



**Australian Government**  
**Repatriation Medical Authority**

**Amendment Statement of Principles**  
**concerning**  
**ULNAR NEUROPATHY AT THE ELBOW**  
**(Reasonable Hypothesis)**  
**(No. 44 of 2020)**

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The Repatriation Medical Authority determines the following Amendment Statement of Principles under subsections 196B(2) and (8) of the *Veterans' Entitlements Act 1986*.

Dated 24 April 2020

The Common Seal of the  
Repatriation Medical Authority  
was affixed to this instrument  
at the direction of:

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'N. Saunders'.

Professor Nicholas Saunders AO  
Chairperson

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**1 Name**

This is the Amendment Statement of Principles concerning *ulnar neuropathy at the elbow (Reasonable Hypothesis)* (No. 44 of 2020).

**2 Commencement**

This instrument commences on 25 May 2020.

**3 Authority**

This instrument is made under subsections 196B(2) and (8) of the *Veterans' Entitlements Act 1986*.

**4 Amendment**

The Statement of Principles concerning *ulnar neuropathy at the elbow (Reasonable Hypothesis)* (No. 65 of 2017) (Federal Register of Legislation No. F2017L01451) is amended in the following manner:

Section	Amendment
<i>Schedule 1 – Dictionary</i>	<p><i>Replace the existing definition of "trauma to the affected elbow" with the following:</i></p> <p><b><i>trauma to the affected elbow</i></b> means a discrete event involving the application of significant physical force to or through the affected elbow joint, that causes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>(a) damage to the joint; and</li><li>(b) the development, within 24 hours of the event occurring, of symptoms and signs of pain, tenderness and altered range of movement of the elbow joint. In the case of sustained unconsciousness or the masking of pain by analgesic medication, these symptoms and signs must appear on return to consciousness or the withdrawal of the analgesic medication; and</li><li>(c) the persistence of these symptoms and signs for a period of at least seven days following their onset, save for where medical intervention for the trauma to that joint has occurred and that medical intervention involves one of the following:<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>(i) immobilisation of the elbow joint by splinting or similar external agent;</li><li>(ii) injection of a corticosteroid or local anaesthetic into that joint; or</li><li>(iii) surgery to that joint.</li></ul></li></ul> <p>Note: Examples of acute trauma include dislocation of the elbow joint, tearing or stretching of the ulnar collateral ligament, and medial epicondyle apophysitis.</p>