| Functional Mobility & Whee | lchair | Asses | sme | ent (| 9 | | | |
|--|-------------|---------------|----------|----------|--------------------|---------------|---------|------------------------|
| PATIENT INFORMATION: | | | | | | | | |
| Name: | T | DOB: | 1 | 1 | Sex: M/F | Date: | 1 | / Time: |
| Address: | Physicia | an: | | | | The follo | owina . | ATP was present and |
| | Phone: | | | | | | | this evaluation |
| Phone: | Therapi | st: | | | | | | |
| | Phone: | | | | | Signature | | |
| Spouse/Parent/Caregiver name: | | ce/Payer: | | | | | | |
| | Primary: | | | | | Print name | | |
| Phone: | | | | | | Vendor: | | |
| | Secondar | ry: | | | | Phone: | | |
| Phone: | Tertiary: | | | | | | | |
| Reason for referral: | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | |
| Patient goals: | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | |
| Caregiver goals and specific limitations that may | affect care | e: | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | |
| HOME ENVIRONMENT: | | | | | | | | |
| ☐House ☐Condo/town home ☐Apartment ☐ | Asst livir | na 🗖 LTC | | ПОм | /n □Rent | | | |
| □Lives alone □Lives with others - | | ·9 — = · · | | | | Hours w | /ithou | t assistance: |
| ☐Home is accessible to patient | Stora | ane of whe | elcha | ir' 🗇 I | n home TOth | _ | | |
| ☐ Home is accessible to patient Storage of wheelchair: ☐ In home ☐ Other Comments: | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | |
| COMMUNITY: | | | | | | | | 1 |
| TRANSPORTATION: □Car □Van □Public Transportation □Adapted | /a l :# 🗖 | Ambulana | . \Box | h a r . | | Teita in u | haalal | hair during transport |
| | W/C LIII L | Ambulance | | ner. | ☐Tie Downs | | | naii duning transport |
| Where is w/c stored during transport? Self-Driver Drive while in Wheelchair | lves []no | | | | The Downs | 5 11 12 1 | UCK | |
| Employment and/or school: | уез шпо | | | | | | | |
| Specific requirements pertaining to mobility | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | |
| Other: | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | |
| COMMUNICATION: | | | | | | | | |
| Verbal Communication ☐WFL receptive ☐ V | VFL expre | ssive 🗖 | Inders | tandabl | e Difficult to | understan | d 🗖n | on-communicative |
| Primary Language: 2 nd : | - | | | | | | | aregiver Translator |
| Uses an augmentative communication device | ne Manus | _ Commu | | ιι ρισνί | aou by. Let alleli | · Let allill) | | arogivor La Harisiator |
| Loses an augmentative communication device | - waru | iaciui ei/IVI | ouei. | | | | | |

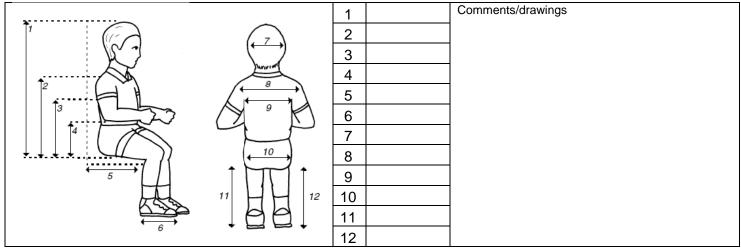
| Name: | | | | | | | | MR#: | |
|-----------------------|--------------------|------------|-------------------------|---------------------------------------|------------------|-------------------|------------|--|---|
| | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| MEDICAL | HISTORY: | • | | | | | | | |
| Diagnosis: | Diagnosis Code: | | rimary Diaç Inset: | jnosis: | | iagnosis Code: | Dia | agnosis: | |
| | Diagnosis | | iagnosis: | | D | iagnosis | Dia | agnosis: | |
| Code: Code: Code: | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| Height: | | Weigh | t: | Explain recent cha | anges or trends | in weight: | | | |
| History: | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| Cardia Ctatus | | | | | | | | | |
| Cardio Status | | Function | nal Limitation | ons: | | | | | |
| ☐Intact ☐ In | | Functio | onal Limitation | , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , | | | | | |
| □Intact □In | | | | Dependent | LPM 🗖 Ve | ntilator Depe | endent | | _ |
| Resp equip: | | | | sure(s) w/ effort &/ | | | | | |
| Orthotics: | | | | | | | | | _ |
| Amputee: | | | | ☐Prosthesis: | | | | | |
| — липракос. | | | | | • | | | | |
| MOBILITY/ | | (Fur | | ty includes complet | | | nely manr | | _ |
| | Balance | | _ | ng Balance | | ansfers | | Ambulation | 4 |
| □ WFL | | | JWFL | | Independ | | + | Independent | 4 |
| Uses UE for Comments: | balance in sitti | | JUses UE/de omments: | vice for stability | ☐ Supervis | ion | | Ambulates independently with device: | |
| | | _ _ | | | _ | | | Able to ambulate feet | |
| Supervision | <u> </u> | | Supervision | <u> </u> | ☐ Mod ass | | | safely/functionally/independently | 4 |
| ☐ Min assist | | | Min assist | | ☐ Max ass | ist | | ■ Non-functional ambulator History/High risk of falls | |
| ☐ Mod assist | | | Mod assist | | ☐ Depende | | | ☐ Unable to ambulate | |
| Max assist | | | Max assist | | | | | person sliding board squat pivot | |
| Unable | | | Unable | | stand piv | ot Umechan | ical patie | nt lift Oother: | 4 |
| Fall History: | # of falls in th | e past 6 | months? | # of "near" fa | alls in the past | 6 months? | # 0 | of injuries with falls? | |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| CURRENT | | | | r [Manual []Dane | andent Dener | dont w/ Tilt [| Cocotor | ☐Power (type of control): | |
| Manufacturer: | iity Device. | LINOHE L | JCarle/Walke | Model: | endent 🗀 Deper | | | Power (type or control). | |
| Size: | | | | Color: | | Serial #: | | ala lita a dan dan | |
| Purchased by | whom: | | | COIOI. | | Age of c | current mo | bbility device: | |
| Current condit | | ty hasa: | | | | | | | |
| | | ly Dase. | | | | Ago of soo | ting evet | om' | |
| Current seatin | | nt coating | cvetom: ie | soating system m | ooting modica | Age of sea | | eiii. | |
| Describe post | ure iii presen | ıı sealing | j system; is | seating system m | ieeung meaica | i necessity? | | | |
| Is the current | mohility davi | ce meetir | na medical r | necessity?: | s TNo | | | | |
| If no, describe | - | | .goaioai i | .00000kg 🗀 10 | | | | | |

