



SURVEY READINESS GUIDE

Broda's Durable Medical Equipment

BRODA[®]

SURVEY READINESS GUIDE

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Understanding the complexities of Survey and the task of hitting an ever moving target, Broda has prepared a Survey Readiness Series that provides the tips and tools needed to prepare you and your team for Survey. With valuable resources, guides and explanations, you will be able to provide clean, detailed explanations of need and justify the use of Broda chairs in your facility.



1. CHANGE IN CONDITION:

As the patient's condition progresses/changes, it is important that they are reassessed to assure they continue to use equipment that will meet their needs, provide them comfort and keep them safe.

The need for reassessment can be identified by:

- Decrease in sitting tolerance
- Increased risk for/or development of pressure ulcers
- Decreased ability to self-ambulate and/or self-propel
- Implementing use of restraints to keep patient seated safely
- Increase in postural deviations such as; head drop, lateral lean, slumping and sliding forward while seated



Synthesis Tilt Recliner Model: V4 with HSP Package
 Factory Installed HSP includes: Long Shoulder Bolsters*
 Thigh Belt, Fixed Footrest, Footbox-Long
 *Long Shoulder Bolster standard on V4 only, Long Wing Covers standard on other models.

3. BEHAVIORAL CHANGES: (FRUSTRATION, AGGRESSION ETC.)

Prolonged discomfort can cause increased pain and exasperate other symptoms facilitating a change in the patient's behavior. For patients who are unable to verbalize their need, these changes may show in the form of frustration or aggression.

This can be identified by verbal and non-verbal cues such as:

- New or increased signs of aggression
- New or increased episodes of frustration
- Increased attempts to exit the chair increasing fall risk
- Behavioral changes such as aggression, crying, yelling etc.
- Implementing use of restraints to keep patient seated safely
- Increase in use of psychotropic medications (to calm patient)



Synthesis Tilt Recliner with ACC Padding Package
 Up to 40° of infinitely adjustable seat tilt
 Up to 90° of infinitely adjustable back recline



Latitude Pedal Rocker: 48R
 Optional Mag Wheels and Aluminum Casters



Latitude Pedal Rocker with up to 33° of seat tilt

2. CHANGE IN MEDICATION: (CHANGE IN DOSAGE, FREQUENCY ETC.)

Patients that are utilizing equipment that no longer meets their needs can result in symptoms and conditions that may cause a change in the use of medications.

This can be identified by verbal and non-verbal cues such as:

- Increased reports of pain
- Complaints of new pain
- Behavior changes due to discomfort, pain and inability to verbalize need
- Increased symptoms such as; swelling of the upper and lower extremities, numbness of the upper and lower extremities, back pain and hip pain
- Increase in use of pain, psychotropic and other medications due to the above



Synthesis Tilt Recliner with ACC Padding Package
 Fully wrapped seat, back and legrest cover

4. INCREASED TIME IN BED: (PATIENTS ACTIVITIES AND SOCIAL INTERACTION DECREASE)

The patient's sitting tolerance and ability to socialize may change due to using a wheelchair that no longer meets their needs. Over time, modular seating systems no longer provide the comfort they once did. When patients become uncomfortable sitting in their wheelchair they begin to spend more time in bed potentially increasing their risk for pressure ulcers, fall risks and other issues.

This can be identified by verbal and non-verbal cues such as:

- Increased pain
- Increase in use of pain and psychotropic medications
- More time spent in bed, inability to socialize (resulting in isolation and depression)
- Postural changes such as slumping, sliding and lateral lean while seated
- Increased symptoms such as; swelling of the upper and lower extremities, numbness of the upper and lower extremities, back pain and hip pain

CHAIR USE BY CONDITION AND DIAGNOSIS

Our mission is to design and manufacture products that provide exceptional patient comfort, improve quality of life and provide ease of use for the caregiver. Broda chairs can accommodate bariatric seating needs, postural deviation, agitation, involuntary movements and more. Below you will find the manufacturers suggested Broda chairs by condition and/or diagnosis. This information is provided as a guide, as the determination for use of a Broda is done on a case by case basis.

