

disabilities, requests for advisory opinions, questions regarding lack of clarity or application to individual cases involving unusual difficulties, will be addressed to the Director, Compensation and Pension Service. A clear statement will be made of the point or points upon which information is desired, and the complete case file will be simultaneously forwarded to Central Office. Rating agencies will assure themselves that the recent report of physical examination presents an adequate picture of the claimant's condition. Claims in regard to which the schedule evaluations are considered inadequate or excessive, and errors in the schedule will be similarly brought to attention.

[41 FR 11292, Mar. 18, 1976]

#### § 4.25 Combined ratings table.

Table I, Combined Ratings Table, results from the consideration of the efficiency of the individual as affected first by the most disabling condition, then by the less disabling condition, then by other less disabling conditions, if any, in the order of severity. Thus, a person having a 60 percent disability is considered 40 percent efficient. Proceeding from this 40 percent efficiency, the effect of a further 30 percent disability is to leave only 70 percent of the efficiency remaining after consideration of the first disability, or 28 percent efficiency altogether. The individual is thus 72 percent disabled, as shown in table I opposite 60 percent and under 30 percent.

(a) To use table I, the disabilities will first be arranged in the exact order of their severity, beginning with the greatest disability and then combined with use of table I as hereinafter indicated. For example, if there are two disabilities, the degree of one disability will be read in the left column and the degree of the other in the top row, whichever is appropriate. The figures appearing in the space where the column and row intersect will represent the combined value of the two. This combined value will then be converted to the nearest number divisible by 10,

and combined values ending in 5 will be adjusted upward. Thus, with a 50 percent disability and a 30 percent disability, the combined value will be found to be 65 percent, but the 65 percent must be converted to 70 percent to represent the final degree of disability. Similarly, with a disability of 40 percent, and another disability of 20 percent, the combined value is found to be 52 percent, but the 52 percent must be converted to the nearest degree divisible by 10, which is 50 percent. If there are more than two disabilities, the disabilities will also be arranged in the exact order of their severity and the combined value for the first two will be found as previously described for two disabilities. The combined value, exactly as found in table I, will be combined with the degree of the third disability (in order of severity). The combined value for the three disabilities will be found in the space where the column and row intersect, and if there are only three disabilities will be converted to the nearest degree divisible by 10, adjusting final 5's upward. Thus, if there are three disabilities ratable at 60 percent, 40 percent, and 20 percent, respectively, the combined value for the first two will be found opposite 60 and under 40 and is 76 percent. This 76 will be combined with 20 and the combined value for the three is 81 percent. This combined value will be converted to the nearest degree divisible by 10 which is 80 percent. The same procedure will be employed when there are four or more disabilities. (See table I).

(b) Except as otherwise provided in this schedule, the disabilities arising from a single disease entity, e.g., arthritis, multiple sclerosis, cerebrovascular accident, etc., are to be rated separately as are all other disabling conditions, if any. All disabilities are then to be combined as described in paragraph (a) of this section. The conversion to the nearest degree divisible by 10 will be done only once per rating decision, will follow the combining of all disabilities, and will be the last procedure in determining the combined degree of disability.

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TABLE I—COMBINED RATINGS TABLE  
 [10 combined with 10 is 19]

