

Medicaid Disability Manual

Listing of Impairments

Part A

The following sections apply to individuals age 18 and over. Part A may also be used for individuals under age 18 if the disease processes have a similar effect on adults and children.

Section

- 1.00 Musculoskeletal System
- 2.00 Special Senses and Speech
- 3.00 Respiratory System
- 4.00 Cardiovascular System
- 5.00 Digestive System
- 6.00 Genito-urinary System
- 7.00 Hematological Disorders
- 8.00 Skin Disorders
- 9.00 Endocrine System
- 10.00 Multiple Body Systems
- 11.00 Neurological
- 12.00 Mental Disorders
- 13.00 Malignant Neoplastic Diseases
- 14.00 Immune System

1.00 Musculoskeletal System

A. Disorders of the musculoskeletal system may result from hereditary, congenital, or acquired pathologic processes. Impairments may result from infectious, inflammatory, or degenerative processes, traumatic or developmental events, or neoplastic, vascular, or toxic/metabolic diseases.

B. Loss of function.

1. *General.* Under this section, loss of function may be due to bone or joint deformity or destruction from any cause; miscellaneous disorders of the spine with or without radiculopathy or other neurological deficits; amputation; or fractures or soft tissue injuries, including burns, requiring prolonged periods of immobility or convalescence. For inflammatory arthritides that may result in loss of function because of inflammatory peripheral joint or axial arthritis or sequelae, or because of extra-articular features, see 14.00B6. Impairments with neurological causes are to be evaluated under 11.00ff.

2. *How we define loss of function in these listings.*

a. *General.* Regardless of the cause(s) of a musculoskeletal impairment, functional loss for purposes of these listings is defined as the inability to ambulate effectively on a sustained basis for any reason, including pain associated with the underlying musculoskeletal impairment, or the inability to perform fine and gross movements effectively on a sustained basis for any reason, including pain associated with the underlying musculoskeletal impairment. The inability to ambulate effectively or the inability to perform fine and gross movements effectively must have lasted, or be expected to last, for at least 12 months. For the purposes of these criteria, consideration of the ability to perform these activities must be from a physical standpoint alone.