

Trakz-AT (Attendant Tilt)

Justification Guide for Letters of Medical Necessity

The Trakz Tub Slider system by Raz [consisting of three main components: mobile base (MSCC), tub base and bridge], 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 are also performed on the mobile component of the tub slider. Catheter application is performed when using the MSCC. The MSCC provides mobility between the bedroom and bathroom (toilet and shower).

The MSCC component decreases the number of transfers required for toileting and showering, when a roll in shower is not available. Use of an MSCC decreases the risk of fall / injury risk, stress and strain on joints during transfers, and improved efficiency for hygiene management needs. The tub slider includes the MSCC component, which has a detachable seat that can be translated along the rails, over the bridge and onto the tub base, where it locks in place. The entire system is built to resist corrosion and provide a stable base of support throughout the performance of the MRADL. The Trakz-AT tub slider can be configured and adjusted to meet _____'s unique functional and positional needs, optimizing safety and independence. Specific justifications for the Raz Trakz-AT frame and components are listed below.

Tub Slider Model

The **Trakz-AT (Attendant Tilt)** tub slider has a 350-lb weight capacity and has 4 casters, which allow an attendant to push the client between the bedroom and bathroom and over the toilet.

- It allows for a reduced number of transfers and these transfers can be made outside of the bathroom.
- A 35° tilt range allows for the client to be safely positioned. The tilted seat redistributes pressure from high-risk areas of the body (buttocks) to low-risk areas (the back) to reduce the risk of pressure injuries. As well, by putting the client in a posteriorly-tilted position, they can be showered more safely and comfortably since gravity holds them in position.
- After a transfer, repositioning the client for function and safety is easier when the seat is tilted because gravity assists in getting the client fully into the chair.
- Dual-locking casters lock both the roll and swivel functions to keep the MSCC stationary and stable during transfers decreasing fall risk.
- The tub base includes horizontal stabilizers with suction cups to prevent tipping.

Tilt

Rearward (Posterior) Tilt:

- Pre-tilting the MSCC allows the client to be transferred more deeply into the seat when using a mechanical lift. This makes for safer transfers and easier repositioning of the client after the transfer.
- A tilting MSCC allows the client to be repositioned in the seat after they are transferred.

- Tilting rearward redistributes pressures from the high-risk buttocks area and onto the client's back, a lower risk area. This is critical in helping to prevent pressure injuries when independent weight shifts cannot be performed.
- Spinal extension and postural control can be enhanced with tilt. The position of the head, neck and shoulders in a tilted position will open the chest cavity, minimizing the risk of aspiration and decreasing respiratory distress. This position also promotes relaxed and supported neck and trunk posture.
- The rearward tilted position decreases risk for forward falls due to paralysis, spasticity, and hypo / hypertonicity.
- The rearward tilt can decrease pain and increase sitting tolerance for the duration of the bowel program or shower.
- The change in position will be used for blood pressure management and decreasing the incidence of autonomic dysreflexia and orthostatic hypotension. This is particularly important during showering due to the lack of other external blood pressure supports such as an abdominal binder, and the temperature fluctuations experienced during a shower routine.
- Rearward tilt assists in managing tone / spasticity.
- Rearward tilt places the body in a position of decreased stress on vital organs.

Back Supports

Symphony Back Support:

- The client requires the Symphony Back Support because it provides a firmer back support than tension-adjustable upholstery.
- The client reports reduced back pain when supported with a firmer backrest support.
- The curved, recessed back support provides lateral trunk stability without a loss of seat depth.
- The Symphony Back is easy to clean, contains no woven fabrics or straps, no sewing and is therefore ideal for infection control.

Arm Supports

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 walls of the trough support keep the client's arms from falling off the arm supports laterally, medially and rearward during tilt. This client is otherwise medically unable to retain his / her / their arms on the armrests while in a tilted position.
- The client needs more medial arm support for stability. The Molded Arm Supports can

be angled inward to achieve this.

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.

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.

MFx8 / MFx12 Foot Supports

- The client requires MFx8 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.

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.
- They can be used when the MSCC is reclined to allow for full body extension. They can be used when the chair is tilted back in an attempt to decrease edema.
- The client requires tilt and recline. This client requires elevating leg supports to raise his / her / their legs above the heart in order to manage edema.

- The client requires tilt and recline. This client requires elevating leg supports to raise his / her / their legs above the heart in order to assist in managing blood pressure.
- The client requires Elevating Leg Supports in conjunction with a reclining back. Reclining without Elevating Leg Supports can cause pain due to the flexed position of the lower extremities.

Snap-On Calf Strap:

- The Snap-on Calf Strap is required to prevent the client's feet from falling rearward and off the footplates while the chair is in tilt. 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 while the chair is in tilt. 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.

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.

Large Head Support Pad Upgrade:

- The client requires a larger-than-standard head support pad to prevent the client's head from coming off the Head Support Pad while in tilt / recline.

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.

Other

Whizard Urine Deflector:

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