

Classification for athletes with a vision impairment competing in shooting Para sport



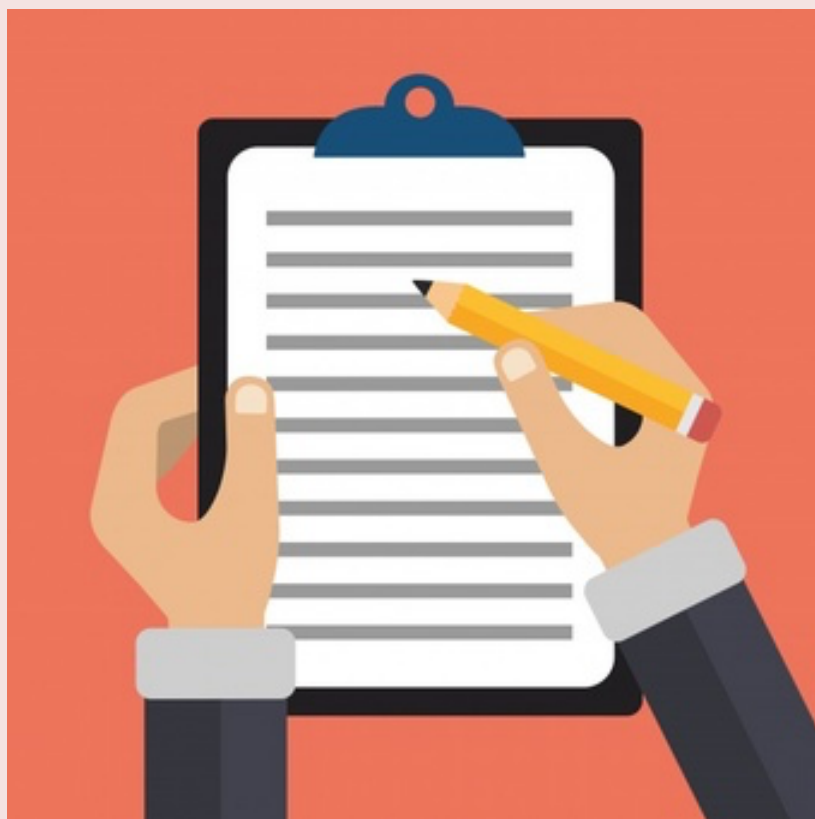
RATIONALE

- ⦿ To legitimise competition all Paralympic sports have a classification system.
- ⦿ The purpose of classification is to minimise the impact of impairment on the outcome of competition.
- ⦿ Para athletes are allocated a 'sport class' to compete against others with a similar level of activity limitation in that sport.

HOW IT WORKS

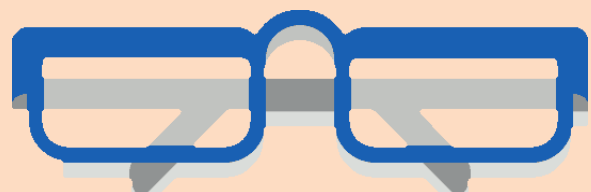
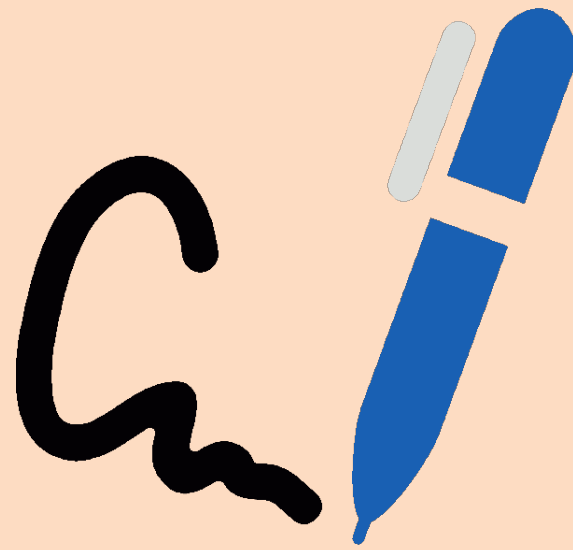
BEFORE EVALUATION, ATHLETES WILL ...

- ⦿ Complete all required documents for licensing, including a Medical Diagnostic Form (MDF) filled in and signed by an ophthalmologist and submitted with diagnostic evidence;
- ⦿ Register and license with World Shooting Para Sport via a National Paralympic Committee;
- ⦿ Enter a competition via a National Paralympic Committee.



DURING EVALUATION, ATHLETES WILL ...

