

Züm-AP (Attendant Propel) Folding MSCC

Justification Guide for Letters of Medical Necessity

The Raz Mobile Shower Commode Chair (MSCC), is being recommended to enhance the opportunity for _____ to safely participate in Motor Related Activities of Daily Living, MRADL, which include: bowel and bladder voiding, perianal hygiene, and showering. Dressing and undressing is also performed on the MSCC. Catheter application is performed when using the MSCC. The MSCC provides mobility between the bedroom and bathroom (toilet and shower).

The Raz MSCC decreases the number of transfers required for toileting and / or bathing / showering, thus decreasing fall / injury risk, stress and strain on joints during transfers, and improved efficiency for hygiene management needs. The Raz MSCC is built to resist corrosion and provide a stable base of support throughout the performance of the MRADL. The Raz MSCC can be configured and adjusted to meet _____'s unique functional and positional needs, optimizing safety and independence. Specific justifications for the Raz MSCC frame and components are listed below.

MSCC / Model

The **Züm-AP Attendant Propel** Folding Mobile Shower Commode Chair has a 350-lb weight capacity and has 4 casters, which allow an attendant to push the client between the bedroom and the bathroom.

- It allows for a reduced number of transfers, and these transfers can be made outside of the bathroom.
- The Ischial Pelvic Alignment System (IPAS), standard on the Raz-SP, enables the seat to be adjusted fore / aft within a 2" range so that the clients' Ischial Tuberosities (ITs) can be positioned optimally within the aperture (commode opening). Optimal IPAS adjustment stabilizes the pelvis for seated safety and offloads the ITs and sacrum, which are areas of highest risk for skin breakdown.
- It allows for a reduced number of transfers, and these transfers can be made outside of the bathroom.
- The folding feature is important for travel and storage.
- The frame and seat are designed to provide unrestricted access from the front, side and rear of the MSCC. Under-seat access is required for suppository insertion, digital stimulation, perianal hygiene, bowel / bladder care, and menstruation management as required.
- The back cane handles are designed so that the user can "hook" their arm around a back cane handle during MRADLs. The action of hooking increases postural stability and safety during toileting or showering.
- Dual-locking casters lock both the roll and swivel functions to keep the MSCC stationary and stable during transfers decreasing fall risk.

Standard Raz Features / No-Charge Options

Ischial Pelvic Alignment System (IPAS),

- Exclusive to Raz, IPAS allows the seat to be adjusted fore / aft within a 2" range so that the aperture (commode opening is positioned optimally for the client's Ischial Tuberosities (ITs).
 - Optimal IPAS adjustment offloads the highest risk area, the ITs, by "floating" or suspending them within the aperture.
 - Adjustment of the IPAS provides off-loading to the sacrum, reducing risk of pressure injury to this site.
 - Adjustment of the IPAS ensures better stabilization of the pelvis as it accommodates the client's stable sitting posture and still locates the ITs within the aperture.
 - IPAS allows the contours of the seat to be adjusted so that the seat conforms with the client's preferred sitting position for stability and safety.

Cane-Style Push Handles:

- The client requires cane-style push handles in order to "hook" and maintain stability while performing ADLs.

Cantilevered Flip-up Arm Supports

- This client requires cantilevered arm supports to prevent contact of his / her / their thighs with the front, vertical support tube inherent with 2-point arm supports.
- This client requires a seat that is wider than the seat frame to accommodate his / her / their hip width. The cantilevered arm support design allows the seat to be wider than the base frame. This eliminates the need for a wider frame, which will hamper accessibility of the chair in the home environment.
- The client requires cantilevered arm supports to facilitate self-care / transfers. The cantilever design allows the client to raise / lower the arm supports independently, decreasing risk of falls / injuries during transfers. This provides optimized transfer positioning in and out of the chair.

Short Arm Supports / Pads

- The client requires short arm supports (10"L) to provide closer access to the sink / counter for personal hygiene activities within the bathroom.

Seats

Molded Seat:

- Molded Seat Justification: The client requires a molded, contoured seat to stabilize the pelvis and redistribute sitting pressures.
 - The client requires a front access opening for hygiene and independence in bladder management.
 - The client requires a front access opening for prevention of pressure injury to the genitals and pubic region.
 - The client requires a front access opening for hygiene care by an attendant.

- The client requires a bridged front seat to prevent his / her / their legs or hands from falling in an opening during transfers.
- The client sits with windswept legs and requires a bridged front seat to prevent legs from falling in an opening.

Visco Foam Interface Seat:

- The Visco Foam Interface Seat is constructed by adding 1” of visco-elastic foam over top of a contoured molded foam seat base. The contouring helps hold the client in a functional and stable sitting position while the visco-elastic foam provides additional pressure redistribution for skin protection and postural comfort.
- This client requires a _____ (insert right side / left side / rear) access opening in order to perform intimate self care.
- This client requires a _____ (insert right side / left side / rear) access opening in order to perform suppository insertion, digital stimulation and / or manual evacuation of the bowel.
- This client requires a _____ (insert right side / left side / rear) access opening in order to perform perianal hygiene, bowel / bladder care, and / or menstruation management as necessary.

Longer Seat Depth:

- The client’s upper leg measurement is _____” and he / she requires a longer seat depth to support the distal thighs and minimize sitting pressures.
- The client’s upper leg measurement is _____” and he / she requires a longer seat depth to support their legs and control the position of their knees.
- Due to kyphotic posture, non-correctable posterior pelvic tilt, and upper leg length of _____”, the client requires a longer seat to support the full length of their upper leg for stability and pressure distribution.
- Due to this client’s posterior pelvic tilt, necessary for trunk stability, the client requires a longer seat to support the full length of their upper leg for stability and pressure distribution.

Everest & Jennings (E&J) Replica Seat:

- The original E&J mobile shower commode chair was sold extensively throughout the United States. The users of this product became dependent on its seat design, with its unique teardrop-shaped aperture and deep side cut-out. They are often unable to adapt to a different seat design. This design replicates those dimensions to enable continued independence in bowel care and showering routines.
- Teardrop-shaped aperture and deep side cut-outs (notches)-provide postural stability, while allowing improved access for peri-care performance.

Shower-Only Seat:

- The MSCC will not be used for toileting. The Shower-Only Seat is padded with an opening for drainage. A padded seat is medically necessary due to patient risk of pressure injuries.
- The client has had skin flap surgery and requires the Shower-Only Seat, which does not have an aperture, in order to prevent tearing of the surgically-repaired area.

Access Opening:

- An access opening (left / right / rear) is required because the client performs self-care for toileting, including digital stimulation or suppository insertion. The location of the opening

enables unencumbered access for reach and hygiene requirements.

- An access opening (left / right / rear) allows the client to reach-around his / her / their own body (through the access opening) rather than around the seat. This eliminates unstable / unsafe posture as well as minimizes the increased pressure and risk of falls caused by leaning during this activity.
- The client requires a rear access opening to completely offload the sacral / coccygeal area due to risk or history of wounds / pressure injuries.

Custom Seat:

- Custom Length
 - The client's upper leg measurement is ____" and he / she requires a longer-than-standard seat to support the distal thighs and minimize sitting pressures
 - The client's windswept posture / leg length discrepancy requires a custom seat to accommodate this sitting posture while providing equalized pressure distribution across sitting surfaces.
 - Due to kyphotic posture, non-correctable posterior pelvic tilt, and upper leg length of _____", the client requires a longer seat to support the full length of their upper leg for stability and pressure distribution.
- Custom Width (Wider or Narrower)
 - Wider-than-standard seat width accommodates a larger client by providing a larger support surface to minimize pressures.
 - Narrower-than-standard seat width accommodates a smaller client's pelvis, even where a larger back frame is needed.
 - The custom seat is required to fit the non-standard chair width that is needed to accommodate the client's size.
- Aperture Size – smaller than standard
 - This client's pelvis is smaller than the standard aperture and the client requires a narrower aperture to stabilize the pelvis and prevent the pelvis from sinking into the aperture.
 - A narrower aperture will ensure there is still seat cushion available to provide greater support under the greater trochanters for this smaller / thinner client.
 - A custom-sized aperture is required on the seat cushion to enable skin protection, seated stability, fall risk reduction, and offloading of bony prominences, which cannot be accommodated on the standard cushions.
- Aperture Size – larger than standard
 - This client has ITs that are further apart than average and requires a wider aperture to protect the high-risk areas from contacting the edges of the standard aperture.
 - A wider aperture will help separate the buttocks to facilitate a bowel movement.
 - A custom-sized aperture is required on the seat cushion to enable skin protection, seated stability, fall risk reduction, and offloading of bony prominences, which cannot be accommodated on the standard cushions.
- Aperture Shape / Location
 - An offset aperture (not centered midline) is required to accommodate the asymmetrical posture of this client.
 - This client's pelvis is smaller than the standard aperture and the client requires a

- unique aperture shape to stabilize the pelvis and prevent one hip from falling in.
 - This client is a sacral sitter and requires the aperture further forward than standard.
 - A custom aperture location is required to accommodate this client's pelvic rotation.
 - A custom aperture is required to provide a complete offload in the area of a pressure injury for this client.
 - A custom-sized aperture is required on the seat cushion to enable skin protection, seated stability, fall risk reduction, and offloading of bony prominences, which cannot be accommodated on the standard cushions.
 - The custom-shaped aperture is required to off-load specific and unique postural features of the user, decreasing risk for falls, pressure injuries and pain.
- Access Opening Location
 - Client had flap surgery and the access opening is required to be located such that the area impacted by surgery needs to be offload.
 - The custom access opening location accommodates the client's limited ROM.
 - The custom-shaped side-opening and aperture is required to off-load specific and unique postural features of the client, decreasing risk for falls, pressure injuries and pain while still enabling safe independent / dependent / partially independent performance of bathroom and bathing activities of daily living.
- Custom – Other
 - This client requires a softer cushioning in the seat to align with the area of a pressure injury.
 - This client requires a complete offload in the area of pressure injury.

Arm Supports

Locking Arm Kit:

- This client requires the arm supports to be locked in the down position to ensure safe lateral transfers.
- This client requires the arm supports to be locked in the down position to ensure safe repositioning.
- This client requires the arm supports to be locked in the down position to ensure safety while performing self-care activities.

Flat Arm Support Pad:

- The wider support surface is needed to keep the client's arm from falling off the arm supports.
- The client needs more medial arm support for stability. The Flat Arm Support Pads can be angled inward to achieve this.
- The wider flat arm support pad is required to enable push up pressure releases or independent repositioning with decreased joint strain and / or access via elbow and forearm strength due to limited or absent hand strength for grasp of a standard armrest pad.

Molded Arm Trough:

- The client needs more medial arm support for stability. The Molded Arm Supports can be angled inward to achieve this.

Arm Support Locks:

- The Arm Support Locks secure the arm supports in a horizontal position, which is required for safe transfers.
- The Arm Support Locks secure the arm supports in a horizontal position, which is required for safe repositioning.

Pivoting Arm Mount:

- The client requires Molded Arm Troughs and lateral thoracic supports. The Pivoting Arm Mount rotates the troughs outward to clear space for lateral thoracic support pads to be swung away from the client to provide improved access for transfers.
- Allows the Flat Arm Support Pad or Molded Arm Trough to be rotated outward to clear space within the seat area to provide improved access for the use of a mechanical lift to transfer the client.

Arm Support Spacer Kit:

- Positions the arm supports laterally away from the back frame to accommodate the client's size or specialized arm position.
- Allows for the lateral thoracic supports to remain in place while the arm supports are flipped up. This maintains trunk stability with improved access for bathing.

Anterior Postural Support Bar:

- The Anterior Postural Support Bar is required for support while the client leans forward for weight shifts.
- The Anterior Postural Support Bar is required for the client to have a bowel movement by bearing down on the bar. This allows the client to assume an anterior squat position, which improves the alignment of the intestines for a facilitated bowel movement.

Pivoting Hand Grips:

- The Pivoting Hand Grips are required for support while the client leans forward for weight shifts.
- The Pivoting Hand Grips are required for the client to have a bowel movement by bearing down with use of the grips. This allows the client to assume an anterior squat position, which improves the alignment of the intestines for a facilitated bowel movement.

Foot and Leg Supports

Footrest Extension Tubes:

- The client requires Footrest Extension Tubes to accommodate a longer than standard lower leg length.

Angle / Depth Adjustable Footplates:

- The Angle / Depth Adjustable Footplates are required to accommodate the client's foot position given the limited ROM of the knee. This decreases the risk of pressure injury and pain in the feet.

- The Angle / Depth Adjustable Footplates are required to accommodate the client's plantar flexion, and increase the supported surface area under the foot. This decreases the risk of pressure injury and pain in the feet.
- The Angle / Depth Adjustable Footplates are required to accommodate the client's dorsiflexion and increase the supported surface area under the foot. This decreases the risk of pressure injury and pain in the feet.

MF8 / MF12 Foot Supports

- The client requires MF8 foot supports because his / her / their lower length is _____" (8"-12") which is not supported by a standard-length foot support.
- The client requires MDX12 foot supports because his / her / their lower length is _____" (12"-16.5") which is not supported by a standard-length foot support.

V-Style Foot Support:

- The V-Style Foot Support is required for this client to accommodate the client's plantar flexion.
- The V-Style Foot Support is required for this client to accommodate the client's dorsiflexion.
- The V-Style Foot Support provides a more compact midline foot support. It is required for the client to maneuver through his / her / their narrow doorway and / or within his / her / their small bathroom.

Elevating Leg Supports:

- Elevating Leg Supports allow the client's legs to be elevated into extension. The client requires these because his / her / their knees cannot flex sufficiently to use standard, non-elevating foot supports.

Snap-On Calf Strap:

- The Snap-on Calf Strap is required to prevent the client's feet from falling rearward and off the footplates. Feet falling rearward can become trapped against the frame, trapped behind the foot supports, or make contact with the casters, which can lead to injuries of the lower extremities.
- The Snap-on Calf Strap is required because the client has flexion contractures and cannot keep his / her / their feet on the foot supports without a calf strap, which can lead to injury of the lower extremities.

H-Strap:

- The H-Strap is required to prevent the client's feet from falling rearward and off the footplates. Feet falling rearward can become trapped against the frame, trapped behind the foot supports, or make contact with the casters, which can lead to injuries of the lower extremities.
- The H-Strap is required because the client has flexion contractures and cannot keep his / her / their feet on the foot supports without a calf strap, which can lead to injury of the lower extremities.

Calf Panel:

- The Calf Panel is required to prevent the client's feet from falling rearward and off the footplates. Feet falling rearward can become trapped against the frame, trapped behind the foot supports, or make contact with the casters, which can lead to injuries of the lower extremities.

- The Calf Panel is required because the client has flexion contractures and cannot keep his / her / their feet on the foot supports without a calf strap, which can lead to injury of the lower extremities.
- The Calf Panel is required because it provides a higher barrier, which prevent the client's feet from falling rearward off the footplates when they involuntarily lift their knees / feet, which can lead to injury of the lower extremities.

Heel Loops:

- Heel Loops are required to prevent the client's feet from falling rearward and off the footplates. Feet falling rearward can become trapped against the frame, trapped behind the foot supports, or make contact with the casters, which can lead to injuries of the lower extremities

Neoprene Footplate Covers:

- Neoprene Footplate Covers are required to help protect the client's feet that are at-risk for pressure injury.
- Neoprene footplate covers reduce foot pain for the client during use of the MSCC.
- Neoprene footplate covers safely provide a small amount of friction that assists in preventing the client's feet from slipping off the footplates.

Lateral / Medial Offset Foot / Leg Support Receivers:

- The client needs an extra-wide chair to accommodate their hip width and also requires Lateral / Medial Offset Foot / Leg Support Receivers in order to move the foot supports medially into alignment with the natural position of the lower extremities.
- The client requires Lateral / Medial Offset Foot / Leg Support Receivers in order to move the foot supports laterally in order to accommodate the splayed-out position of the feet caused by redundant tissue in the thighs and legs.
- The client requires Lateral / Medial Offset Foot / Leg Support Receivers in order to move both foot supports to the right / left to accommodate their windswept leg position.

Forward Offset Leg Support Receivers

- The client requires Forward Offset Leg Support Receivers to allow Elevating Leg Rests to be used on the chair without interference with an extra-deep seat that overhangs the front of the frame.
- The client has a leg-length discrepancy and requires Forward Offset Leg Support Receivers to accommodate the foot that is positioned further forward for stability, comfort and postural management.

Residual Limb Support

- The client requires the Residual Limb Support because he / she/ they has a below-knee amputation.

Positioning Pads

Lateral Thoracic Supports (Swing-Away Laterals):

- The client requires Lateral Thoracic Supports for trunk stability and prevention of lateral loss of balance or fall.

Lateral Extension Plate

- The client's trunk width is significantly narrower than the back frame / seat frame and requires extension plates to position the lateral trunk supports more medially. This prevents purchase of multiple alternate custom-width backrests over time, while also ensuring safe trunk positioning during bathroom and shower use.
- The client's hip width is significantly narrower than the back frame / seat frame and requires extension plates to position the hip adductors more medially. This prevents purchase of multiple alternate custom-width backrests over time, while also ensuring safe pelvic positioning during bathroom and shower use.
- The client's thigh position is such that he / she requires extension plates to position the leg adductors more medially. This prevents purchase of multiple alternate custom-width seat cushions over time, while also ensuring safe lower extremity positioning during bathroom and shower use.

Chest and Pelvic Belts

Chest Belt:

- A Chest Belt is required to prevent the client from falling forward during toileting and showering.
- A Chest Belt is required to allow the client to safely lean forward during bathing.

Pelvic Belt:

- A Pelvic Belt is needed to stabilize the client's pelvis and him / her / them safely seated.
- A Pelvic Belt is required to prevent the client from sliding out of the MSCC during showering and toileting.
- A Pelvic Belt is required for the client's safety when using a Chest Belt.

Caster Options

4" Casters

- This client requires 4" casters to lower the seat height, allowing him / her / them to transfer more safely.
- This client requires 4" casters in order to accommodate a more proximal foot position that is necessitated by knee contractures.
- This client requires 4" casters to navigate the tight turn between their bedroom and bathroom, which is prohibitive with a larger diameter aster.

6" Casters

- This client requires 6" casters to increase the seat height allowing him / her / them to transfer more safely.
- This client requires 6" casters to improve the rollability of his / her / their heavy duty MSCC.
- This client requires 6" casters to navigate the lip of his / her / their shower stall safely and efficiently.

Whizard Urine Deflector:

- The Whizard Urine Deflector is required to direct the client's urine into the toilet / commode pan, improving hygiene.

Commode Pan Spacer Kit:

- The client requires a Commode Pan Spacer Kit in order to lower the commode pan to provide enough space for the client to perform digital stimulation / selfcare with the pan in-place, improving hygiene and bowel care performance, when voiding over a toilet is not possible.