Ability to complete Mobility-Related Activities of Daily Living (MRADL's) with Current Mobility Device: Move room to room Independent ☐ Supervision ☐ Min ☐ Mod ☐ Max assist Unable Comments: Meal prep Independent ☐ Supervision ☐ Min ☐ Mod ☐ Max assist Unable Feeding □ Supervision □ Min □ Mod □ Max assist Unable Independent **Bathing** Unable Independent □ Supervision □ Min □ Mod □ Max assist Grooming Independent ☐ Supervision ☐ Min ☐ Mod ☐ Max assist Unable **UE** dressing ☐ Supervision ☐ Min ☐ Mod ☐ Max assist Unable Independent LE dressing Independent ☐ Supervision ☐ Min ☐ Mod ☐ Max assist Unable **Toileting** Independent ☐ Supervision ☐ Min ☐ Mod ☐ Max assist Unable Bowel Mgt: ☐Continent ☐Incontinent ☐Accidents ☐Diapers ☐Colostomy ☐Bowel Program Bladder Mgt: ☐ Continent ☐ Incontinent ☐ Accidents ☐ Diapers ☐ Urinal ☐ Intermittent Cath ☐ Indwelling Cath ☐ Supra-pubic Cath **Current Mobility Equipment Trialed/** Does not meet mobility needs due to: **Ruled Out:** Mark all boxes that indicate inability to use the specific equipment listed Meets needs Risk of Enviro-Safety Decreased / Decreased / Pace / Cardiac Contra for safe Falling limitations and/or independent mental Cognition concerns limitations Speed indicated functional or limitawith endurance motor skills respiratory by diagnosis ambulation / History tions physical & strength condition of Falls ability coordination mobility П Cane/Crutches П Walker / Rollator Manual Wheelchair K0001-K0007: Manual W/C (K0005) Manual W/C (K0005) with power assist Scooter П Power Wheelchair: standard joystick **□**NA Power Wheelchair: П П П alternative controls Summary: The least costly alternative for independent functional mobility was found to be: □Crutch/Cane □Walker □Manual w/c □Manual w/c with power assist □Scooter □Power w/c std joystick □Power w/c alternative control Requires **dependent care** mobility device **Functional Processing Skills for Wheeled Mobility** Processing skills are adequate for safe mobility equipment operation **Tyes No** Patient is willing and motivated to use recommended mobility equipment \(\square\) Yes \(\square\) No Patient is <u>unable</u> to safely operate mobility equipment independently and requires <u>dependent care</u> equipment Comments:

MR#:

Name:

Patient Measurements:



SENSATION and SKIN ISSUES:

| | t □Hyposensate □Hypersensate □Def | ensiveness | | | | |
|--|---|---|--|--|--|--|
| Location(s) of impairment: | | | | | | |
| Pressure Relief Method(s): Lean side to side to offload (without risk of falling) W/C push up (4+ times/hour for 15+ seconds) Stand up (without risk of falling) Other: (Describe) | | | | | | |
| Functional pressure relief method(s) above can be performed <u>consistently</u> throughout the day: | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | |
| Skin Integrity Risk: 🗍 Low risk 🗍 Moderate risk 🧻 High risk | | | | | | |
| Skin Integrity Risk: □ Low risk N | loderate risk ∏ High risk | | | | | |
| - | loderate risk High risk ements: | | | | | |
| Explain, include objective measur Skin Issues/Skin Integrity Current skin Issues Yes No Intact Red area Open area | - | Hx of skin flap surgeries □Yes □No Where | | | | |
| Explain, include objective measur Skin Issues/Skin Integrity Current skin Issues Yes No | History of Skin Issues Yes No Where When | Hx of skin flap surgeries ☐Yes ☐No Where When | | | | |
| Explain, include objective measur Skin Issues/Skin Integrity Current skin Issues Yes No Intact Red area Open area Scar tissue At risk from prolonged sitting | History of Skin Issues Yes No Where When Stage | Hx of skin flap surgeries | | | | |

MAT EVALUATION:

| Neuro-Muscular Status: (Tone, Reflexive, Responses, etc.) ☐ Intact | | | | | | |
|--|---|--|--|--|--|--|
| ☐ Spasticit | ☐Spasticity (objective measurements): | | | | | |
| □Hypotoni | ☐Hypotonicity ☐Fluctuating ☐Muscle Spasms ☐Poor Righting Reactions/Poor Equilibrium Reactions | | | | | |
| □Primal Reflex(s): Comments/ impact on seated posture: | | | | | | |
| POSTURE: COMMENTS: | | | | | | |
| | Anterior / Posterior | Obliquity (viewed from front) | Rotation-Pelvis | Tonal Influence | | |
| P E L V I S | Neutral Posterior Anterior | WFL R obliquity (L elev) (R elev) | WFL Right Left Anterior Anterior | Pelvis: Normal Flaccid Low tone Spasticity Dystonia Pelvic thrust | | |
| | ☐ Fixed – No movement ☐ Tendency away from neutral ☐ Flexible ☐ Self-correction ☐ External correction | ☐ Fixed – No movement ☐ Tendency away from neutral ☐ Flexible ☐ Self-correction ☐ External correction | Fixed – No movement Tendency away from neutral Flexible Self-correction External correction | Other: | | |
| TRUNK | Anterior / Posterior WFL Thoracic Kyphosis Lordosis Fixed – No movement Tendency away from neutral Flexible Self-correction External correction | Left Right WFL Convex Convex Left Right C-curve S-curve Multiple Fixed – No movement Tendency away from neutral Flexible Self-correction External correction | Rotation-shoulders and upper trunk Neutral Left-anterior Right-anterior Fixed – No movement Tendency away from neutral Flexible Self-correction External correction | Tonal Influence Trunk: Normal Flaccid Low tone Spasticity Dystonia Other: | | |
| HEAD & NECK | Functional Flexed | Good head control Adequate head control Limited head control Absent head control | Describe Tone/Movement of | f head and neck: | | |

| | Position | Windswept | Hip R.O.M / Strength | | | |
|-------------|---|--|--|--|--|--|
| | | | WFL Right Left R/L Strength Limits | | | |
| н | | | Hip Flex R/5 L/5 | | | |
| I P | Neutral ABduct ADduct Subluxed Dislocated | Neutral Right Left | Hip Ext R/5 L/5 | | | |
| S | Fixed – No movement Tendency away from neutral | ☐Tendency away from neutral ☐Flexible | Hip ABd R /5 L /5 | | | |
| | Flexible | ☐ Self-correction | Hip ADd R/5 L/5 | | | |
| | ☐Self-correction ☐External correction | ☐External correction | Tone/Movements LE: ☐ Normal ☐ Low tone ☐ Flaccid | | | |
| KNEES & | Knee R.O.M. Right Left □WFL □WFL □Limitations □Limitations | Foot Positioning ☐ WFL ☐ R ☐ L ROM concerns: Dorsi-Flexed ☐ R ☐ L | □ Spasticity □ Dystonia □ Thrust into knee extension □ Rocks/Extends hip □ Pushes legs downward into footrest □ Strength not formally assessed due to spasticty □ Edema LE | | | |
| FEET | | Plantar Flexed | ☐ 1+ Barely detectable impression when finger is presssed into skin. | | | |
| | | Inversion R L Eversion R L | Slight indentation. 15 seconds to rebound | | | |
| | Flex Grade R / 5 L / 5 | Dorsi Grade R / 5 L / 5 | Deeper indentation. 30 seconds to rebound. | | | |
| | Ext Grade R /5 L /5 | Plantar Grade R /5 L / 5 | □ 4+ > 30 seconds to rebound. | | | |
| U | SHOULDERS | R.O.M and Strength for UE | Tone/Movement of | | | |
| P P E | Tendency Towards: Right Left | WFL Right Limits I | Left R/L Strength Normal | | | |
| R | Functional | Shider Flex | R/5 L/5 | | | |
| E X | ☐ Depression ☐ | Shider ABd | R/5 L/5 Dystonia | | | |
| T R | ☐ Protraction ☐ ☐ Retraction ☐ | Shider ADd | R/5 L/5 | | | |
| E M | ☐ Int-rotation ☐ ☐ Ext-rotation ☐ | Elbow Flex | R/5 L/5 | | | |
| I T | ☐ Subluxed ☐ | Elbow Ext Comments: | R/5 L/5 Describe: | | | |
| Ý | | | | | | |
| | Handedness: □Right | WNL ☐ Right Limitations ☐ | Left | | | |
| Wrist & | □Left | Contractures | Ext Grade R/5 L/5 | | | |
| Hand | □NA Comments: | Tremors Weak grasp | Pinch Strength | | | |
| | | Poor dexterity | Grip Strength | | | |
| | | non-functional Paralysis | | | | |

