

Adaptive Surfing **Classification**

アダプティブサーフィン・クラス分類

AS-1	Surfers who ride waves in a standing or kneeling position. 立って乗る方及び膝立ちで乗る方。
AS-2	Surfers who ride waves in a standing or kneeling position. 立って乗る方及び膝立ちで乗る方。
AS-3	Surfers who ride waves in a seated position. 座って乗る方。
AS-4	Surfers who ride waves in a prone position. 腹臥位で乗る方。
AS-5	Surfers who ride waves in any non-standing position and need assistance to paddle into waves and while in the water. 立って乗らないで、水中にいる間、また漕ぐためにサポートが必要な方。
AS-VI	Surfers who have a visual impairment. 視力障害のある方。

AS-1 (Standing or Kneeling)

Eligible Impairment 資格ある機能障害の種類	IPC Definition IPC(国際パラリンピック委員会)によって定める機能障害	Minimum Criteria 最低基準
Impaired muscle power 筋力低下	<p>Athletes with impaired muscle power have a Health Condition that either reduces or eliminates their ability to voluntarily contract their muscles in order to move or to generate force. Examples include: spinal cord injury (complete or incomplete, tetra-or paraplegia), muscular dystrophy, post-polio syndrome and spina bifida.</p> <p>筋肉を収縮する機能が減少、また排除の状況。 例：脊髄損傷、筋ジストロフィー、ポリオ後症候群、二分脊椎症。</p>	<p>Mild muscle power impairment in lower extremities, or Moderate-Severe muscle power impairment in upper extremities</p> <p>下肢における軽度の筋力低下、また上肢における中等度から重度の筋力低下。</p>
Impaired passive range of movement 他動関節可動域制限	<p>Athletes with impaired range of movement have a restriction or a lack of passive movement in one or more joints. Examples include: arthrogryposis and contracture resulting from chronic joint immobilization or trauma affecting a joint.</p> <p>参考可動域に満たない関節可動域が生じた状態。 例：関節に影響を与える慢性関節固定化、または外傷に起因する関節拘縮症と拘縮。</p>	<p>Mild passive range of movement impairment in lower extremities, or Moderate-Severe passive range of movement impairment in upper extremities</p> <p>軽度の他動関節可動域制限—下肢及び中等度から重度の他動関節可動域制限—上肢。</p>
Limb deficiency 四肢欠損症	<p>Athletes with limb deficiency have total or partial absence of bones or joints as a consequence of trauma (for example traumatic amputation), illness (for example amputation due to bone cancer) or congenital limb deficiency (for example dysmelia).</p> <p>外傷もしくは先天性四肢欠損（奇形）による切断。</p>	<p>The presence of one or more of the following: severe upper limb deficiency, moderate lower limb deficiency, upper extremity amputation, or, below knee amputation</p> <p>以下の1つ、またはそれ以上： 重度の上肢欠損、中等度の下肢欠損、上肢の切断、膝下の切断。</p>

<p>Leg length difference</p> <p>脚長差</p>	<p>Athletes that have a difference in the length of their legs as a result of a disturbance of limb growth, or as a result of trauma.</p> <p>先天的もしくは外傷による片下肢における骨短縮。</p>	<p>Reduced length in one leg by minimum of 7 cm</p> <p>脚長差は少なくとも 7cm 以上なければならない。</p>
<p>Hypertonia</p> <p>筋緊張亢進</p>	<p>Athletes with hypertonia have an increase in muscle tension and a reduced ability of a muscle to stretch caused by damage to the central nervous system. Examples include: cerebral palsy, traumatic brain injury and stroke.</p> <p>中枢神経系への損傷によって筋肉の緊張の増加とストレッチする筋肉の能力低下が発生。</p> <p>例：脳性麻痺、脳卒中、後天性脳損傷、多発性硬化症。</p>	<p>Mild reduction in the ability to contract muscles in the lower extremities, or moderate-severe reduction in the ability to contract muscles in the upper extremities</p> <p>筋肉を収縮させる能力が軽度の減少—上肢または筋肉を収縮させる能力における中等度から重度の減少—下肢。</p>
<p>Ataxia</p> <p>運動失調</p>	<p>Athletes with ataxia have uncoordinated movements caused by damage to the central nervous system. Examples include: cerebral palsy, traumatic brain injury, stroke and multiple sclerosis.</p> <p>運動失調を持つ選手は中枢神経系への損傷によってまとまりのない動きが引き起こされます。</p> <p>例：脳性麻痺、脳損傷から生じる運動失調、フリードライヒ運動失調症、多発性硬化症、脊髄小脳失調。</p>	<p>Mild uncoordinated movements in the lower extremities, or moderate-severe uncoordinated movements in the upper Extremities</p> <p>下肢における軽度のまとまりのない動き、または上肢における中等度から重度のまとまりのない動き。</p>
<p>Athetosis</p> <p>アテトーゼ</p>	<p>Athletes with athetosis have continual slow involuntary movements. Examples include cerebral palsy, traumatic brain injury and stroke.</p> <p>アテトーゼは不随意運動と、その多くが大脳基底核の場合が多いが、中枢神経の運動コントロールの損傷によってもたらされる姿勢が認められる。</p> <p>例：脳性麻痺、脳卒中、脳外傷。</p>	<p>Mild slow involuntary movements in the lower extremities, or moderate-severe slow involuntary movements in the upper Extremities</p> <p>下肢における軽度の遅い不随意運動、または上肢における中等度から重度の遅い不随意運動。</p>

