

Scheduled and non-scheduled conditions

Assessment for loss of tissue

Splenectomy

The removal of the spleen lowers natural resistance to certain infections in addition to loss of tissue. UK Medical Appeals Tribunals, having taken these factors into account, have usually assessed the ensuing degree of incapacity at between two per cent and five per cent.

Orchidectomy

The removal of a testis involves both tissue loss and a loss of reserve useful function which constitutes a small permanent loss of faculty. Medical Appeals Tribunals have assessed the degree of incapacity resulting from a single orchidectomy at between two per cent and five per cent.

Nephrectomy

The Commissioner held in decision R(l) 14/66 that where a person loses a kidney then as a matter of law it must necessarily mean that there is a loss of faculty. The extent of incapacity is for the medical authorities to determine, having regard to the loss of reserve useful function. Where the other kidney is functioning normally, Medical Appeals Tribunals have usually assessed the degree of incapacity at between five per cent and ten per cent.

Appendicectomy

The incapacity resulting from uncomplicated appendicectomy has usually been assessed by Tribunals at less than 1 per cent.