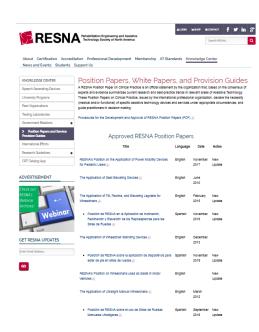
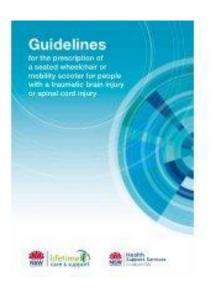
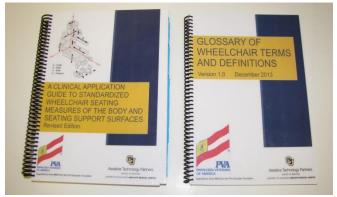
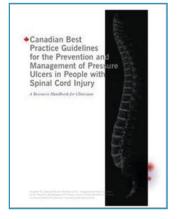
Resources

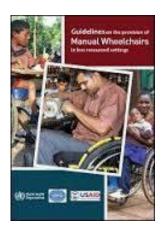










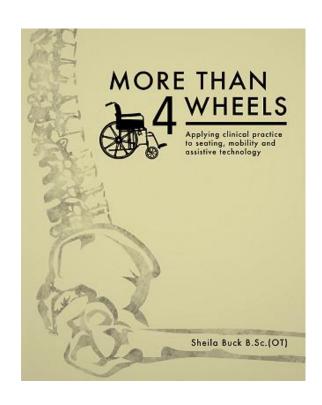


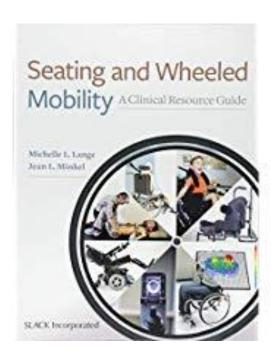
Impact on Occupational Therapists

What does this mean for OTs?



Textbooks





International Society of WC Professionals



<u>https://wheelchairnetwork.org/courses/iswp</u><u>-basic-knowledge-test/</u>

The most complex intervention



- 1. Referral and appointment
- 2. Assessment
- 3. Prescription (selection)
- 4. Funding and ordering
- 5. Product (wheelchair) preparation
- 6. Fitting
- 7. User training
- 8. Maintenance, repairs and follow-up



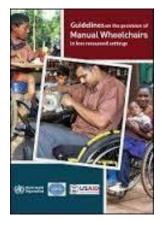
- 1. Referral and appointment

- 2. Assessment
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- 8. Maintenance, repairs and follow-up

Screen

When to refer

Required information



- Referral and appointment
- 2. Assessment
- 3. Prescription (selection)
- 4. Funding and ordering
- 5. Product preparation
- 6. Fitting
- 7. User training
- 8. Maintenance, repairs and follow-up

Structured

Thorough



Assessment

- International Classification of Function and the assessment:
 - 1. Body structure and function
 - 2. Activities and participation

3. Environment and current device

Must Have an Assessment Form

Initial Seating Assessment Form	
☐ Ask patient whether they are presently working w	with a team (i.e., therapist or vendor) for same referral reasor
Date of Assessment:	Consent Obtained From:
People Present:	
Diagnosis and History:	
Medications:	
Patient's Concems (likes/dislikes re: current w/c):	
Reason for Referral:	
	ENT OF ATING
	ENT SEATING
☐ Hospital Assessment Chair ☐ Privately owned cha	air
Purchase Date: □ ADP □ Ot	
☐ Manual ☐ Power ☐Tilt ☐Recline ☐elevating legs	Seat Cushion (type, size, modifications):
Make & Model:	Date of ADP:
Width & depth:	☐ Seat Base:
Seat rail to floor height at front: at back:	☐ Lateral Thigh Supports:
Arm supports (height, depth, width, type):	☐ Medial Thigh Supports:
	1
Foot supports (depth, width, type, assembly):	☐ Pelvic Support
	☐ Back Support (type, size, modifications):
Lower Leg Support (calf strap, heel loops):	
Wheels (size, type of tire):	Date of ADP:
Casters:	☐ Laterals Trunk Support(s):
Driving Method and Input:	☐ Chest Support:
Special Features: (rims, wheellocks, back canes)	☐ Head Support (Size, type, assembly)
	☐ Tray:
	☐ Other Mobility Devices used:
Other comments (describe condition of the equipment, what	tis mouting manis maintenance history):

