

5223.0090 MUSCULOSKELETAL SCHEDULE; SENSORY LOSS, UPPER EXTREMITIES.

Subpart 1. **General.** For sensory loss to the upper extremities resulting from nerve injury, the disability of the whole body is set forth in subparts 2 to 4. For the portion of the body described in subpart 2, there must be a total loss of the sensory function. Carpal tunnel syndrome is rated under part 5223.0130, subpart 3, items E and F.

Subp. 2. **Total sensory loss.** Sensory loss, complete:

- A. median function at wrist, 22.5 percent;
- B. ulnar function at wrist, 11 percent;
- C. radial function at wrist, 5.5 percent;
- D. medial antebrachial cutaneous, 3 percent;
- E. medial brachial cutaneous, 3 percent;
- F. loss of thumb, whole, 11 percent;
 - (1) radial digital nerve, 4 percent;
 - (2) ulnar digital nerve, 6.5 percent;
- G. index finger, whole, 5.5 percent;
 - (1) radial digital nerve, whole, 3.5 percent;
 - (2) ulnar digital nerve, 2 percent;
- H. long finger, whole, 5.5 percent;
 - (1) radial digital nerve, 3.5 percent;
 - (2) ulnar digital nerve, 2 percent;
- I. ring finger, whole, 3 percent;
 - (1) radial digital nerve, 2 percent;
 - (2) ulnar digital nerve, 1 percent;
- J. little finger, whole, 3 percent;
 - (1) radial digital nerve, 1 percent;
 - (2) ulnar digital nerve, 2 percent;
- K. sensory loss distal to proximal interphalangeal joint, 50 percent of the value of entire digital nerve as set forth in subpart 2, either radial or ulnar as applicable;
- L. sensory loss distal to one-half distal phalanx, 25 percent of entire digital nerve as set forth in subpart 2.

Subp. 3. **Quality of sensory loss in hand.** The levels of sensory loss and the corresponding disabilities of the whole body are measured as follows:

- A. minimal, 2-point discrimination at 6 millimeters or less, 0 percent;
- B. moderate, 2-point discrimination greater than 6 millimeters, 1/2 of value in subpart 2;
- C. severe, 2-point discrimination at greater than 10 millimeters, 3/4 of value in subpart 2;
- D. total, 2-point discrimination at greater than 15 millimeters, same value as in subpart 2.

Subp. 4. **Causalgia.** When objective medical evidence shows persistent causalgia despite treatment, there is loss of sensory and motor function, loss of joint function, and inability to use the extremity in any useful manner. The permanent partial disability to the member, rating from the most proximal joint involved, and the percentage disability of the whole body is 50 percent of that in part 5223.0080, subpart 1.

Statutory Authority: *MS s 176.105*

History: *10 SR 1124*

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