Sign or fingerprint a consent form

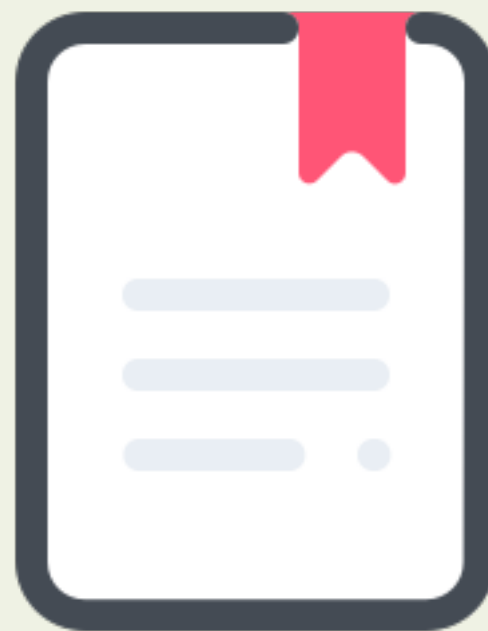


Wear best optical vision correction

Have their vision assessed by a panel of two international classifiers.

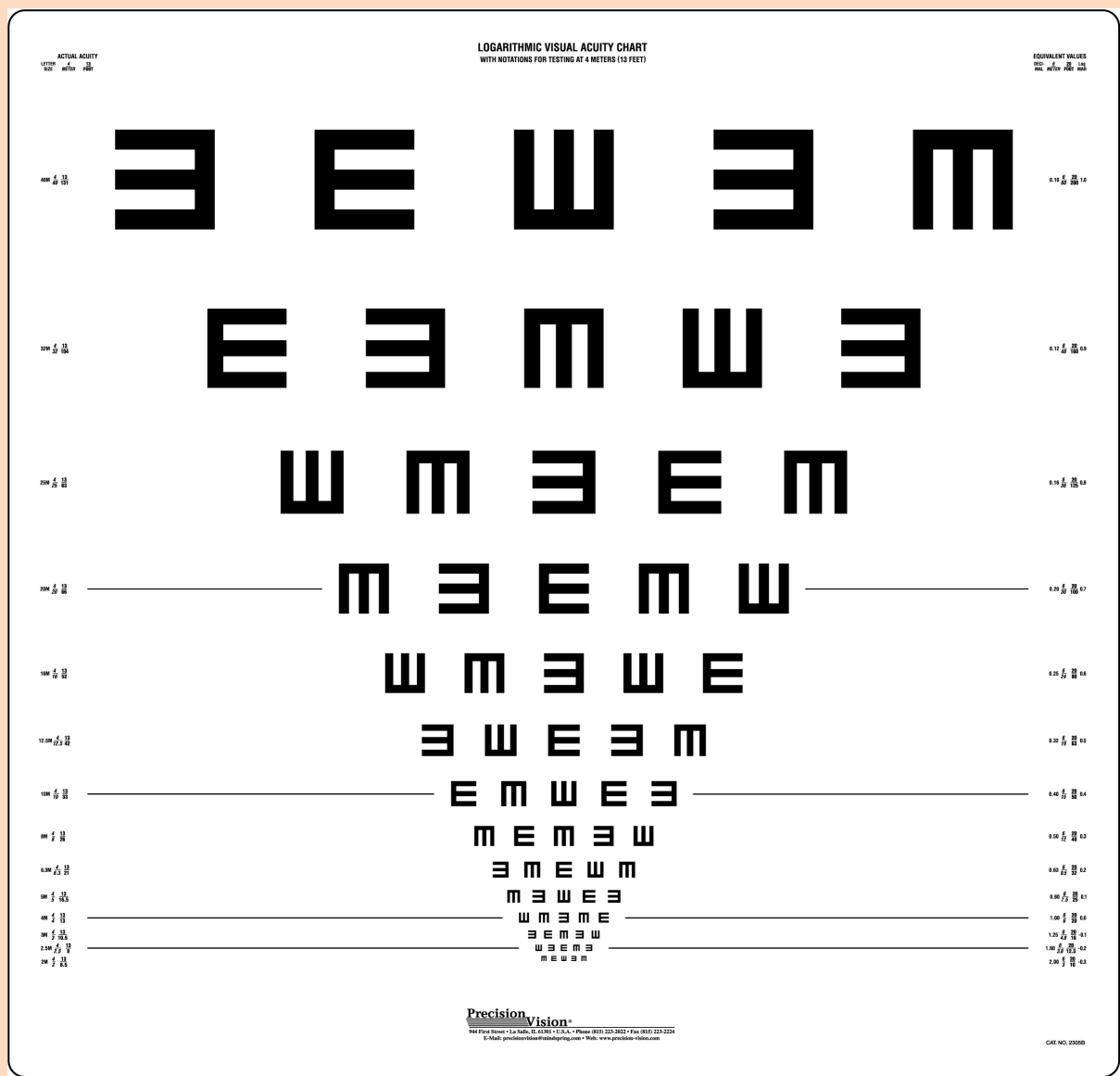


If the assessment confirms eligibility, the athlete will be given a sport class: SH-VI, allowing entry to competition.