MOBILITY BASE RECOMMENDATIONS and JUSTIFICATION:

| MOBILITY BASE | JUSTIFICATION | | | |
|--|--|--|--|--|
| Manufacturer: Model: Color: Seat Width: Seat Depth Manual mobility base (continue below) Scooter/POV (continued on page 11) Power mobility base (cont. on pg 11) Number of hours per day spent in above select Typical daily mobility base use schedule: | □ is not a safe, functional ambulator □ limitation prevents from completing a MRADL(s) within a reasonable time frame □ limitation places at high risk of morbidity or mortality secondary to the attempts to perform a MRADL(s) □ limitation prevents accomplishing a MRADL(s) entirely | □ provide independent mobility □ equipment is a lifetime medical need □ walker or cane inadequate □ any type manual wheelchair inadequate □ scooter/POV inadequate □ □ □ requires dependent mobility | | |
| MANUAL MOBILITY | | | | |
| ☐Standard manual wheelchair | ☐self-propels wheelchair | propels with assistance | | |
| K0001 Arm: | ☐ will use on regular basis ☐ chair fits throughout home ☐ willing and motivated to use | ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ dependent use | | |
| Standard hemi-manual wheelchair K0002 Arm: | □ lower seat height required to foot propel □ short stature □ self-propels wheelchair □ will use on regular basis □ medical condition and weight of | □ chair fits throughout home □ willing and motivated to use □ □ propels with assistance □ dependent use □ daily usehours | | |
| K0003 Arm: | wheelchair affect ability to self propel standard manual wheelchair in the residence can and does self-propel (marginal propulsion skills) | ☐ chair fits throughout home ☐ willing and motivated to use ☐ lower seat height required to foot propel ☐ short stature | | |
| ☐ High strength lightweight manual wheelchair (Breezy Ultra 4) K0004 Arm: ☐ both ☐ right ☐ left Foot: ☐ both ☐ right ☐ left ☐ hemi height required | ☐medical condition and weight of wheelchair affect ability to self propel while engaging in frequent MRADL(s) that cannot be performed in a standard or lightweight manual wheelchair ☐daily usehours | □ chair fits throughout home □ willing and motivated to use □ prevent repetitive use injuries □ □ lower seat height required to foot propel □ short stature | | |

Ultralightweight manual wheelchair ☐ full-time manual wheelchair user user has high activity patterns that K0005 (current K0005 users) frequently require them to go out Requires individualized fitting and Arm: Doth Dright Dleft into the community for the purpose of optimal adjustments for multiple Foot: Dooth Dright Dleft hemi height required independently accomplishing high features that include adjustable ☐heavy duty level MRADL activities. Examples of axle configuration, fully adjustable these might include a combination of; center of gravity, wheel camber, Front seat to floor ____ inches shopping, work, school, banking, seat and back angle, angle of childcare, independently loading and seat slope, which cannot be Rear seat to floor _____ inches unloading from a vehicle etc. accommodated by a K0001 through □ lower seat height required to foot K0004 manual wheelchair Back height inches Back angle degrees daily use hours propel ☐short stature Front angle _____ degrees heavy duty - weight over 250lbs Current chair is a K0005 manufacture:____ model: serial# K0004 time and # of strokes to propel 30 feet: _____seconds ____strokes K0005 time and # of strokes to propel 30 feet: seconds strokes Explain the result of the trial between the K0004 and K0005 manual wheelchair? What features of the K0005 w/c are required and why? Relate why each feature is needed to client impairments. Move the rear wheel/axle forward on the wheelchair frame to allow upper extremity access to the wheels for effective propulsion. How many inches foreward is the axle? _____ ☐ Move the rear wheel/axle rearward to increase stability. How many inches rearward? ____ Allow the front of the seat frame to be **higher** than the **rear** of the seat frame to create a slope for a gravity-assisted position to provide increased trunk balance and/or access to the floor. Front seat to floor height _____ Rear seat to floor height _____ ☐ Provide specific **back post angle** to provide stability and/or accommodation of trunk posture. Degrees _____ Configure the rear wheel and caster sizes and position of the frame to provide a very low seat to floor height for foot propulsion and /or access to the floor. Front seat to floor ____ " Rear seat to floor height ___ " ☐ Provide camber to increase lateral stability of the chair. Degrees of camber: _____ Describe users full-time manual wheelchair activity patterns:

MR#:

Name:

