

= LW5 / 7 =

LW5 / 7 is a standing para @-@ Alpine and para @-@ Nordic skiing classification for skiers with upper extremity issues in both limbs that may include double amputation of both arms and hands or dysmelia of the upper limbs . The class has three subclasses defined by the location of the disability on the upper extremities . International classification is done by IPC Alpine Skiing and IPC Nordic Skiing . On the national level , classification is handled by national sports federation such as Cross @-@ Country Canada .

Skiers in this class use two skis and no ski poles in para @-@ Alpine and para @-@ Nordic , though skiers can use mini @-@ ski poles provided they cannot hold a ski pole without the use of a prosthesis . Skiers develop techniques to ski that compensate for balance issues as a result of missing arms . A factoring system is used in para @-@ Alpine and para @-@ Nordic to allow LW5 / 7 skiers to compete fairly against other skiers with disabilities . While this classification was not grouped with others at the 1984 Winter Olympics Exhibition Competition , it was grouped with other standing classes during events in the 1990s and 2000s .

= = Definition = =

LW5 / 7 is used in para @-@ Alpine and para @-@ Nordic standing skiing , where LW stands for Locomotor Winter . People in this class have upper extremity issues in both limbs and may include issue such as paralysis or dysmelia in both arms . The disability may be a result of double amputation of both arms and hands or dysmelia of the upper limbs .

The International Paralympic Committee (IPC) defined this classification for para @-@ alpine as " Competitors with disabilities in both upper limbs skiing with two normal skis and without poles ... The disability shall be such that the functional use of poles is not possible . Typical disability profile of the class is double @-@ arm amputation . " In 2002 , the Australian Paralympic Committee defined this classification for para @-@ Alpine as a standing skiing classification with " Two skis , no poles , disability in both arms or hands . " The IPC defined this classification for para @-@ Nordic skiing as for " those with impairment in both upper limbs without the use of prosthesis . The impairment must be such that the athlete is unable to use poles . " Cross Country Canada defined this classification for para @-@ Nordic as " Impairment in both upper limbs (arms) without the use of prosthesis . The impairment must be such that the athlete is unable to use poles . If the athlete is able to use a pole they must compete as LW6 or LW8 " in 2012 .

For international para @-@ Alpine skiing competitions , classification is done through IPC Alpine Skiing . A national federation such as Alpine Canada handles classification for domestic competitions . For para @-@ Nordic skiing events , classification is handled by IPC Nordic Skiing Technical Committee on the international level and by the national sports federation such as Cross @-@ Country Canada on a country by country level . When being assessed into this classification , a number of things are considered , including reviewing the skiers medical history and medical information on the skier 's disability , having a physical examination and an in person assessment of the skier training or competing . If a skier in this classification has the ability to use a ski pole of some sort , they may do so but they need to changes classes and compete in LW6 / 8 .

= = = LW5 / 7 @.@ 1 = = =

The IPC defines this para @-@ Alpine classification as " Both arms amputated above the elbow , Short stumps , no elbow joints or forearms " .

= = = LW5 / 7 @.@ 2 = = =

The IPC defines this para @-@ Alpine classification as " One arm amputated above the elbow , the other below the elbow " .

== LW5 / 7 @. @ 3 ==

The IPC defines this para @-@ Alpine classification as " Both arms amputated or dysfunctional below the elbow , Both hands unable to hold or use ski poles " .

= = Equipment and technique = =

Skiers in this class use two skis and no ski poles in para @-@ Alpine and para @-@ Nordic . While skiers are prohibited from using traditional ski poles , they may use mini poles so long as they are unable to hold a traditional ski pole without the use of a prostheses . Skiers are also allowed to use prostheses or orthoses in competition . FIS rules for ski boots and binding heights are followed for this class . Skiers in this class must wear a Slalom helmet in Slalom events and crash helmets during the Giant Slalom .

In the Slalom event , competitors are more likely to use a partial ski pole or a prosthetic to hold a ski pole that they may not use in other disciplines . Techniques to compensate for balance issues as a result of an upper limb disability may be corrected by using knee drives or hip motions .

