50
End bearing knee, or short below-knee stump, not suitable for a conventional below knee prosthesis	45
Leg, suitable for B.K. prosthesis	35
Leg, at ankle, end bearing	25
Through foot	10-25

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All toes	5
Toe, great	2.5
Toe, great at distal	1
Toes, other than great, each	0.5
Immobility of joints	Percentage
Hip	30
Knee	25
Knee, flexion limited to 90 degrees	5
Ankle	12
Great toe, both joints	2.5
Great toe, distal joint	0.5
Shortening of Lleg	Percentage
1 inch	1.5
2 inches	6
3 inches	15
Denervation	Percentage
Peroneal, complete	12

Ratings for the spine

Location	Percentage
Total immobility of spine (usual distribution)	60
Cervical and/or thoracic	30
Lumbar and/or lumbosacral	30

Rating for kidney injury

Location	Percentage
Loss of one kidney	10

Permanent disability rating is done following optical correction with spectacles/contact lenses.

Ratings for impaired vision

Impairment of vision	Percentage
Enucleation	18
Sight of one eye	16
Cataract	12
Hemianopia, right field	25
Hemianopia, left field	20
Diplopia, all fields	10
Scotomata, depending on location and extent	Up to 16
Aphakic Eye	Percentage

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20/20, 20/30	6
20/40	7
20/50	8
20/60	9
20/80	10
20/100	11
20/200	12
Partial Visual Loss Snellen Test Result*	Percentage
20/30	0
20/40	1
20/50	2
20/60	4
20/80	6
20/100	8
20/200	12
20/400	14

***NOTE**

Results of Snellen test for distance are after correction with conventional eye glasses.

If one eye is enucleated, the WSIB adds 2% to the degree of permanent disability obtained, since the loss of sight in one eye is 16% and the enucleation is 18%.

When a worker, already blind in one eye, also becomes blind in the remaining sighted eye for a compensable reason, the WSIB awards a disability rating of 100%. For information concerning accident cost charges, see 14-05-03, Second Injury and Enhancement Fund (SIEF).

Table of permanent disability concerning loss of vision in one eye or both, following correction

Loss of sight in one eye	16%	For loss of vision in both eyes following correction
Enucleation	18%	
Loss of sight in both eyes	100%	1. For one eye, find level of visual acuity on vertical axis.
		2. For the other eye, find level of visual acuity on horizontal axis.
		3. The intersection of both axes equals the percentage of permanent disability.

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		For loss of vision in one eye following correction
		1. Find level of visual acuity on vertical axis.
		2. Look in next column to find the percentage of permanent disability.

Snellen Scale	20/30 6/9	20/40 6/12	20/50 6/15	20/60 6/18	20/80 6/24	20/100 6/30	20/200 6/60	20/400 6/120	Blind
20/30 6/9	0	1	2	4	6	8	12	14	16
20/40 6/12	1	6.3	7.3	9.3	11.3	13.3	17.3	19.3	21.3
20/50 6/15	2	7.3	12.5	14.5	16.5	18.5	22.5	24.5	26.5
20/60 6/18	4	9.3	14.5	25	27	29	33	35	37
20/80 6/24	6	11.3	16.5	27	37.5	39.5	43.5	45.5	47.5
20/100 6/30	8	13.3	18.5	29	39.5	50	54	56	58
20/200 6/60	12	17.3	22.5	33	43.5	54	75	77	79
20/400 6/120	14	19.3	24.5	35	45.5	56	77	87.5	89.5
Blind	16	21.3	26.5	37	47.5	58	79	89.5	100

Application date

This policy applies to all decisions made on or after October 1, 1989, for accidents prior to January 2, 1990.

Document History

This policy replaces 05-03-03 dated August 1, 2003.

References

Legislative Authority

Workers' Compensation Act, R.S.O. 1980, as amended

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Sections 13, 45(1), 45(3)

Minute

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