List A – Conditions which are likely to meet the disability requirements in section 24 of the NDIS Act

14. List A - Conditions which are likely to meet the disability requirements in section 24 of the NDIS Act.

1. **Intellectual disability** diagnosed and assessed as moderate, severe or profound in accordance with current DSM criteria (e.g. IQ 55 points or less and severe deficits in adaptive functioning).
2. **Autism** diagnosed by a specialist multi-disciplinary team, paediatrician, psychiatrist or clinical psychologist experienced in the assessment of Pervasive Developmental Disorders, and assessed using the current Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-V) diagnostic criteria as having severity of Level 2 (Requiring substantial support) or Level 3 (Requiring very substantial support).
3. **Cerebral palsy** diagnosed and assessed as severe (e.g. assessed as Level 3, 4 or 5 on the Gross Motor Function Classification System - GMFCS).
4. **Genetic conditions** conditions that consistently result in permanent and severe intellectual and physical impairments:
    - 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
    - Lesch-Nyhan syndrome
    - Leigh syndrome
    - Leukodystrophies:
        - Alexander disease (infantile and neonatal forms)
        - Canavan disease
        - Krabbe disease (globoid cell leukodystrophy) – Infantile form
        - Pelizaeus-Merzbacher Disease (Connatal form)
    - Lysosomal storage disorders resulting in severe intellectual and physical impairments:
        - 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 – the following forms:
        - MPS 1-H (Hurler syndrome)
        - MPS III (San Fillipo syndrome)
        - Osteogenesis Imperfecta (severe forms):
        - Type II - with two or more fractures per year and significant deformities severely limiting ability to perform activities of daily living
    - Patau syndrome
    - Rett syndrome
    - Spinal Muscular Atrophies of the following types:

- Werdnig-Hoffmann disease (SMA Type 1- Infantile form)
- Dubowitz disease (SMA Type II – Intermediate form)
- X-linked spinal muscular atrophy

5. **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.
6. **Permanent blindness** in both eyes, diagnosed and assessed by an ophthalmologist as follows:
   - Corrected visual acuity (extent to which an object can be brought into focus) on the Snellen Scale must be less than or equal to 6/60 in both eyes; or
   - 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
   - A combination of visual defects resulting in the same degree of visual impairment as that occurring in the above points. (An optometrist report is not sufficient for NDIS purposes.)
7. **Permanent bilateral hearing loss** > 90 decibels in the better ear (pure tone average of 500Hz, 1000Hz, 2000Hz and 4000Hz).
8. **Deafblindness** confirmed by ophthalmologist and audiologist and assessed as resulting in permanent and severe to total impairment of visual function and hearing.
9. **Amputation** or congenital absence of two limbs.

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