A University of Toronto Teaching and Research Hospital



Intermediate Wheelchair Assessment Form

Assessor's name:	Date of assessment
1: Assessment Interview	
Information about the wheelchair user	
	Number:
Age:	Male □ Female □
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Wale D Fellale D
Goals:	
Physical	
Diagnosis: Brain Injury ☐ Cerebral Palsy ☐ Muscul	ar Dystrophy ☐ Polio ☐ Spina Bifida ☐
Spinal Cord Injury ☐ Stroke ☐ Unknown ☐ Other	
Is the condition likely to become worse? Yes No	
Physical issues: Frail Spasms/uncontrolled movement	
Lower limb amputation: R above knee R below knee	☐ L above knee ☐ L below knee ☐
Fatigue ☐ Hip dislocation ☐ Epilepsy ☐	
Problems with eating, drinking and swallowing Desc	ribor
	nibe.
Pain Describe location:	nibe.
Pain ☐ Describe location:	3
Pain ☐ Describe location:	3
Pain □ Describe location: Bladder problems □ Bowel problems □ If the wheelchair user has bladder or bowel problems, is	3
Pain Describe location: Bladder problems Bowel problems If the wheelchair user has bladder or bowel problems, is Lifestyte and environment	this managed? Yes
Pain Describe location: Bladder problems Bowel problems If the wheelchair user has bladder or bowel problems, is Lifestyle and environment Describe where the wheelchair user will use their wheelc	this managed? Yes No
Pain Describe tocation: If the wheekchair user has bladder or bowel problems, is If the wheekchair user has bladder or bowel problems, is Liestyle and environment Describe where the wheekchair user will use their wheek	this managed? Yes No hair.
Pain Describe location: If the wheelchair user has biadder or bowel problems, is Liestyle and environment Describe where the wheelchair user will use their wheel Distance travelled per day. Up to 1 km 1-5 km Nours per day using wheelchair. Less than 1 1-3 km Nours per day using wheelchair.	this managed? Yes
Pain Describe location: Bowel problems If the wheelchair user has bladder or bowel problems, is Lifestyle and environment Describe where the wheelchair user will use their wheel Distance travelled per day: Up to 1 km 1-5 km hours per day using wheelchair. Less than 1 1-3 I When out of the wheelchair, where does the wheelchair surface)?	this managed? Yes
Pain Describe location: Bowel problems Bladder problems Bladder problems If the wheelchair user has bladder or bowel problems, is Li@style and environment Describe where the wheelchair user will use their wheelchair blattance travelled per day. Up to 1 km 1-5 km Neurs per day using wheelchair. Less than 1 1-3 km Neuro ut of the wheelchair, where does the wheelchair sufface)? Transfer: Independent Assisted Standing Neurola N	this managed? Yes
Pain Describe location: Bowel problems Bernard Bowel problems Bernard Bowel problems, is If the wheelchair user has bladder or bowel problems, is Ligstyle and environment Describe where the wheelchair user will use their wheel Distance travelled per day. Up to 1 km 1-5 km Meurs per day using wheelchair. Less than 1 1-3 l When out of the wheelchair unface)? Transfer: Independent Assisted Standing Name of the wheelchair Name of th	this managed? Yes
Pain Describe location: Bowel problems If the wheelchair user has bladder or bowel problems, is Lifestyle and environment Describe where the wheelchair user will use their wheel Distance travelled per day: Up to 1 km 1-5 km hours per day using wheelchair. Less than 1 1-3 km wheelchair, user will use their wheelchair user will be the wheelchair, where does the wheelchair surface)?	this managed? Yes No shair: Interpolation of than 5 km Section of than 6 Section o
Pain Describe location: Bladder problems Bowel problems If the wheelchair user has bladder or bowel problems, is Liestyle and environment Describe where the wheelchair user will use their wheelchair Describe where the wheelchair, the control of the c	this managed? Yes
Pain Describe location: Bladder problems Bowel problems If the wheelchair user has bladder or bowel problems, is Lifestyle and environment Describe where the wheelchair user will use their wheel Distance travelled per day: Up to 1 km 1-5 km Mours per day using wheelchair. Less than 1 1-3 km Mours per day using wheelchair. Less than 1 1-3 km Mours per day using wheelchair. Less than 1 1-3 km Mours per day using wheelchair. Less than 1 1-3 km Mours per day using wheelchair does the wheelchair suface? Transfer: Independent Assisted Standing D Type of tollet (if transferring to a tollet): Squat Wes Does the wheelchair user often use public/private transper if yes, then what kind: Car Taxi Bus Other Existing wheelchair (if a person already thas a will be problement of the probleme	this managed? Yes
Pain Describe location: Bladder problems Bewell problems If the wheelchair user has bladder or bowel problems, is LEESTIGE and environment Describe where the wheelchair user will use their wheel Distance travelled per day: Up to 1 km 1-5 km N Hours per day using wheelchair. Less than 1 1-3 When out of the wheelchair wheelchair heels the wheelchair When out of the wheelchair, wheelchair When out of the wheelchair, wheelchair When out of the wheelchair wheelchair When out of the wheelchair Wheelchair Assisted Standing N Wheelchair Wheelchair user often use publiciprivate transport yes, then what kind: Car Taxi Bus Other Extigling wheelchair meet the user's needs?	this managed? Yes
Pain Describe location: Bladder problems Bowel problems If the wheelchair user has bladder or bowel problems, is Licstyle and environment Describe where the wheelchair user will use their wheelchairs because the problems of the	this managed? Yes
Pain Describe location: Bladder problems Bewell problems If the wheelchair user has bladder or bowel problems, is Liestyte and environment Describe where the wheelchair user will use their wheel Distance travelled per day. Up to 1 km 1-5 km - h Hours per day using wheelchair. Less than 1 1-8 When cut of the wheelchair, where does the wheelchair unface)? Transfer: Independent Assisted Standing 1 Type of tollet (if transferring to a tollet): Squat Wes Does the wheelchair user often use publiciprivate transp f yes, then what kind: Car Taxi Bus Other Does the wheelchair meet the user's environmental con- Does the wheelchair meet the user's environmental con- Does the wheelchair provide proper fit and postural supp	this managed? Yes
Pain Describe location: Bladder problems Bewell problems If the wheelchair user has bladder or bowel problems, is LEESTYE and environized! Describe where the wheelchair user will use their wheel Describe where the wheelchair user will use their wheel Describe or day using wheelchair. Less than 1 1-5 km N Hours per day using wheelchair. Less than 1 1-5 km N Transfer: Independent Assisted Standing N Type of toilet (if transferring to a tolet): Squat Wes Does the wheelchair user often use public/private Wes	this managed? Yes