| ☐Power assist | ☐prevent repetitive use injuries | ☐user unwilling to use power |
|---|---|---|
| Comments: | ☐repetitive strain injury present in | wheelchair (reason) |
| | shoulder girdle shoulder pain is (> or =) to 7/10 | |
| | during manual propulsion | |
| | Current Pain/10 | <u></u> |
| | ☐requires conservation of energy to | less expensive option to power wheelchair |
| | participate in MRADL(s) | |
| | ☐unable to propel up ramps or | ☐rim activated power assist – |
| | curbs using manual wheelchair been K0005 user greater than one | decreased strength |
| | year | |
| ☐Heavy duty manual wheelchair | ☐user exceeds 250lbs | ☐able to self-propel in residence |
| K0006 | non-functional ambulator | |
| Arm: □both □right □left | ☐extreme spasticity | |
| Foot: ☐both ☐right ☐left ☐hemi height required | □over active movement | |
| ☐Dependent base | □broken frame/hx of repeated | lower seat to floor height required |
| • | repairs | unable to self-propel in residence |
| ☐Extra heavy duty manual | user exceeds 300lbs | □ lower seat to floor height required |
| wheelchair K0007 Arm: □both □right □left | □non-functional ambulator | ☐unable to self-propel in residence |
| Foot: Dooth Dright Dleft Dhemi height required | ☐able to self-propel in residence | |
| Dependent base | | |
| | | Destinat assuins for accept |
| ☐Manual wheelchair with tilt E1161 | patient is dependent for transfers | patient requires frequent |
| ☐Manual wheelchair with tilt E1161 (Manual "Tilt-n-Space") | patient is dependent for transfers patient requires frequent | positioning for poor/absent trunk |
| | | |
| (Manual "Tilt-n-Space") | □patient requires frequent positioning for pressure relief □ | positioning for poor/absent trunk control |
| | patient requires frequent positioning for pressure relief infant/child | positioning for poor/absent trunk control non-functional UE |
| (Manual "Tilt-n-Space") | □ patient requires frequent positioning for pressure relief □ □ □ infant/child □ unable to propel manual | positioning for poor/absent trunk control non-functional UE independent mobility is not a goal at |
| (Manual "Tilt-n-Space") | □ patient requires frequent positioning for pressure relief □ □ infant/child □ unable to propel manual wheelchair | positioning for poor/absent trunk control non-functional UE independent mobility is not a goal at this time |
| (Manual "Tilt-n-Space") | □ patient requires frequent positioning for pressure relief □ □ infant/child □ unable to propel manual wheelchair □ allows for growth | positioning for poor/absent trunk control non-functional UE independent mobility is not a goal at |
| (Manual "Tilt-n-Space") Stroller Base | □ patient requires frequent positioning for pressure relief □ □ infant/child □ unable to propel manual wheelchair | positioning for poor/absent trunk control non-functional UE independent mobility is not a goal at this time |
| (Manual "Tilt-n-Space") | □ patient requires frequent positioning for pressure relief □ □ Infant/child □ unable to propel manual wheelchair □ allows for growth □ non-functional ambulator | positioning for poor/absent trunk control non-functional UE independent mobility is not a goal at this time |
| (Manual "Tilt-n-Space") ☐Stroller Base MANUAL FRAME OPTIONS Push handles | patient requires frequent positioning for pressure relief infant/child unable to propel manual wheelchair allows for growth non-functional ambulator caregiver access | positioning for poor/absent trunk control non-functional UE independent mobility is not a goal at this time allows "hooking" to enable |
| (Manual "Tilt-n-Space") Stroller Base MANUAL FRAME OPTIONS | □ patient requires frequent positioning for pressure relief □ □ Infant/child □ unable to propel manual wheelchair □ allows for growth □ non-functional ambulator | positioning for poor/absent trunk control non-functional UE independent mobility is not a goal at this time |
| (Manual "Tilt-n-Space") □Stroller Base MANUAL FRAME OPTIONS Push handles □extended □angle adjustable | patient requires frequent positioning for pressure relief infant/child unable to propel manual wheelchair allows for growth non-functional ambulator caregiver access | positioning for poor/absent trunk control non-functional UE independent mobility is not a goal at this time allows "hooking" to enable increased ability to perform ADLs |
| (Manual "Tilt-n-Space") □Stroller Base MANUAL FRAME OPTIONS Push handles □extended □angle adjustable □standard | □ patient requires frequent positioning for pressure relief □ □ Infant/child □ unable to propel manual wheelchair □ allows for growth □ non-functional ambulator □ caregiver access □ caregiver assist | positioning for poor/absent trunk control non-functional UE independent mobility is not a goal at this time allows "hooking" to enable increased ability to perform ADLs or maintain balance |
| (Manual "Tilt-n-Space") □Stroller Base MANUAL FRAME OPTIONS Push handles □extended □angle adjustable □standard □Angle Adjustable Back | □ patient requires frequent positioning for pressure relief □ □ infant/child □ unable to propel manual wheelchair □ allows for growth □ non-functional ambulator □ caregiver access □ caregiver assist □ postural control | positioning for poor/absent trunk control non-functional UE independent mobility is not a goal at this time allows "hooking" to enable increased ability to perform ADLs or maintain balance UE functional control |
| (Manual "Tilt-n-Space") □Stroller Base MANUAL FRAME OPTIONS Push handles □extended □angle adjustable □standard □Angle Adjustable Back Rear wheel placement | □ patient requires frequent positioning for pressure relief □ □ infant/child □ unable to propel manual wheelchair □ allows for growth □ non-functional ambulator □ caregiver access □ caregiver assist □ postural control □ control of tone/spasticity □ accommodation of range of motion □ improved UE access to wheels | positioning for poor/absent trunk control non-functional UE independent mobility is not a goal at this time allows "hooking" to enable increased ability to perform ADLs or maintain balance UE functional control accommodation for seating system allow for seating system to fit on |
| (Manual "Tilt-n-Space") □Stroller Base MANUAL FRAME OPTIONS Push handles □extended □angle adjustable □standard □Angle Adjustable Back Rear wheel placement □std/fixed □fully adjustable □amputee | patient requires frequent positioning for pressure relief infant/child unable to propel manual wheelchair allows for growth non-functional ambulator caregiver access caregiver assist postural control control of tone/spasticity accommodation of range of motion improved UE access to wheels increase propulsion ability | positioning for poor/absent trunk control non-functional UE independent mobility is not a goal at this time allows "hooking" to enable increased ability to perform ADLs or maintain balance UE functional control accommodation for seating system allow for seating system to fit on base |
| MANUAL FRAME OPTIONS Push handles □ extended □ angle adjustable □ standard □ Angle Adjustable Back Rear wheel placement □ std/fixed □ fully adjustable □ amputee □ camberdegree | patient requires frequent positioning for pressure relief infant/child unable to propel manual wheelchair allows for growth non-functional ambulator caregiver access caregiver assist postural control control of tone/spasticity accommodation of range of motion improved UE access to wheels increase propulsion ability improved stability | positioning for poor/absent trunk control non-functional UE independent mobility is not a goal at this time allows "hooking" to enable increased ability to perform ADLs or maintain balance UE functional control accommodation for seating system allow for seating system to fit on base amputee placement |
| MANUAL FRAME OPTIONS Push handles □ extended □ angle adjustable □ standard □ Angle Adjustable Back Rear wheel placement □ std/fixed □ fully adjustable □ amputee □ camberdegree □ removable rear wheel | patient requires frequent positioning for pressure relief infant/child unable to propel manual wheelchair allows for growth non-functional ambulator caregiver access caregiver assist postural control control of tone/spasticity accommodation of range of motion improved UE access to wheels increase propulsion ability improved stability changing angle in space for | positioning for poor/absent trunk control non-functional UE independent mobility is not a goal at this time allows "hooking" to enable increased ability to perform ADLs or maintain balance UE functional control accommodation for seating system allow for seating system to fit on base amputee placement 1-arm drive access R L |
| MANUAL FRAME OPTIONS Push handles □ extended □ angle adjustable □ standard □ Angle Adjustable Back Rear wheel placement □ std/fixed □ fully adjustable □ amputee □ camber degree □ removable rear wheel □ non-removable rear wheel | □ patient requires frequent positioning for pressure relief □ infant/child □ unable to propel manual wheelchair □ allows for growth □ non-functional ambulator □ caregiver access □ caregiver assist □ postural control □ control of tone/spasticity □ accommodation of range of motion □ improved UE access to wheels □ increase propulsion ability □ improved stability □ changing angle in space for improvement of postural stability | positioning for poor/absent trunk control non-functional UE independent mobility is not a goal at this time allows "hooking" to enable increased ability to perform ADLs or maintain balance UE functional control accommodation for seating system allow for seating system to fit on base amputee placement 1-arm drive access R L enable propulsion of manual |
| MANUAL FRAME OPTIONS Push handles □ extended □ angle adjustable □ standard □ Angle Adjustable Back Rear wheel placement □ std/fixed □ fully adjustable □ amputee □ camberdegree □ removable rear wheel | patient requires frequent positioning for pressure relief infant/child unable to propel manual wheelchair allows for growth non-functional ambulator caregiver access caregiver assist postural control control of tone/spasticity accommodation of range of motion improved UE access to wheels increase propulsion ability improved stability changing angle in space for | positioning for poor/absent trunk control non-functional UE independent mobility is not a goal at this time allows "hooking" to enable increased ability to perform ADLs or maintain balance UE functional control accommodation for seating system allow for seating system to fit on base amputee placement 1-arm drive access R L |

