

Which type of Medical Assessment Tribunal will consider a work-related injury or illnesses?

Cardiac assessment tribunal
Angina – Post infarction angina
Atrial fibrillation
Cardiac arrhythmia, cardiac arrest
Cardiomyopathy
Cardiomyopathy and pericardial infection
Coronary artery disease
Endocarditis
Ischaemic heart disease
Myocardial infarction/Acute myocardial events
Myocarditis
Transmural ruptured myocardium leading to haemo-pericardium
Vasovagal syncope
Ventricular tachycardia

Dermatology assessment tribunal
BCC - Basal cell carcinoma
Contact dermatitis
Systemic Lupus Erythematosus – SLE (skin)
Psoriasis
SCC – squamous cell carcinoma
Skin cancer
Skin disease/Solar damage
Skin rashes
Solar keratoses

Disfigurement assessment tribunal
Contour deformity
Burns
Facial deformity/scarring
Scarring and Disfigurement >4%

Ear, nose and throat assessment tribunal
Acoustic shocks
Benign positional vertigo

Ear, nose and throat assessment tribunal (continued)
Chronic irritant rhino sinusitis
Complex facial injuries
Dys-equilibrium
Dysphonia
Eustachian tube dysfunction
Laryngitis
Loss of smell, ENT caused
Loss of speech
Maxillofacial injuries - maybe GMAT(R)
Nasal injuries eg. fractured nose, fractured maxillary sinus
Noise induced hearing loss
Tinnitus (but no head injury)
Trauma induced hearing loss/Acute hearing loss

Ophthalmology assessment tribunal
Corneal transplant, trabeculectomy and cataract extraction.
Corneal ulcer
Diplopia
Eye disease
Foreign body/Penetrating trauma to eye
Glaucoma
Keratoglobus/ keratoconus
Loss of vision
Proptosis
Retinopathy
Right Horner's syndrome
Sub-conjunctival haematoma

Orthopaedic assessment tribunal
Injuries that effect the musculoskeletal system (bones, joints, ligaments, tendons, muscles)
Complex regional pain syndrome
De Quervains
Fractured ribs – without pneumothorax
Kinesophobia
Minor scarring following surgery up to 4%

Neurology/neurosurgical assessment tribunal
Brachial plexus injuries
Electric shock
All head injuries
Vertigo – secondary to a head injury
Foot drop injury – can be ortho or neuro

General medical assessment tribunal - Thoracic

Aggravation of pre-existing asthma
Asbestos related pleural effusion
Asbestosis
Benign asbestos pleural effusion related to asbestos exposure
Benign bilateral pleural plaque with calcification
Bilateral pleural plaque/lung cancer
Crush injuries to chest
Cryptogenic Fibrosing Alveolitis
Fractured ribs associated small apical pneumothorax
Haemo-pneumothorax lung
Mesothelioma
Metastatic tumours of the lung
Obstructive sleep apnoea
Occupational asthma (ie from isocyanates or TDD)
Pleural thickening and pleural plaques
Pneumoconiosis
Pneumothorax
Pulmonary contusion (bruise/haematoma)
Reactive airways dysfunction (aka asthma)
Respiratory illness (bronchitis)
Respiratory irritation
Respiratory mucosal chemical irritation

General medical assessment tribunal - Medical

Cellulitis and abscess
Chronic fatigue syndrome
Chronic organ impairment
Deep vein thrombosis
Gratuitous care (level of dependency)
Graves' disease/thyroid disease
Herpes Simplex II
Hypertension
Immune problems
Infectious diseases
Inhalation exposure
Lead poisoning/industrial poisoning/exposures at work
Lobular panniculitis
Malignant hypertension
Nephropathy
Post-vaccination syndrome
Pulmonary embolism
Q-Fever
Reflux oesophagitis
Ross River Fever
Sarcoid
Sequelae of any bite – ie spider with physical injury
Stroke with loss of vision
Subclavian vein thrombosis
Thyroid toxicosis/thyroid disease

General medical assessment tribunal – Rheumatology

Fibromyalgia

Rheumatoid arthritis/inflammatory

Wrist tenosynovitis (treated by Rheumatologist)

Synovitis of any large joint

SLE – systematic lumpus erythematosis

General medical assessment tribunal - Surgical

Lymphedema

Inguinal hernia/groin strain

Pilonidal sinus/pilonidal abscess

Abdominal wall injury/soft tissue abdomen

Spleen injury

Abdominus rectus tear

Intra-abdominal injuries especially bowels

Surgical therapy

Breast injuries

Haemorrhoids /piles

TMJ – temporomandibular joint (maybe ENT) , mandibular fracture

General medical assessment tribunal – Urology

Impotency

Urinary tract disease/urinary stress incontinence

Erectile dysfunction

Bladder dysfunction

Kidney injury

Urogenital trauma

General medical assessment tribunal - Vascular

Any iliac artery injury except for heart

Varicose veins/varicose ulcers

Thoracic outlet syndrome (can be either Ortho or Neuro depending on who is the treating specialist)

General medical assessment tribunal – Gynaecology

Prolapsed uterus

General medical assessment tribunal – Psychiatric

Psychiatric/psychological injury

Conversion/Somatoform Disorder

Chronic pain disorder

Substance abuse/alcohol abuse

Dysthymic Disorder

Composite Assessment Tribunal*

- Where the symptoms of the organic brain condition and the associated psychiatric disorder often overlap
- Where more than one injury in a claim interrelates in terms of symptomatology

* Physical injuries can be referred only for ongoing incapacity or determination e.g. head injury – ongoing incapacity only together with psychiatric injury for ongoing incapacity and DPI.



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