Disability Tax Credit Online Application Website link:

<u>Disability Tax Credit – digital application for medical practitioners</u>

Categories of Disability

After the medical practitioner completes some identification information, the categories of disability are chosen:

* Select the categories that apply to the patient.

If the patient has impairments in two or more categories, the application can be assessed under cumulative effect of significant limitations. After you complete each individual impairment, information about the cumulative effect will be gathered if it's required at the end of the application.

Categories	If your patient has:
□ Vision	Reduced visual acuity or field of vision
□ Speaking	Difficulty speaking so as to be understood by a familiar person in a quiet setting
□ Hearing	Difficulty hearing so as to understand spoken conversation with a familiar person in a quiet setting
□ Walking	Difficulty walking
Eliminating (bowel or bladder functions)	Difficulty personally managing bowel or bladder functions
□ Feeding	Difficulty preparing food and feeding themselves, as well as chewing and swallowing (not including identifying, finding, obtaining, or shopping for food
□ Dressing	Difficulty dressing themselves (not including identifying, finding, obtaining, or shopping for clothing)
Mental functions necessary for everyday life	Difficulty performing mental functions necessary for everyday life, which are considered to be: • Adaptive functioning which includes abilities related to: • self-care such as attending to personal hygiene • health and safety • initiating and responding to social interactions • common, simple transactions such as grocery shopping, or paying bill • Memory which includes the ability to remember: • simple instructions • basic personal information such as date of birth and address, or material of importance and interest • Judgement, problem-solving and goal-setting taken together
□ Life-sustaining therapy	A condition that requires life-sustaining therapy, which is: required to support a vital function received at least 3 times per week takes an average of at least 14 hours per week where the patient takes time away from normal, everyday activities

Previous

Vision

Vision - step 3a of 5

Select the aspect of vision that is in	npaired in each eye.
* Left eye	* Right eye
☐ Visual acuity	☐ Visual acuity
☐ Field of vision	☐ Field of vision
☐ No visual impairment	☐ No visual impairment

Speaking

Speaking – step 3a of 5

Fields marked with an asterisk (*) are required.

-	
	Select all that conditions or diagnoses that impact the patient's ability to speak so as to be understood. Alzheimer's disease
	Alizheimer's disease Amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (Lou Gehrig's disease)
	Antism spectrum disorder (ASD)
	□ Congenital abnormality (specify)
	□ Dementia
	□ Multiple sclerosis
	□ Oral cancer (e.g., laryngeal cancer)
	□ Parkinson's disease
	□ Stroke or stroke-related effects
	□ Total aphasia
	□ Total mutism
	□ Trauma (specify)
	□ Other (specify)

Previous

Next

Hearing

Hearing – step 3a of 5

Select the option that best describes the	e level of hearing loss in each ear with any applicable device
* Left ear	* Right ear
O Normal (0-25dB)	O Normal (0-25dB)
O Mild (26-40dB)	O Mild (26-40dB)
O Moderate (41-55dB)	O Moderate (41-55dB)
Moderate-to-severe (56-70dB)	Moderate-to-severe (56-70dB)
O Severe (71-90dB)	O Severe (71-90dB)
O Profound (91dB+)	O Profound (91dB+)
O Unknown	O Unknown
ause of hearing loss	
Select the cause of the patient's hearing	g loss.
Age related (Presbycusis)	
□ Congenital	
☐ Trauma (e.g., damage to eardrum) ☐ Other (specify)	

Walking

Walking – step 3a of 5

Fields marked with an asterisk (*) are required.

Amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (Lou Gehrig's disease) Cardiac functional class of 4/IV or an ejection fraction of 20% or less Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) Congenital abnormality (specify) Degenerative disc disease Fibromyalgia Hemi-pelvectomy or hip disarticulation Lower limb amputation (regardless of prosthesis) Multiple sclerosis Osteoarthritis Osteoporosis Paraplegia Parkinson's disease Quadriplegia Rheumatoid arthritis Spinal stenosis Stroke or stroke-related effects Tetraplegia Trauma (specify)	* Select all cond	itions or diagnoses that impact the patient's ability to walk
Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) Congenital abnormality (specify) Degenerative disc disease Fibromyalgia Hemi-pelvectomy or hip disarticulation Lower limb amputation (regardless of prosthesis) Multiple sclerosis Osteoarthritis Osteoporosis Paraplegia Parkinson's disease Quadriplegia Rheumatoid arthritis Spinal stenosis Stroke or stroke-related effects Tetraplegia	☐ Amyotrophic	lateral sclerosis (Lou Gehrig's disease)
Congenital abnormality (specify) Degenerative disc disease Fibromyalgia Hemi-pelvectomy or hip disarticulation Lower limb amputation (regardless of prosthesis) Multiple sclerosis Osteoarthritis Osteoporosis Paraplegia Parkinson's disease Quadriplegia Rheumatoid arthritis Spinal stenosis Stroke or stroke-related effects Tetraplegia	□ Cardiac funct	ional class of 4/IV or an ejection fraction of 20% or less
 □ Degenerative disc disease □ Fibromyalgia □ Hemi-pelvectomy or hip disarticulation □ Lower limb amputation (regardless of prosthesis) □ Multiple sclerosis □ Osteoarthritis □ Osteoporosis □ Paraplegia □ Parkinson's disease □ Quadriplegia □ Rheumatoid arthritis □ Spinal stenosis □ Stroke or stroke-related effects □ Tetraplegia 	□ Chronic obst	ructive pulmonary disease (COPD)
 □ Fibromyalgia □ Hemi-pelvectomy or hip disarticulation □ Lower limb amputation (regardless of prosthesis) □ Multiple sclerosis □ Osteoarthritis □ Osteoporosis □ Paraplegia □ Parkinson's disease □ Quadriplegia □ Rheumatoid arthritis □ Spinal stenosis □ Stroke or stroke-related effects □ Tetraplegia 	☐ Congenital al	onormality (specify)
 □ Hemi-pelvectomy or hip disarticulation □ Lower limb amputation (regardless of prosthesis) □ Multiple sclerosis □ Osteoarthritis □ Osteoporosis □ Paraplegia □ Parkinson's disease □ Quadriplegia □ Rheumatoid arthritis □ Spinal stenosis □ Stroke or stroke-related effects □ Tetraplegia 	□ Degenerative	disc disease
 □ Lower limb amputation (regardless of prosthesis) □ Multiple sclerosis □ Osteoarthritis □ Osteoporosis □ Paraplegia □ Parkinson's disease □ Quadriplegia □ Rheumatoid arthritis □ Spinal stenosis □ Stroke or stroke-related effects □ Tetraplegia 	□ Fibromyalgia	
 □ Multiple sclerosis □ Osteoarthritis □ Osteoporosis □ Paraplegia □ Parkinson's disease □ Quadriplegia □ Rheumatoid arthritis □ Spinal stenosis □ Stroke or stroke-related effects □ Tetraplegia 	☐ Hemi-pelvect	omy or hip disarticulation
 □ Osteoarthritis □ Osteoporosis □ Paraplegia □ Parkinson's disease □ Quadriplegia □ Rheumatoid arthritis □ Spinal stenosis □ Stroke or stroke-related effects □ Tetraplegia 	□ Lower limb a	mputation (regardless of prosthesis)
 □ Osteoporosis □ Paraplegia □ Parkinson's disease □ Quadriplegia □ Rheumatoid arthritis □ Spinal stenosis □ Stroke or stroke-related effects □ Tetraplegia 	☐ Multiple scler	rosis
□ Paraplegia □ Parkinson's disease □ Quadriplegia □ Rheumatoid arthritis □ Spinal stenosis □ Stroke or stroke-related effects □ Tetraplegia	□ Osteoarthriti	S
□ Parkinson's disease □ Quadriplegia □ Rheumatoid arthritis □ Spinal stenosis □ Stroke or stroke-related effects □ Tetraplegia	□ Osteoporosis	
□ Quadriplegia □ Rheumatoid arthritis □ Spinal stenosis □ Stroke or stroke-related effects □ Tetraplegia	□ Paraplegia	
□ Rheumatoid arthritis □ Spinal stenosis □ Stroke or stroke-related effects □ Tetraplegia	□ Parkinson's o	lisease
□ Spinal stenosis □ Stroke or stroke-related effects □ Tetraplegia	□ Quadriplegia	
□ Stroke or stroke-related effects □ Tetraplegia	□ Rheumatoid	arthritis
□ Tetraplegia	☐ Spinal stenos	is
	☐ Stroke or stro	ke-related effects
☐ Trauma (specify)	□ Tetraplegia	
	☐ Trauma (spec	cify)

Previous

Next

Vision

Vision – step 3b of 5

If the patient use	es corrective lenses or medication, provide the acuity after correction.
Right eye * Select the opti	on that best describes the patient's visual acuity.
	on the Snellen chart (provide acuity)
O Count fingers	(CF)
O No light perce	eption (NLP)
O Light percept	ion (LP)
O Hand motion	(HM)
Field of vision	
	es corrective lenses or medication, provide the diameter of the field of vision after correction.
If the patient use	
Right eye	es corrective lenses or medication, provide the diameter of the field of vision after correction.