AS-2 (Standing or Kneeling)

Eligible Impairment	IPC Definition	Minimum Criteria
<p>Impaired muscle power</p> <p>筋力低下</p>	<p>Athletes with impaired muscle power have a Health Condition that either reduces or eliminates their ability to voluntarily contract their muscles in order to move or to generate force. Examples include: spinal cord injury (complete or incomplete, tetra-or paraplegia), muscular dystrophy, post-polio syndrome and spina bifida.</p> <p>筋肉を収縮する機能が減少、また排除の状況。 例：脊髄損傷、筋ジストロフィー、ポリオ後症候群、二分脊椎症。</p>	<p>Moderate muscle power impairment in lower extremities</p> <p>下肢における中等度の筋力低下。</p>
<p>Limb deficiency</p> <p>四肢欠損症</p>	<p>Athletes with limb deficiency have total or partial absence of bones or joints as a consequence of trauma (for example traumatic amputation), illness (for example amputation due to bone cancer) or congenital limb deficiency (for example dysmelia).</p> <p>外傷もしくは先天性四肢欠損（奇形）による切断。</p>	<p>The presence of one or more of the following: severe lower limb deficiency, and/or, above knee amputation</p> <p>以下の1つまたはそれ以上： 重度の下肢欠損及びまたは膝上切断。</p>
<p>Leg length difference</p> <p>脚長差</p>	<p>Athletes that have a difference in the length of their legs as a result of a disturbance of limb growth, or as a result of trauma.</p> <p>先天的もしくは外傷による片下肢における骨短縮。</p>	<p>Reduced length in leg by minimum of 12 cm</p> <p>脚長差は少なくとも12cm以上なければならない。</p>

<p>Short stature</p> <p>低身長</p>	<p>Athletes with short stature have a reduced length in the bones of the lower limbs and/or trunk. Examples include: achondroplasia, growth hormone dysfunction, and osteogenesis imperfecta.</p> <p>上下肢の骨もしくは身長低下をきたす体幹の異常な寸法。 例：軟骨異形成、軟骨発育不全症、軟骨異形成症、発育機能障害。</p>	<p>Standing height is reduced due to shortened legs, arms and trunk, which are due to a musculoskeletal deficit of bone or cartilage structures.</p> <p>筋骨格欠損によって足と腕また胴体が短縮。</p>
<p>Hypertonia</p> <p>筋緊張亢進</p>	<p>Athletes with hypertonia have an increase in muscle tension and a reduced ability of a muscle to stretch caused by damage to the central nervous system. Examples include: cerebral palsy, traumatic brain injury and stroke.</p> <p>中枢神経系への損傷によって筋肉の緊張の増加とストレッチする筋肉の能力低下が発生。 例：脳性麻痺、脳卒中、後天性脳損傷、多発性硬化症。</p>	<p>Moderate reduction in the ability to contract muscles in lower extremities</p> <p>下肢における中等度の筋肉を収縮させる能力減少。</p>
<p>Ataxia</p> <p>運動失調</p>	<p>Athletes with ataxia have uncoordinated movements caused by damage to the central nervous system. Examples include: cerebral palsy, traumatic brain injury, stroke and multiple sclerosis.</p> <p>失調は不安定さと、非協調性と随意運動の拙劣さが表れる。参加資格のある失調は、運動か感覚神経系のどちらかに機能低下が認められなくてはならない。運動失調はそのほとんどが小脳の奇形や損傷によって生じることが多く、低緊張を伴うことが多い。 例：脳性麻痺、脳損傷から生じる運動失調、フリードライヒ運動失調症、多発性硬化症、脊髄小脳失調。</p>	<p>Moderate uncoordinated movements in the lower extremities</p> <p>下肢における中等度のまとまりのない動き。</p>