- 1. Referral and appointment
- 2. Assessment
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- 6. Fitting
- 7. User training
- Maintenance, repairs and follow-up

Clinically appropriate options



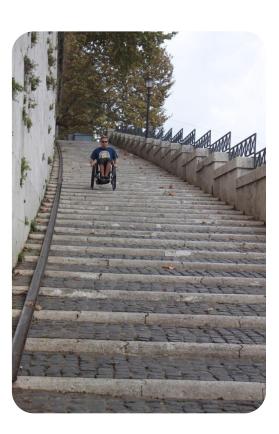
Equipment Recommendation/Prescription





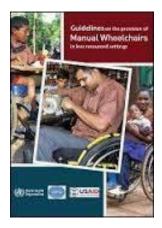






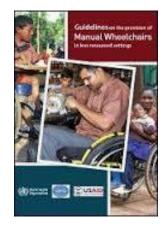
- 1. Referral and appointment
- 2. Assessment
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- 4. Funding and ordering
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- 7. User training
- 8. Maintenance, repairs and follow-up

Know the criteria Explore other options



- 1. Referral and appointment
- 2. Assessment
- 3. Prescription (selection)
- 4. Funding and ordering
- 5. Product preparation
- 6. Fitting
- 7. User training
- 8. Maintenance, repairs and follow-up

Based on assessment Set up in advance



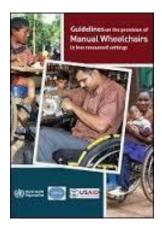
- 1. Referral and appointment
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Prescription meets need

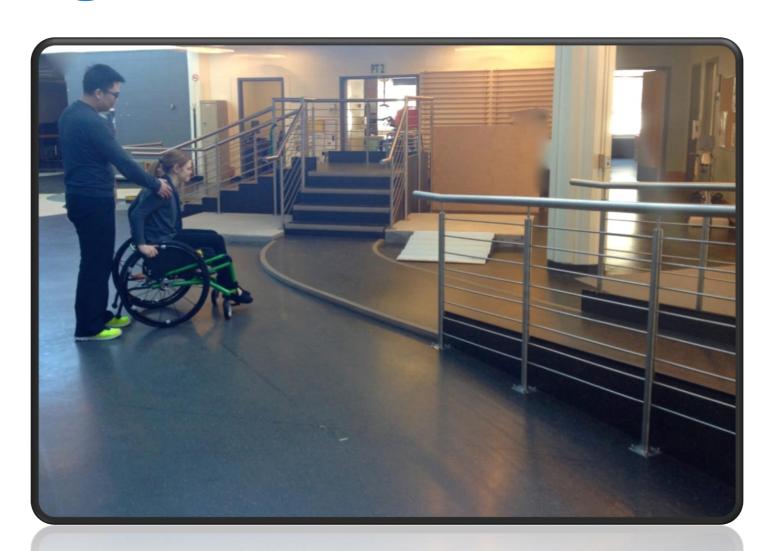


- 1. Referral and appointment
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Prescription meets need

