

5223.0600 REPRODUCTIVE AND URINARY TRACT SCHEDULE.

Subpart 1. **General.** This part provides the percentage of disability of the whole body for permanent partial impairment of the reproductive and urinary systems. The percentages indicated in this schedule are the disability of the whole body for the corresponding class. For evaluative purposes, the reproductive and urinary systems are divided into the:

- A. upper urinary tract;
- B. bladder;
- C. urethra;
- D. male reproductive organs; and
- E. female reproductive organs.

The ratings determined under subparts 2 to 11 may be combined as described in part 5223.0300, subpart 3, item E.

Subp. 2. Upper urinary tract.

A. Loss of a single kidney, ten percent. This category shall apply only when loss of a single kidney is the only upper urinary tract permanent partial impairment. When loss of a single kidney occurs in combination with any one of the classes in items B to E, the disability rating for that class shall be increased by adding ten percent to the otherwise applicable rating.

B. Class 1, five percent. Signs or symptoms of organic and irreversible upper urinary tract disorder are present; there is anatomic loss or alteration; and the creatinine clearance is decreased below normal but is greater than 52 milliliters per minute.

C. Class 2, 22 percent. Signs or symptoms of organic and irreversible upper urinary tract disorder are present; there is anatomic loss or alteration; and the creatinine clearance is less than 52 milliliters per minute but is greater than 42 milliliters per minute.

D. Class 3, 47 percent. Signs or symptoms of organic and irreversible upper urinary tract disorder are present; there is anatomic loss or alteration; and the creatinine clearance is less than 42 milliliters per minute but is greater than 28 milliliters per minute.

E. Class 4, 77 percent:

(1) signs or symptoms of organic and irreversible upper urinary tract disorder are present; there is anatomic loss or alteration; and the creatinine clearance is less than 28 milliliters per minute;

(2) there is loss of both kidneys or only kidney and chronic hemodialysis or kidney transplantation is required.

F. Surgical removal or alteration of all or part of the upper urinary tract not otherwise ratable under this subpart or subpart 4, zero percent.

Subp. 3. Bladder.

A. Class 1, five percent. Signs or symptoms of organic bladder disorder are present and there is anatomic loss or alteration, or there is an objectively demonstrated neurological lesion known to interfere with bladder function, and intermittent treatment is required, but there is no evidence of intervening malfunction between episodes of treatments or symptomatology.

B. Class 2, 15 percent. Signs or symptoms of organic bladder disorder are present, and there is anatomic loss or alteration, or there is an objectively demonstrated neurological lesion known to interfere with bladder function, and continuous treatment is required, but there is no incontinence.

C. Class 3, 20 percent. Signs or symptoms of organic bladder disorder are present and there is anatomic loss or alteration, or there is an objectively demonstrated neurological lesion known to interfere with bladder function, and there is intermittent incontinence.

D. Class 4, 30 percent. Signs or symptoms of organic bladder disorder are present and there is anatomic loss or alteration, or there is an objectively demonstrated neurological lesion known to interfere with bladder function, and there is total incontinence.

E. Surgical removal or alteration of all or part of the bladder not otherwise ratable under this subpart or subpart 4, zero percent.

Subp. 4. Urinary diversion.

A. Uretero - intestinal, ten percent.

B. Cutaneous ureterostomy without intubation, ten percent.

C. Nephrotomy or intubated ureterostomy, 15 percent.

Subp. 5. Urethra.

A. Class 1, two percent. Signs or symptoms of organic urethral disorder are present; there is anatomic loss or alteration; and intermittent therapy is required to control symptoms.

B. Class 2, 15 percent. Signs or symptoms of organic urethral disorder are present that are not controlled by treatment and there is anatomic loss or alteration.

Subp. 6. Penis.

A. Psychogenic impotence, zero percent.

B. Class 1, ten percent. There is an objectively demonstrated organic dysfunction and there is anatomic loss or alteration, or there is an objectively demonstrated neurological

lesion known to interfere with penile function, and sexual function is possible but there is difficulty with erection, ejaculation, or sensation.

C. Class 2, 15 percent. There is an objectively demonstrated organic dysfunction and there is anatomic loss or alteration, or there is an objectively demonstrated neurological lesion known to interfere with penile function, and erection is possible but ejaculation and sensation are absent.

