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 IND. Chapter 80 per BJH

ing from the injury and impairments not so resulting as established by the type of proof here stated. Such other impairments should, however, be also reported, separately. Computation must occasionally also be made of impairment of vision not resulting from the injury, as, for instance, for the purpose of computing additional indemnity due under the provisions of the Workmen's Compensation Act on account of preexisting disability of one or both eyes.

Note I—Example of computation covering partial disability to a single eye

A. Central Visual Acuity:

Distance—Reading of 20/32.1 with glasses equals visual efficiency of ----- 90.0%
 Reading of 20/200 without glasses equals visual efficiency of ----- 20.0%

Difference ----- **70.0%**

Rated efficiency is 90.0% minus 25% (because one-half of exceeds 25) or 65.0%

Near—Reading of 14/21 with glasses equals visual efficiency of ----- 91.5%
 Reading of 14/35 without glasses (except that correction is applied for presbyopia due to age) equals visual efficiency of ----- 76.5%

Difference ----- **15.0%**

Rated efficiency is 91.5% minus 7.5% (which is one-half of 15.0%) or 84.0%

Final Central Visual Acuity Efficiency is:
 $65.0 + 84.0 + 84.0 = 233.0 \div 3 = 77.7\%$

B. Field Vision:

Sum of eight principal meridians of the field remaining divided by 420 is:

40
50
50
50
40
40
40
40
40
40

420) 350 (83.3%

C. Binocular Vision:

Diplopia in 3 rectangles (3/20) is 96.3% motor field efficiency.

D. Industrial Visual Efficiency of the one eye is:
 $77.7\% \times 83.3\% \times 96.3\% \text{ or } 62.3\%$

E. Impairment of the one eye for industrial use is:
 $100.0\% - 62.3\% = 37.7\%$

F. Compensation payable is (under major schedule since amendments of 1931):

Total impairment of one eye (age 50 or less) 250 weeks. 250 weeks x 37.7% = 94.25 weeks (Reduce the number of weeks by 2½% for each year that the age at time of injury exceeds 50.)

Note II—Example of computation covering partial disability to both eyes

1. Left Eye is 62.3% efficient, see Example I.

2. Right Eye:

A. Central Visual Acuity:

Distance—Reading of 20/30 with correction equals visual efficiency of ----- 91.5%
 Reading of 20/35 without glasses equals visual efficiency of ----- 87.5%

Difference ----- **4.0%**

Rated efficiency is the vision without correction (because correction gives improvement of less than the 5% minimum allowance for glasses, and is not necessary to prevent eye strain, etc.) 87.5%

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Near—Reading of 14/14 with glasses equals visual efficiency of	100.0%
Reading of 14/21 without glasses equals visual efficiency of	91.5%

Difference ----- 8.5%

Rated efficiency is 100.0% minus 5% (because 5% is the minimum allowance for glasses) or 95.0%

Final Central Visual Acuity Efficiency is:

87.5% + 95% + 95% = 277.5 ÷ 3 = 92.5%

B. Field vision is 100%

C. Binocular vision is 100%

D. Industrial visual efficiency of the right eye is:

92.5% x 100% x 100% or 92.5%

E. Impairment of right eye for industrial use is:

100.0% — 92.5% = 7.5%

3. Compensation payable is (under major schedule since amendments of 1931, and at age 50 or less):

Left eye (Example I):	94.25 weeks
Right eye: 250 weeks × 7.5% = 18.75 weeks × 3 (multiple injury clause) =	56.25 weeks

Total 150.5 weeks

(Reduce the number of weeks by 2½% for each year that the age at time of injury exceeded 50.)

Note III—Example of compensation covering enucleation of one eye and partial disability of the other eye

- 1. Left eye** is 35.28% impaired (77.7% × 83.3% = 64.72%; 100% — 64.72% = 35.28%, as allowance for binocular vision is inapplicable when the other eye is enucleated or blind), which results, at age 50 or less, in indemnity payable for 88.2 weeks
- 2. Right eye** is enucleated, which, at said ages, results in indemnity payable for ----- 275 weeks
- 3. Total payable:** 88.2 weeks × 3 (multiple injury) =

264.6 + 275 = ----- 539.6 weeks

(Subject to deduction of 2½% for each year over age of 50)
The number of weeks indemnity indicated as payable for impairment of vision or for enucleation is in addition to indemnity for temporary disability. All results are subject to the limitation that the total amount of indemnity payable, including that for temporary disability, shall not exceed the indemnity which would be payable for permanent total disability. The statutory and legal rules applicable to the termination of additional compensation payable out of the special state fund on account of preexisting disabilities are not here stated.

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