

# Getting Around Town: Securing You and Your Chair

*NW Regional Spinal Cord Injury System* forum  
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# Objectives

By the end of this forum, participants will be able to:

1. Identify two safe strategies to secure both occupied and unoccupied wheelchairs in a vehicle
2. Differentiate vehicle occupant restraints and wheelchair positioning components
3. State two of the risks of sitting in a wheelchair while in a vehicle

## **We ARE covering**

- Ground transport
- Passenger transport
- General principles for consumers and therapists

## **We are NOT covering**

- Plane or boat transport
- Adapted driving
- Vehicle modification
- Car transfers

# Topics

- **Transportation safety**
- Riding IN (versus WITH) your wheelchair
- Considerations for mode of ground transportation
- Take home points

Who ***CAN*** help with adapted driving or vehicle modification?

# Pick a Certified Driver Rehabilitation Specialist.

Find a specialist on the Association for Driver Rehabilitation Specialists search site:

<https://www.aded.net/search/>

The screenshot displays the ADED (The Association for Driver Rehabilitation Specialists) website's Member Search page. The page features a blue header with the ADED logo and navigation links for Member Forums, Print Page, Sign In, and Join/Renew. Below the header is a navigation bar with links for Home, ADED, CDRS®, Education, Directory & Services, Resources, News/Media, and Career Center. The main content area is titled "Member Search" and includes a "Who's Online Now?" section, search options for "Basic Search" and "Advanced Search", and a search form with fields for "Search", "Group", "Country", and "Location". A "Search" button is located below the form. To the right of the search form is a "SIGN IN" section with fields for "Username" and "Password", a "Remember Me" checkbox, and a "Sign In" button. Below the sign-in section are links for "Forgot your password?" and "Haven't joined/renewed yet?". At the bottom right, there is a "LATEST NEWS" section with a "MORE" link and three news items dated 2/22/2019, 1/18/2019, and 1/18/2019. The URL "https://www.aded.net" is visible in the browser's address bar at the bottom left.

# Select a **vehicle dealership** within the **National Mobility Equipment Dealers Association**

*Do your research....*



Image: [www.nmeda.com](http://www.nmeda.com)

# Transportation Safety Guidelines



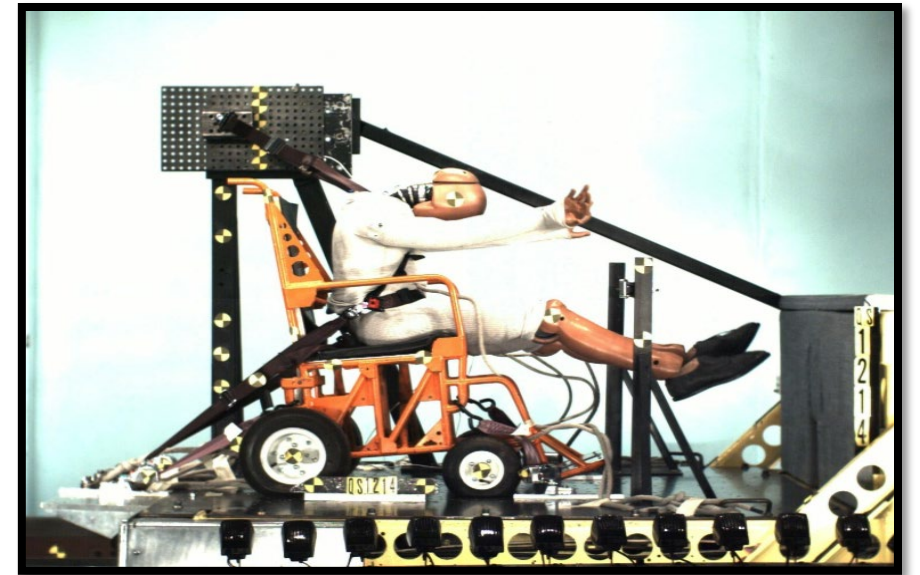


“In large transit vehicles, research has shown that individuals **riding seated in wheelchairs** are **45 TIMES** more likely to be injured in a crash than the typical passenger.”

*-RESNA's Position on Wheelchairs Used as Seats in Motor Vehicles*

“People seated in wheelchairs are at significantly greater risk of serious injury or death in motor-vehicle crashes than are properly restrained occupants who are using the vehicle manufacturers’ seats.”

*-RESNA's Position on Wheelchairs Used as Seats in Motor Vehicles*



# *RESNA Wheelchair Standards on Wheelchairs and Transportation (WC19)*

Crash testing primarily involves **wheelchair frames** and **bases**

- Test only one size and configuration per wheelchair model
- Excludes most components (backrests, straps, headrests, etc.)

## ***RESNA's Position on Wheelchairs Used as Seats in Motor Vehicles***

“There are no federal safety standards that apply to wheelchairs used as seats in vehicles, or to aftermarket wheelchair tiedown and occupant restraint systems (US Department of Transportation, 1999).”