D. Class 3, 20 percent. There is an objectively demonstrated organic dysfunction and there is anatomic loss or alteration, or there is an objectively demonstrated neurological lesion known to interfere with penile function, and there is complete absence of erection, ejaculation, and sensation.

Subp. 7. Testes, epididymides, and spermatic cords.

A. Class 1, five percent:

(1) signs or symptoms of organic testicular, epididymal, or spermatic cord disorder are present; there is anatomic alteration or loss; continuous treatment is not required; and there are no abnormalities of seminal or hormonal functions;

(2) there has been loss of one testicle.

B. Class 2, ten percent. Signs or symptoms of organic testicular, epididymal, or spermatic cord disorder are present; there is anatomic alteration or loss; continuous treatment is required; and there are objectively detectable seminal or hormonal abnormalities.

C. Class 3, 20 percent:

(1) signs or symptoms of organic testicular, epididymal, or spermatic cord disorder are present; there is anatomic alteration or loss; and there is complete loss of seminal or hormonal function;

(2) there has been loss of both testes or only testicle.

Subp. 8. Prostate and seminal vesicles.

A. Class 1, five percent. Signs or symptoms of organic prostatic or seminal vesicular dysfunction or disorder are present; there is anatomic alteration or loss; and continuous treatment is not required.

B. Class 2, ten percent. Signs or symptoms of organic prostatic or seminal vesicular dysfunction or disorder are present; there is anatomic alteration or loss; and continuous treatment is required.

C. Class 3, 20 percent. There has been ablation of the prostate or seminal vesicles.

Subp. 9. **Vulva and vagina.**

A. Class 1, ten percent:

(1) signs or symptoms of organic vulvar or vaginal dysfunction or disorder are present and there is anatomic loss or alteration, or there is an objectively demonstrated neurological lesion known to interfere with sexual function, and there is impaired sensation but penile containment is possible;

(2) signs or symptoms of organic vulvar or vaginal dysfunction or disorder are present and there is anatomic loss or alteration, or there is an objectively demonstrated neurological lesion known to interfere with sexual function, and penile containment is possible, and there is a complete loss of sensation or significant dyspareunia is present.

B. Class 2, 20 percent. Signs or symptoms of organic vulvar or vaginal dysfunction or disorder are present and there is anatomic loss or alteration, or there is an objectively demonstrated neurological lesion known to interfere with sexual function, and there is impaired sexual function, and penile containment is not possible.

Subp. 10. **Cervix and uterus.**

A. Class 1, five percent:

(1) signs or symptoms of organic disorder or deformity of the cervix or uterus are present; there is anatomic loss or alteration; and continuous treatment is not required;

(2) there is cervical stenosis which requires no treatment;

(3) there is anatomic or complete functional loss of the cervix or uterus in the postmenopausal years.

B. Class 2, ten percent:

(1) signs or symptoms of organic disorder or deformity of the cervix or uterus are present; there is anatomic loss or alteration; and continuous treatment is required;

(2) there is cervical stenosis and recurrent treatment is required.

C. Class 3, 20 percent:

(1) signs or symptoms of organic disorder or deformity of the cervix or uterus are present which are not controlled by continuous treatment, and there is anatomic loss or alteration;

(2) there is complete cervical stenosis completely unamenable to treatment;

(3) there is anatomic or complete functional loss of the cervix or uterus in the premenopausal years.

Subp. 11. **Fallopian tubes and ovaries.**

A. Class 1, five percent:

(1) signs or symptoms of organic disorder or deformity of the fallopian tubes or ovaries are present, and continuous treatment is not required;

(2) there is anatomic or complete functional loss of one fallopian tube or ovary in the premenopausal years.

B. Class 2, ten percent. Signs or symptoms of organic disorder or deformity of the fallopian tubes or ovaries are present, and continuous treatment is required, but tubal patency persists and ovulation is possible.

C. Class 3, 20 percent:

(1) signs or symptoms of organic disorder or deformity of the fallopian tubes or ovaries are present, and there is total loss of tubal patency or total failure to produce ova in the premenopausal years completely unamenable to treatment;

(2) there is anatomic or complete functional loss of both fallopian tubes or both ovaries in the premenopausal years.

Statutory Authority: *MS s 176.105*

History: *17 SR 3364*

Published Electronically: *August 16, 2010*