Name: MR#: Wheel rims/ Hand rims provide ability to propel manual ☐increase self-propulsion with hand □Standard wheelchair weakness/decreased grasp ☐Specialized-□ prevent hands from getting caught in spokes ☐Spoke protector/guard **Tires:** Denoumatic of flat free inserts □decrease roll resistance □prevent frequent flats □ solid ☐increase shock absorbency decrease maintenance Style: decrease pain from road shock decrease spasms from road shock Wheel Locks: □push □pull □scissor □lock wheels for transfers □lock wheels from rolling Brake/wheel lock extension: □R □L □allow user to operate wheel locks due to decreased reach or strength Caster housing: ☐ maneuverability ☐allows change in seat to floor Caster size: height ☐stability of wheelchair Style: □ durability ☐increase shock absorbency ☐maintenance decrease pain from road shock ☐ angle adjustment for posture decrease spasms from road □allow for feet to come under ☐suspension fork shock wheelchair base □prevent clothing getting caught in ☐Side guards ☐eliminates contact between body wheel or becoming soiled and wheels □limit hand contact with wheels provide hip and pelvic stability ☐Anti-tippers prevent wheelchair from tipping ☐ assist caregiver with curbs backward

| POWER MOBILITY | | |
|--|---|---|
| □Scooter/POV | □can safely operate □can safely transfer □has adequate trunk stability | cannot functionally propel manual wheelchair |
| ☐Power mobility base | □non-ambulatory □cannot functionally propel manual wheelchair □cannot functionally and safely operate scooter/POV | □can safely operate power wheelchair □home is accessible □willing to use power wheelchair □ |
| Tilt ☐ Powered tilt on powered chair ☐ Powered tilt on manual chair ☐ Manual tilt on manual chair Comments: | □ change position for pressure relief/cannot weight shift □ change position against gravitational force on head and shoulders □ decrease pain □ blood pressure management □ control autonomic dysreflexia □ decrease respiratory distress | □management of spasticity □management of low tone □facilitate postural control □rest periods □control edema □increase sitting tolerance □aid with transfers |

