# Tier 3 Validation – List of Conditions

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The following list of conditions are used as part of the Disability Inclusion Profile and Tier 3 student-level funding processes. Refer to the Department of Education Policy and Advisory Library (search: Disability Inclusion Funding and Support) for further information.

### List of Conditions

* Diagnosis of intellectual disability, moderate, severe or profound level, diagnosis made within 24 months in accordance with DSM criteria
* Diagnosis of intellectual disability, mild level, diagnosis made within 24 months in accordance of DSM criteria AND recent (within 12 months) assessment of functional capacity that demonstrates a severe limitation: Adaptive Behaviour Composite score of 70 or under on the Vineland 3 Teacher Form Comprehensive Version.
* Diagnosis of ASD, severity of level 2 or level 3 diagnosis made in accordance with National Guidelines.
* Cerebral palsy diagnosed and assessed as severe (e.g. assessed as Level 3, 4 or 5 on the Gross Motor Function Classification System - GMFCS).
* A bilateral sensori-neural hearing loss that is moderate/ severe/profound.
* Permanent blindness in both eyes, diagnosed and assessed by an ophthalmologist as follows:
* Corrected visual acuity (extent to which an object can be brought into focus) on the Snellen Scale must be less than or equal to 6/60 in both eyes; or
* Constriction to within 10 degrees or less of arc of central fixation in the better eye, irrespective of corrected visual acuity (i.e. visual fields are reduced to a measured arc of 10 degrees or less); or
* Deafblindness confirmed by ophthalmologist and audiologist and assessed as resulting in permanent and severe to total impairment of visual function and hearing.
* Diagnosis of oppositional defiance disorder, severe level from a psychiatrist, clinical psychologist or paediatrician made within 24 months in accordance with DSM criteria
* Chromosomal abnormalities resulting in permanent impairment:
* Aicardi syndrome
* Aicardi-Goutières syndrome
* Angelman syndrome
* CHARGE syndrome
* Cockayne syndrome/ Types I and Type II / Cerebro-oculo-faciao-skeletal (COFS) syndrome/ Pena Shokeir syndrome Type II / Weber-Cockayne syndrome/ Neill-Dingwall syndrome
* Coffin-Lowry syndrome
* Cohen syndrome
* Cornelia de Lange syndrome
* Cri du Chat syndrome
* Dandy-Walker syndrome
* DiGeorge syndrome/ 22q11.2 deletion syndrome/ Velocardiofacial syndrome/ Shprintzen syndrome/ Conotruncal anomaly face syndrome
* Down syndrome
* Edwards syndrome/ Trisomy 18
* Epidermolysis Bullosa (severe forms):
  + YR
  + Autosomal recessive dystrophic epidermolysis bullosa
  + Hallopeau-Siemens type
  + Herlitz Junctional Epidermolysis Dystrophica
  + Fragile X syndrome
  + Kabuki syndrome
* Lesch-Nyhan syndrome/ Nyhan’s syndrome/ Kelley-Seegmiller syndrome/ Juvenile gout
* Leigh syndrome/ Leigh’s disease/ subacute necrotizing encephalomyelopathy
* Menkes disease
* Patau syndrome/ Trisomy 13
* Prader-Willi syndrome
* Rett syndrome
* Seckel syndrome/ microcephalic primordial dwarfism/ Harper’s syndrome/ Virchow-Seckel dwarfism
* Smith-Lemli-Optiz syndrome
* Smith-Magenis syndrome
* Sturge-Weber syndrome
* Trisomy 9
* Tuberous sclerosis
* Williams syndrome
* Wolf-Hirschhorn syndrome.
* Systemic atrophies primarily affecting the central nervous system:
* Friedrich’s ataxia
* Hereditary spastic paraplegia/ Infantile-onset ascending hereditary spastic paralysis/ L1 syndrome/ spastic paraplegias types 2 and 11
* Louis-Bar syndrome/ Ataxia-telangiectasia
* Niemann-Pick disease (Types A and C)
* Progressive bulbar palsy of childhood/ Fazio-Londe disease.
* The following spinal muscular atrophies:
* Spinal muscular atrophy Type I/ Werdnig Hoffmann disease/ infantile SMA
* Spinal muscular atrophy Type II/ Dubowitz disease
* Spinal muscular atrophy Type III Kugelberg-Welander disease/ juvenile SMA
* Spinal muscular atrophy lower extremity dominant/ SMA-LED
* X-linked spinal muscular atrophy.
* Extrapyramidal and movement disorders:
* Hallervorden-Spatz syndrome / Pantothenate kinase-associated neurodegeneration (PKAN)/ neurodegeneration with brain iron accumulation 1 (NBIA 1)
* Alpers disease/ Alpers syndrome/ Grey-matter degeneration/ Progressive sclerosing poliodystrophy/ Progressive infantile poliodystrophy
* Demyelinating diseases of the central nervous system
* Adrenoleukodystrophy / X-linked childhood cerebral form
* Alexander disease
* Canavan disease
* Krabbe disease/ Globoid cell leukodystrophy
* Pelizaeus-Merzbacher disease.
* Episodic and paroxysmal disorders:
* Lennox-Gastaut syndrome/ Lennox syndrome
* West’s syndrome.
* Polyneuropathies and other disorders of the peripheral nervous system:
* Dejerine-Sottas disease/ Dejerine-Sottas syndrome/ Dejerine-Sottas neuropathy/ progressive hypertrophic interstitial polyneuropathy of childhood/onion bulb neuropathy
* Infantile Refsum disease.
* Conditions primarily resulting in Physical impairment
* Amputations
* Diamond-Blackfan anaemia
* Epidermolysis bullosa
* Harlequin type icthyosis
* Hay Wells syndrome/ ankyloblepharon/ ectodermal dysplasia/ clefting [AEC] syndrome
* Joint or limb deformities resulting in impaired mobility
* Juvenile arthritis/ Stills Disease
* Osteogenesis imperfecta
* Sjogren Larsson syndrome.
* Diseases of myoneural junction and muscle
* Congenital muscular dystrophy
* Congenital myotonia / Thomsens disease/ Becker myotonia
* Distal muscular dystrophy
* Duchenne muscular dystrophy
* Emery-Dreifuss muscular dystrophy
* Facioscapulohumeral muscular dystrophy
* Myotubular myopathy
* Oculopharyngeal muscular dystrophy
* Paramyotonia Congenita.
* paralytic syndromes
* Diplegia
* Hemiplegia
* Monoplegia
* Paraplegia
* Quadriplegia
* Tetraplegia.
* Aceruloplasminemia
* Addison-Schilder disease/ Adrenoleukodystrophy /
* Albinism
* Arginosuccinic aciduria
* Aspartylglucosaminuria
* Cerebrotendinous xanthomatosis/ cerebral cholesterosis
* Congenital cytomegalovirus infection
* Congenital hypothyroidism
* Congenital iodine-deficiency syndrome /cretinism
* Congenital rubella syndrome
* Galactosaemia with long term learning disabilities and neurological impairment
* Glycine encephalopathy/ non-ketotic hyperglycinaemia
* GM1 gangliosidosis
* Hartnup disease
* Homocystinuria
* Lowe syndrome/ Oculocerebrorenal syndrome
* Mannosidosis
* Menkes disease
* Mucolipidosis II / I-cell disease
* Mucolipidosis III / pseudo-Hurler \polydystrophy
* Mucolipidosis IV
* Neuronal ceroid lipofuscinosis
* Niemann-Pick disease
* Phenylketonuria
* Pyruvate carboxylase deficiency
* Pyruvate dehydrogenase deficiency
* Sialidosis
* Sulfite oxidase deficiency.
* The following mucopolysaccharidoses:
* Hurler syndrome/MPS1-H
* Scheie syndrome/ MPS 1-S
* Hurler-Scheie syndrome/ MPS 1 H-S
* Hunter syndrome/ MPS II
* San Fillipo syndrome/ MPS III
* Morquio syndrome/ MPS IVA
* Maroteaux-Lamy syndrome/ MPS VI
* Sly syndrome/ MPS VII.
* The following lysosomal storage disorders:
* Gaucher disease Types 2 and 3
* Niemann-Pick disease (Types A and C)
* Pompe disease
* Sandhoff disease (infantile form)
* Schindler disease (Type 1)
* Tay-Sachs disease (infantile form).
* Congenital conditions – cases where malformations cannot be corrected by surgery or other treatment and result in permanent impairment:
* Chiari malformation/Arnold-Chiari malformation
* Congenital absence of limb(s)
* Congenital hydrocephalus
* Fetal alcohol syndrome
* Fetal hydantoin syndrome
* Microcephaly
* Spina bifida

VATER syndrome (VACTERL association).