In the Biathlon , all Paralympic athletes shoot from a prone position . Athletes with amputations can use a rifle support while shooting .

= = Sport = =

A factoring system is used in the sport to allow different classes to compete against each other , when there are too few individual competitors in one class in a competition . The factoring system works by having a number for each class based on their functional mobility or vision levels , where the results are calculated by multiplying the finish time by the factored number . The resulting number is the one used to determine the winner in events where the factor system is used . For the 2003 / 2004 para @-@ Nordic skiing season , the percentage for the classic technique was 79 % and percentage for free was 87 % . The percentage for the 2008 / 2009 and 2009 / 2010 para @-@ Nordic ski seasons was 79 % for classic and 87 % for free technique . In para @-@ Nordic skiing , the percentage for the 2012 / 2013 ski season was 79 % for classic and 87 % for free . Each of the subclasses with in LW5 / 7 had their own factoring for the para @-@ Alpine 2011 / 2012 skiing season . The factoring for LW5 / 7 @. @ 1 alpine skiing classification during the 2011 / 2012 skiing season was 0 @. @ 982 for Slalom , 0 @. @ 9777 for Giant Slalom , 0 @. @ 9851 for Super @-@ G and 0 @. @ 9809 for downhill , for LW5 / 7 @. @ 2 was 0 @. @ 9862 for Slalom , 0 @. @ 9843 for Giant Slalom , 0 @. @ 9873 for Super @-@ G and 0 @. @ 9833 for downhill , and for LW5 / 7 @. @ 3 was 0 @. @ 9882 for Slalom , 0 @. @ 9863 for Giant Slalom , 0 @. @ 9893 for Super @-@ G and 0 @. @ 9853 for downhill .

In disability skiing events , this classification is grouped with standing classes who are seeded to start after visually impaired classes and before sitting classes in the Slalom and Giant Slalom . In downhill , Super @-@ G and Super Combined , this same group competes after the visually impaired classes and sitting classes . In cross @-@ country and biathlon events , this classification is grouped with other standing classes . The IPC advises event organisers to run the men 's standing ski group after the blind men 's group and before the blind women 's group . Women 's standing classes are advised to go last . In the biathlon , the skier is required to make sure " that the rifle touches the support in between the marked zone (5 cm in front of / behind the balance point) . "

At times , skiers in this class have injured themselves while skiing . Such injuries have occurred for some in this class of the German national para @-@ Alpine skiing team between 1994 and 2006 . One incident occurred in 1997 and was a femur @-@ fracture caused as a result of a fall while skiing . Another incident occurred at the 1998 Winter Paralympics when a skier injured themselves , resulting in a partial ACL rupture .

= = Events = =

While this classification was not grouped with others at the 1984 Winter Olympics Exhibition Competition , it was grouped during events in the 1990s and 2000s . At the 1984 Winter Olympics Exhibition Competition , disciplines included on the programme were downhill and Giant Slalom , and was not grouped with others for medal events for men . At the 1996 Disabled Alpine World Championships in Lech , Austria , men 's LW1 , LW3 and LW5 were grouped together for medal events . At the 1998 Winter Paralympics , LW1 , LW3 and LW5 were put into one group for medal events in para @-@ Alpine events . At the 2002 Winter Paralympics in alpine @-@ skiing , LW3 , LW5 / 7 and LW9 were grouped for the men 's downhill , Super @-@ G , Slalom and Giant Slalom events . On the women 's side of the 2002 Games programme , LW1 , LW4 , LW5 and LW6 classes were combined for the downhill , Giant Slalom and Slalom events . At the 2005 IPC Nordic Skiing World Championships , this class was grouped with other standing skiing classifications . In cross country , this class was eligible to compete in the men and women 's 5 km , 10 km and 20 km individual race . In the men and women 's biathlon , this classification was again grouped with standing classes in the 7 @.@ 4 km race with 2 shooting stages 12 @.@ 5 km race which had four shooting stages . At the 2009 World Championships , there was one male and one female from this class the standing downhill event .