

REVOKED

Revocation and Determination

of

Statement of Principles concerning

LUMBAR SPONDYLOSIS

ICD-9-CM CODES: 721.3, 721.42, 722.52

Veterans' Entitlements Act 1986

1. The Repatriation Medical Authority under subsection **196B(2)** of the *Veterans' Entitlements Act 1986* (the Act):
 - (a) revokes Instrument No.165 of 1996; and
 - (b) determines in its place the following Statement of Principles.

Kind of injury, disease or death

2. (a) This Statement of Principles is about **lumbar spondylosis and death from lumbar spondylosis**.
 - (b) For the purposes of this Statement of Principles, "**lumbar spondylosis**" means degenerative changes affecting the lumbar vertebrae and/or intervertebral discs, causing local pain and stiffness and/or symptoms and signs of lumbar cord, cauda equina or lumbosacral nerve root compression, attracting ICD-9-CM code 721.3, 721.42 or 722.52.

Basis for determining the factors

3. The Repatriation Medical Authority is of the view that there is sound medical-scientific evidence that indicates that **lumbar spondylosis and death from lumbar spondylosis** can be related to relevant service rendered by veterans, members of Peacekeeping Forces, or members of the Forces.

Factors that must be related to service

4. Subject to clause 6, at least one of the factors set out in clause 5 must be related to any relevant service rendered by the person.

Factors

5. The factors that must as a minimum exist before it can be said that a reasonable hypothesis has been raised connecting **lumbar spondylosis** or **death from lumbar spondylosis** with the circumstances of a person's relevant service are:
 - (a) having been a prisoner of war; or
 - (b) suffering inflammatory joint disease in the lumbar spine before the clinical onset of lumbar spondylosis; or
 - (c) suffering from septic arthritis in the lumbar spine before the clinical onset of lumbar spondylosis; or
 - (d) suffering an intra-articular fracture of the lumbar spine before the clinical onset of lumbar spondylosis; or
 - (e) having a malalignment of the lumbar spine before the clinical onset of lumbar spondylosis; or
 - (f) suffering a depositional joint disease in the lumbar spine before the clinical onset of lumbar spondylosis; or
 - (g) suffering from permanent ligamentous instability of the lumbar spine before the clinical onset of lumbar spondylosis; or
 - (h) suffering a trauma to the lumbar spine before the clinical onset of lumbar spondylosis; or
 - (j) suffering a lumbar intervertebral disc prolapse before the clinical onset of lumbar spondylosis at the level of the intervertebral disc prolapse; or
 - (k) being occupationally required to undertake continuous heavy physical activity for at least 10 years before the clinical onset of lumbar spondylosis; or
 - (m) suffering inflammatory joint disease in the lumbar spine before the clinical worsening of lumbar spondylosis; or

- (n) suffering from septic arthritis in the lumbar spine before the clinical worsening of lumbar spondylosis; or
- (o) suffering an intra-articular fracture of the lumbar spine before the clinical worsening of lumbar spondylosis; or
- (p) having a malalignment of the lumbar spine before the clinical worsening of lumbar spondylosis; or
- (q) suffering a depositional joint disease in the lumbar spine before the clinical worsening of lumbar spondylosis; or
- (r) suffering from permanent ligamentous instability of the lumbar spine before the clinical worsening of lumbar spondylosis; or
- (s) suffering a trauma to the lumbar spine before the clinical worsening of lumbar spondylosis; or
- (t) suffering a lumbar intervertebral disc prolapse before the clinical worsening of lumbar spondylosis at the level of the intervertebral disc prolapse; or
- (u) being occupationally required to undertake continuous heavy physical activity for at least 10 years before the clinical worsening of lumbar spondylosis.

Factors that apply only to material contribution or aggravation

6. Paragraphs **5(m) to 5(u)** apply only to material contribution to, or aggravation of, lumbar spondylosis where the person's lumbar spondylosis was suffered or contracted before or during (but not arising out of) the person's relevant service; paragraph 8(1)(e), 9(1)(e), 70(5)(d) or 70(5A)(d) of the Act refers.

Inclusion of Statements of Principles

7. In this Statement of Principles if a relevant factor applies and that factor includes an injury or disease in respect of which there is a Statement of Principles then the factors in that last mentioned Statement of Principles apply in accordance with the terms of that Statement of Principles.

Other definitions

8. For the purposes of this Statement of Principles:

“being occupationally required to undertake continuous heavy physical activity” means working in a job that has high energy demands

or requires some measure of physical strength, and engagement in any of the following activities on most days:

- (i) repetitive or persistent flexion, extension or twisting of the lumbar spine; or
- (ii) frequent manual lifting or carrying of loads of at least 25kg with occasional manual lifting or carrying of loads of at least 35kg; or
- (iii) frequent manual pushing or pulling of loads of at least 25kg with occasional manual pushing or pulling of loads of at least 35kg;

“death from lumbar spondylosis” in relation to a person includes death from a terminal event or condition that was contributed to by the person’s lumbar spondylosis;

“depositional joint disease” means gout, pseudogout, haemochromatosis, Wilson’s disease or ochronosis;

“ICD-9-CM code” means a number assigned to a particular kind of injury or disease in the Australian Version of The International Classification of Diseases, 9th revision, Clinical Modification (ICD-9-CM), effective date of 1 July 1996, copyrighted by the National Coding Centre, Faculty of Health Sciences, University of Sydney, NSW, and having ISBN 0 642 24447 2;

“inflammatory joint disease” means rheumatoid arthritis, Reiter’s syndrome, psoriatic arthritis, ankylosing spondylitis, or arthritis associated with Crohn’s disease or ulcerative colitis;

“intra-articular fracture” means a fracture involving the articular surface of a joint;

“intervertebral disc prolapse” means protrusion, herniation or rupture of an intervertebral disc of the cervical, thoracic or lumbar spine, causing local pain and stiffness. In the case of lumbar disc prolapse, symptoms may include pain and paraesthesia radiating into the lower limbs;

“malalignment” means the presence of significant displacement out of line resulting as the effect of underlying muscle weakness, deformity of other joints, joint dysplasia or disparate leg length;

“permanent ligamentous instability” means continuing or recurring abnormal mobility and instability of the lumbar spine which is characterised by the regular recurrence of episodes of pain and/or tenderness affecting the lumbar spine;

“relevant service” means:

- (a) operational service; or
- (b) peacekeeping service; or
- (c) hazardous service;

“septic arthritis” means the infection of a joint or joints by an organism, usually although not exclusively bacterial, and resultant inflammation within the involved joint/s;

“terminal event” means the proximate or ultimate cause of death and includes:

- a) pneumonia;
- b) respiratory failure;
- c) cardiac arrest;
- d) circulatory failure; or
- e) cessation of brain function;

“trauma to the lumbar spine” means a discrete injury to the lumbar spine that causes the development within 24 hours of the injury being sustained, of acute symptoms and signs of pain, tenderness, and altered mobility or range of movement of that part of the spine. These acute symptoms and signs must last for a period of at least seven days immediately after the injury occurs.

Application

9. This Instrument applies to all matters to which section 120A of the Act applies.

Dated this *Third* day of *September* 1998

The Common Seal of the)
Repatriation Medical Authority)
was affixed to this instrument)
in the presence of)

KEN DONALD
CHAIRMAN