| Recline | ☐intermittent catheterization | □difficult to transfer to and from bed |
|---|---|---|
| ☐Power recline on power chair | ☐manage spasticity | ☐rest periods and sleeping in chair |
| ☐Manual recline on manual chair | ☐accommodate femur to back angle | ☐repositioning for transfers |
| Comments: | ☐change position for pressure | ☐bring to full recline for ADL care |
| | relief/cannot weight shift | □clothing/diaper changes in chair |
| | ☐high risk of pressure sore | gravity PEG tube feeding |
| | development | head positioning |
| | ☐full tilt alone (45-50 degrees) does | □decrease pain |
| | not accomplish functional pressure | □blood pressure management |
| | relief, pressure relief achieved at degrees recline needed | □control autonomic dysreflexia |
| | | decrease respiratory distress |
| | ☐ recline combined with tilt is needed | ☐user on ventilator |
| | to accomplish pressure relief | |
| Elevator on mobility base | ☐increase Indep in transfers | ☐raise height for eye contact which |
| Power wheelchair | ☐increase Indep in ADLs | reduces cervical neck strain and |
| ☐ Scooter | □bathroom function and safety | pain |
| | ☐kitchen/cooking function and safety | ☐drive at raised height for safety |
| | □shopping | and navigating crowds |
| | ☐raise height for communication at | Other: |
| | standing level | |
| □Vertical position system (anterior tilt) | ☐independent weight bearing | ☐access to counters and cabinets |
| (Drive locks-out) | decrease joint contractures | ☐increase reach |
| □Stand | decrease/manage spasticity | ☐increase interaction with others at |
| (Drive enabled) | decrease/manage spasms | eye level, reduces neck strain |
| | pressure distribution away from | □increase performance of |
| | scapula, sacrum, coccyx, and ischial | MRADL(s) □ |
| | tuberosity | |
| Power elevating legrest | ☐increase digestion and elimination | □decrease edema |
| rower elevating legiest | position legs at 90 degrees, not available with std power ELR | |
| ☐Center mount (Single) 85-170 degrees | Center mount tucks into chair to | ☐ improve circulation☐ actuator needed to elevate legrest |
| Genter mount (Single) 63-170 degrees | decrease turning radius in home, | ☐ actuator needed to enevate legrest☐ |
| | not available with std power ELR | preventing knees from flexing |
| ☐Standard (Pair) 100-170 degrees | provide change in position for LE | ☐Increase ground clearance over |
| (rail) red fre degrees | ☐elevate legs during recline | curbs |
| | maintain placement of feet on | ☐ STD (pair) independently |
| | footplate | elevate legrest |
| POWER WHEELCHAIR CONTROLS | | |
| Controls/input device | provides access for controlling | ☐lacks motor control to operate |
| Expandable Non-expandable | wheelchair | proportional drive control |
| □ Proportional □ Right Hand □ Left Hand | programming for accurate control | unable to understand proportional |
| Non-proportional/switches/head-array | progressive disease/changing | controls |
| ☐ Electrical/proximity ☐ Mechanical | condition | □ limited movement/strength □ extraneous movement / tremors / |
| Manufacturer: | ☐required for alternative drive controls | ataxic / spastic |
| | 30/10/03 | αιαλίο / ορασιίο |
| Type: | | |
| | | |

□allows input device to communicate

□Upgraded electronics

☐needed in order to operate

| controller/narness | | power seat functions through |
|---|---|---|
| ☐Single power (tilt <u>or</u> recline) ☐Expandable ☐Non-expandable plus | □harness provides necessary connections between the controller, input device, and seat functions | joystick/ input device ☐required for alternative drive controls |
| ☐Multi-power (tilt, recline, power legrest, power seat lift, vertical positioning system, stand) | | |
| □Enhanced display | ☐required to connect all alternative drive controls ☐required for upgraded joystick (lite-throw, heavy duty, micro) | ☐ Allows user to see in which mode and drive the wheelchair is set; necessary for alternate controls |
| □Upgraded tracking electronics | ☐correct tracking when on uneven surfaces ☐makes switch driving more efficient and less fatiguing | ☐ increase safety when driving ☐ increase ability to traverse thresholds |
| ☐Safety / reset / mode switches Type: | ☐Used to change modes and stop the wheelchair when driving | |
| ☐Mount for joystick / input device/ switches | swing away for access or transfers attaches joystick / input device / switches to wheelchair | ☐ provides for consistent access ☐ midline for optimal placement ☐ |
| ☐Attendant controlled joystick plus mount | □safety □long distance driving □operation of seat functions | ☐ compliance with transportation regulations ☐ |
| □Battery | required to power (power assist / scoo | oter/ power wc / other): |
| Power inverter (24V to 12V) | ☐required for ventilator / respiratory equ | uipment / other: |
| | | |
| CHAIR OPTIONS MANUAL 8 | POWER | |
| Armrests | □provide support with elbow at 90 | ☐allow to come closer to table top |
| □adjustable height □removable □swing away □fixed □flip back □reclining □full length pads □desk □tube arms □gel pads | ☐remove/flip back/swing away for transfers ☐provide support and positioning of upper body | ☐ remove for access to tables ☐ provide support for w/c tray ☐ change of height/angles for variable activities |
| □swing away □fixed □flip back □reclining □full length pads □desk □tube arms □gel pads □Elbow support / Elbow stop | transfers provide support and positioning of upper body keep elbow positioned on arm pad | ☐ remove for access to tables ☐ provide support for w/c tray ☐ change of height/angles for |
| □swing away □fixed □flip back □reclining □full length pads □desk □tube arms □gel pads | transfers provide support and positioning of upper body | ☐ remove for access to tables ☐ provide support for w/c tray ☐ change of height/angles for variable activities ☐ keep arms from falling off arm pad |