<p>Athetosis</p> <p>アテトーゼ</p>	<p>Athetosis with athetosis have continual slow involuntary movements. Examples include cerebral palsy, traumatic brain injury and stroke.</p> <p>アテトーゼは不随意運動と、その多くが大脳基底核の場合が多いが、中枢神経の運動コントロールの損傷によってもたらされる姿勢が認められる。 例：脳性麻痺、脳卒中、脳外傷。</p>	<p>Moderate slow involuntary movements in the lower extremities</p> <p>下肢における中等度の遅い不随意運動。</p>
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AS-3 (Upright-Waveski)

Eligible Impairment	IPC Definition	Minimum Criteria
<p>Impaired muscle power</p> <p>筋力低下</p>	<p>Athletes with impaired muscle power have a Health Condition that either reduces or eliminates their ability to voluntarily contract their muscles in order to move or to generate force. Examples include: spinal cord injury (complete or incomplete, tetra-or paraplegia), muscular dystrophy, post-polio syndrome and spina bifida.</p> <p>筋肉を収縮する機能が減少また排除の状況。 例：脊髄損傷、筋ジストロフィー、ポリオ後症候群、二分脊椎症。</p>	<p>Severe muscle power impairment in lower extremities</p> <p>下肢における重度の筋力低下。</p>
<p>Impaired passive range of movement</p> <p>他動関節可動域制限</p>	<p>Athletes with impaired range of movement have a restriction or a lack of passive movement in one or more joints. Examples include: arthrogyposis and contracture resulting from chronic joint immobilisation or trauma affecting a joint.</p> <p>参考可動域に満たない関節可動域が生じた状態。 例：関節に影響を与える慢性関節固定化、または外傷に起因する関節拘縮症と拘縮。</p>	<p>Severe passive range of movement impairment in lower extremities</p> <p>下肢における重度他動関節可動域制限。</p>
<p>Limb deficiency</p> <p>四肢欠損症</p>	<p>Athletes with limb deficiency have total or partial absence of bones or joints as a consequence of trauma (for example traumatic amputation), illness (for example amputation due to bone cancer) or congenital limb deficiency (for example dysmelia).</p> <p>外傷ももしくは先天性四肢欠損（奇形）による切断。</p>	<p>Three or more limbs must have moderate deficiencies</p> <p>少なくとも三つの中等度の肢に欠損がある場合。</p>

<p>Hypertonia 筋緊張亢進</p>	<p>Athletes with hypertonia have an increase in muscle tension and a reduced ability of a muscle to stretch caused by damage to the central nervous system. Examples include: cerebral palsy, traumatic brain injury and stroke. 中枢神経系への損傷によって筋肉の緊張の増加とストレッチする筋肉の能力低下が発生。 例：脳性麻痺、脳卒中、後天性脳損傷、多発性硬化症。</p>	<p>Severe reduction in the ability to contract muscles in lower extremities 下肢における重度の筋肉を収縮させる能力減少。</p>
<p>Ataxia 運動失調</p>	<p>Athletes with ataxia have uncoordinated movements caused by damage to the central nervous system. Examples include: cerebral palsy, traumatic brain injury, stroke and multiple sclerosis. 失調は不安定さと、非協調性と随意運動の拙劣さが表れる。参加資格のある失調は、運動か感覚神経系のどちらかに機能低下が認められなくてはならない。運動失調はそのほとんどが小脳の奇形や損傷によって生じることが多く、低緊張を伴うことが多い。 例：脳性麻痺、脳損傷から生じる運動失調、フリードライヒ運動失調症、多発性硬化症、脊髄小脳失調。</p>	<p>Severe uncoordinated movements in the lower extremities 下肢における重度のまとまりのない動き。</p>