CONDITION/DIAGNOSIS	RECOMMENDATION	FUNCTIONAL BENEFIT
Alzheimer's/Dementia	Synthesis, Sashay, Latitude, Midline, Centric, Elite Tilt Chair and Tranquille.	Tilt-in-Space seating system provides supportive positioning and allows for frequent repositioning, enhanced patient safety and ease of mobility. Infinitely adjustable positioning cradles and soothes patients to reduce agitation and provide contentment.
Brain Injury	Synthesis, Midline, Centric, Elite Tilt Chair, Elite Tilt Recliner* * Restrictions Apply	Using the combination of tilt and recline allows for safe, stable supportive positioning of the patient. The lay flat feature (on Elite Models) allows for changing of incontinence products, slide transfers and completion of activities of daily living from the chair.
Bariatrics	Revive Tilt & Recline Shower Commode Revive Bariatric Tilt & Recline Shower Commode Vanguard	Broda bariatric seating products provide anterior tilt, foot pump activated tilt and solid robust footrests to accommodate the additional weight and width of the lower extremities commonly associated with bariatric patients.
Cancer (Bone, Brain, Skin etc.)	Synthesis, Midline, Centric, Elite Tilt Chair, Elite Tilt Recliner*, Sashay, Latitude, Vanguard * Restrictions Apply	Using the combination of tilt and recline allows for safe, stable supportive positioning of the patient aiding in the treatment of edema, pain management, nausea and respiratory issues. The lay flat feature (on Elite Models) allows for changing of incontinence products, slide transfers and completion of activities of daily living from the chair. Broda's Comfort Tension Seating System provides a soft, supportive surface that molds/conforms to the body decreasing pressure and inflammation over all.
Contractures (lower extremity)	Centric, Elite Tilt Chair, Elite Tilt Recliner* * Restrictions Apply	The recommended chairs require the addition of Broda's Contracture Sling. With the addition of the contracture sling, patient safety, comfort and mobility are greatly improved. The contracture sling provides safe supportive positioning of the lower extremities preventing injury.

CHAIR USE BY CONDITION AND DIAGNOSIS

CONDITION/DIAGNOSIS	RECOMMENDATION	FUNCTIONAL BENEFIT
COPD/Emphysema and other Chronic Respiratory Conditions	Synthesis, Centric, Midline, Elite Tilt Chair, Elite Tilt Recliner*, Vanguard * Restrictions Apply	Broda chairs provide the industry's leading combination of tilt and recline providing safe supportive positioning that aids in treating conditions such as, shortness of breath, swelling/edema, aspirations and exacerbation of symptoms. Posterior tilt effectively opens the thoracic diaphragm allowing for greater expansion of the lungs resulting in improved oxygenation, blood flow, organ function, fewer respiratory infections and improved patient outcomes.
Huntington's, Parkinson's, ALS, Multiple Sclerosis (MS) The Elite Tilt Recliner is endorsed by the Huntington's Disease Society of America	Synthesis, Centric, Elite Tilt Chair, Elite Tilt Recliner* * Restrictions Apply	The recommended chairs require the addition of Broda's HSP padding package. Broda's unique features and functionality combined with our Comfort Tension Seating systems provides safe, stable positioning for the patient, enhancing patient safety, comfort and quality of life. Optimum safety and functionality withstands severe agitation and involuntary movements.
Kyphosis/Lordosis/Scoliosis	Synthesis, Midline, Centric, Elite Tilt Chair, Elite Tilt Recliner*, Sashay, Latitude, Tranquille, Vanguard * Restrictions Apply	Broda's proprietary Comfort Tension Seating system allows for straps to be removed and/or reversed to accommodate curvatures, bony prominences and other needs commonly associated with these conditions. Our Comfort Tension Seating system allows for the straps to mold/conform to the body decreasing pressure points, irritation and discomfort caused by hard surfaces. Tilt and recline provide infinite positioning abilities to provide safe supportive positioning of the patient.
Skin Breakdown / Decreased Skin Integrity / Wound Care	Synthesis, Midline, Centric, Elite Tilt Chair, Elite Tilt Recliner*, Sashay, Latitude, Vanguard * Restrictions Apply	With the industry's leading combination of tilt and recline, patients can be repositioned frequently throughout the day shifting the pressure away from the pelvic region. Frequent repositioning allows for improved blood flow, oxygenation and retention of the skin tissue which is vital for maintaining skin integrity.

SEATING FOR SAFE PATIENT HANDLING

Established in 1981, Broda manufactures high quality Tilt-in-Space positioning chairs that provide individuals with the highest level of comfort for the highest quality of care.

By combining Broda's Comfort Tension Seating® with infinitely adjustable tilt and recline, Broda chairs provide safe, comfortable long-term seating that can dramatically reduce the amount of falls that residents face. Broda chairs work well with "No-Lift" and "Fall Prevention" programs making them the ideal chair to integrate into your safe patient handling practices.

- Broda offers tilt, recline and legrest adjustments that are operated by gas cylinders. The cylinders help to reduce the amount of lifting force required by caregivers, thus helping to provide safe, frequent repositioning while reducing the risk of injury to the patient and caregiver.
- Both the Synthesis Tilt Recliner and Midline Tilt Recliner provide a full recline position which allows individuals to rest in the chair and allows caregivers to change incontinence products while the individual remains in the chair.
- The Synthesis Tilt Recliner and other Elite models have removable wings (upper supports) and swing away/removable arms, which allow for safe and effective slide transfers. The footrest flips up accommodating safe stand pivot transfers as well as allowing the use of patient lifts.
- The legrest extends independently with the recline function of the Synthesis Tilt Recliner. The independent elevating legrest helps the individual maintain position as they are being positioned and repositioned throughout the day.
- Broda chairs work well with most mechanical lifts. When using the deep wedge infinitely adjustable seat tilt, you can accommodate various positioning needs. The combination of tilt and recline accommodates most flexion limitations and postural deviations such as but not limited to, slumping, sliding, falling forward, lateral lean and head drop.
- Broda chairs provide supportive positioning through a combination of tilt, recline, adjustable legrest angle, wings with shoulder bolsters and height adjustable arms. Supportive positioning decreases postural deviations enhancing patient safety while facilitating safe frequent repositioning throughout the day.
- The Synthesis Transport Chair allows for safe occupant transport in an accessible vehicle with the ability to keep the individual in the same chair for care and transport.



Synthesis Tilt Recliner
Shown with wings and arms removed

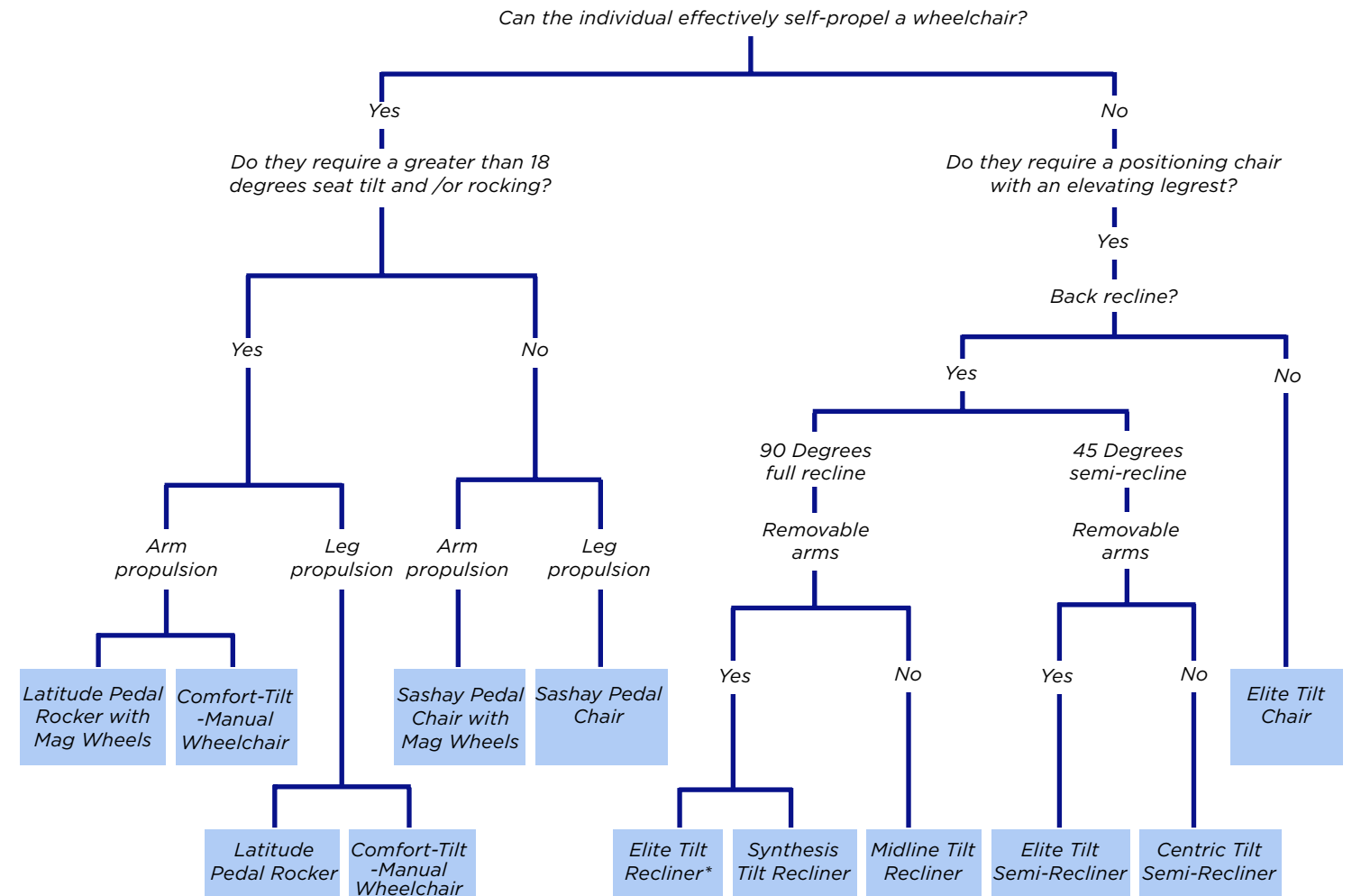


Midline Tilt Recliner
Shown at 90° recline
(Lay flat feature)



Synthesis Tilt Recliner
With infinite positioning possibilities

DETERMINING THE APPROPRIATE CHAIR MODEL



* Restrictions apply. Please contact BRODA Customer Service.



Broda's chairs go beyond corrective positioning to provide improved independence and quality of life. With the industry's leading combination of tilt and recline, Broda chairs are the unrivaled solution for your next clinical application.

1. SEAT TILT

Keeps individual's hips at a fixed angle.
USE SEAT TILT TO:

- Provide a change in position for those who cannot independently shift their weight
- Redistribute pressure away from the critical areas under the pelvis
- Lower individual's center of gravity enhancing safety and stability
- Facilitate positioning for comfort, pain management and pain relief
- Adjust seat angle to match angle of lift and transfer equipment.
- Accommodate No-Fall programs

TIP: Tilt in Space seating systems provide supportive positioning decreasing the use of restraints.



1. Squeeze tilt handle on back of chair (tan label) with left hand while pushing down on push bar with right hand.



2. Release handle when tilt is in desired position.

2. BACK RECLINE

Opens angle of individual's hips (certain models only).
USE BACK RECLINE TO:

- Accommodate hip flexion limitations
- Aid in completion of activities of daily living
- Decrease postural deviations such as, head drop, lateral lean and slumping
- Provide supportive positioning allowing individuals to rest safely in the chair
- Redistribute pressure across multiple points enhancing patient comfort
- Aid in treating conditions such as orthostatic hypotension and edema

TIP: Use back recline function in conjunction with seat tilt as needed for optimal repositioning options for pressure reduction, comfort and safety.



1. Tilt first before reclining to help reduce sliding.



2. Squeeze recline handle on back of chair (blue label) with right hand while pushing down on push bar with left hand.

3. Release handle when recline is in desired position.

3. HEIGHT ADJUSTABLE ARMS

(Certain models only).
USE ARM HEIGHT ADJUSTMENT TO:

- Aid in treating conditions such as, shoulder subluxation and edema
- Accommodate positioning of casts, slings, braces and other devices
- Improve postural stability with enhanced support of upper extremities
- Decrease postural deviations such as, lateral lean and slumping

TIP: To determine proper armrest height, check individual's shoulders, elbows and overall posture.



1. Lift flap on outside of armrest to reveal arm height adjustment pins.



2. Squeeze pins together while raising or lowering armrest height. Do not place fingers underneath armrest while adjusting as this can cause pinching.

3. Release pins once desired armrest height is achieved. Ensure armrest clicks into place.

4. LENGTH ADJUSTABLE ELEVATING LEGREST / FOOTREST

USE LENGTH ADJUSTABLE LEGREST/FOOTREST TO:

- Aid in preventing slumping, sliding and falls
- Accommodate individuals with flaccid lower extremities
- Prevent injury to the lower extremities with solid support surface
- Aid in treating/preventing conditions such as, edema and foot drop
- Improve overall posture and comfort with additional support of lower extremities

TIP: Use infinite adjustability of legrest for frequent repositioning of the legs. Legrest elevates independently as well as with changes to back recline.

5. REMOVABLE FLIP DOWN FOOTREST

USE REMOVABLE FLIP DOWN FOOTREST TO:

- Assist with front standing transfers by flipping up footplate(s).
- Accommodate ankle contractures (with split flip down footrest).
- Footrest bolts can be tightened at desired footplate angles.
- Footrest angles can be adjusted to less than or greater than 90 degrees.

TIP: When removing footrest, lift up footrest slightly to break contact with the legrest for easier removal.

6. SWING AWAY REMOVABLE ARMS

(Certain models only).

USE SWING AWAY ARMS TO:

- Assist with rehab functions
- Aids in completion of activities of daily living
- Provide access to the patient for frequent repositioning
- Aid in completion of bowel and bladder protocols/toileting
- Accommodate the use of patient lifts enhancing patient safety

TIP: On chairs with large mag wheels, the armrest cannot swing away, however can easily be fully removed for side access.

7. REMOVABLE WINGS

USE REMOVABLE WINGS TO:

- Enhance patient comfort and safety with improved postural support
- Assist with upper lateral support by promoting a more midline posture
- Decrease postural deviations such as, lateral lean and slumping
- Allow for safe transfers when removed. (in conjunction with removable arms)

TIP: The curved shape shoulder bolster on the wings can slide up or down to accommodate various heights. If needed, the bolster can be inverted to provide support to those with a narrower frame. To help secure the shoulder bolster in place, wrap the top strap around the wing frame, and feed bottom strap between the outside strap of the wing and the frame of the wing.



1. Hold legrest with left hand while squeezing adjustment handle with right hand.

2. Releasing handle when legrest in desired position.



1. To attach, insert right end of upper cross piece of footrest into desired hole in legrest. (between straps)

2. Line up left end of cross piece with holes in left side of legrest. Insert into holes and release spring tension. Ensure legrest length is adjusted so that the individual's legs and feet properly contact the footplates.

3. To remove, reverse process by pulling footrest towards the right and releasing from legrest.



1. Push down on front of armrest with one hand while pushing in button with other hand. (For seat mounted arms, only push in button on seat.)

2. Let armrest "pop up" or release.

3. Swing away or completely remove side panel. To reinsert, reverse process inserting back of panel first. Push on arm until button pops into hole with a clicking sound.

Note: Button may be located on the front of the seat on some models.



1. To Remove Wing: Use thumb to depress button beside wing while pulling top of wing from receptacle.

2. Depress bottom button on wing frame and remove from receptacle. To reinsert, reverse process inserting bottom of wing first.

Let's talk Tilt vs Restraint...

One of the most common questions we receive is "Is Broda Tilt-in-Space a restraint?" Simply put, when Broda Tilt-in-Space Seating Systems are used properly (following the obtainment of a physician's order and in accordance with the patient care plan), NO they are not restraints rather they are Supportive Positioning Devices.

Let me explain, by definition "A restraint is any manual method, physical or mechanical device, material, or equipment that immobilizes or reduces the ability of a patient to move his or her arms, legs, body, or head freely" (CFR 482.13(e)(1)).¹ However, 482.13(e)(1)(i)(C) clarifies that "a restraint does not include devices, such as orthopedically prescribed devices..." (typically used for medical surgical care). As such, this definition does not apply to wheelchairs, seating systems and secondary supports when used to provide postural support, stability, pressure distribution and pressure relief, as opposed to intentionally immobilizing or reducing movement. Movement may be limited by this seating technology; however, the intent is postural support, stability, pressure distribution and pressure relief for improved function, not limitation of movement.

According to RESNA², "The purpose of tilt and recline technologies is not that of restraint, but rather re-orienting or repositioning the body for any of the following reasons: pressure redistribution, pressure relief, postural control, pain and fatigue management, post-seizure management, catheterization, dressing, transfers, feeding, and passive range of motion (Dicianno, 2009). There have been cases when these technologies, particularly tilt, have been perceived as a restraint due to the fact that it is more difficult for an individual to get out of the wheelchair if it is tilted rearward. It is true that attempting to exit a wheelchair when it is tilted is very difficult and may result in a fall. However, when tilt or recline is used for any of the purposes stated above it should not be considered a "restraint" despite its limiting effect on the person's ability to exit from the wheelchair. In this case, the clinical benefits may still outweigh independent exit."

Another common question we receive is "How do we keep from getting cited for using Broda Tilt-in-Space Seating systems during survey?"

The simple answer, DETAILED PHYSICIANS ORDER, CLEAR CLINICAL DOCUMENTATION AND A COMPLETE PATIENT CARE PLAN. The patient care plan and the contents there of holds the possibility for multiple deficiencies if the documentation is not accurate, clear, complete, detailed, reviewed and timely. The patient care plan has been one of the top 2 deficiencies cited during survey since 2014. Understanding what is required in the patient care plan is vital to successful completion of your survey.

It is vitally important that the Clinical Assessment and Documentation clearly detail and support the use of Broda Tilt-in-Space seating as well as any additional supportive devices that are medically necessary. Being prepared with clean, clear and accurate clinical documentation can mean the difference between a deficiency free survey and one that will require an extensive plan of correction.

Broda Tip To Remember:

Any time Broda Durable Medical Equipment and/or Secondary Supports are needed for patient use, you must ensure that the following is completed to maintain compliance;

- 1) Complete a Comprehensive Clinical Assessment detailing the need for the equipment.
- 2) Obtain an order from the patient's Attending Physician detailing the type of equipment, reason for use and length of time equipment will be used.
- 3) Update the Patient Care Plan to include the use of the Durable Medical Equipment including; Assessment, Indication for use, Interventions, Goals and Expected Outcome.
- 4) Review and document continued need for ALL equipment including, Reassessment of the patient, Indications for continued use, Interventions, Goals and Expected Outcome.
- 5) Obtain Attending Physicians signature on all care plans and other documents as applicable.
- 6) Review and ensure the Attending Physicians order for the equipment is current, up to date and included in the patient's clinical record.
- 7) Complete and Document ALL staff education and training related to the equipment being used and have available upon request.
- 8) If the equipment or secondary supports are or may be considered a restraint, ensure that safety checks are completed and documented in accordance with facility protocol, State and Federal Regulations and are included in the patient's clinical record.
- 9) Ensure all equipment is used in accordance with facility protocol, State and Federal Regulations.

For additional support and reference materials explaining the appropriate use of BRODA Tilt-in-Space Seating Systems please visit our website @ www.brodaseating.com to view our Clinical Resource Guide, BRODA Chair Use by Condition and other educational pieces.

1) <https://goo.gl/vXSZ1l> ELECTRONIC CODE OF FEDERAL REGULATIONS SUBPART B 482.13

2) <https://goo.gl/asB8Hb> (The Application of Wheelchairs, Seating Systems, and Secondary Supports for Positioning vs. Restraint)



Below are BRODA's manufacturer guidelines for indication and contraindications of use for a thigh belt on all applicable BRODA chairs.

All treatments, equipment, medications etc. must be documented in the patients' individualized care plan prior to being given, placed or initiated. Written orders from the patients' Attending Physician, Physical Therapist, Nurse Practitioners or other qualified care providers are required prior to the order/placement or initiation of medical equipment, medicines and other treatments.

INDICATIONS FOR USE:

The use of seat belts is often medically necessary and prescribed for patients who require:

- 1) Positioning device for added safety while seated in a wheelchair
- 2) Enhanced patient safety in accordance with the individualized care plan and following the attainment of a physician's order

CONTRAINDICATIONS FOR USE:

- 1) Do not use if less restrictive measures are available and will maintain patient safety (CFR 482.13(e)(1))¹
- 2) If the patient is left unattended/unsupervised following the placement of the seat belt
- 3) If the patient presents with a condition that may cause use of the seat belt to become unsafe
- 4) Do not use with a patient who is or may become highly aggressive, combative, agitated or suicidal
- 5) Discontinue use if redness, irritation or swelling occurs to the thigh area following the placement of the seat belt
- 6) Do not use if the patient presents with wounds, irritation or swelling of/or at the site of placement as doing so could cause symptoms to worsen
- 7) Caution must be taken when use of a seat belt is for patients with a colostomy bag, foley catheter, post-surgical incisions or other conditions that would render the use of the seat belt unsafe

Broda Tip To Remember:

In accordance with CFR482.13 (e)(1)¹, a physician order is required for the use of restraints. In addition, the individualized care plan must prove medical necessity for use of restraints and document need for the restraint.

- 1) Document education and training provided to staff for proper use of the seat belt
- 2) Always document observation/safety checks following the placement of the seat belt
- 3) Review and document continued need of the seat belt at each care plan meeting following placement of the seat belt
- 4) Always use the seat belt as ordered and in accordance with facility protocol, State and Federal Regulations

*Please note that this list is to be used as reference only and is not exhaustive as determining the appropriate use of a seat belt is done on an individual basis.

THIGH BELT

Below are Broda's manufacturer guidelines for indication and contraindications of use for a thigh belt on all applicable Broda chairs.

All treatments, equipment, medications etc. must be documented in the patients' individualized care plan prior to being given, placed or initiated. Written orders from the patients' Attending Physician, Physical Therapist, Nurse Practitioners or other qualified care providers are required prior to the order/placement or initiation of medical equipment, medicines and other treatments.

INDICATIONS FOR USE:

The use of thigh belts is often medically necessary and prescribed for patients who require:

- 1) Positioning device for added safety while seated in a wheelchair
- 2) Positioning device used in conjunction with Broda's Huntington's padding package
- 3) Enhanced patient safety in accordance with the individualized care plan and following the attainment of a physician's order

CONTRAINDICATIONS FOR USE:

- 1) Do not use if less restrictive measures are available and will maintain patient safety [\(CFR 482.13\(e\)\(1\)\)](#)¹
- 2) If the patient is left unattended/unsupervised following the placement of the thigh belt
- 3) If the patient presents with a condition that may cause use of the thigh belt to become unsafe
- 4) Do not use with a patient who is or may become highly aggressive, combative, agitated or suicidal
- 5) Discontinue use if redness, irritation or swelling occurs to the thigh area following the placement of the thigh belt
- 6) Do not use if the patient presents with wounds, irritation or swelling of/or at the site of placement as doing so could cause symptoms to worsen
- 7) Caution must be taken when use of a thigh belt is for patients with a colostomy bag, foley catheter, post-surgical incisions or other conditions that would render the use of the thigh belt unsafe

Broda Tip To Remember:

In accordance with CFR482.13 (e)(1)¹, a physician order is required for the use of restraints. In addition, the individualized care plan must prove medical necessity for use of restraints and document need for the restraint.

- 1) Document education and training provided to staff for proper use of the thigh belt
- 2) Always document observation/safety checks following the placement of the thigh belt
- 3) Review and document continued need of the thigh belt at each care plan meeting following placement of the thigh belt
- 4) Always use the thigh belt as ordered and in accordance with facility protocol, State and Federal Regulations

*Please note that this list is to be used as reference only and is not exhaustive as determining the appropriate use of a thigh belt is done on an individual basis.

TRAY

Below are Broda's manufacturer guidelines for indication and contraindications of use for a tray on all applicable Broda chairs.

All treatments, equipment, medications etc. must be documented in the patients' individualized care plan prior to being given, placed or initiated. Written orders from the patients' Attending Physician, Physical Therapist, Nurse Practitioners or other qualified care providers are required prior to the order/placement or initiation of medical equipment, medicines and other treatments.

INDICATIONS FOR USE:

The use of trays is often medically necessary and prescribed for patients who require:

- 1) Anterior posture support
- 2) Additional support surface for placement/support of flaccid extremities
- 3) Additional support surface to support the weight of a cast, brace or another device
- 4) Aid in the treatment of conditions that affect the upper extremities such as edema, subluxation etc.
- 5) Use of a tray as outlined in the individualized care plan and prescribed by their Attending Physician
- 6) The tray for assistance in completing their Activities of Daily Living such as, feeding, grooming and other activities
- 7) Enhanced patient safety in accordance with individualized care plan and following the obtainment of a physician's order

CONTRAINDICATIONS FOR USE:

- 1) Do not use if less restrictive measures are available and will maintain patient safety [\(CFR 482.13\(e\)\(1\)\)](#)¹
- 2) If the patient is left unattended/unsupervised following the placement of the tray
- 3) If the patient presents with a condition that may cause use of the tray to become unsafe
- 4) Discontinue use if patient is at risk of/or begins to slide down and out of the chair while seated
- 5) Do not use with a patient who is or may become highly aggressive, combative, agitated or suicidal

Broda Tip To Remember:

In accordance with CFR482.13 (e)(1)¹, a physician order is required for the use of restraints. In addition, the individualized care plan must prove medical necessity for use of restraints and document need for the restraint.

- 1) Document education and training provided to staff for proper use of the tray
- 2) Always document observation/safety checks following the placement of the tray
- 3) Review and document continued need of the tray at each care plan meeting following placement of the tray
- 4) Always use the tray as ordered and in accordance with facility protocol, State and Federal Regulations

*Please note that this list is to be used as reference only and is not exhaustive as determining the appropriate use of a tray is done on an individual basis.

All treatments, equipment, medications etc. must be documented in the patient care plan prior to being given, placed or initiated. Written orders from the patients Attending Physician, Physical Therapist, Nurse Practitioners or other qualified care providers are required prior to the order/ placement of medical equipment such as a Broda chair.

INDICATIONS FOR USE:

The benefits of Tilt-in-Space chairs are often medically necessary and prescribed;

- 1) To manage edema
- 2) To regulate spasticity
- 3) To decrease postural deviation
- 4) To realign posture and function
- 5) To improve transfer biomechanics
- 6) To prevent shear displacement (skin shearing)
- 7) To enhance visual orientation, speech, alertness and arousal
- 8) For patients with range of motion limitations that prohibit a recline system
- 9) For accommodation and prevention of contractures and orthopedic deformities
- 10) To maintain a fixed seat to back angle for optimal positioning and pressure redistribution
- 11) For pressure redistribution that reduces risk of pressure sores resulting in increased comfort and sitting tolerance
- 12) To improve physiological processes such as orthostatic hypotension, respiration, and bowel and bladder function

CONTRAINDICATIONS FOR USE:

Caution should be taken with the use of Tilt and/or Recline when;

- 1) Using recline to position a patient as skin shearing can occur
- 2) The use of a Tilt-in-Space chair is not listed or indicated in the patients care plan
- 3) Adjusting/closing the back to seat angle to a point that it puts stress on the hip joints
- 4) The patient presents with a condition that may cause the use of Tilt-in-Space to become unsafe
- 5) An individual presents with an indwelling catheter as they may experience backflow of urine when using a tilt/recline system
- 6) An individual utilizes a leg bag or other type of collection device as leakage may occur when higher levels of tilt and/or recline are utilized
- 7) An individual regularly uses a tray to place items on. When tilted/reclined the items on the tray may slide off injuring the patient

*Please note that this list is to be used as reference only and is not exhaustive as determining the appropriate use of a tray is done on an individual basis.

- 1) <https://goo.gl/vXSZII> ELECTRONIC CODE OF FEDERAL REGULATIONS SUBPART B 482.13
- 2) <https://goo.gl/asB8Hb> (The Application of Wheelchairs, Seating Systems, and Secondary Supports for Positioning vs. Restraint)
- 3) OBRA ACT 1987
- 4) Definitions retrieved from Farlex Partner Medical Dictionary
- 5) Dicianno, B., Lieberman, J., Schmeler, M., Schuler, A., Cooper, R., Lange, M., Liu, H., Jan, Y., RESNA Position on the Application of Tilt, Recline and Elevating Legrests for Wheelchairs Literature Update; Current State of Literature, 2015, 1-15.

When it comes to long term care...

Make Sure It's a **BRODA**[®]

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