

Access or Activations 2017



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Objectives

- Understand Seating as it applies to access for mobility
- Describe and identify different forms of alternative access
- Identify diagnoses based controls through use cases.
- Discuss switch access with and with out powered mobility.
- Recognize the importance of programming power wheelchairs
- Identify components necessary for access to Phones, Computers, and Communication devices

Seating History

- Seating was designed for support, containment and Control of a patient.
- It was started by Orthotists, and Rehab Engineers, who only used Anatomy and skeletal systems.
- For persons with CP the goal was to break tone. So we designed 90/90/90 seating That was a position of rest.
- Supporting someone with Quadriplegia we used long seats reclined tall backs and extended leg rests to maximize pressure distribution
- When we asked clients to do a something from this seating it failed. So we added more barriers.
- We did studies on pressure relief shear contact and distribution for skin integrity.
- Then we applied the same principles to all seating and diagnoses

Seating for Function

- What does it mean (Seating for function).
- Seating is not just Anatomy it is Physiology and Neurophysiology it is everything about our bodies and our Sensory motor system is how we function.
- It is not static. It is an action once we loose the ability to move or change position we loose function. we have to know how we can support this with seating
- Seating is a process it is a understanding of the Patient and their needs and wants.
- We need to support a patient with a system that works to support their needs both medically, physically and functionally.
- Seating has to start with the Patient not with the products.
- When you start with the patient it will lead you to the product

Body Postures

- Rest as human beings how does or position in space effect how we function
- Work When we need to do a task what positions help us perform the best.
- Eat What position helps us eat or drink
- What does our sensory motor system have to do with seating.
- The worst thing we can do is only give someone one position to do all of these things.

Seating

Izaac

- Understanding how the sensory motor system effects seating
- What role does Visual, Tactal, Processing play
- Powered mobility plays a huge role in figuring out seating and switch sites.

Considerations for Mobility

- Cognition How do we judge this with someone who has never had experience?
- Age At what age does someone start gaining motor experience?
- Vision Does client have visual processing concerns or are they blind?
- Safety How will we ensure safety?
- What roll does powered mobility play in teaching skills?

Age for Mobility

- What age do children start learning and developing
- What happens when independent mobility is impaired or compromised.
- What do we understand about development.
- We do understand that for a child to grow and learn they must have experiences and manipulate objects
- Children who because of their disabilities miss acquiring foundational skills do not develop a foundation for achieving higher level functions and learning higher level concepts. (Tech for Tots 2000)
- This creates motor pathways and a Synapses. Synapses enable different parts of the brain to talk.

Wheelchairs and Electronics







Linx

R-Net









Programmers



Dongle/ PC





Omni



ni Super Joy

Output modules



IOM



I Device Mouse Module



R-Net Settings

- · Joystick through
- In Omni with ASL Sleep 12 V needs to be on or headarray wont power up when chair goes to sleep
- Port 1 is the best port for switch access most of the time
- SID Three Switch Headarray if you want reverse
- User switch NO
- F/R toggle Off
- Actuator selection SID
- Actuator Axis L/R or R/L Headarray
- Speeds Must set Max and Min
- Profiles On or Off must be on to get into the profile
- Modes each profile which functions you want on in each profile including programming
- Input Device / Input Type Universal or Onmi
- Latch only adjustable to 250 seconds
- If reset doesn't check D Bounce and change setting 50 or 100

MK6i/ Linx



Programmers

MK6

Linx





S&P Di







MPJ



Output modules



AUX/ ECU 2 ports

BT Mouse

Included



Input module

Linx 500



No Output Module Yet





Linx 400





MK6

- Standard Program MEC all ASL Joysticks
- Important settings Traction, Trimmer dampening, G-trac for joystick smoothness.
- 4 completely separate drives,
- No drive
- Rim Control Makes reset a mode not a condition of a switch activation
- Torque by drive
- G-track by drive
- Auditory different for every mode
- Two ECU outputs
- Digital interface being separate Not in the Display which causes funding issues



Curtis

Otto Bock

Quantum

Q2





Enhanced display



Q2 Joystick



AUX Module





Skim

Enhanced display



Q3 Joystick

No Output Module

Curtis - Settings

- Program Adjustments
- Mode Options Drive, Seat program, Aux Program, Rest, Disable
- Drive P1 P2 P3 P4 P5
- Speed settings Speed Turn Rate
- Active Device Three switch Head for Headarray Drivers if not seating is an issue
- Back Toggle Disabled
- Toggle while driving Off
- Divice Options Folder
- Device Double command Disabled
- Three switch head folder
- Mode Jack switch type Toggle

Mechanical Switches



Egg Switch



Ultra Light Switch



Wobble Switch



Button Switch



Pneumatic Switch



Lip Switch



Treadlite Switch

Electronic Switches



204 Proximity Sensor



203/202 Fiber optics



208 Adjustable Proximity Sensor



209 Photo Electric



215 5V Round Proximity Sensor (Water Resistant)

Atom for non Power chair users



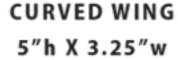
ATOM Headarray

- Interface in headrest one Atom fits all wheelchair electronics
- LED directional indicator
- Adjustable switch trimmer
- On/OFF switch/User On/Off
- Adjustable auditory feature
- Switch setting for F/Rev toggle
- User switch port
- Connection indicator



HEAD ARRAY SIZES











COMPATIBLE WITH:

MK6i Electronics (SNP DI Module)

R-Net Electronics (Omni Display)

Curtis Electronics (Enhanced Display)

ATOM BT Accessories



ASL 557-3





ASL 558



TECLA E
with bluetooth to
ATOM
8 devices

106 Proximity Tray Array ATOM Version









Fiber Optics Atom



Illumination Box



Palm Tray



Large Fiber Optic Cable

Small Fiber Optic Cable



Four Switch Fiber Optic

S&P Attachment

Two Switch Fiber Optic



ASL DIGITAL/ PROPORTIONAL



ASL 111 Proportional Digital



Proportional forward and reverse Digital left and right



ASL S&P HEADARRAY
Any puff is forward
Any sip is reverse
Headarray is left and right

Alternative Joysticks



ASL 135 Mushroom Joystick



ASL 134 Compact Joystick Dual



ASL 133 Compact Joystick Single



ASL 132 Pediatric Compact Joystick



ASL 634 Extremity control



ASL 129/130 Micro Extremity Control (MEC)



ASL128 Molecule

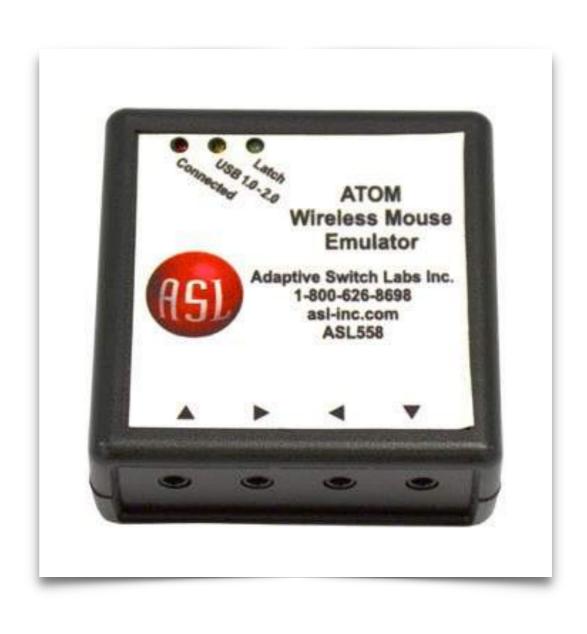


ASL 136 Micro Mini Proportional

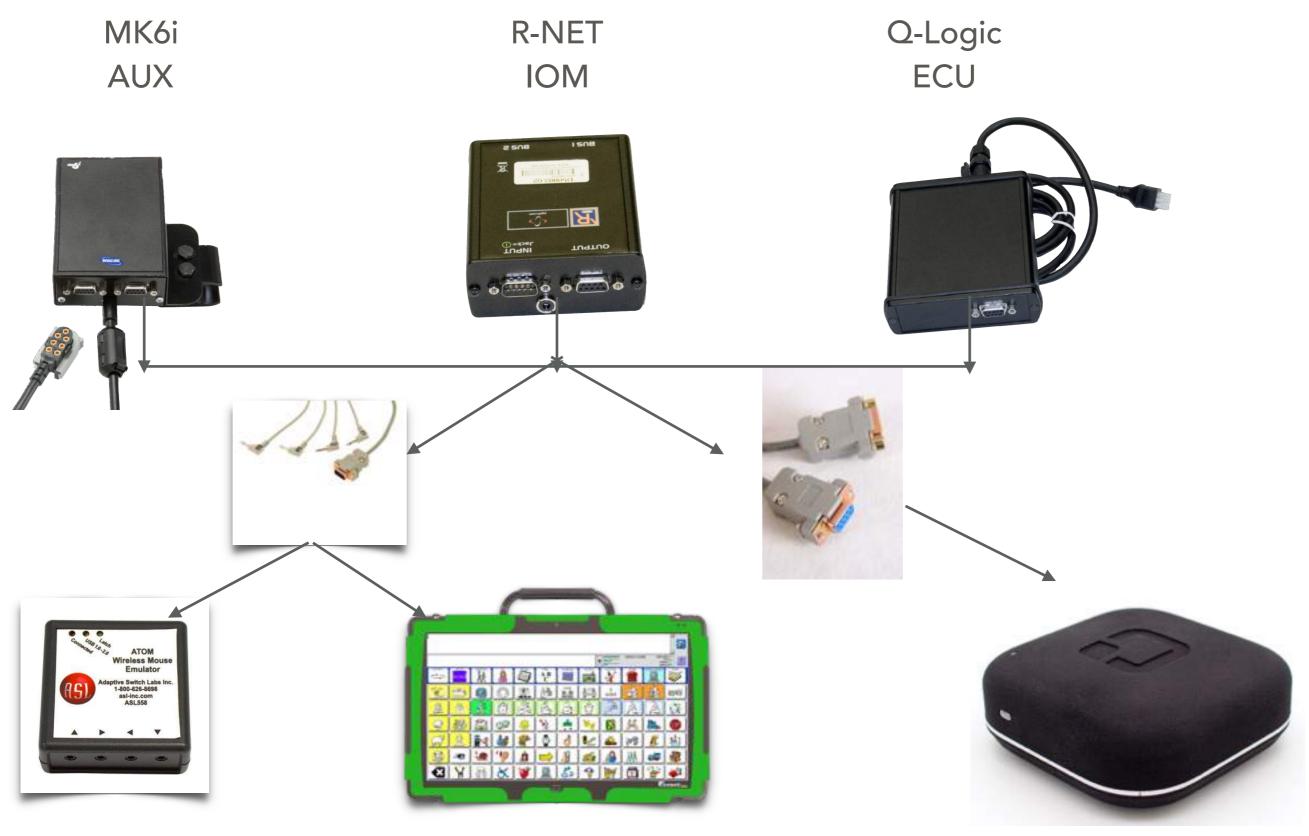


ASL 128 Molecule BLUETOOTH





Out put modules



Atom Technology



TECLAE

- ASL ATOM BT Chip Connected
- Android & iOS
- Mac and Windows
- Connects to up to 8 devices at one time
- Bluetooth
- Wifi
- 3G
- GPS
- Integrates with Logitech Harmony
- Temperature, Light, Sensors



Parrot Mambo Drone



ASL 104 Atom



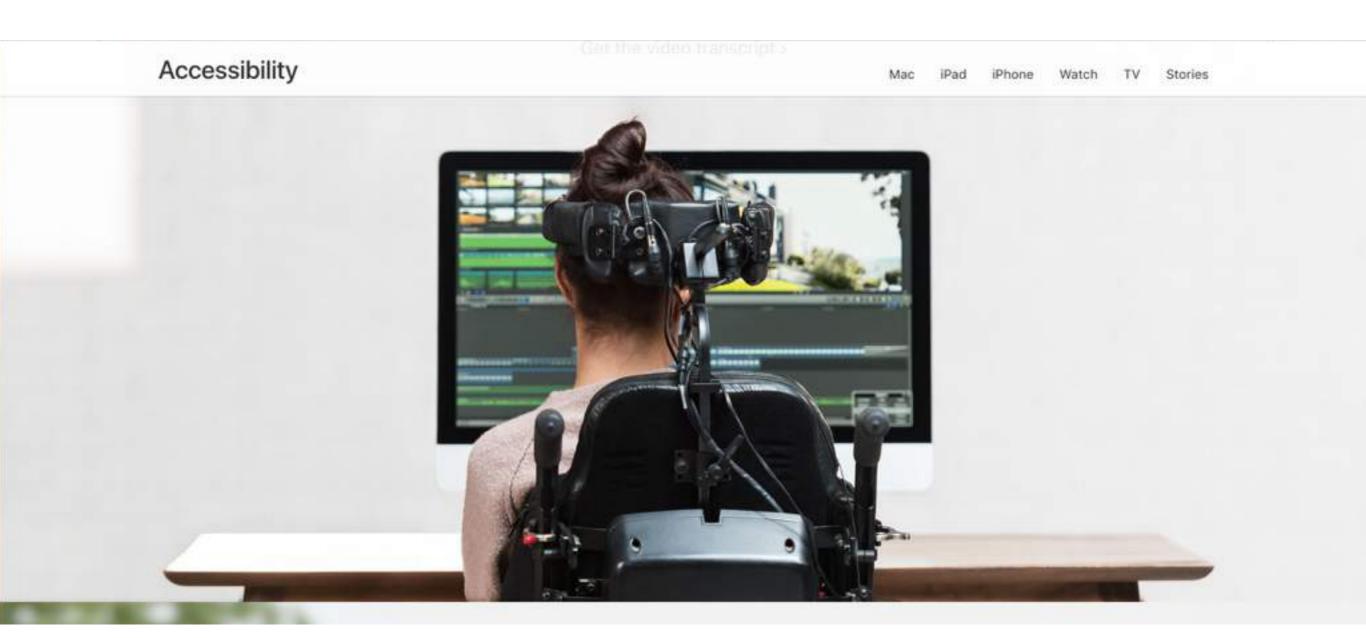
Tecla E



I Pad with App for Parrot Mambo



Sady



Objectives Reviewed

- Apply basic principals of seating for access
- Recognize the roll of powered mobility in determining access for involved clients
- Describe and identify at least two forms of alternative access for powered mobility, computers or AAC devices
- Give examples of alternative access without powered mobility

Thanks for Attending



Chris Codie Lisa Byron Brendon Joe Trey James