<p>Athetosis</p> <p>アテトーゼ</p>	<p>Athletes with athetosis have continual slow involuntary movements. Examples include cerebral palsy, traumatic brain injury and stroke.</p> <p>アテトーゼは不随意運動と、その多くが大脳基底核の場合が多いが、中枢神経の運動コントロールの損傷によってもたらされる姿勢が認められる。</p> <p>例：脳性麻痺、脳卒中、脳外傷。</p>	<p>Severe slow involuntary movements in the lower extremities</p> <p>下肢における重度の遅い不随意運動。</p>
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AS-4(Prone)

Eligible Impairment	IPC Definition	Minimum Criteria
Impaired muscle power 筋力低下	Athletes with impaired muscle power have a Health Condition that either reduces or eliminates their ability to voluntarily contract their muscles in order to move or to generate force. Examples include: spinal cord injury (complete or incomplete, tetra-or paraplegia), muscular dystrophy, post-polio syndrome and spina bifida. 筋肉を収縮する機能が減少また排除の状況。 例：脊髄損傷、筋ジストロフィー、ポリオ後症候群、二分脊椎症	Severe muscle power impairment in lower extremities 下肢における重度の筋力低下。
Impaired passive range of movement 他動関節可動域制限	Athletes with impaired range of movement have a restriction or a lack of passive movement in one or more joints. Examples include: arthrogryposis and contracture resulting from chronic joint immobilisation or trauma affecting a joint. 参考可動域に満たない関節可動域が生じた状態。 例：関節に影響を与える慢性関節固定化または外傷に起因する関節拘縮症と拘縮	Severe passive range of movement impairment in lower extremities 下肢における重度他動関節可動域制限。
Limb deficiency 四肢欠損症	Athletes with limb deficiency have total or partial absence of bones or joints as a consequence of trauma (for example traumatic amputation), illness (for example amputation due to bone cancer) or congenital limb deficiency (for example dysmelia). 外傷もしくは先天性四肢欠損（奇形）による切断。	Three or more limbs must have moderate deficiencies 少なくとも三つの中等度の肢に欠損がある場合。

<p>Hypertonia</p> <p>筋緊張亢進</p>	<p>Athletes with hypertonia have an increase in muscle tension and a reduced ability of a muscle to stretch caused by damage to the central nervous system. Examples include: cerebral palsy, traumatic brain injury and stroke.</p> <p>中枢神経系への損傷によって筋肉の緊張の増加とストレッチする筋肉の能力低下が発生します。 例：脳性麻痺、脳卒中、後天性脳損傷、多発性硬化症。</p>	<p>Severe reduction in the ability to contract muscles in lower extremities</p> <p>下肢における重度の筋肉を収縮させる能力減少。</p>
<p>Ataxia</p> <p>運動失調</p>	<p>Athletes with ataxia have uncoordinated movements caused by damage to the central nervous system. Examples include: cerebral palsy, traumatic brain injury, stroke and multiple sclerosis.</p> <p>失調は不安定さと、非協調性と随意運動の拙劣さが表れる。参加資格のある失調は、運動か感覚神経系のどちらかに機能低下が認められなくてはならない。運動失調はそのほとんどが小脳の奇形や損傷によって生じることが多く、低緊張を伴うことが多い。 例：脳性麻痺、脳損傷から生じる運動失調、フリードライヒ運動失調症、多発性硬化症、脊髄小脳失調。</p>	<p>Severe uncoordinated movements in the lower extremities</p> <p>下肢における重度のまとまりのない動き。</p>



<p>Athetosis</p> <p>アテトーゼ</p>	<p>Athletes with athetosis have continual slow involuntary movements. Examples include cerebral palsy, traumatic brain injury and stroke.</p> <p>アテトーゼは不随意運動と、その多くが大脳基底核の場合が多いが、中枢神経の運動コントロールの損傷によってもたらされる姿勢が認められる。 例：脳性麻痺、脳卒中、脳外傷。</p>	<p>Severe slow involuntary movements in the lower extremities</p> <p>下肢における重度の遅い不随意運動。</p>
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AS-5 (Assist)

AS-5 (Assist)

