Functional Mobility & Who	eelchair	Assessmeı	nt ©		
PATIENT INFORMATION:	т		L		
Name:		DOB:	Sex: M/F	Date:	Time:
Address:	Physicia	an:		The following A	TP was present and
	Phone:			participated in t	
Phone:	Therapi	st:			
	Phone:			Signature	
Spouse/Parent/Caregiver name:	Insuran	ce/Payer:			
	Primary:			Print name	
Phone:				Vendor:	
	Secondar	ry:		Phone:	
Phone:	Tertiary:				
Reason for referral:	<u> </u>			•	
Patient goals:					
- -					
Caregiver goals and specific limitations that	may affect care	e:			
HOME ENVIRONMENT:					
☐House ☐Condo/town home ☐Apartme	ent Asst livin	na T LTCF	□Own □Rent		
□Lives alone □Lives with others -	<u></u>	.g == 1 0 .		Hours without	assistance:
☐Home is accessible to patient	Stora	age of wheelchair	☐In home ☐Othe		
Comments:	Otore	age of wheelchair.		51	
COMMUNITY:					
TRANSPORTATION:	_	_	•	-	
☐Car ☐Van ☐Public Transportation ☐Adap	pted w/c Lift L	Ambulance LIOthe			air during transport
Where is w/c stored during transport?			☐ I le Downs	EZ Lock	
Self-Driver Drive while in Wheelcha Employment and/or school:	ır Liyes Lino				
Specific requirements pertaining to mobility					
Other:					
COMMUNICATION:					
Verbal Communication ☐WFL receptive [☐ WFL expre	ssive Understa	ndable Difficult to u	understand \square no	n-communicative
Primary Language:2 nd :		_ Communication	provided by: Patient	t □Family □Car	egiver T Translator
☐Uses an augmentative communication d	device Manuf	facturer/Model:			

Name: MR#: **MEDICAL HISTORY:** Diagnosis Diagnosis Primary Diagnosis: Diagnosis: Diagnosis: Code: Code: Onset: Diagnosis Diagnosis Diagnosis: Diagnosis: Code: Code: Relevant future surgeries: ☐ Progressive disease Explain recent changes or trends in weight: Height: Weight: **History:** Cardio Status: Functional Limitations: ☐Intact ☐ Impaired **Respiratory Status:** Functional Limitations: □Intact □Impaired □SOB □COPD □O2 Dependent LPM □ Ventilator Dependent Resp equip: **Objective Measure(s):** Orthotics: Amputee: Prosthesis: **MOBILITY/BALANCE:** Standing Balance **Ambulation Sitting Balance Transfers** ■ WFL ■ WFL ■ Independent ■ Independent ☐ Min assist Uses UE for balance in sitting Uses UE/device for stability ☐ Ambulates independently with Comments: Comments: device: ☐ Mod assist Able to ambulate _ safely/functionally/independently ☐ Min assist ☐ Min assist ■ Max assist ■ Non-functional ambulator History/High risk of falls ☐ Unable to ambulate ■ Mod assist ■ Mod assist ☐ Dependent Transfer method: ☐1 person ☐2 person ☐sliding board ☐squat pivot ☐ Max assist ■ Max assist ☐ Unable ■ Unable stand pivot Imechanical patient lift Inother: **Fall History:** # of falls in the past 6 months? # of "near" falls in the past 6 months? **CURRENT SEATING / MOBILITY:** Current Mobility Device: ☐None ☐Cane/Walker ☐Manual ☐Dependent ☐Dependent w/ Tilt ☐Scooter ☐Power (type of control): Manufacturer: Model: Serial #: Size: Color: Age: Purchased by whom: Current condition of mobility base: Current seating system: Age of seating system: Describe posture in present seating system:

Is the current mobility meeting medical necessity?:

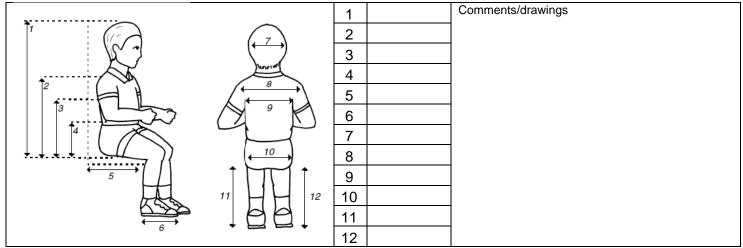
Yes
No

Describe:

Ability to complet	e Mobility-Re	lated Activities of Daily	y Living (I	MRADL's) with	Current Mobility Device:
Move room to room	Independent	Min Mod May assist	□ I Inable	Commonts:	

