

## Loss of extension of the forearm from—Continued.

	Per cent
120°-180°—	
Major.....	15
Minor.....	10
135°-180°—	
Major.....	10
Minor.....	10
150°-180°—	
Major.....	5
Minor.....	5

(Extension from a position of complete flexion to the arc specified is unrestricted but wholly lost through the arc specified.)

## Bony ankylosis:

## Hip

Favorable angle.....	50
Unfavorable angle.....	45

Limitation of motion, from 5 per cent to 35 per cent, depending upon degree.

## Complete bony ankylosis:

## Knee

Favorable angle.....	35
Unfavorable angle.....	50

## Limitation of flexion of the leg from—

180° to 105°.....	5
180° to 120°.....	10
180° to 135°.....	15
180° to 150°.....	20
180° to 165°.....	30

(Flexion is unrestricted through the arc specified, but wholly lost beyond the arc specified.)

180° (complete ankylosis).....	35
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## Loss of extension of the leg from—

90°.....	5
105° to 180° (the equivalent of an amputation of the thigh through the lower third).....	50
120°.....	10
135°.....	15
150° to 180°.....	40
165° to 180°.....	20
170° to 180°.....	10
175° to 180°.....	5

(Extension from a position of complete flexion is unrestricted excepting through the arc specified.)

The axis of 180° corresponds to the axis of the proximal long bone on which the distal long bone moves in the arc of a circle. Extreme flexion of the forearm is approximately at an angle of 45°. Extreme flexion of the leg is approximately at an angle of 75°. Complete extension of either forearm or leg is at 180°.

Where a partial disability results from an injury to both members, involving bilateral function, 20 per cent of the total rating, provided by the present schedule for the partial loss of bilateral function, will be added to the sum of the ratings for impaired function in both members.

## Nonunion of bones:

Rating to be equivalent to temporary partial rating for amputation at site of nonunion, except ulna, which is to be rated 50 per cent.

Facility unions rate on percentage of loss of function comparable to limitation of motion of contiguous joints.

Subluxations comparable to ankylosis at favorable angle.

Acute osteomyelitis, acute bursitis, acute synovitis, acute tenosynovitis, rate temporary total.

Chronic "ditto," rate on sequelae.

Persistent dislocations, rate 25 per cent less than loss of limb at joint affected.

Loss of pronation and supination rate 15 per cent.