Eligible Impairment	IPC Definition	Minimum Criteria
<p>Impaired muscle power</p> <p>筋力低下</p>	<p>Athletes with impaired muscle power have a Health Condition that either reduces or eliminates their ability to voluntarily contract their muscles in order to move or to generate force. Examples include: spinal cord injury (complete or incomplete, tetra-or paraplegia), muscular dystrophy, post-polio syndrome and spina bifida.</p> <p>筋肉を収縮する機能が減少また排除の状況。 例：脊髄損傷、筋ジストロフィー、ポリオ後症候群、二分脊椎症。</p>	<p>Severe muscle power impairment in upper and lower extremities</p> <p>上肢及び下肢における重度の筋力低下。</p>
<p>Impaired passive range of movement</p> <p>他動関節可動域制限</p>	<p>Athletes with impaired range of movement have a restriction or a lack of passive movement in one or more joints. Examples include: arthrogryposis and contracture resulting from chronic joint immobilisation or trauma affecting a joint.</p> <p>参考可動域に満たない関節可動域が生じた状態。 例：関節に影響を与える慢性関節固定化または外傷に起因する関節拘縮症と拘縮。</p>	<p>Severe passive range of movement impairment in upper and lower extremities</p> <p>上肢及び下肢における重度他動関節可動域制限。</p>
<p>Limb deficiency</p> <p>四肢欠損症</p>	<p>Athletes with limb deficiency have total or partial absence of bones or joints as a consequence of trauma (for example traumatic amputation), illness (for example amputation due to bone cancer) or congenital limb deficiency (for example dysmelia).</p> <p>外傷もしくは先天性四肢欠損（奇形）による切断。</p>	<p>Three or more limbs must have severe deficiencies</p> <p>少なくとも三つの中等度の肢に欠損がある場合。</p>

<p>Hypertonia</p> <p>筋緊張亢進</p>	<p>Athletes with hypertonia have an increase in muscle tension and a reduced ability of a muscle to stretch caused by damage to the central nervous system. Examples include: cerebral palsy, traumatic brain injury and stroke.</p> <p>中枢神経系への損傷によって筋肉の緊張の増加とストレッチする筋肉の能力低下が発生。 例：脳性麻痺、脳卒中、後天性脳損傷、多発性硬化症。</p>	<p>Severe reduction in the ability to contract muscles in upper and lower extremities</p> <p>上肢及び下肢における重度の筋肉を収縮させる能力減少。</p>
<p>Ataxia</p> <p>運動失調</p>	<p>Athletes with ataxia have uncoordinated movements caused by damage to the central nervous system. Examples include: cerebral palsy, traumatic brain injury, stroke and multiple sclerosis.</p> <p>失調は不安定さと、非協調性と随意運動の拙劣さが表れる。参加資格のある失調は、運動か感覚神経系のどちらかに機能低下が認められなくてはならない。運動失調はそのほとんどが小脳の奇形や損傷によって生じることが多く、低緊張を伴うことが多い。 例：脳性麻痺、脳損傷から生じる運動失調、フリードライヒ運動失調症、多発性硬化症、脊髄小脳失調。</p>	<p>Severe uncoordinated movements in the upper and lower extremities</p> <p>上肢及び下肢における重度のまとまりのない動き。</p>



<p>Athetosis</p> <p>アテトーゼ</p>	<p>Athletes with athetosis have continual slow involuntary movements. Examples include cerebral palsy, traumatic brain injury and stroke.</p> <p>アテトーゼは不随意運動と、その多くが大脳基底核の場合が多いが、中枢神経の運動コントロールの損傷によってもたらされる姿勢が認められる。 例：脳性麻痺、脳卒中、脳外傷。</p>	<p>Severe slow involuntary movements in the upper and lower extremities</p> <p>上肢及び下肢における重度の遅い不随意運動。</p>
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AS-VI (Visually Impaired)

Eligible Impairment	IPC Definition	Minimum Criteria
Vision Impairment 視力障害	Athletes with impaired vision have reduced or no vision caused by damage to the eye structure, optical nerves or optical pathways, or visual cortex of the brain. Examples include: retinitis pigmentosa and diabetic retinopathy. 視覚（視機能）が日常生活や就労などの場で不自由を強いられるほどに「弱い」、もしくは「全く無い」。 例：網膜色素変性症、糖尿病性網膜症。	The athlete's visual impairment must be severe, resulting in a visual acuity of less than or equal to LogMAR 1.0 or a visual field restricted to less than 20 degrees radius. アスリートの視力障害は重度でなければなりません (Log MAR 1.0 に等しい以下の視力、または 20 度半径以下の視野)