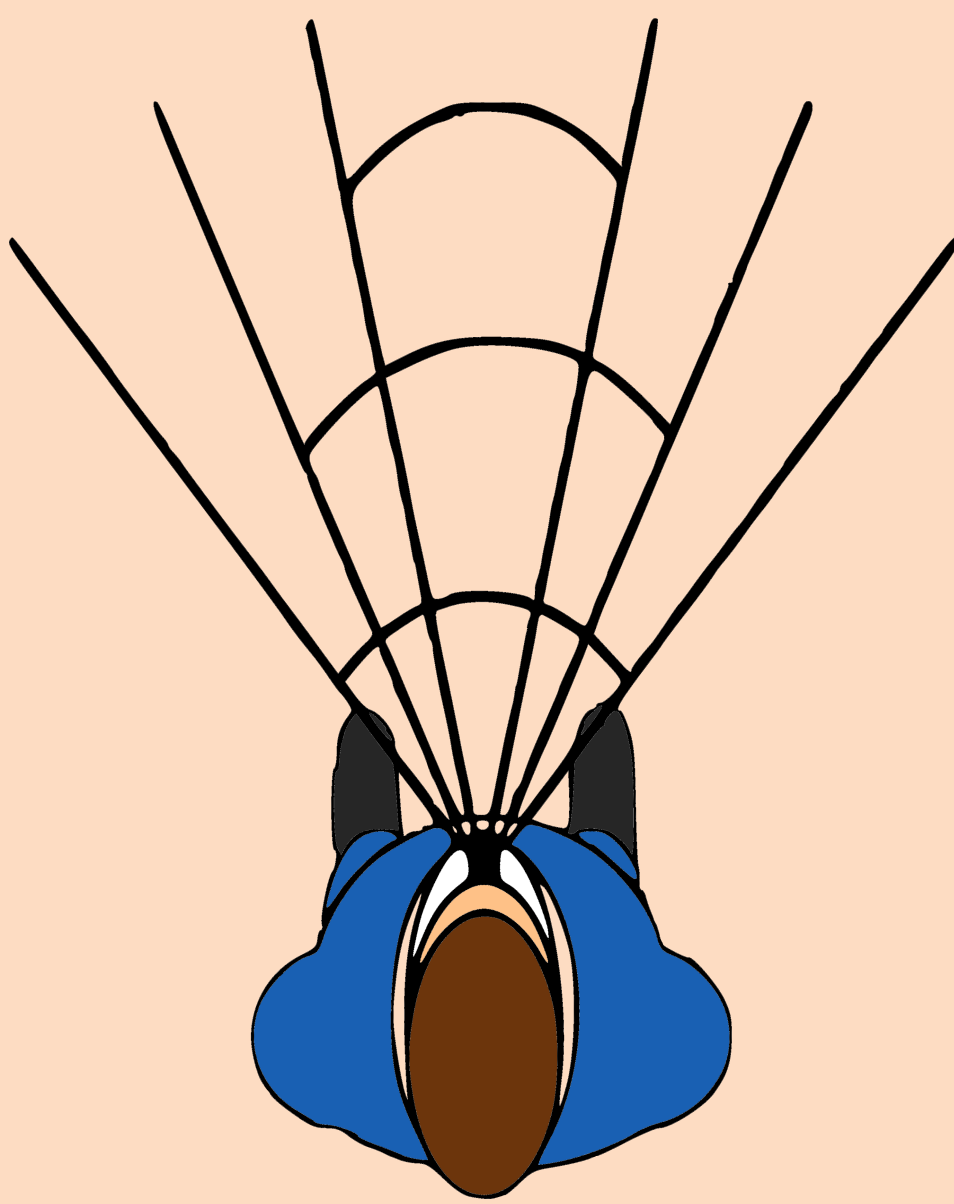


CLASSIFICATION FOR SHOOTING PARA SPORT

The new system evaluates both visual acuity...



and contrast sensitivity.



The visual field is not evaluated.

- ⦿ Unlike other sports, only one sport class is needed for athletes with vision impairment in shooting. Those with inherited and acquired vision impairments compete in the same class, as do men and women, and athletes of different ages.
- ⦿ This is because research has shown that auditory guidance of the gun barrel provided during competition compensates for vision loss, allowing those with different levels of visual impairment, or no vision, to legitimately compete against each other.