, ,		,			· · = · · · · ·					mooning	
Move room to roo	m Indep	endent	☐Min ☐	Mod \square Ma	x assist	Unable	Comments:				
Meal prep	□Indep	endent	☐Min ☐	Mod □Ma	x assist	Unable					
Feeding	□Indep	endent	☐Min ☐	Mod \square Ma	x assist	Unable					
Bathing	□Indep	endent	☐Min ☐	Mod \square Ma	x assist	Unable					
Grooming	□Indep	endent	☐Min ☐	Mod \square Ma	x assist	Unable					
UE dressing	□Indep	endent	☐Min ☐	Mod \square Ma	x assist	Unable					
LE dressing	□Indep		☐Min ☐	Mod \square Ma	x assist	Unable					
Toileting	□Indep			Mod \square Ma		Unable					
Bowel Mgt: Cont	tinent Incor	ntinent 🗆	Accident	s 🗖 Diape	ers □Colo	stomy 🗖 Bo	wel Program				
Bladder Mgt:□Cor	ntinent TInco	ntinent [Accider	nts 🎵 Dian	ers 🗖 Urir	nal 🗖 Interm	ittent Cath	Indwell	ling Cath	n 🏻 Sunra-ni	ubic Cath
Bladdor Wigt Cor	инопе Винос	THE L	371001001	по шъпар	010 13 0111		Ittorit Odiri L	mawon	ing out	т 🕳 Сарта р	abio Catii
						1. 1 . 4.					
EQUIPMENT	TRIALS:				-	ds due to					
		Mark	all box	es that i	ndicate	inability t	to use the	speci	fic equ	ıipment li	sted
	Meets needs for safe	Risk of	Enviro-		Safety	Decreased /	Decreased /	Pain	Pace /	Cardiac	Contra –
	independent functional	Falling or	mental limita-	Cognition	concerns with	limitations endurance	limitations motor skills		Speed	and/or respiratory	indicated by diagnosis
	ambulation /	History	tions		physical	& strength	&			condition	by ulugilouic
	mobility	of Falls			ability		coordination				
Cane/Crutches											
Walker / Rollator											
□NA											
Manual Wheelchair K0001-K0007:	_										
Manual W/C (K0005)											
with power assist											
Scooter											
□na											
Power Wheelchair:											
standard joystick											
Power Wheelchair:											
alternative controls											
Summary:											
The least costly altern	native for indep	endent fur	nctional mo	bility was fo	ound to be:						
□Crutch/Cane □W	alker Manual	w/c □M	anual w/c	with power a	assist 🗖S	cooter Po	wer w/c std joy	stick [] Power w	/c alternative	control
□Re	equires depend	lent care	mobility de	evice							
☐Requires dependent care mobility device Functional Processing Skills for Wheeled Mobility											
	_			-	noration (•				
Processing skills are adequate for safe mobility equipment operation											
Patient is willing and motivated to use recommended mobility equipment											
□P	atient is <u>unak</u>	ole to saf	ely opera	te mobility	equipmer	nt independe	ently and requ	ıires <u>de</u>	<u>penden</u>	<u>t care</u> equip	ment
Comments:											

Patient Measurements:



SENSATION and SKIN ISSUES:

SENSATION and SKIN ISSUES:					
Sensation ☐Intact ☐Impaired ☐Absent	t ☐Hyposensate ☐Hypersensate ☐Defens	siveness			
Location(s) of impairment:					
* *	to side to offload (without risk of falling) W/C pu	ush up (4+ times/hour for 15+ seconds)			
☐ Stand up ((without risk of falling) Other:				
Effective pressure relief method(s) above	can be performed consistently throughout the	day: Tyes No			
If not, Why?					
	w.	5			
Pressure Map Results: The above methor Skin Issues/Skin Integrity	od(s) provided effective pressure relief - TYe:	s 🔟 No			
Current skin Issues Yes No	History of Skin Issues ☐Yes ☐No	Hx of skin flap surgeries ☐Yes ☐No			
☐Intact ☐ Red area ☐ Open area	Where	Where			
Scar tissue At risk from prolonged sitting	When	When			
Where	Stage				
Pain: Tyes No Location(s): Intensity scale: (0-10)					
How does pain interfere with mobility and/or		, , ,			
Then adde pain interiors with mobility und/or					

