	Category A*		Category B		Category C	
	Child is: • ***A client of NDIS; or*** • ***Receiving Disability Support Pension or their carer is in receipt of Carer Allowance or Carer Payments; or*** • ***Attending specialist or specialism developmental school; or*** • ***A client of an approved disability program (see List 1)***		***Child has:*** • ***A sensory, physical or neurological impairment; or*** • ***An acquired brain injury; or*** • ***An intellectual disability; or*** • ***Other impairment/s stemming from one or more of the above*** ***As described on List 2***		***Child has:*** • ***A sensory, physical or neurological impairment; or*** • ***An acquired brain injury; or*** • ***An intellectual disability; or*** • ***Other impairment/s stemming from one or more of the above*** ***Other than those described on List 2***	
	Yes, continue below	No, consider Category B	Yes, continue below	No, consider Category C	Yes, continue below	No, consider no entitlement
Disability requirements • Diagnosed • Permanent • Substantially reduced capacity • Ongoing support	Where a child is a client under List 1, WorkSafe will be satisfied the child meets the disability requirements without further assessment.		Where a child has a condition/s on List 2, WorkSafe will be satisfied that the child meets the disability requirements without further assessment.		Where a child is neither a client under List 1 or has a condition on List 2, further assessment required.	
Information required	Copy of letter of confirmation from program provider (List 1)		Copy of report/letter from healthcare team confirming: • Diagnosis, as described on List 2		Report from healthcare team advising of: • Diagnosis • Disability requirements	

** Only for disabilities as defined in section 3 of the Disability Act 2006 and excludes clients participating in any List 1 programs solely due to any mental health or medical condition*

List 1: Approved disability programs

Clients of the following schemes will be considered to satisfy the disability* requirements without further evidence being required:

- National Disability Insurance Scheme (NDIS)
- Service Australia (disability support pension, carer payments)
- Program for Students with Disabilities (PSD) – Vision Impairment
- Program for Students with Disabilities (PSD) – Students enrolled in special schools for students with moderate to profound intellectual disability (level 3 or above)
- Department of Families, Fairness and Housing Disability Act Target Group Assessment
- Individual Support Package (ISP)
- Disability Support Register (DSR)
- Futures for Young Adults
- Supported Accommodation
- Residential Institutions
- Community Respite
- Facility Based Respite
- Therapy (complex therapy meeting guidelines under the *Disability Act* 2006 (Vic))
- Behaviour Intervention Services
- Flexible Support Packages
- Outreach Support
- Independent Living Training
- Case Management (Case Management meeting guidelines under the *Disability Act* 2006 (Vic)

Contact WorkSafe for other states' programs.

** Only for disabilities as defined in section 3 of the Disability Act 2006 and excludes clients participating in any List 1 programs solely due to any mental health or medical condition*

Sensory and/or speech impairment

Permanent blindness in both eyes, diagnosed and assessed by an ophthalmologist as follows:

a. Corrected visual acuity on the Snellen Scale must be less than or equal to 6/60 in both eyes; or

b. Constriction to within 10 degrees or less of arc of central fixation in the better eye, irrespective of corrected visual acuity (i.e. visual fields are reduced to a measured arc of 10 degrees or less); or

c. A combination of visual defects resulting in the same degree of visual impairment as the above points.

Disorders of the choroid and retina:

- Behr's syndrome
- Kearns-Sayre syndrome
- Optic atrophy
- Retinitis pigmentosa
- Retinoschisis (degenerative & hereditary types, juvenile retinoschisis)
- Stargardt disease
- Usher syndrome.

Permanent bilateral hearing loss > 90 decibels in the better ear.

Disorders resulting in hearing loss:

- Cortical deafness
- Pendred syndrome
- Sensorineural hearing loss
- Stickler syndrome
- Usher syndrome
- Waardenburg syndrome.

Deafblindness confirmed by ophthalmologist and audiologist and assessed as resulting in permanent and severe to total impairment of visual function and hearing.

Physical impairment

- Amputations, limb
- Congenital absence of limb or part thereof
- Epidermolysis bullosa
- Harlequin type icthyosis
- Juvenile arthritis, Stills Disease (excluding monocyclic& self-limited Adult Onset Stills disease)
- Rheumatoid arthritis.

Diseases of myoneural junction and muscle:

- Andersen-Tawil syndrome ,Periodic paralysis, myoplegia paroxysmalis familiaris
- Becker muscular dystrophy
- Congenital muscular dystrophy
- Distal muscular dystrophy
- Duchenne muscular dystrophy
- Facioscapulohumeral muscular dystrophy
- Limb-girdle muscular dystrophy
- Mitochondrial myopathy
- Myotonic dystrophy, dystrophia myotonica
- Myotonic muscular dystrophy
- Myotubular myopathy
- Oculopharyngeal muscular dystrophy
- Paramyotonia Congenita
- Thomsens disease, Congenital myotonia, Becker myotonia.

Cerebral palsy and other paralytic syndromes:

- Cerebral palsy
- Diplegia
- Hemiplegia
- Monoplegia
- Paraplegia
- Quadriplegia
- Tetraplegia.

Neurological impairment

- Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease
- HIV dementia
- Huntington's disease
- Multi-infarct dementia
- Post-polio syndrome
- Vascular dementia.

Systemic atrophies primarily affecting the central nervous system:

- Abetalipoproteinaemia
- Adult-onset spinal muscular atrophy, late-onset SMA type III
- Fazio-Londe disease
- Friedrich's ataxia
- Hereditary spastic paraplegia, Infantile-onset ascending hereditary spastic paralysis, L1 syndrome, spastic paraplegias types 2 and 11Huntington's disease , Huntington's chorea
- Louis-Bar syndrome, Ataxia-telangiectasia
- Motor neuron / neurone disease, Lou Gehrig's disease, Amyotrophic lateral sclerosis
- Primary lateral sclerosis
- Progressive bulbar palsy
- Spinal muscular atrophy – all types
- Spinocerebellar Ataxia – all types, including Machado-Joseph disease.

Extrapyramidal and movement disorders:

- Hallervorden-Spatz syndrome, Pantothenate kinase-associated neurodegeneration (PKAN), neurodegeneration with brain iron accumulation 1 (NBIA 1)
- Shy-Drager syndrome, Multiple System Atrophy, Striatonigral degeneration (MSA-P), Sporadic olivopontocerebellar atrophy (MSA-C)
- Steele-Richardson-Olszewski syndrome, Progressive supranuclear ophthalmoplegia
- Stiff-man / Stiff-person syndrome.

Other degenerative diseases of the nervous system:

- Alpers disease / syndrome, Grey-matter degeneration, progressive infantile / sclerosing poliodystrophy,
- Pick's disease.

Demyelinating diseases of the central nervous system:

- Adrenoleukodystrophy
- Multiple sclerosis
- Schilder's disease, Diffuse myelinoclastic sclerosis – non -remitting.

Episodic and paroxysmal disorders:

- Brain stem stroke syndrome
- Cerebellar stroke syndrome
- Motor and sensory lacunar syndromes
- Lennox / Lennox-Gastaut syndrome
- West's syndrome.

Polyneuropathies and other disorders of the peripheral nervous system:

- Adult Refsum disease
- Charcot-Marie-Tooth disease, Hereditary motor and sensory neuropathy, peroneal muscular atrophy
- Dejerine-Sottas disease / syndrome / neuropathy, progressive hypertrophic interstitial polyneuropathy of childhood, onion bulb neuropathy
- Infantile Refsum disease.

Other disorders of the nervous system:

- Hydrocephalus
- Multiple system atrophy.

Acquired brain injury

Spinal cord injury or brain injury resulting in paraplegia, quadriplegia or tetraplegia, or hemiplegia where there is severe or total loss of strength and movement in the affected limbs of the body.

Intellectual impairment

Autism assessed using the current Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-V), having a severity of Level 2 (Requiring substantial support) or Level 3 (Requiring very substantial support).

- Asperger syndrome
- Atypical autism
- Childhood autism
- Pervasive developmental disorders.

Intellectual disability diagnosed and assessed in accordance with current DSM criteria (e.g. IQ 75 points or less and severe deficits in adaptive functioning).

Chromosomal abnormalities resulting in permanent impairment:

- Aicardi-Goutières syndrome
- CHARGE syndrome
- Cockayne syndrome , Weber-Cockayne syndrome, Neill-Dingwall syndrome
- Cohen syndrome
- Dandy-Walker syndrome
- DiGeorge syndrome, 22q11.2 deletion syndrome, Velocardiofacial syndrome, Shprintzen syndrome, Conotruncal anomaly face syndrome
- Down syndrome
- Fragile X syndrome
- Kabuki syndrome
- Menkes disease
- Prader-Willi syndrome
- Seckel syndrome, microcephalic primordial dwarfism, Harper's syndrome, Virchow-Seckel dwarfism
- Smith-Lemli-Optiz syndrome
- Smith-Magenis syndrome
- Spinal muscular atrophy Types III and IV
- Sturge-Weber syndrome
- Trisomy 9
- Tuberous sclerosis
- Turner syndrome
- Williams syndrome
- Wolf-Hirschhorn syndrome.

Multiple types of impairment

- Aceruloplasminemia
- Addison-Schilder disease, Adrenoleukodystrophy
- Albinism
- Arginosuccinic aciduria
- Aspartylglucosaminuria
- Cerebrotendinous xanthomatosis, cerebral cholesterosis
- Congenital cytomegalovirus infection
- Congenital iodine-deficiency syndrome, cretinism
- Congenital rubella syndrome
- Glycine encephalopathy , non-ketotic hyperglycinaemia
- GM1 gangliosidosis
- Hartnup disease
- Homocystinuria
- Lowe syndrome, Oculocerebrorenal syndrome
- Mannosidosis
- Menkes disease
- Mucolipidosis – all forms
- Neuronal ceroid lipofuscinosis (NCL), Adult type (Kuf's or Parry's disease), Juvenile (Batten disease), Late infantile (Jansky-Bielschowsky)
- Niemann-Pick disease
- Pyruvate carboxylase deficiency
- Pyruvate dehydrogenase deficiency
- Sialidosis
- Sulfite oxidase deficiency.

Congenital conditions – cases where malformations cannot be corrected by surgery or other treatment and result in permanent impairment but with variable severity:

- Arnold-Chiari Types 2 and 3, Chiari malformation
- Fetal alcohol syndrome
- Fetal hydantoin syndrome
- Microcephaly
- Spina bifida
- VATER syndrome, VACTERL association.

Genetic conditions

- Angelman syndrome
- Coffin-Lowry syndrome in males
- Cornelia de Lange syndrome
- Cri du Chat syndrome
- Edwards syndrome (Trisomy 18 – full form)
- Epidermolysis Bullosa (severe forms):
  - YR
  - Autosomal recessive dystrophic epidermolysis bullosa
  - Hallopeau-Siemens type
  - Herlitz Junctional Epidermolysis Dystrophica
  - Pelizaeus-Merzbacher Disease
- Lesch-Nyhan syndrome
- Leigh syndrome
- Leukodystrophies:
  - Alexander disease
  - Canavan disease
  - Krabbe disease
- Lysosomal storage disorders:
  - Gaucher disease Types 2 and 3
  - Niemann-Pick disease (Types A and C)
  - Pompe disease
  - Sandhoff disease (infantile form)
  - Schindler disease (Type 1)
  - Tay-Sachs disease (infantile form)
- Mucopolysaccharidoses (MPS) – all forms
- Osteogenesis Imperfecta (severe forms)
- Patau syndrome
- Rett syndrome
- Spinal Muscular Atrophies:
  - Werdnig-Hoffmann disease (SMA Type 1-Infantile form)
  - Dubowitz disease (SMA Type II – Intermediate form)
  - X-linked spinal muscular atrophy