| Hangers/ Legrests | □provide LE support | ☐enable transfers |
|------------------------------------|---|---------------------------------------|
| □ degree □elevating□articulating | maintain placement of feet on | □provide change in position for LE's |
| ☐swing away ☐fixed ☐lift off | footplate | □elevate legs during recline |
| □heavy duty □adjustable knee angle | □accommodate lower leg length | □decrease edema |
| ☐adjustable calf panel | □accommodate to hamstring | durability |
| □longer extension tube | tightness | |
| Foot support | provide foot support | ☐enable transfers |
| □footplate □R □L □flip up | □accommodate to ankle ROM | |
| ☐depthadjustable ☐angle adjustable | ☐ allow foot to go under wheelchair | |
| foot board/one piece | base | |
| ☐Shoe holders | position foot | ☐stability |
| | decrease / manage spasticity | □safety |
| | Control position of LE | |
| □Ankle strap/heel | Support foot on foot support | provide input to heel |
| loops | decrease extraneous movement | protect foot |
| • | | |
| ☐Amputee adapter ☐R ☐L | ☐Provide support for stump/residual extremity | |
| Style: Size: | · | |
| ☐Transportation tie-down | to provide crash tested tie-down brac | kets 🗆 |
| □Crutch/cane_holder □O2 holder | stabilize accessory on wheelchair | |
| □IV hanger □Ventilator tray/mount | | |
| Component | Justific | cation |
| ☐Seat cushion | ☐accommodate impaired sensation | ☐stabilize/promote pelvis alignment |
| | decubitus ulcers present or history | ☐stabilize/promote femur alignment |
| | unable to shift weight | ☐accommodate obliquity |
| | ☐increase pressure distribution | ☐accommodate multiple deformity |
| | prevent pelvic extension | ☐incontinent/accidents |
| | ☐custom required "off-the-shelf" | ☐low maintenance |
| | seat cushion will not | |
| | accommodate deformity | |
| ☐seat mounts ☐ fixed ☐ removable | attach seat platform/cushion to wheelcha | |
| ☐Seat wedge | provide increased aggressiveness of | seat shape to decrease sliding |
| | down in the seat | |
| | □accommodate ROM □ | |
| □Cover replacement | protect back or seat cushion | ☐incontinent/accidents |
| ☐Solid seat / insert | ☐support cushion to prevent | ☐allows attachment of cushion to |
| | hammocking | mobility base |
| □Lateral pelvic/thigh/hip | decrease abduction | ☐accommodate spasticity |
| support (Guides) | accommodate pelvis | removable for transfers |
| 5 | position upper legs | |
| □Lateral pelvic/thigh □ fixed | mounts lateral pelvic/thigh supports | mounts lateral pelvic/thigh supports |
| supports mounts swing-away | | swing-away or removable for transfers |
| ☐ removable | | |
| ☐Medial thigh support (Pommel) | decrease adduction | ☐remove for transfers |
| | accommodate ROM | alignment |
| ☐ Medial thigh ☐ fixed | mounts medial thigh supports | mounts medial supports swing- |
| support mountsswing-away | | away or removable for transfers |
| ☐removable | | |

| Component | Justif | ication |
|---|--|--|
| □Back | provide posterior trunk support provide lumbar/sacral support | ☐facilitate tone ☐accommodate deformity |
| | □support trunk in midline □provide lateral trunk support □accommodate or decrease tone | □custom required "off-the-shelf" back support will not accommodate deformity |
| □Back mounts □ fixed □ removable | ☐attach <u>back</u> rest/cushion to wheelchai | r frame |
| □Lateral trunk □R □L supports | □ decrease lateral trunk leaning □ accommodate asymmetry □ contour for increased contact | ☐safety ☐control of tone ☐ |
| □ Lateral trunk | mounts lateral trunk supports | mounts lateral trunk supports swing- away or removable for transfers |
| □Anterior chest strap, vest | □ decrease forward movement of shoulder □ decrease forward movement of trunk □ safety/stability | □ added abdominal support □ trunk alignment □ assistance with shoulder control □ decrease shoulder elevation □ |
| □Headrest | □ provide posterior head support □ provide posterior neck support □ provide lateral head support □ provide anterior head support □ support during tilt and recline □ improve feeding | □ improve respiration □ placement of switches □ safety □ accommodate ROM □ accommodate tone □ improve visual orientation |
| ☐ Headrest mounting ☐ fixed ☐ removable ☐ flip down hardward ☐ swing-away laterals/switches | ☐mount headrest ☐mounts headrest flip down or removable for transfers | ☐mount headrest swing-away laterals ☐mount switches ☐ |
| □Neck Support | ☐decrease neck rotation | decrease forward neck flexion |
| Pelvic Positioner Std hip belt padded hip belt dual pull hip belt four point hip belt | □ stabilize tone □ decrease falling out of chair □ prevent excessive extension □ special pull angle to control rotation | □ pad for protection over boney prominence □ promote comfort □ |
| ☐Essential needs | ☐medicines ☐special food ☐orthot | |
| bag/pouch | ☐catheter/hygiene ☐ostomy supplie | es 🗆 |
| | | |
| | | |
| The above equipment has a life- lon | g use expectancy. Growth ar | nd changes in medical and/or |

functional conditions would be the exceptions.

| SUMMARY: | | |
|---|--|-------------------------|
| Why mobility device was select | cted; include why a lower level device is not appropriate: | |
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| | | |
| working under contract to the manu further attest that I have not and wi | SIGNATURE: by attest that I have personally completed this evaluation and that I am not a ufacturer(s) or the provider(s) of the durable medical equipment recommen fill not receive remuneration of any kind from the manufacturer(s) or the durate recommended with this evaluation. | ded in my evaluation. I |
| Therapist name printed: | | License: |
| Therapist's signature: | | Date: |
| I concur with the above findings and recommendations of the therapist: | | |
| Physician name printed: | | |
| Physician's signature: | | Date: |
| | | |

MR#:

Name: