

Classification Information Para-Cycling

This information is intended to be a generic guide to classification for Para-Cycling. The classification of athletes in this sport is performed by authorised classifiers according to the classification rules of the sport, which are determined by the International Federation ([UCI](#)).

Which Paralympic impairment groups compete in Para-Cycling?

Impairment		Examples of health conditions
Vision Impairment		Albinism, Retinitis Pigmentosa, macular or rod cone dystrophy
Physical Impairment	Limb loss or deficiency	Amputation from trauma, cancer, Limb deficiency from birth
	Loss of muscle strength	Spinal cord injury, Spina Bifida, Transverse Myelitis, Sacral Agenesis, Spinal Tumours, Erbs Palsy, Muscular dystrophy
	Hypertonia Ataxia Athetosis	Cerebral palsy, acquired brain injury, stroke, brain tumor, Multiple sclerosis, cerebellar ataxia, Hereditary Spastic Paraparesis or other conditions where hypertonia (spasticity, rigidity or dystonia), ataxia or athetosis are present.
	Joint movement restrictions	Arthrogryposis, Talipes Equinovarus, joint fusions
	Leg length difference	Significant difference in leg length

What are the Paralympic classes for para-cycling?

The list below is intended as a guide only. Only authorised classifiers are able to provide a formal classification in a particular sport.

Class	Examples (Guide Only)
Athletes with a physical impairment who use handcycles (H classes)	
H1	<p>Riders with impairment in their trunk, arms and legs who are unable to use a conventional bike or tricycle. All riders use a recumbent (lying down) position on their handcycle, for arm power use only. Compete in road events only. Eg Emilie Miller was World Champion in road TT and road race 2018. She is a quadriplegic following a diving accident.</p> 
H2	<p>Riders are able to generate force with one or both their arms to propel the handcycle, with no leg and trunk control. All riders use a recumbent (lying down) position on their handcycle for arm power only. Compete in road events only</p>
H3	<p>Riders are able to use both arms completely with limited trunk movement but are not able to use a conventional bicycle, tricycle or the kneeling position on a handcycle safely. All riders use a recumbent (lying down) position on their handcycle, for arm power use or arm and trunk power use. Compete in road events only.</p>
H4	<p>Riders are able to use their arms, with some trunk movement, but are not able to use a conventional bicycle, tricycle or the kneeling position on a handcycle safely. All riders use a recumbent (lying down) position on their handcycle, for arm power use or arm and trunk power use. Compete in road events only.</p>

H5	<p>Athletes who have good arm, trunk and arm co-ordination sufficient to use a handcycle in the kneeling position (legs tucked under), but who are unable to safely use a conventional bicycle or tricycle. Compete in road events only. Stuart Tripp was silver medallist at Rio Paralympic Games. He has a leg amputation and a partial spinal cord injury following a road accident.</p> 
<p>Athletes with a physical impairment who use trikes (T classes)</p>	
T1	<p>Riders who have poor balance who are not able to ride a conventional bike safely but have sufficient leg movement and balance to ride a tricycle. Compete in road events only.</p>
T2	<p>Riders with better balance and arm control than T1 riders who are not able to ride a conventional bike safely. Take wide turns on turns. Compete in road events only. Eg Carol Cooke is Rio Paralympic Games gold medallist. She has MS which affects her balance and strength.</p> 
<p>Athletes with a physical impairment who use bikes (C classes)</p>	
C1	<p>Riders with disabilities in their arms, legs and trunk, who require assistance to mount and dismount the bike, start and stop. Riders have sufficient control to ride a two-wheeled bike but are unable to rise out of the seat.</p>

<p>C2</p>	<p>Riders with coordination impairments in two to three limbs, with better balance and control than C1 riders or ride with one leg. Riders may have brakes mounted on one side to preference their stronger side. Riders may require assistance to mount, dismount and start and stop the bike. Riders may be able to rise off the seat during sprints and starts but may choose not for control. Darren Hicks is 3km IP World Champion on track.</p> 
<p>C3</p>	<p>Riders with impairments in one to two limbs. Riders with limb loss do not use prosthesis. Riders may have brakes mounted on one side to preference their stronger side. Riders are able to mount, dismount, start and stop the bike by themselves. Riders are generally able to rise off the seat during sprints and starts.</p>
<p>C4</p>	<p>Riders with impairments in one to two limbs. Riders with limb loss who use a prosthesis with no brake and handle bar modifications. Riders are able to mount, dismount, start and stop the bike by themselves. Riders are able to rise off the seat during sprints and starts. Emily Petricola is 3km IP World Champion and she has Multiple Sclerosis affecting strength in all limbs.</p> 

<p>C5</p>	<p>Riders who have minimal disabilities in one limb that affects their grip, gear operation and brake use. Handle bars and brakes are often modified. Alistair Donohoe is C5 IP World Champion and he has a nerve and bone injury to his upper right arm.</p> 
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Athletes with a Vision Impairment (B class)

<p>Tandem bike B</p>	<p>Cyclists with a vision impairment who have a visual acuity at or below 6/60 or a visual field less than 20 degrees radius. Cyclists ride on a tandem cycle with a pilot at the front of the bike.</p> 
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Further Information

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