Braden Scale For Predicting Pressure Sore Risk ©

Risk Factor		Score/Descri	ption		Score
SENSORY PERCEPTION Ability to respond meaningfully to pressure-related discomfort	1. COMPLETELY LIMITED Unresponsive (does not moan, flinch, or grasp) to painful stimuli, due to diminished level of consciousness or sedation, OR limited ability to feel pain over most of body surface	2. VERY LIMITED – Responds only to painful stimuli. Cannot communicate discomfort except by moaning or restlessness, OR has a sensory impairment which limits the ability to feel pain or discomfort over ½ of body.	3. SLIGHTLY LIMITED – Responds to verbal commands but cannot always communicate discomfort or need to be turned, OR has some sensory impairment which limits ability to feel pain or discomfort in 1 or 2 extremities.	4. NO IMPAIRMENT — Responds to verbal commands. Has no sensory deficit which would limit ability to feel or voice pain or discomfort.	
MOISTURE Degree to which skin is exposed to moisture	☐ 1. CONSTANTLY MOIST— Skin is kept moist almost constantly by perspiration, urine, etc. Dampness is detected every time patient is moved or turned.	☐ 2. OFTEN MOIST — Skin is often but not always moist. Linen must be changed at least once a shift.	☐ 3. OCCASIONALLY MOIST – Skin is occasionally moist, requiring an extra linen change approximately once a day.	☐ 4. RARELY MOIST — Skin is usually dry; linen only requires changing at routine intervals.	
ACTIVITY Degree of physical activity	☐ 1. BEDFAST – Confined to bed	☐ 2. CHAIRFAST — Ability to walk severely limited or nonexistent. Cannot bear own weight and/or must be assisted into chair or wheelchair	☐ 3. WALKS OCCASIONALLY — Walks occasionally during day, but for very short distances, with or without assistance. Spends majority of each shift in bed or chair.	☐ 4. WALKS FREQUENTLY— Walks outside the room at least twice a day and inside room at least once every 2 hours during waking hours.	
MOBILITY Ability to change and control body position	☐ 1. COMPLETELY IMMOBILE — Does not make even slight changes in body or extremity position without assistance.	☐ 2. VERY LIMITED — Makes occasional slight changes in body or extremity position but unable to make frequent or significant changes independently	☐ 3. SLIGHTLY LIMITED – Makes frequent though slight changes in body or extremity position independently	☐ 4. NO LIMITATIONS — Makes major and frequent changes in position without assistance.	
NUTRITION Usual food intake pattern 1NPO: Nothing by mouth. 2IV: Intravenously. 3TPN: Total parenteral nutrition.	1. VERY POOR — Never eats a complete meal. Rarely eats more than 1/3 of any food offered. Eats 2 servings or less of protein (meat or dairy products) per day. Takes fluids poorly. Does not take a liquid dietary supplement, OR is NPO1 and/or maintained on clear liquids or IV2 for more than 5 days	☐ 2. PROBABLY INADEQUATE — Rarely eats a complete meal and generally eats only about ½ of any food offered. Protein intake includes only 3 servings of meat or dairy products per day. Occasionally will take a dietary supplement OR receives less than optimum amount of liquid diet or tube feeding.	□ 3. ADEQUATE — Eats over half of most meals. Eats a total of 4 servings of protein (meat, dairy products) each day. Occasionally refuses a meal, but will usually take a supplement if offered, OR is on a tube feeding or TPN3 regimen, which probably meets most of nutritional needs.	☐ 4. EXCELLENT — Eats most of every meal. Never refuses a meal. Usually eats a total of 4 or more servings of meat and dairy products. Occasionally eats between meals. Does not require supplementation.	
FRICTION AND SHEAR	☐ 1. PROBLEM- Requires moderate to maximum assistance in moving. Complete lifting without sliding against sheets is impossible. Frequently slides down in bed or chair, requiring frequent repositioning with maximum assistance. Spasticity, contractures, or agitation leads to almost constant friction.	☐ 2. POTENTIAL PROBLEM— Moves feebly or requires minimum assistance. During a move, skin probably slides to some extent against sheets, chair, restraints, or other devices. Maintains relatively good position in chair or bed most of the time but occasionally slides down.	☐ 3. NO APPARENT PROBLEM — Moves in bed and in chair independently and has sufficient muscle strength to lift up completely during move. Maintains good position in bed or chair at all times.		
Source: Barbara Braden a	nd Nancy Bergstrom. Copyright, 1988. R	eprinted with permission. All rights rese	erved	Total	
Braden Scale Scor	e: □Very High Risk 6-9 □Hi	igh Risk 10-12	Risk 13-14 Mild Risk 15-	18 □No Risk 19-23	

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MAT EVALUATION:

Neuro-M	Neuro-Muscular Status: (Tone, Reflexive, Responses, etc.) ☐ Intact						
☐ Spasticit	y:						
□Hypotoni	☐ Hypotonicity ☐ Fluctuating ☐ Muscle Spasms ☐ Poor Righting Reactions/Poor Equilibrium Reactions						
	□ Primal Reflex(s): Comments:						
POSTURE:	:			COMMENTS:			
	Anterior / Posterior	Obliquity (viewed from front)	Rotation-Pelvis	Tonal Influence Pelvis:			
P E L V - S	Neutral Posterior Anterior Fixed – No movement Tendency away from neutral Flexible Self-correction External correction	WFL Robliquity (Lobliquity (Lelev) Fixed – No movement Tendency away from neutral Flexible Self-correction External correction	WFL Right Left Anterior Anterior Fixed – No movement Tendency away from neutral Flexible Self-correction External correction	□ Normal □ Flaccid □ Low tone □ Spasticity □ Dystonia □ Pelvic thrust □ Other:			
				Tanal lufternas			
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 ☐ Extended ☐ Rotated R ☐ Lat flexed R ☐ Rotated L ☐ Lat flexed L ☐ Cervical Hyperextension	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 Limits
н			Hip Flex R/5 L/5
I P	Neutral ABduct ADduct ☐ Subluxed ☐ Dislocated	Neutral Right Left ☐ Fixed – No movement	Hip Ext R/5 L/5
S	☐Fixed – No movement	Tendency away from neutral	Hip ABd R/5 L/5
	☐Tendency away from neutral☐Flexible	☐ Flexible ☐ Self-correction	Hip ADd R/5 L/5
	☐ Self-correction ☐ External correction	External correction	Tone/Movements LE:
KNEES & FEET	Knee R.O.M. Right Left □WFL □WFL □Limitations □Limitations	Foot Positioning WFL R L ROM concerns: Dorsi-Flexed R L Plantar Flexed R L Inversion R L Eversion R L	Normal ☐ Low tone ☐ Spasticity ☐ Flaccid ☐ Dystonia ☐ Rocks/Extends at hip ☐ Thrust into knee extension ☐ Pushes legs downward into footrest ☐ Edema LE - ☐ 1+ ☐ Barely detectable impression when finger is pressed into skin. ☐ 2+ ☐ Slight indentation. ☐ 15 seconds to rebound
	Flex Grade R / 5 L / 5	Dorsi Grade R / 5 L / 5	☐ 3+ Deeper indentation. 30 seconds to rebound.
	Ext Grade R /5 L /5	Plantar Grade R/5 L/ 5	> 30 seconds to rebound.
U	SHOULDERS	R.O.M and Strength for UE	Tone/Movement of
P P	Tendency Towards:	WFL Right Limits I	Left R/L Strength Normal Flaccid
E R	Right Left Functional	Shider Flex	R/5 L/5
E	☐ Elevation ☐ ☐ Depression ☐	Shider ABd	R /5 L /5 Dystonia
X	☐ Protraction ☐ ☐ Retraction ☐	Shider ADd	R/5 L/5
R E	☐ Int-rotation ☐ ☐ Ext-rotation ☐	Elbow Flex	R/5 L/5
M	Subluxed	Elbow Ext	R/5 L/5 Describe:
Y		Comments:	
	Handedness: □Right	WNL Right Limitations	☐ Left Flex Grade R / 5 L / 5
Wrist &	□Left □NA	Contractures	Ext Grade R /5 L /5
Hand	Comments:	Tremors Weak grasp	Pinch Strength
		Poor dexterity	Grip Strength
		non-functional Paralysis	

MOBILITY BASE RECOMMENDATIONS and JUSTIFICATION:					
MOBILITY BASE	JUSTIFI	CATION			
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)	☐ 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 □			
Number of hours per day spent in above select	ed mobility base:				
Typical daily mobility base use schedule:					
MANUAL MOBILITY					
Standard manual wheelchair K0001 Arm: both right left Foot: both right left Standard hemi-manual wheelchair K0002 Arm: both right left Foot: both right left	□self-propels wheelchair □will use on regular basis □chair fits throughout home □willing and motivated to use □lower seat height required to foot propel □short stature □self-propels wheelchair □will use on regular basis	propels with assistance dependent use chair fits throughout home willing and motivated to use propels with assistance			
Lightweight manual wheelchair K0003 Arm: both right left Foot: both right left	☐ medical condition and weight of wheelchair affect ability to self propel standard manual wheelchair in the residence ☐ can and does self-propel (marginal	dependent use daily usehours chair fits throughout home willing and motivated to use lower seat height required to foot propel			

daily use

propulsion skills)

medical condition and weight of

wheelchair affect ability to self

lightweight manual wheelchair

MRADL(s) that cannot be

performed in a standard or

propel while engaging in frequent

hours

☐ High strength lightweight manual

☐hemi height required

wheelchair (Breezy Ultra 4)

Arm: both right left
Foot: both right left

K0004

☐short stature

propel

☐short stature

☐ chair fits throughout home

☐willing and motivated to use

prevent repetitive use injuries

☐ lower seat height required to foot

Ultralightweight manual wheelchair K0005 Arm: both right left hemi height required heavy duty Front seat to floor inches Rear seat to floor inches Back height inches Back angle degrees Front angle degrees	☐ full-time manual wheelchair user ☐ Requires individualized fitting and optimal adjustments for multiple features that include adjustable axle configuration, fully adjustable center of gravity, wheel camber, seat and back angle, angle of seat slope, which cannot be accommodated by a K0001 through K0004 manual wheelchair ☐ prevent repetitive use injuries ☐ daily usehours ☐	□user has high activity patterns that frequently require them to go out into the community for the purpose of independently accomplishing high level MRADL activities. Examples of these might include a combination of; shopping, work, school, banking, childcare, independently loading and unloading from a vehicle etc. □lower seat height required to foot propel □short stature □heavy duty - weight over 250lbs			
□Current chair is a K0005 manufacture:	model: s	erial# age:			
First time K0005 user (complete trial)		v			
K0004 time and # of strokes to propel 30 fe	eet:secondsstrokes	;			
K0005 time and # of strokes to propel 30 fe	eet:secondsstrokes	;			
What was the result of the trial between the	e K0004 and K0005 manual wheelchair?				
What features of the K0005 w/c are needed as compared to the K0004 base? Why? _					
□ adjustable seat and back angle changes the angle of seat slope of the frame to attain a gravity assisted position for efficient propulsion and proper weight distribution along the frame □ the front of the wheelchair will be configured higher than the back of the chair to allow gravity to assist the user with postural stability □ the center of the wheel will be positioned for stability, safety and efficient propulsion □ adjustable axle allows for vertical, horizontal, camber and overall width changes throughout the wheels for adjustment of the client's exact needs and abilities. □ adjustable axle increases the stability and function of the chair allowing for adjustment of the center of gravity. □ accommodates the client's anatomical position in the chair maximizing independence in mobility and maneuverability in all environments. □ create a minimal fixed tilt-in space to assist in positioning.					
Describe users full-time manual wheelchair	activity patterns:				

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

Wheel rims/ Hand rims	provide ability to propel manual	☐increase self-propulsion with hand
☐ Standard	wheelchair	weakness/decreased grasp
☐Specialized		
☐Spoke protector/guard	prevent hands from getting caught in s	spokes
Tires: □pneumatic □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:	□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:	☐stability of wheelchair	height
Style:	durability	
	□maintenance	☐increase shock absorbency
	☐angle adjustment for posture	decrease pain from road shock
	□allow for feet to come under	□decrease spasms from road
☐suspension fork	wheelchair base	shock
☐Side guards	prevent clothing getting caught in	☐eliminates contact between body
-	wheel or becoming soiled	and wheels
	provide hip and pelvic stability	☐limit hand contact with wheels
□Anti-tippers	prevent wheelchair from tipping	☐assist caregiver with curbs
	backward	
POWER MOBILITY		
□Scooter/POV	☐can safely operate	cannot functionally propel manual
	□can safely transfer	wheelchair
	☐has adequate trunk stability	
☐Power mobility base	□non-ambulatory	☐can safely operate power
•	1	wheelchair
	wheelchair	☐home is accessible
	☐cannot functionally and safely	☐willing to use power wheelchair
	operate scooter/POV	
Tilt	☐change position for pressure	management of spasticity
☐Powered tilt on powered chair	relief/cannot weight shift	
☐Powered tilt on manual chair		
	☐change position against	facilitate postural control
☐Manual tilt on manual chair	☐change position against gravitational force on head and	☐ facilitate postural control☐ rest periods
☐Manual tilt on manual chair Comments:		•
	gravitational force on head and shoulders decrease pain	☐rest periods ☐control edema
	gravitational force on head and shoulders decrease pain blood pressure management	□rest periods
	gravitational force on head and shoulders decrease pain	☐rest periods ☐control edema ☐increase sitting tolerance
□Scooter/POV □Power mobility base Tilt □Powered tilt on powered chair	□ has adequate trunk stability □ non-ambulatory □ cannot functionally propel manual wheelchair □ cannot functionally and safely operate scooter/POV	wheelchair can safely operate power wheelchair home is accessible willing to use power wheelchair management of spasticity management of low tone

Recline Power recline on power chair Manual recline on manual chair Comments:	□ intermittent catheterization □ manage spasticity □ accommodate femur to back angle □ change position for pressure relief/cannot weight shift □ high risk of pressure sore development □ tilt alone does not accomplish effective pressure relief, maximum pressure relief achieved at degrees tilt degrees recline □	difficult to transfer to and from bed rest periods and sleeping in chair repositioning for transfers bring to full recline for ADL care clothing/diaper changes in chair gravity PEG tube feeding head positioning decrease pain blood pressure management control autonomic dysreflexia decrease respiratory distress user on ventilator
Elevator on mobility base Power wheelchair	☐increase Indep in transfers	☐raise height for eye contact which reduces cervical neck strain and
Scooter	☐increase Indep in ADLs ☐bathroom function and safety	pain
	☐kitchen/cooking function and safety	☐drive at raised height for safety
	□shopping	and navigating crowds Other:
	☐raise height for communication at standing level	_ 00
Overtical position system (anterior tilt)	☐independent weight bearing	☐access to counters and cabinets
(Drive locks-out)	decrease joint contractures	increase reach
☐Stand	☐decrease/manage spasticity ☐decrease/manage spasms	□increase interaction with others at eye level, reduces neck strain
(Drive enabled)	□pressure distribution away from scapula, sacrum, coccyx, and ischial tuberosity	□increase performance of MRADL(s)
Power elevating legrest	increase digestion and elimination	Odestaces edemo
rower elevating legiest	☐position legs at 90 degrees, not available with std power ELR	☐decrease edema ☐improve circulation
☐Center mount (Single) 85-170 degrees	center mount tucks into chair to	☐actuator needed to elevate legrest
	decrease turning radius in home,	☐actuator needed to articulate legrest
	not available with std power ELR ☐ provide change in position for LE	preventing knees from flexing
☐Standard (Pair) 100-170 degrees	☐elevate legs during recline	☐Increase ground clearance over curbs
	maintain placement of feet on footplate	☐ STD (pair) independently elevate legrest
POWER WHEELCHAIR CONTROLS		olovato logrost
Controls/input device	□provides access for controlling	☐lacks motor control to operate
□ Expandable □ Non-expandable	wheelchair	proportional drive control
□ Proportional □ Right Hand □ Left Hand □ Non-proportional/switches/head-array	□ programming for accurate control □ progressive disease/changing	unable to understand proportional controls
☐ Electrical/proximity ☐ Mechanical	condition	☐limited movement/strength
Manufacturer:	☐required for alternative drive controls	□extraneous movement / tremors / ataxic / spastic
Type:	25	alamo, opaolio
XI -		

☐Upgraded electronics controller/harness	☐allows input device to communicate with drive motors	☐needed in order to operate 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 equipment / other:			
CHAIR OPTIONS MANUAL & POWER				
CHAIR OPTIONS MANUAL 8	POWER			
CHAIR OPTIONS MANUAL 8 Armrests □ adjustable height □ removable □ swing away □ fixed □ flip back □ reclining □ full length pads □ desk □ tube arms □ gel pads	provide support with elbow at 90 remove/flip back/swing away for transfers provide support and positioning of upper body	□ allow to come closer to table top □ remove for access to tables □ provide support for w/c tray □ change of height/angles for variable activities		
Armrests □ adjustable height □ removable □ swing away □ fixed □ flip back □ reclining □ full length pads □ desk □ tube arms	☐provide support with elbow at 90 ☐remove/flip back/swing away for transfers ☐provide support and positioning of	☐ 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		
Armrests □ adjustable height □ removable □ swing away □ fixed □ flip back □ reclining □ full length pads □ desk □ tube arms □ gel pads	☐ provide support with elbow at 90 ☐ 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		

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		
Style:	extremity		
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	☐stabilize/promote pelvis alignment	
	_		
	sensation	☐stabilize/promote femur alignment	
	decubitus ulcers present or	☐stabilize/promote femur alignment☐accommodate obliquity	
	decubitus ulcers present or history	•	
	☐decubitus ulcers present or history ☐unable to shift weight	☐accommodate obliquity	
	□decubitus ulcers present or history □unable to shift weight □increase pressure distribution	□accommodate obliquity □accommodate multiple deformity	
	☐decubitus ulcers present or history ☐unable to shift weight	□ accommodate obliquity □ accommodate multiple deformity □ incontinent/accidents	
□seat mounts □ fixed □ removable	□decubitus ulcers present or history □unable to shift weight □increase pressure distribution	□ accommodate obliquity □ accommodate multiple deformity □ incontinent/accidents □ low maintenance □	
☐seat mounts ☐ fixed ☐ removable ☐Seat wedge	□ decubitus ulcers present or history □ unable to shift weight □ increase pressure distribution □ prevent pelvic extension □ attach seat platform/cushion to wheelcha □ provide increased aggressiveness of	□accommodate obliquity □accommodate multiple deformity □incontinent/accidents □low maintenance □	
	□ decubitus ulcers present or history □ unable to shift weight □ increase pressure distribution □ prevent pelvic extension □ attach seat platform/cushion to wheelchate provide increased aggressiveness of down in the seat	□accommodate obliquity □accommodate multiple deformity □incontinent/accidents □low maintenance □	
☐Seat wedge	□ decubitus ulcers present or history □ unable to shift weight □ increase pressure distribution □ prevent pelvic extension □ attach seat platform/cushion to wheelcha □ provide increased aggressiveness of down in the seat □ accommodate ROM □	□ accommodate obliquity □ accommodate multiple deformity □ incontinent/accidents □ low maintenance □ ir frame seat shape to decrease sliding	
□Seat wedge □Cover replacement	□ decubitus ulcers present or history □ unable to shift weight □ increase pressure distribution □ prevent pelvic extension □ attach seat platform/cushion to wheelcha □ provide increased aggressiveness of down in the seat □ accommodate ROM □ □ protect back or seat cushion	□ accommodate obliquity □ accommodate multiple deformity □ incontinent/accidents □ low maintenance □ ir frame seat shape to decrease sliding □ incontinent/accidents	
☐Seat wedge	decubitus ulcers present or history unable to shift weight increase pressure distribution prevent pelvic extension attach seat platform/cushion to wheelchat provide increased aggressiveness of down in the seat accommodate ROM protect back or seat cushion support cushion to prevent	□ accommodate obliquity □ accommodate multiple deformity □ incontinent/accidents □ low maintenance □ ir frame seat shape to decrease sliding □ incontinent/accidents □ allows attachment of cushion to	
□Seat wedge □Cover replacement □Solid seat / insert	□ decubitus ulcers present or history □ unable to shift weight □ increase pressure distribution □ prevent pelvic extension □ attach seat platform/cushion to wheelcha □ provide increased aggressiveness of down in the seat □ accommodate ROM □ □ protect back or seat cushion □ support cushion to prevent hammocking	□ accommodate obliquity □ accommodate multiple deformity □ incontinent/accidents □ low maintenance □ ir frame seat shape to decrease sliding □ incontinent/accidents □ allows attachment of cushion to mobility base	
□Seat wedge □Cover replacement □Solid seat / insert □Lateral pelvic/thigh/hip	decubitus ulcers present or history unable to shift weight increase pressure distribution prevent pelvic extension attach seat platform/cushion to wheelchat provide increased aggressiveness of down in the seat accommodate ROM protect back or seat cushion support cushion to prevent hammocking decrease abduction	accommodate obliquity accommodate multiple deformity incontinent/accidents low maintenance ir frame seat shape to decrease sliding incontinent/accidents allows attachment of cushion to mobility base accommodate spasticity	
□Seat wedge □Cover replacement □Solid seat / insert	□ decubitus ulcers present or history □ unable to shift weight □ increase pressure distribution □ prevent pelvic extension □ attach seat platform/cushion to wheelcha □ provide increased aggressiveness of down in the seat □ accommodate ROM □ □ protect back or seat cushion □ support cushion to prevent hammocking	□ accommodate obliquity □ accommodate multiple deformity □ incontinent/accidents □ low maintenance □ ir frame seat shape to decrease sliding □ incontinent/accidents □ allows attachment of cushion to mobility base	
□Seat wedge □Cover replacement □Solid seat / insert □Lateral pelvic/thigh/hip	decubitus ulcers present or history unable to shift weight increase pressure distribution prevent pelvic extension attach seat platform/cushion to wheelchat provide increased aggressiveness of down in the seat accommodate ROM protect back or seat cushion support cushion to prevent hammocking decrease abduction accommodate pelvis	accommodate obliquity accommodate multiple deformity incontinent/accidents low maintenance ir frame seat shape to decrease sliding incontinent/accidents allows attachment of cushion to mobility base accommodate spasticity removable for transfers	
□Seat wedge □Cover replacement □Solid seat / insert □Lateral pelvic/thigh/hip support (Guides)	decubitus ulcers present or history unable to shift weight increase pressure distribution prevent pelvic extension attach seat platform/cushion to wheelcha provide increased aggressiveness of down in the seat accommodate ROM protect back or seat cushion support cushion to prevent hammocking decrease abduction accommodate pelvis position upper legs	accommodate obliquity accommodate multiple deformity incontinent/accidents low maintenance ir frame seat shape to decrease sliding incontinent/accidents allows attachment of cushion to mobility base accommodate spasticity removable for transfers	
□Seat wedge □Cover replacement □Solid seat / insert □Lateral pelvic/thigh/hip support (Guides) □Lateral pelvic/thigh □ fixed	decubitus ulcers present or history unable to shift weight increase pressure distribution prevent pelvic extension attach seat platform/cushion to wheelcha provide increased aggressiveness of down in the seat accommodate ROM protect back or seat cushion support cushion to prevent hammocking decrease abduction accommodate pelvis position upper legs	accommodate obliquity accommodate multiple deformity incontinent/accidents low maintenance ir frame seat shape to decrease sliding incontinent/accidents allows attachment of cushion to mobility base accommodate spasticity removable for transfers mounts lateral pelvic/thigh supports	
□Seat wedge □Cover replacement □Solid seat / insert □Lateral pelvic/thigh/hip support (Guides) □Lateral pelvic/thigh □ fixed supports mounts □ swing-away	decubitus ulcers present or history unable to shift weight increase pressure distribution prevent pelvic extension attach seat platform/cushion to wheelcha provide increased aggressiveness of down in the seat accommodate ROM protect back or seat cushion support cushion to prevent hammocking decrease abduction accommodate pelvis position upper legs	accommodate obliquity accommodate multiple deformity incontinent/accidents low maintenance ir frame seat shape to decrease sliding incontinent/accidents allows attachment of cushion to mobility base accommodate spasticity removable for transfers mounts lateral pelvic/thigh supports	
□Seat wedge □Cover replacement □Solid seat / insert □Lateral pelvic/thigh/hip support (Guides) □Lateral pelvic/thigh □ fixed supports mounts □ swing-away □ removable	decubitus ulcers present or history unable to shift weight increase pressure distribution prevent pelvic extension attach seat platform/cushion to wheelcha provide increased aggressiveness of down in the seat accommodate ROM protect back or seat cushion support cushion to prevent hammocking decrease abduction accommodate pelvis position upper legs mounts lateral pelvic/thigh supports	accommodate obliquity accommodate multiple deformity incontinent/accidents low maintenance ir frame seat shape to decrease sliding incontinent/accidents allows attachment of cushion to mobility base accommodate spasticity removable for transfers mounts lateral pelvic/thigh supports swing-away or removable for transfers	
□Seat wedge □Cover replacement □Solid seat / insert □Lateral pelvic/thigh/hip support (Guides) □Lateral pelvic/thigh □ fixed supports mounts □ swing-away □ removable	□ decubitus ulcers present or history □ unable to shift weight □ increase pressure distribution □ prevent pelvic extension □ attach seat platform/cushion to wheelcha □ provide increased aggressiveness of down in the seat □ accommodate ROM □ □ protect back or seat cushion □ support cushion to prevent hammocking □ decrease abduction □ accommodate pelvis □ position upper legs □ mounts lateral pelvic/thigh supports □ decrease adduction	accommodate obliquity accommodate multiple deformity incontinent/accidents low maintenance ir frame seat shape to decrease sliding incontinent/accidents allows attachment of cushion to mobility base accommodate spasticity removable for transfers mounts lateral pelvic/thigh supports swing-away or removable for transfers alignment mounts medial supports swing-	
□ Cover replacement □ Solid seat / insert □ Lateral pelvic/thigh/hip support (Guides) □ Lateral pelvic/thigh supports mounts swing-away removable □ Medial thigh support (Pommel)	decubitus ulcers present or history unable to shift weight increase pressure distribution prevent pelvic extension attach seat platform/cushion to wheelchat provide increased aggressiveness of down in the seat accommodate ROM protect back or seat cushion support cushion to prevent hammocking decrease abduction accommodate pelvis position upper legs mounts lateral pelvic/thigh supports decrease adduction accommodate ROM	accommodate obliquity accommodate multiple deformity incontinent/accidents low maintenance ir frame seat shape to decrease sliding incontinent/accidents allows attachment of cushion to mobility base accommodate spasticity removable for transfers mounts lateral pelvic/thigh supports swing-away or removable for transfers alignment	

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

SUMMARY:			
	eted; include why a lower level device is not appropriate:		
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 recommend Il not receive remuneration of any kind from the manufacturer(s) or the dura e 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: