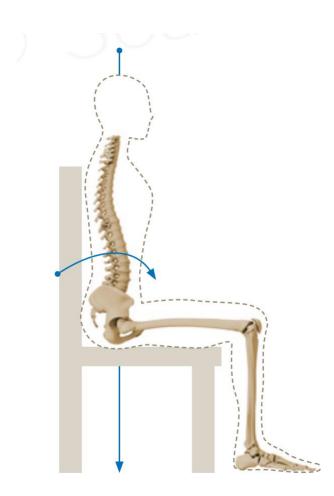
Seating Principles and Upper Limb

Stroke Study Day Amy Daly

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Good posture



- Pelvis and spine in straight line
- Pelvis minimal anterior tilt
- Head over hips
- Hands free for function

Bad Posture positions

- Anterior tilt
- Posterior tilt
- Pelvic rotation
- Pelvic obliquity
- Abduction hips
- Adduction hips
- Windsweeping
- Lordosis/Scoliosis/Kyphosis

Seating in stroke

Difficulty repositioning due to

- Weakness
- Impaired sensation
- Impaired cognition
- Impaired proprioception
- Impaired tone
- Impaired balance

Problems associated with poor posture

- Breathing difficulties
- Feeding difficulties
- Development of pressure areas
- Discomfort and fatigue
- Reduced upper limb function
- Contracture development
- Reduced spatial awareness
- Isolation
- Pain

Principles of pressure management

- Load the body
- Postural support
- Effective repositioning
- Pressure cushion

Common difficulties faced

- Use of pillows
- Chair too high feet dangling
- Chair too shallow
- Chair too low

Bedside assessment

- Are they in the optimal sitting position ?
- Can they maintain independent balance for over 5 minutes without using arms for stability?
- Can they reposition with minimal assistance for guidance?
- Are they collapsing to one side or forward?

SMART seat



- Offers tilt and space
- No recline function
- Adjustable foot plates
- Pressure relief

Pros

• Suitable for all

Cons

• One size fits all

Rea / IBIS



- Offers tilt and space
- Recline function

Pros

• Fully customisable

Cons

Needs PR cushion

3 key ideas

- Best chair on the ward for them
- Appropriate pressure relief
- Regular repositioning

Upper limb uses

- Crawling / climbing
- Comfort
- Walking
- Feeding
- Writing
- Expression / Communication
- Manipulating / Using objects
- Roles / Work



Problems

- Power / Strength
- Sensation
- Tone
- Pain
- Fine motor skills
- Inattention
- Apraxia
- Oedema

Subluxation

- Slings in transfer
- Pillows in bed/chair

Other considerations

- Contracture prevention by regular passive ranging
- Monitor skin integrity
- To splint or not to splint?

Encouraging use

- Hand over hand assistance
- Position of environment
- Bilateral hand tasks

3 key ideas

- Positioning/ Slings
- Encourage use
- Regular passive ranging

Thank you!

Any questions