Eliminating (bowel or bladder functions)

Eliminating (bowel or bladder functions) - step 3a of 5

Select all condit	ions or diagnoses that impact the patient's ability to personally manage bowel or bladder functions
☐ Amyotrophic la	ateral sclerosis (Lou Gehrig's disease)
□ Bowel or blade	er cancer
□ Chronic renal t	ailure requiring dialysis
Congenital ab	normality (specify)
☐ Crohn's diseas	e
☐ Interstitial cys	itis
☐ Irritable bowe	syndrome
☐ Multiple sclero	sis
□ Neurogenic bl	adder
□ Paraplegia	
Parkinson's di	sease
□ Quadriplegia	
□ Tetraplegia	
□ Trauma (speci	ý)
Ulcerative coli	is
Other (specify	
atheterization	
Yes No	on required for the patient to manage bladder functions?

Feeding

Previous

Next

Feeding – step 3a of 5

* Select all conditions or diagnoses that impact the patient's ability to feed themselves
☐ Amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (Lou Gehrig's disease)
□ Congenital abnormality (specify)
□ Celiac disease
☐ Multiple sclerosis
□ Osteoarthritis
□ Parkinson's disease
□ Quadriplegia
Rheumatoid arthritis
□ Stroke or stroke-related effects
□ Tetraplegia
□ Total parenteral nutrition
□ Trauma (specify)
□ Upper gastrointestinal dysfunction
□ Upper limb amputation (transcarpal or higher)
□ Other (specify)

Dressing

Dressing – step 3a of 5

Fields marked with an asterisk (*) are required.

Select all that conditions or diagnoses that impact the patient's ability to dress.
☐ Amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (Lou Gehrig's disease)
□ Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD)
□ Congenital abnormality (specify)
□ Degenerative disc disease
□ Fibromyalgia
□ Multiple sclerosis
□ Osteoarthritis
□ Osteoporosis
□ Paraplegia
□ Quadriplegia
□ Rheumatoid arthritis
□ Spinal stenosis
□ Stroke or stroke-related effects
□ Tetraplegia
□ Trauma (specify)
□ Upper limb amputation (transcarpal or higher)
□ Other (specify)

Previous

Next

Mental functions necessary for everyday life

Mental functions necessary for everyday life - step 3a of 5

□ Alzheimer's Disease □ Attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) □ Autism spectrum disorder □ Bipolar disorder □ Dementia □ Epilepsy □ Fetal alcohol spectrum disorder (FASD) □ Generalized anxiety disorder (GAD) □ Global developmental delay □ Intellectual disability (Specify) □ Learning disorder □ Major depressive disorder (MDD) □ Obsessive compulsive disorder (OCD) □ Oppositional defiant disorder (ODD) □ Post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) □ Schizophrenia □ Stroke or stroke-related effects □ Trisomy 13 (Patau syndrome) □ Trisomy 21 (Down syndrome) □ Trisomy 21 (Down syndrome)	Select all conditions or diago mental functions necessary	noses that impact the patient's ability to perform the for everyday life.
 □ Autism spectrum disorder □ Bipolar disorder □ Dementia □ Epilepsy □ Fetal alcohol spectrum disorder (FASD) □ Generalized anxiety disorder (GAD) □ Global developmental delay □ Intellectual disability (Specify) □ Learning disorder □ Major depressive disorder (MDD) □ Obsessive compulsive disorder (OCD) □ Oppositional defiant disorder (ODD) □ Post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) □ Schizophrenia □ Stroke or stroke-related effects □ Traumatic brain injury (TBI) □ Trisomy 13 (Patau syndrome) □ Trisomy 18 (Edwards syndrome) 	☐ Alzheimer's Disease	
Bipolar disorder Dementia Epilepsy Fetal alcohol spectrum disorder (FASD) Generalized anxiety disorder (GAD) Global developmental delay Intellectual disability (Specify) Learning disorder Major depressive disorder (MDD) Obsessive compulsive disorder (OCD) Oppositional defiant disorder (ODD) Post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) Schizophrenia Stroke or stroke-related effects Traumatic brain injury (TBI) Trisomy 13 (Patau syndrome) Trisomy 18 (Edwards syndrome)	Attention deficit hyperactivi	ty disorder (ADHD)
Dementia Epilepsy Fetal alcohol spectrum disorder (FASD) Generalized anxiety disorder (GAD) Global developmental delay Intellectual disability (Specify) Learning disorder Major depressive disorder (MDD) Obsessive compulsive disorder (OCD) Oppositional defiant disorder (ODD) Post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) Schizophrenia Stroke or stroke-related effects Traumatic brain injury (TBI) Trisomy 13 (Patau syndrome) Trisomy 18 (Edwards syndrome)	Autism spectrum disorder	
Epilepsy Fetal alcohol spectrum disorder (FASD) Generalized anxiety disorder (GAD) Global developmental delay Intellectual disability (Specify) Learning disorder Major depressive disorder (MDD) Obsessive compulsive disorder (OCD) Oppositional defiant disorder (ODD) Post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) Schizophrenia Stroke or stroke-related effects Traumatic brain injury (TBI) Trisomy 13 (Patau syndrome) Trisomy 18 (Edwards syndrome)	☐ Bipolar disorder	
Fetal alcohol spectrum disorder (FASD) Generalized anxiety disorder (GAD) Global developmental delay Intellectual disability (Specify) Learning disorder Major depressive disorder (MDD) Obsessive compulsive disorder (OCD) Oppositional defiant disorder (ODD) Post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) Schizophrenia Stroke or stroke-related effects Traumatic brain injury (TBI) Trisomy 13 (Patau syndrome) Trisomy 18 (Edwards syndrome)	□ Dementia	
Generalized anxiety disorder (GAD) Global developmental delay Intellectual disability (Specify) Learning disorder Major depressive disorder (MDD) Obsessive compulsive disorder (OCD) Oppositional defiant disorder (ODD) Post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) Schizophrenia Stroke or stroke-related effects Traumatic brain injury (TBI) Trisomy 13 (Patau syndrome) Trisomy 18 (Edwards syndrome)	□ Epilepsy	
Global developmental delay Intellectual disability (Specify) Learning disorder Major depressive disorder (MDD) Obsessive compulsive disorder (OCD) Oppositional defiant disorder (ODD) Post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) Schizophrenia Stroke or stroke-related effects Traumatic brain injury (TBI) Trisomy 13 (Patau syndrome) Trisomy 18 (Edwards syndrome)	☐ Fetal alcohol spectrum diso	rder (FASD)
□ Intellectual disability (Specify) □ Learning disorder □ Major depressive disorder (MDD) □ Obsessive compulsive disorder (OCD) □ Oppositional defiant disorder (ODD) □ Post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) □ Schizophrenia □ Stroke or stroke-related effects □ Traumatic brain injury (TBI) □ Trisomy 13 (Patau syndrome) □ Trisomy 18 (Edwards syndrome)	☐ Generalized anxiety disorde	er (GAD)
□ Learning disorder □ Major depressive disorder (MDD) □ Obsessive compulsive disorder (OCD) □ Oppositional defiant disorder (ODD) □ Post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) □ Schizophrenia □ Stroke or stroke-related effects □ Traumatic brain injury (TBI) □ Trisomy 13 (Patau syndrome) □ Trisomy 18 (Edwards syndrome)	Global developmental delay	,
□ Major depressive disorder (MDD) □ Obsessive compulsive disorder (OCD) □ Oppositional defiant disorder (ODD) □ Post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) □ Schizophrenia □ Stroke or stroke-related effects □ Traumatic brain injury (TBI) □ Trisomy 13 (Patau syndrome) □ Trisomy 18 (Edwards syndrome)	☐ Intellectual disability (Specif	fy)
 □ Obsessive compulsive disorder (OCD) □ Oppositional defiant disorder (ODD) □ Post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) □ Schizophrenia □ Stroke or stroke-related effects □ Traumatic brain injury (TBI) □ Trisomy 13 (Patau syndrome) □ Trisomy 18 (Edwards syndrome) 	 Learning disorder 	
 □ Oppositional defiant disorder (ODD) □ Post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) □ Schizophrenia □ Stroke or stroke-related effects □ Traumatic brain injury (TBI) □ Trisomy 13 (Patau syndrome) □ Trisomy 18 (Edwards syndrome) 	☐ Major depressive disorder (MDD)
□ Post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) □ Schizophrenia □ Stroke or stroke-related effects □ Traumatic brain injury (TBI) □ Trisomy 13 (Patau syndrome) □ Trisomy 18 (Edwards syndrome)	Obsessive compulsive disor	der (OCD)
□ Schizophrenia □ Stroke or stroke-related effects □ Traumatic brain injury (TBI) □ Trisomy 13 (Patau syndrome) □ Trisomy 18 (Edwards syndrome)	Oppositional defiant disord	er (ODD)
□ Stroke or stroke-related effects □ Traumatic brain injury (TBI) □ Trisomy 13 (Patau syndrome) □ Trisomy 18 (Edwards syndrome)	☐ Post-traumatic stress disord	der (PTSD)
□ Traumatic brain injury (TBI) □ Trisomy 13 (Patau syndrome) □ Trisomy 18 (Edwards syndrome)	□ Schizophrenia	
□ Trisomy 13 (Patau syndrome) □ Trisomy 18 (Edwards syndrome)	☐ Stroke or stroke-related effe	ects
□ Trisomy 18 (Edwards syndrome)	☐ Traumatic brain injury (TBI)	
	☐ Trisomy 13 (Patau syndrom	e)
☐ Trisomy 21 (Down syndrome)	☐ Trisomy 18 (Edwards syndro	ome)
- 1130111) 21 (2011113)112101112)	☐ Trisomy 21 (Down syndrom	e)

Life-sustaining therapy

Life-sustaining therapy – step 3a of 5

