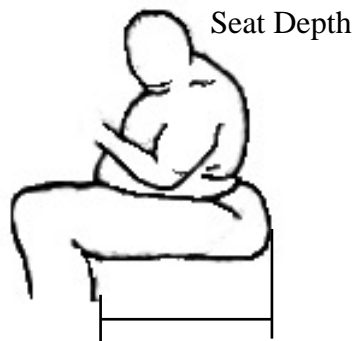
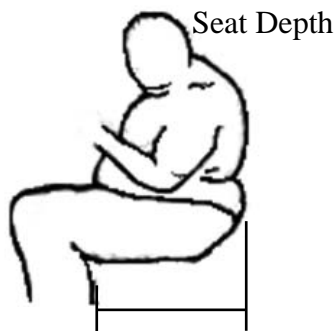


KEY PATIENT SEATING MEASUREMENTS

The patient should be measured in a seated position as per the Anatomical chart.

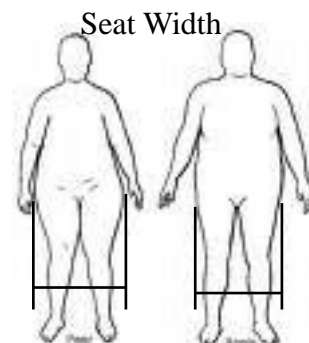
Seat Depth

Measure from the back of the patients buttocks to the back of the knee. The seat depth ordered should be 2-3” less than the measured value to provide clearance. Bariatric patients will often have an increased seat depth measurement due to extra body mass in the buttocks.



Seat Width

Measure the patient across the widest part of the hips or thighs. There should be an extra .5” of space per side for a proper fit. Many bariatric patients have to be placed on a narrower seat due to environmental constraints such as the doorways they must pass through. Arm pads and joysticks are usually the widest part of the bariatric power chair. They will add an additional 5”-6” to the overall width of the seating system. Unfortunately there are situations where the overall seat width is specified based on doorway sizes and not the patients size.



Back Gap

Many bariatric patients may need a large gap between the top of the seat cushion and the bottom of the backrest to accommodate extra body mass in the buttocks. Be sure the seating system you select has the ability to be adjustable if the patient has this need.

Gluteal Shelf

Some bariatric patients will need a shelf to support the buttocks and the ability to position the backrest foreword to support the patients back.

Gluteal Shelf Seat Depth

With some unique shapes you need to compensate for excessive posterior tissue to allow the patient to sit back into the seat. You do this by subtracting the Gluteal Shelf measurement from the original Seat Depth measurement.