## ***RESNA's Position on Wheelchairs Used as Seats in Motor Vehicles***

“In the absence of federal regulations, transportation safety experts have applied the principles of occupant protection to develop voluntary standards for wheelchair tiedown and occupant restraint systems (WTORS) and for wheelchairs designed for use as seats in motor vehicles.”

Because **federal standards** are limited,  
follow **BEST PRACTICE**.



# Topics

- Transportation Safety
- **Riding IN (versus WITH) your wheelchair**
- Considerations for mode of ground transportation
- Take home points

If riding in a **wheelchair** during transport is **dangerous but common**, what should rehab therapists do?



# Rehab therapists (PT, OT, TR)

- Understand best practice in ground transport
- Be familiar with seating and positioning needs
- Teach transfer training skills
- Educate!
- Advocate

# Key terms:

1. Wheelchair securement

1. Occupant restraint

1. Positioning device

# Critical Components

## WHEELCHAIR

Frame / Base design

Securement System\*

## PASSENGER

Occupant restraint

Postural support

*\*when riding IN your wheelchair, or transporting an assembled unoccupied wheelchair*

# Riding **WITH** your wheelchair

## PROS

*Safety*

Cost

## CONS

Requires a transfer

Limited seating and postural support

# Riding **IN** your wheelchair

## PROS

*Fewer transfers*

Positioning supports

## CONS

Dangerous

Expensive

Riders often stay in wheelchairs because transfers are difficult

- **Transfer coaching** with a skilled specialized PT/OT
- **Transfer equipment** vehicle modifications with a certified driver rehab specialist and an NMEDA dealership

# Wheelchair Securement

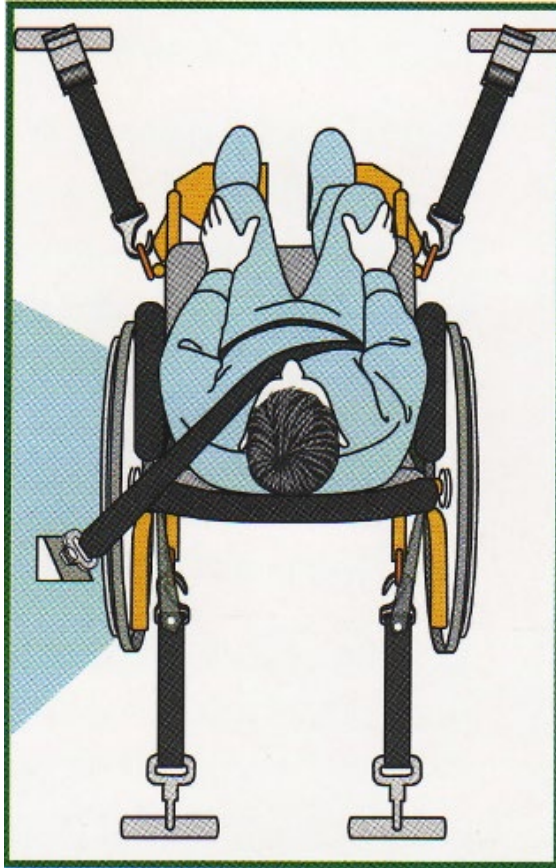
# To secure an **occupied wheelchair**

- Consider selecting a WC19 Crash tested frame/base
- Need transport brackets **OR** clearly identified safe securement points
- Tether straps may come in handy

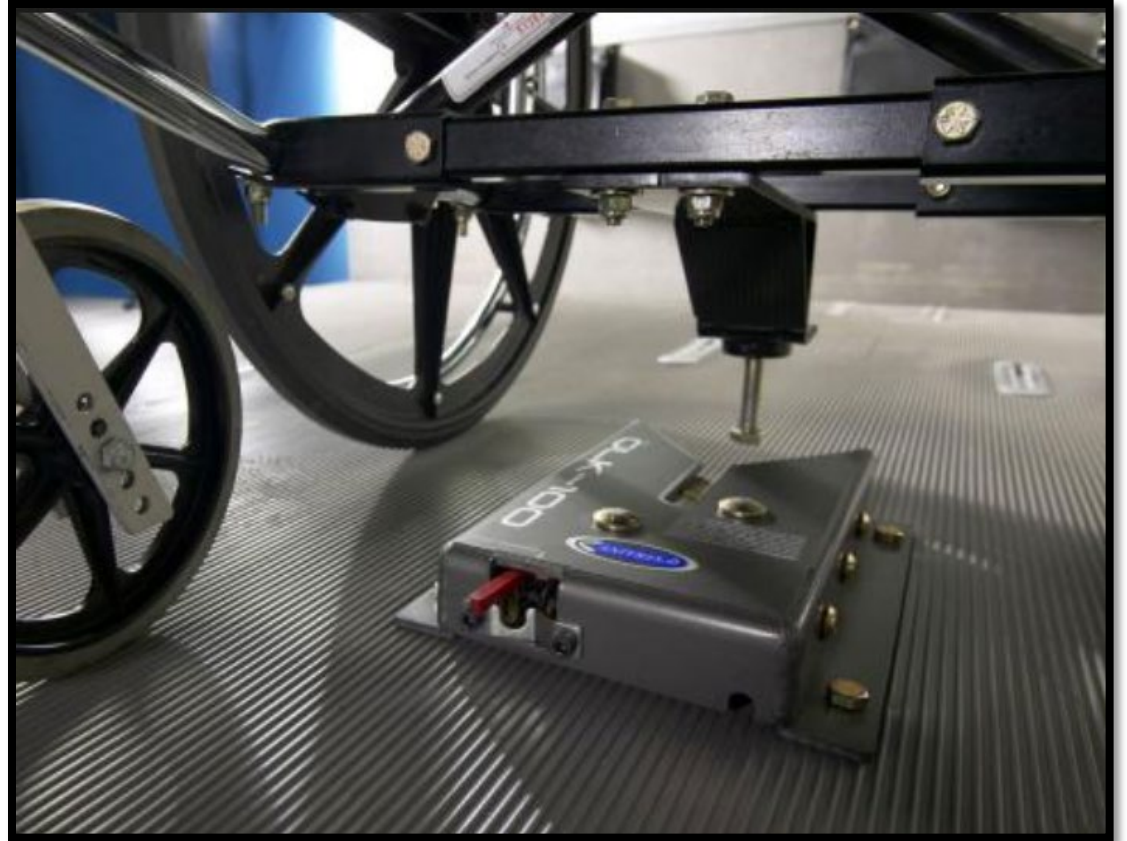


# Securement systems

## 4-Point Strap System



## Docking System



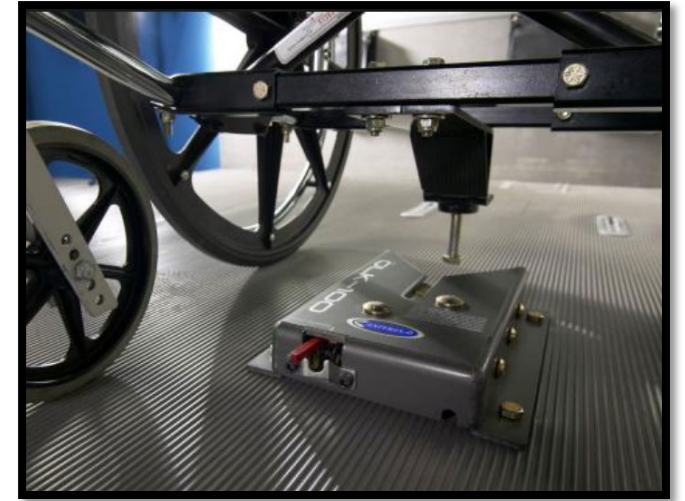
# Docking system securement

## Pros

1. Efficient
2. User independence

## Cons

1. HEAVY on ultralights
2. Reduces wheelchair ground clearance
3. Expensive
4. Compatible vehicle and wheelchair needed



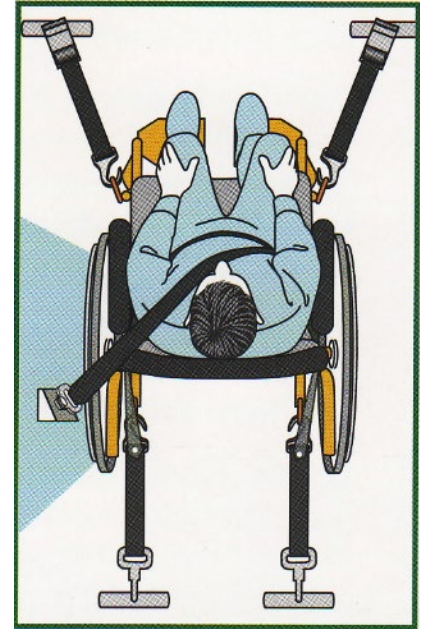
# 4-point strap securement

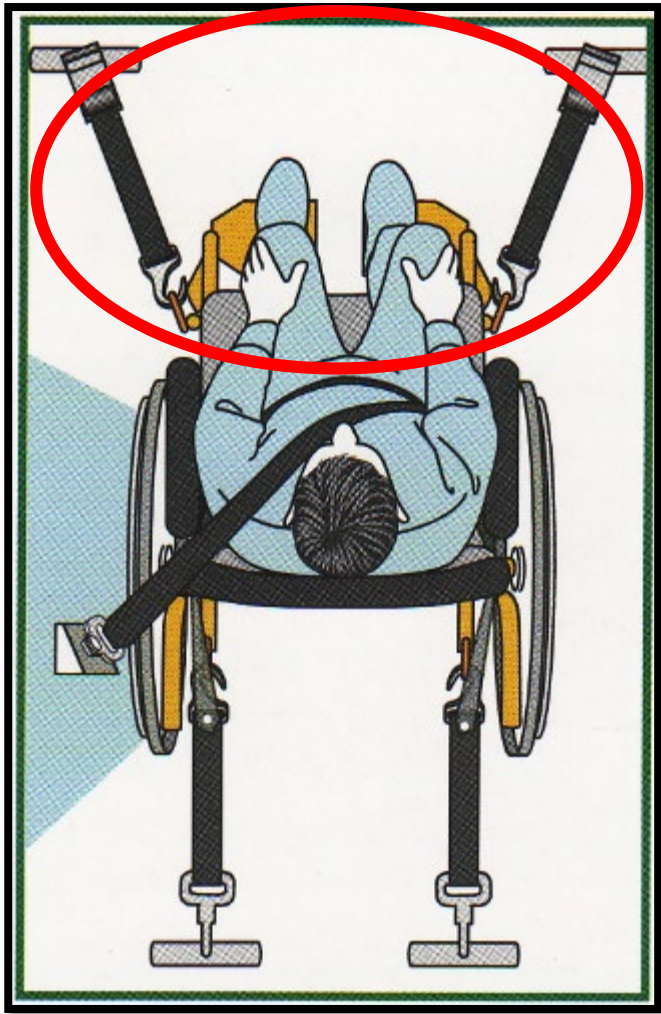
## Pros

1. Compatible with most wheelchairs
2. Light
3. Cheap

## Cons

1. Time-consuming
2. Caregiver usually required
3. Physically demanding
4. Easy to lose parts or use incorrectly



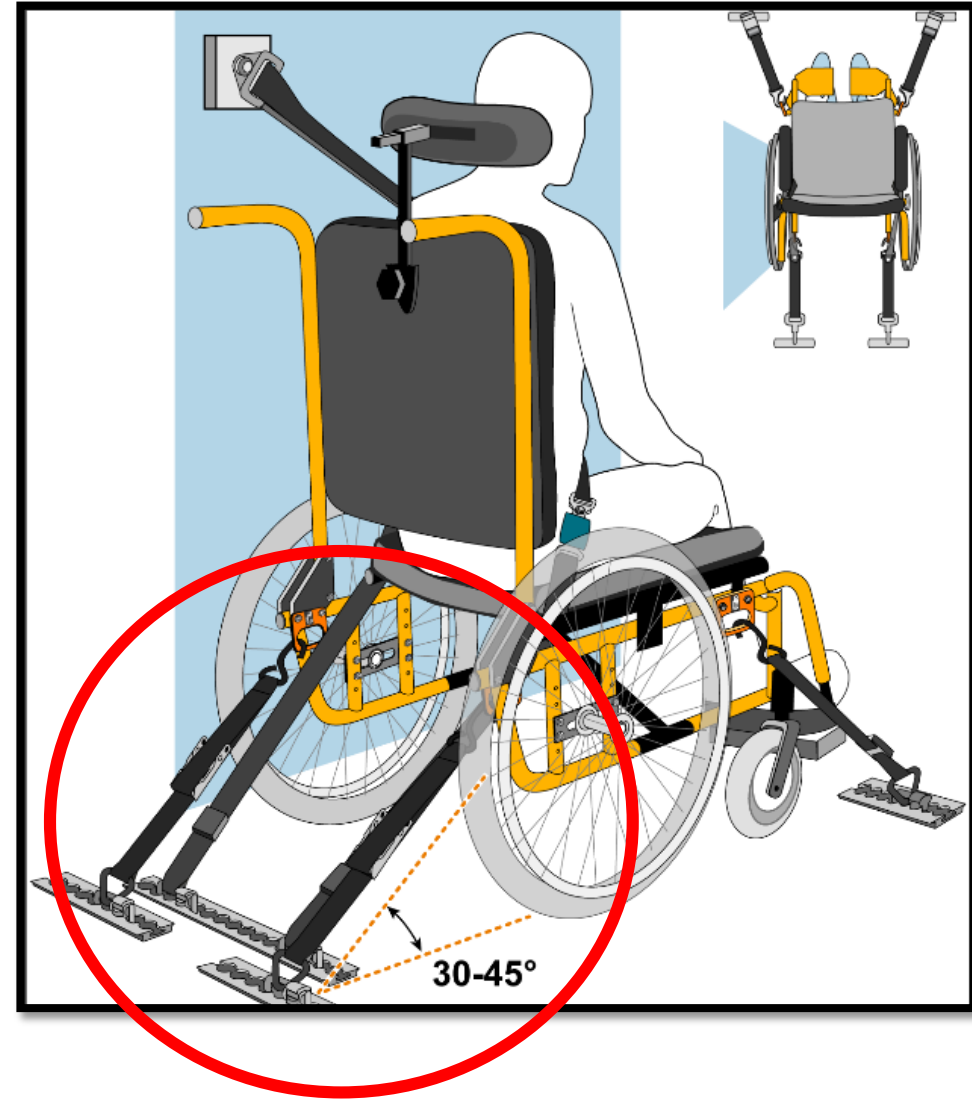


## Front straps

- Keep the wheelchair from rotating
- Lateral and forward
- Transverse plane: 45°

# Back straps

- Keep the wheelchair from pulling forward
- Straight back
- Sagittal plane:  $\leq 45^\circ$





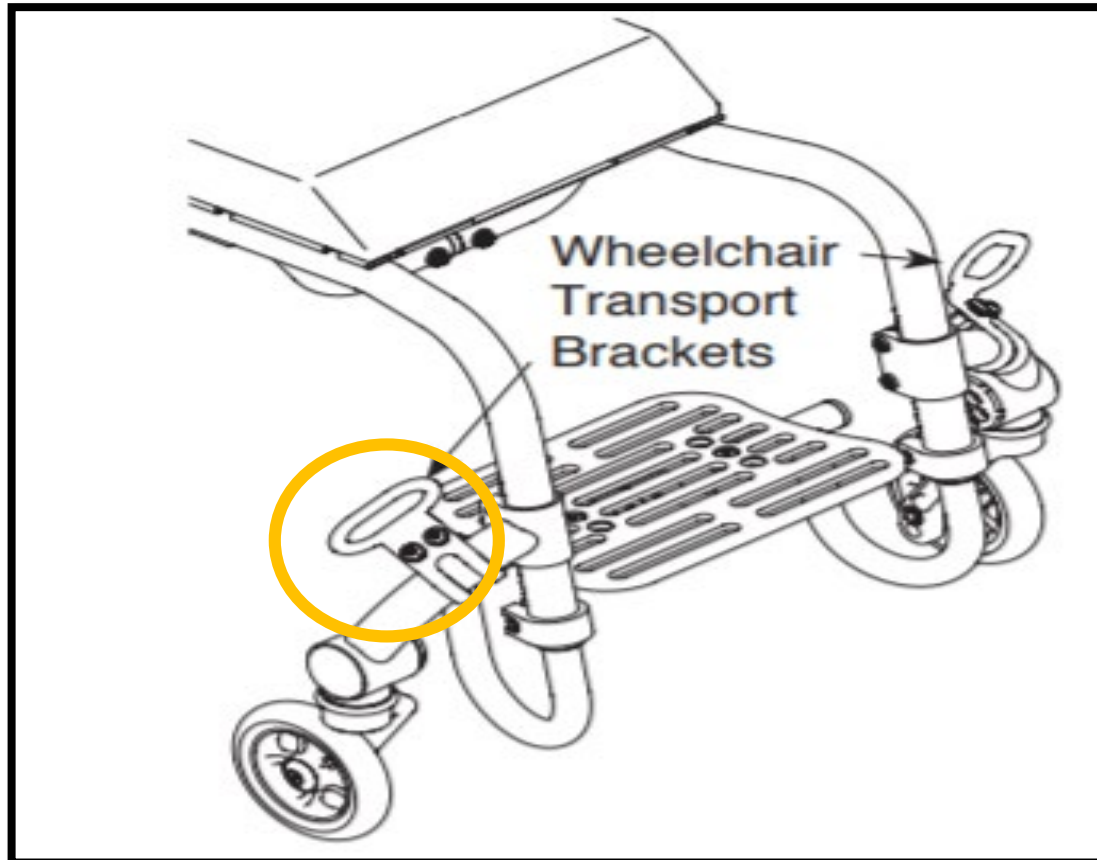


**TETHER STRAPS** from an NMEDA dealership

**MARK** securement points on the frame or base

# Wheelchair frame and base designs

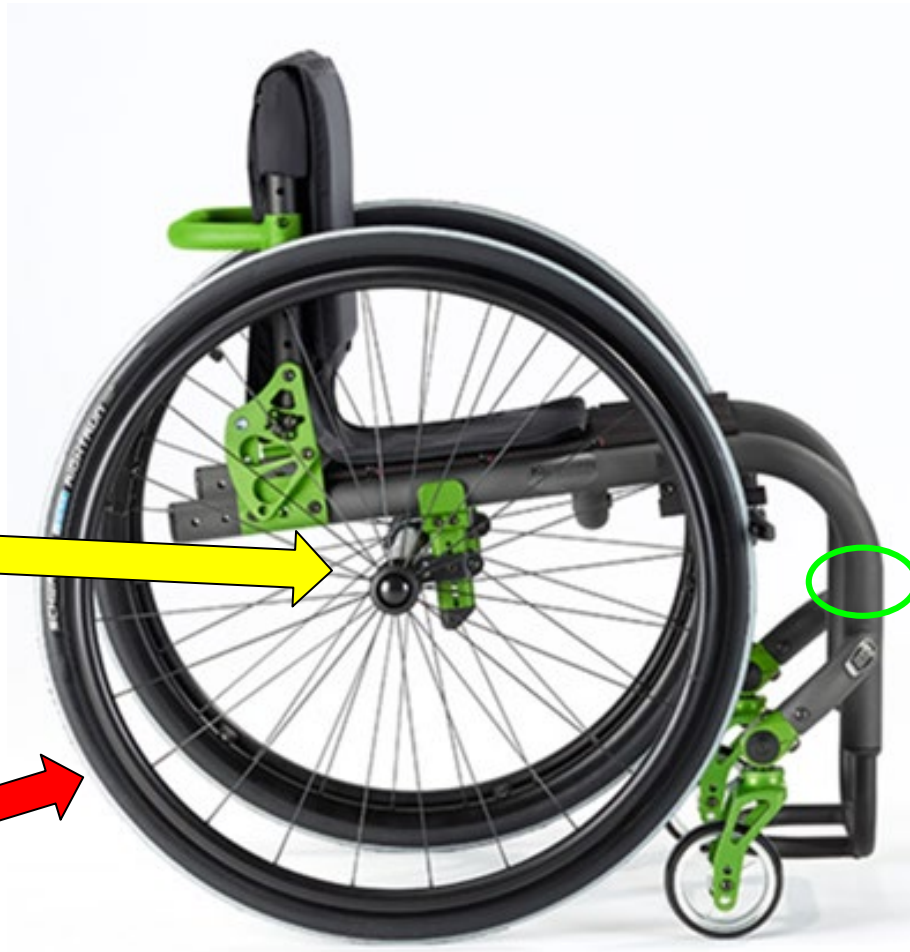
Transport Brackets



Safe Securement Points



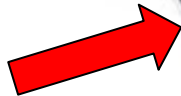
# Securement locations: mono-tube frame



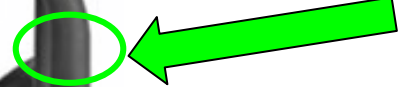
Camber tube may be your “best” option



Wheels **not** safe



Above caster wing

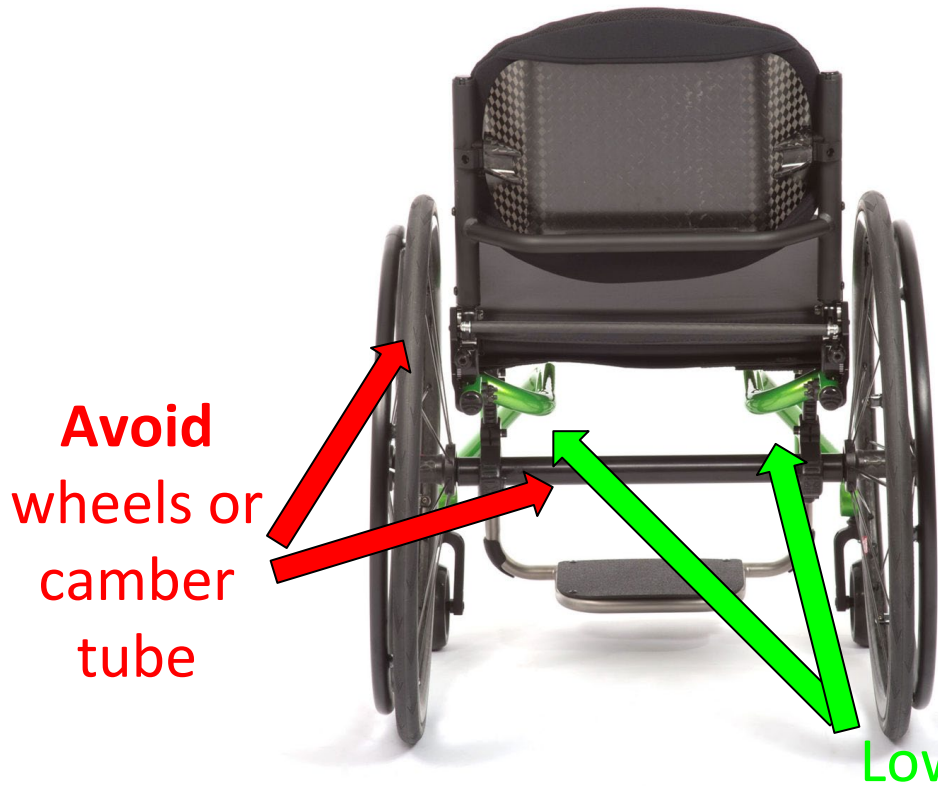


Footplate **not** safe





# Securement locations: dual-tube frame



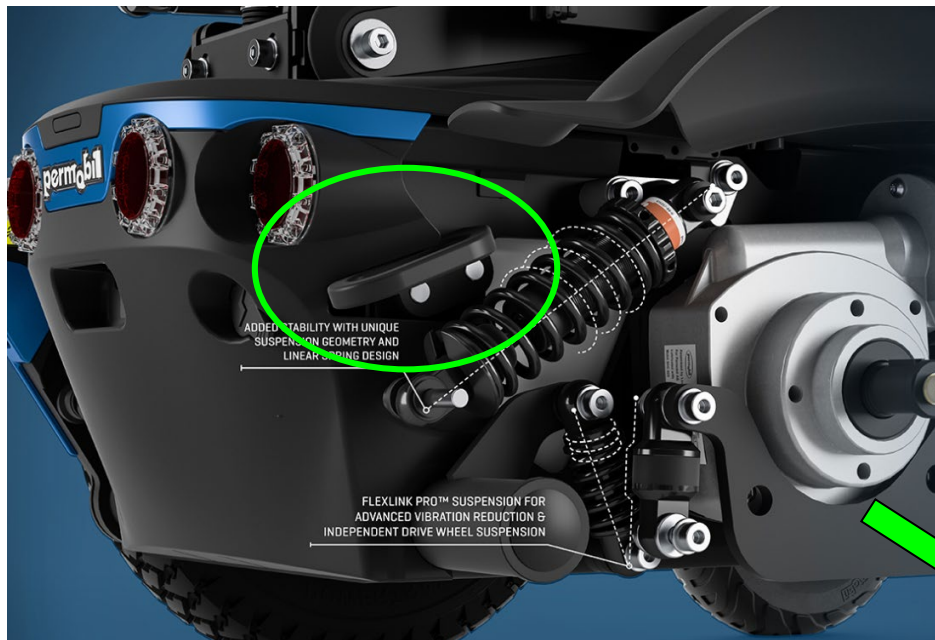
**Avoid**  
wheels or  
camber  
tube

Lower tube of frame



Welded connection

**Footplate not safe**



Images: <https://permobilus.com/products/power-wheelchairs-by-permobil/mid-wheel-drive/> and <https://permobilus.com/product/m5-corpus/>

Unoccupied assembled wheelchairs  
should be secured too...





# Tips from Melissa at UW Driver Rehab: Stowing disassembled wheelchairs

- Front passenger seat with passenger belt/belt extender
- Back seat and floor
- Vehicle trunk
- Wheelchair lift



# Occupant Restraint

# Occupant Restraint

- **Adults:** 3-point occupant restraint
- **Small children:** 5-point occupant restraint and a car seat

# Three point occupant restraint



## Crash-tested vehicle lap and shoulder belt

- Shoulder belt contacts collar bone and breast bone
- Lap belt contacts pelvis, not the abdomen



Need an occupant restraint system **EVEN** if the wheelchair has a wheelchair lap or pelvic belt, unless it is a crash-tested wheelchair lap belt.

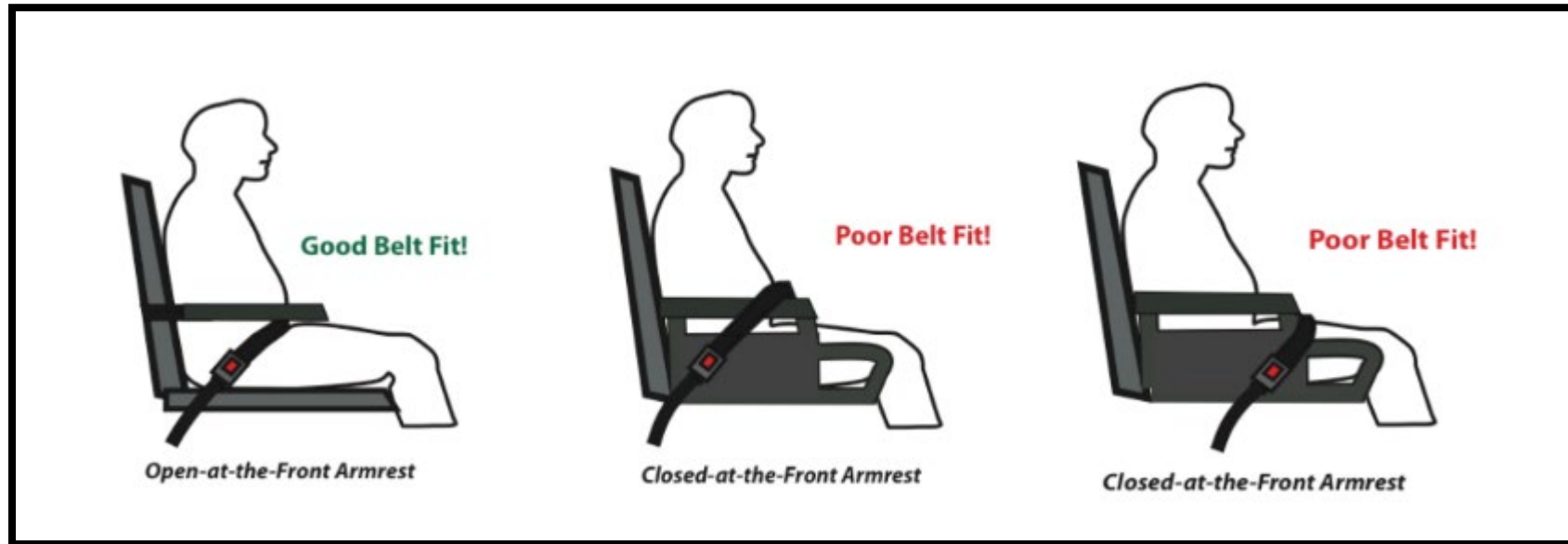
Keep belts away from the abdomen to avoid harm in a crash.



Occupant restraints work best in an UPRIGHT position.



Do **NOT** strap over the wheelchair wheels, side guards, armrests, or other parts



Wheelchair users often must **DIRECT** the driver to **PROPERLY** secure the wheelchair **AND** fasten the occupant restraints.



And the driver may incorrectly **ASSUME** the wheelchair user's companion or caregiver will do everything.

To transport children **out of their wheelchairs**, consult with a Child Passenger Safety Technician and a knowledgeable PT/OT.

This includes in school buses and personal vehicles whenever possible!



# Positioning Device

Riding WITH your wheelchair



Wheelchair users may need **seating and positioning devices**

# Positioning devices **HELP** (Karg et al)

- Protect airway, ability to swallow, skin, and joints
- Avoid loss of balance or falls
- Facilitates upright posture to maximize occupant restraint efficacy



# Positioning devices may **HARM** (Karg et al)

- Blunt impact
- Become projectiles
- Interfere with the occupant restraint belts

# Upright positioning vests

- For *kids and adults*
- Weight limit: 31 to 225 lb
- Torso but not head/neck support
- Use with occupant restraint belts



# Off-label choices

- Wheelchair straps
- Weight-lifting wraps
- Race car bucket seats
- Cushions



## Large medical car seats

- Weight limit: 80-130 lb
- Extra positioning

## Adaptive booster seats

- Weight limit: 108-205 lb
- Extra positioning and easy swap between vehicles

When riding **IN** your wheelchair...

People need head and back support when vehicles stop or crash.

**TALL** backrests are the *norm* on powerchairs







BUT, wheelchair backrests are not crash-tested.

SHORT backrests are crucial on most ultralight wheelchairs.

# Headrests (Karg et al)

- Essential at rest or during tilt backs for some users
- If set up 1" behind head, MIGHT decrease whiplash.







- But headrests are NOT crash-tested
- Heavy hardware
- Securing the head or neck to the wheelchair is **DANGEROUS**
  - Soft collars
  - Secure the pelvis and torso

Consider vehicle-based head and back support product options



# Chest Harnesses (Karg et al)



- Non-negotiable for some riders
- Stabilize during quick stops and turns
- **NOT** crash-tested
- **Strangle risk** - ensure pelvic belt is secure

# Topics

- Safe Transportation
- Riding IN versus WITH your wheelchair
- **Considerations for mode of ground transportation**
- Take home points

# Mode of transportation

- Personal vehicles
- Public bus
- Train
- School bus
- Cabs and rideshares

# Personal vehicles

- Driver versus passenger
- Level of independence
- Riding IN versus WITH the wheelchair
- Vehicle make, model, and modifications





# Public buses



- Wheelchair securement required- driver can help
- Public buses must have a ramp or lift and be wheelchair accessible
- Sign up for free county transit instruction programs

# Trains

- Wheelchair securement and occupant restraint usually NOT required
- Managing ramps, gaps, thresholds



Image: <http://www.metro-magazine.com/management-operations/article/713293/how-to-involve-seniors-people-with-disabilities-to-make-your-transit-system-more>



# School buses



- Inconsistent standards/rules between districts
- Advocate and collaborate
- If riding in wheelchair, ensure WC19 compliance
- Consider transferring into bus seat if seat belts available.

# Accessible cabs and rideshares

- Drivers are specially trained in wheelchair transport
- Limited height clearance
- Accessible ride share programs not available in all regions
- Can be challenging to find accessible options in apps



# Topics

- Transportation safety
- Riding IN (versus WITH) your wheelchair
- Considerations for mode of ground transportation
- **Take home points**

# Take home points

- **Know** wheelchair securement and occupant restraint guidelines
- **Consider** tether straps
- **Mark** your securement points

# Take home points

- Wheelchair parts should **not interfere** with occupant restraint belts
- Wheelchair positioning and mobility needs **sometimes are in conflict** with wheelchair transport safety needs

# The big picture

- Secure your wheelchair
- Secure yourself
- Sit in the vehicle seat if possible

# Resources

1. **University of Michigan's Transportation Research Institute, <http://wc-transportation-safety.umtri.umich.edu/knowledge-translation>**
2. **University of Washington Medical Center's Driver Rehabilitation Program, 206-598-1805**
3. **NMEDA dealerships, <http://www.nmeda.com/locate-dealer/>**
4. **Child Passenger Safety Technicians, <https://cert.safekids.org/>**
5. **Indiana University School of Medicine Automotive Safety Program, <https://preventinjury.pediatrics.iu.edu/special-needs/>**

# References

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4. Karg P, Cotzin B, Manary M, Fuhrman SI. *Guidelines for Use of Secondary Postural Support Devices by Wheelchair Users During Travel in Motor Vehicles*. *J Pediatr Rehabil Med*. 2011;4:251-257.
5. Lawler B, Novak L, Talty J, Yonkman J. Safely transporting children on the go with special health care needs. *OT Practice*. 2013;8-13. <https://preventinjury.pediatrics.iu.edu/wp-content/uploads/2019/01/onthegoOTpractice.pdf>
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9. MobilityDeviceSecurement:StandardsandWheelchairMarking&TetherStrapPrograms.
10. [http://www.dot.state.oh.us/Divisions/Planning/Transit/Documents/Programs/Training/Cross\\_WC\\_StdsmarkingTether\\_R6\\_APTA\\_Oct2011.pdf](http://www.dot.state.oh.us/Divisions/Planning/Transit/Documents/Programs/Training/Cross_WC_StdsmarkingTether_R6_APTA_Oct2011.pdf) Accessed 2/14/19.



*Questions?*