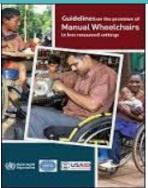


Training



- 1. Referral and appointment
- 2. Assessment
- 3. Prescription (selection)
- 4. Funding and ordering
- 5. Product preparation
- 6. Fitting
- 7. User training
- Maintenance, repairs and follow-up

Prescription meets need



Maintenance and Repairs

	Should I Call?	ريني)
Type of Wheelchair Manua	l Power	
Make/Model		
Date Received		
Vendor Rep + Phone #		
Service Department Phone #		
		_ 0
	er:	
RED FLAG	CONTACT THERAPIST	CONTACT VENDOR
Redness on skin caused by your cushion/seating equipment		
- This is very important to		
address!		
Deterioration of your posture		
- Slouching		
- Sliding		
- Sitting balance		
Seating equipment causes a negative impact on function		
- Having difficulty		
performing everyday tasks		
Cushion and/or backrest are broken		
beyond repair or over 2 years old.		
Wheelchair is not worth repairing		
due to regular use and its age.	▼	
Equipment maintenance and repairs needed		
- Brakes are loose		
- Flat tire		
- Squeaking		
- Dead batteries		
**If you are receiving OW or ODSP be	enefits call your worker to reques	t a repair requisition. They will
require the name of the vendor.		
- Dead batteries - Hazards/dangers **If you are receiving OW or ODSP be	enefits call your worker to reques	t a repair requisition. They will

Follow-up









A Team Approach



Distributer



The Resources



Sales Rep



Manufacturer



Clinical expert

The Primary team member



"The most important part of my rehab was my wheelchair."

independence

comfort

good health

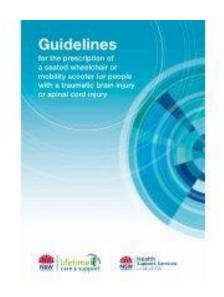
www.resna.org < knowledge-center < position papers and service provision guides



HOW TO FIND IT

 www.resnhttp://www.wheelchairskillspro gram.ca/eng/index.phpa.org <



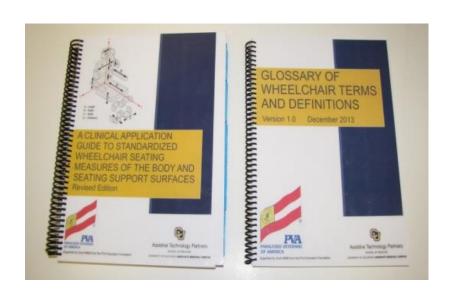


 https://www.aci.health.nsw.gov.au/__dat a/assets/pdf_file/0003/167286/Guideline s-on-Wheelchair-Prescription.pdf

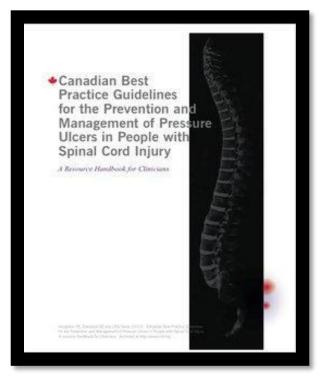


- Free online module: video, forms, prompts...
- Google: Spinal Seating Professional Development
- http://www.aci.health.nsw.gov.au/networks/spinal-cord-injury/spinal-seating

www.assistivetechnologypartners.org
 resources <wheelchair seating



 http://onf.org/system/attachments/168/original /Pressure_Ulcers_Best_Practice_Guideline_ Final_web4.pdf



 Appendix of the "Canadian Best Practice Guidelines for the Prevention and Management of Pressure Ulcers in People with Spinal Cord Injuries"

» OR

 http://www.hsc.mb.ca/files/ssspressuremgmt.pdf

Client name: Date:									
PART 1: INTERVIEW The following section should be completed by a division. Please here your client and/or caregivers involved with pressure management care answer all of the operation blow. An information collected in this section is meant to be client and/or caregiver report only. Part 2 will involve actual evaluation of client performance related to each of the areas discussed in Caregiver and an actual collection.									
Pressure Ulcer History									
1. Where is (a	e) your o	urrent	pressur	e ulcer(s) located? Cl	neck all that apply				
LOCATION	YES		NO	LIKELY CAUSE	LENGTH OF TIME WITH ULCER	HAS ULCER DETERIORATE OR IMPROVED SINCE DEVELOPINGS			
Ischial Tuberosity (buttock bone)	Right	Left							
Greater Trochanter (hip bone)	Right	Left							
(tailbone)									
Sacrum (above tailbone)									
Heel	Right	Left							
Other areas of lower limb Describe:	Right	Left							
Elbow	Right	Left							
Scapula (shoulder blade)	Right	Left							
Occiput (back of head)									
Other Describe:									

 www.who.int/disabilities/publications/tec hnology/wheelchairguidelines