	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90
19 .....	27	35	43	51	60	68	76	84	92
20 .....	28	36	44	52	60	68	76	84	92
21 .....	29	37	45	53	61	68	76	84	92
22 .....	30	38	45	53	61	69	77	84	92
23 .....	31	38	46	54	62	69	77	85	92
24 .....	32	39	47	54	62	70	77	85	92
25 .....	33	40	48	55	63	70	78	85	93
26 .....	33	41	48	56	63	70	78	85	93
27 .....	34	42	49	56	64	71	78	85	93
28 .....	35	42	50	57	64	71	78	86	93
29 .....	36	43	50	57	65	72	79	86	93
30 .....	37	44	51	58	65	72	79	86	93
31 .....	38	45	52	59	66	72	79	86	93
32 .....	39	46	52	59	66	73	80	86	93
33 .....	40	46	53	60	67	73	80	87	93
34 .....	41	47	54	60	67	74	80	87	93
35 .....	42	48	55	61	68	74	81	87	94
36 .....	42	49	55	62	68	74	81	87	94
37 .....	43	50	56	62	69	75	81	87	94
38 .....	44	50	57	63	69	75	81	88	94
39 .....	45	51	57	63	70	76	82	88	94
40 .....	46	52	58	64	70	76	82	88	94
41 .....	47	53	59	65	71	76	82	88	94
42 .....	48	54	59	65	71	77	83	88	94
43 .....	49	54	60	66	72	77	83	89	94
44 .....	50	55	61	66	72	78	83	89	94
45 .....	51	56	62	67	73	78	84	89	95
46 .....	51	57	62	68	73	78	84	89	95
47 .....	52	58	63	68	74	79	84	89	95
48 .....	53	58	64	69	74	79	84	90	95
49 .....	54	59	64	69	75	80	85	90	95
50 .....	55	60	65	70	75	80	85	90	95
51 .....	56	61	66	71	76	80	85	90	95
52 .....	57	62	66	71	76	81	86	90	95
53 .....	58	62	67	72	77	81	86	91	95
54 .....	59	63	68	72	77	82	86	91	95
55 .....	60	64	69	73	78	82	87	91	96
56 .....	60	65	69	74	78	82	87	91	96
57 .....	61	66	70	74	79	83	87	91	96
58 .....	62	66	71	75	79	83	87	92	96
59 .....	63	67	71	75	80	84	88	92	96
60 .....	64	68	72	76	80	84	88	92	96
61 .....	65	69	73	77	81	84	88	92	96
62 .....	66	70	73	77	81	85	89	92	96
63 .....	67	70	74	78	82	85	89	93	96
64 .....	68	71	75	78	82	86	89	93	96
65 .....	69	72	76	79	83	86	90	93	97
66 .....	69	73	76	80	83	86	90	93	97
67 .....	70	74	77	80	84	87	90	93	97
68 .....	71	74	78	81	84	87	90	94	97
69 .....	72	75	78	81	85	88	91	94	97
70 .....	73	76	79	82	85	88	91	94	97
71 .....	74	77	80	83	86	88	91	94	97
72 .....	75	78	80	83	86	89	92	94	97
73 .....	76	78	81	84	87	89	92	95	97
74 .....	77	79	82	84	87	90	92	95	97
75 .....	78	80	83	85	88	90	93	95	98
76 .....	78	81	83	86	88	90	93	95	98
77 .....	79	82	84	86	89	91	93	95	98
78 .....	80	82	85	87	89	91	93	96	98
79 .....	81	83	85	87	90	92	94	96	98
80 .....	82	84	86	88	90	92	94	96	98
81 .....	83	85	87	89	91	92	94	96	98
82 .....	84	86	87	89	91	93	95	96	98
83 .....	85	86	88	90	92	93	95	97	98
84 .....	86	87	89	90	92	94	95	97	98
85 .....	87	88	90	91	93	94	96	97	99
86 .....	87	89	90	92	93	94	96	97	99
87 .....	88	90	91	92	94	95	96	97	99
88 .....	89	90	92	93	94	95	96	98	99
89 .....	90	91	92	93	95	96	87	38	99

TABLE I—COMBINED RATINGS TABLE—Continued  
[10 combined with 10 is 19]

	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90
90 .....	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99
91 .....	92	93	94	95	96	96	97	98	99
92 .....	93	94	94	95	96	97	98	98	99
93 .....	94	94	95	96	97	97	98	99	99
94 .....	95	95	96	96	97	98	98	99	99

(Authority: 38 U.S.C. 1155)

[41 FR 11293, Mar. 18, 1976, as amended at 54 FR 27161, June 28, 1989; 54 FR 36029, Aug. 31, 1989]

**§ 4.26 Bilateral factor.**

When a partial disability results from disease or injury of both arms, or of both legs, or of paired skeletal muscles, the ratings for the disabilities of the right and left sides will be combined as usual, and 10 percent of this value will be added (i.e., not combined) before proceeding with further combinations, or converting to degree of disability. The bilateral factor will be applied to such bilateral disabilities before other combinations are carried out and the rating for such disabilities including the bilateral factor in this section will be treated as 1 disability for the purpose of arranging in order of severity and for all further combinations. For example, with disabilities evaluated at 60 percent, 20 percent, 10 percent and 10 percent (the two 10's representing bilateral disabilities), the order of severity would be 60, 21 and 20. The 60 and 21 combine to 68 percent and the 68 and 20 to 74 percent, converted to 70 percent as the final degree of disability.

(a) The use of the terms "arms" and "legs" is not intended to distinguish between the arm, forearm and hand, or the thigh, leg, and foot, but relates to the upper extremities and lower extremities as a whole. Thus with a compensable disability of the right thigh, for example, amputation, and one of the left foot, for example, pes planus, the bilateral factor applies, and similarly whenever there are compensable disabilities affecting use of paired extremities regardless of location or specified type of impairment.

(b) The correct procedure when applying the bilateral factor to disabilities affecting both upper extremities and both lower extremities is to com-

bine the ratings of the disabilities affecting the 4 extremities in the order of their individual severity and apply the bilateral factor by adding, not combining, 10 percent of the combined value thus attained.

(c) The bilateral factor is not applicable unless there is partial disability of compensable degree in each of 2 paired extremities, or paired skeletal muscles.

**§ 4.27 Use of diagnostic code numbers.**

The diagnostic code numbers appearing opposite the listed ratable disabilities are arbitrary numbers for the purpose of showing the basis of the evaluation assigned and for statistical analysis in the Department of Veterans Affairs, and as will be observed, extend from 5000 to a possible 9999. Great care will be exercised in the selection of the applicable code number and in its citation on the rating sheet. No other numbers than these listed or hereafter furnished are to be employed for rating purposes, with an exception as described in this section, as to unlisted conditions. When an unlisted disease, injury, or residual condition is encountered, requiring rating by analogy, the diagnostic code number will be "built-up" as follows: The first 2 digits will be selected from that part of the schedule most closely identifying the part, or system, of the body involved; the last 2 digits will be "99" for all unlisted conditions. This procedure will facilitate a close check of new and unlisted conditions, rated by analogy. In the selection of code numbers, injuries will generally be represented by the number assigned to the residual condition on the basis of which the rating is determined. With diseases, preference is to be given