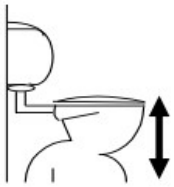
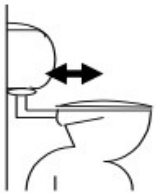
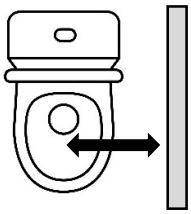
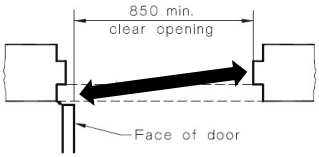
Mobile Shower Commode Measurement Guide

Determining the size of a mobile shower commode (MSC) and its aperture relies on thorough assessment of the anatomic landmarks of the pelvis and thigh along with the environment which it will be used.

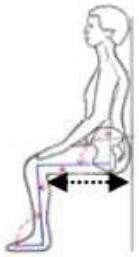
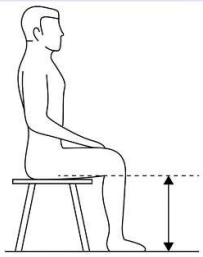
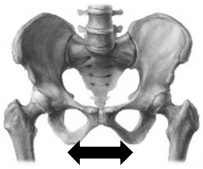
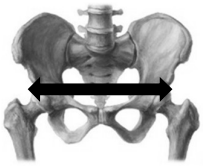
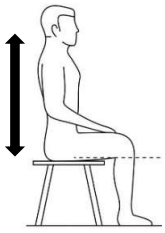
Consideration needs to be taken to the need for a postural assessment in supine, sitting in wheelchair, sitting in the mobile shower commode, or all of the above, depending on the individual client's needs. This is to determine whether any postural deformities are flexible or fixed and whether it will impact on MSC seating.

Positioning on a commode is ideal when the ischial tuberosities, sacrum and coccyx are offloaded. Body weight will be distributed through the greater trochanters, femurs and soft tissue of the thighs.

Critical Environmental Measurements:

	Toilet Height: with toilet seat without toilet seat to top of bidet	Determines required minimum height of commode
	Distance to back of bowl: From toilet lid From front of cistern	Aperture needs to line up with bowl. Distance from rear of frame to rear of aperture needs to be less than this distance.
	With of space beside the toilet Measure from centre of bowl to the wall/barrier	With from centre of commode to widest part of commode must be smaller than this distance
	Door width With door Without door	Commode must be narrow enough to pass through the door. Consider door removal if required
	Access width Distance between items in the path eg basin and shower	Commode must be narrow enough to pass through access route to toilet and shower

Critical Anatomical Measurements:

	Sitting hip width	MSC seat width
	Popliteal to buttocks	MSC seat depth
	Floor to popliteal	Footplate height or transfer height if required (popliteal +20% height)
	Ischial tuberosity width	MSC aperture should be larger than the IT width
	Greater trochanter width	MSC aperture should be several cm smaller than the GT width
	Seat height to occipital bone	Height of the headrest (if required)

Mobile Shower Commode Requirements:

Safe Working Load	What SWL is required to be accommodated?
Propulsion	Is self-propelled or attendant-propelled required? Anti-tip bars needed?
Transfers	Is seat height appropriate for transfer, use of glide board or compatible with lifter?
Armrests	Are armrests required, do they need to be swing away? Hemiplegia trough? Anterior armrest support? Comfort cushioning?
Backrest	Does backrest need to be firm for stability or soft for postural accommodation? Does it require comfort cushioning?
Pan/bucket	Do bowel and/or bladder motions need to be accommodated by the chair?
Tilt	Does reduced stability in sitting or pressure care needs require MSC tilt?
Postural stability	Pelvic belt, harness or lateral supports?
Footplates	Require height adjustable and swing away? Is amputee stump support required?
Lower limbs	Splash guard or adductor pummel?

Commode Dry Trial Assessment:

- Do the ischial tuberosities clear the aperture rim?
- Does the sacrum/ coccyx clear aperture rim?
- Are the posterior GTs well supported on seat?
- Are the thighs and femurs adequately supported?
- Does Client feel comfortable?
- Does Client feel safe and secure?
- Is a smaller aperture required?
- Is a comfort seat required?