

Spex For Stroke (CVA)

A stroke, or cerebral vascular accident (CVA) is a significant cause of deaths and disability world-wide. A stroke is caused by reduced blood supply to the brain. Statistics relating to stroke in the UK are listed below (Public Health England, 2018; Stroke Association, 2018):

- Most strokes occur in older persons (around 59%), over a third of first-time strokes happen in middle-aged adults (40-69 years) and 3% of the total estimated strokes occur in persons under 40 years of age. Children can also have a stroke and around 75% of these are in children under 10 years of age and these affect further physical and cognitive development.
- Men are more likely to have a stroke compared to women and women tend to experience worse psychological and physical repercussions from stroke.
- A high number of stroke survivors will need post-acute care, a quarter of all stroke survivors live alone after a stroke and 45% of all stroke survivors feel abandoned when leaving acute care (hospital).
- Evidence suggests that not all stroke survivors have been adequately assessed for all appropriate therapies and with agreed goals when they are discharged from hospital. There is also a risk that access to wheelchairs may be limited poststroke (Frank, 2018).
- Stroke recovery can take place over several years although the biggest steps in recovery are generally seen in the few weeks after stroke.

There are two types of stroke:

- **Ischaemic** strokes occur when the blood supply becomes blocked to the brain, which causes brain cells to die. The effects of this type of stroke are variable depending on the location of the damage in the brain.
- **Haemorrhagic** strokes are caused when a blood vessel bursts within the brain (intracerebral haemorrhage) or on the surface of the brain (subarachnoid haemorrhage). Haemorrhagic strokes are generally more severe, and these are more common in children.

The effects of stroke:

- Weakness of the muscles, difficulties coordinating and performing activities
- Impaired balance and postural control
- Pain in the muscles and joints
- Sensory changes (including numbness, pins and needles)
- Communication difficulties (including difficulties with understanding and expression)
- Fatigue and headaches
- Cognitive changes, including reduced understanding, processing of information and awareness of the world and one-self.
- Visual difficulties
- Continence difficulties (loss of bladder or bowel control)
- Psychological and emotional changes

Stroke and associated wheelchair need

A high number of stroke survivors will require a wheelchair. This may be early on for mobility to or from activities whilst they are undergoing active acute and sub-acute rehabilitation but may also be required longer-term to accommodate for postural difficulties and ongoing weakness. The survivors' wheelchair need poststroke can vary drastically depending on the type of stroke and the area of the brain affected. The wheelchair may be a manual or powered version or both.

Because recovery in the early stages can be quite marked, some survivors may no longer require their wheelchair prescribed once acute and community rehabilitation has discontinued (Garber, Bunzel, & Monga, 2002). Other survivors, although independent initially, may become dependent on a wheelchair at a later stage. It is important that wheelchair seating and support is offered to meet their immediate need and adaptable to changes that may occur.

When considering seating provision for stroke individuals, the key elements need to:

- Optimise posture for independent propulsion of the wheelchair.
- Provide appropriate postural support whilst optimising safe independent and assisted transfers.
- Supporting the body to maintain a healthy alignment against gravity at the hips, pelvis, trunk, and head.
- Support limbs in the presence of abnormal tone.
- Provide adequate postural stability to allow for upper limb activity in functional activities.
- Provide appropriate pressure relief and comfort.
- Provide support to minimise fatigue.
- Facilitate engagement in functional activities.
- Allow for adjustment and adaptation as needs change.
- Be easy to use by client and family/carers and minimise the risk of falls.
- Be aesthetically pleasing and allow for self-expression.
- Optimise posture for communication, swallowing and social interaction.
- Be able to quickly respond to changes in the stroke survivor's functional ability.
- Facilitate inclusion in the wider social milieu to reduce social isolation.
- Be appropriate for either manual or powered wheelchair chassis

Why Spex?

Spex seating is a versatile, adjustable modular system that can be fixed onto almost any wheelchair chassis (manual and powered).

The seating system can be transferred between different wheelchairs if the user requires this. It can be easily removed from the wheelchair chassis and transported. Users only need order what they need and can add/remove components as their condition changes.

There are paediatric, kids and adult seating technology ranges that can grow and adapt to the user as he/she experiences changing needs. Spex is customisable to reflect personal colour choice, easy to adjust and includes the ability to support complex and changing postures at any stage in life.

Spex shapes better lives and provides the right amount of support depending on need!

Spex seating technology products

Spex for kids and adults is a modular seating technology system allows for easy adjustment and contouring for those with minimal to complex postural presentations. Products are customisable and can allow for rapid response to sequelae of stroke, such as hip fractures, muscle tone changes and range of movement changes at the joints.



Items can be used in isolation or as a full seating system on their chosen wheelchair chassis base. Seating technology products can be set up during the assessment ready for immediate use by the user and can usually be fitted directly to an existing wheelchair chassis if the user already has one.

The Spex seat pan and back rest shell can be removed if the wheelchair and seating system needs to be transported in a vehicle (e.g. if fitted to a folding manual wheelchair).

Adjustments do not require specialist wheelchair clinics but can be done by locally trained therapists to optimise comfort and postural responsiveness to the users' needs.

Spex head support

The Spex head support range provides support in several different positions to provide optimal head alignment to encourage interaction, manage fatigue and pain and promote continued engagement in activities.

The head support also offers proprioceptive feedback on the user's head position in space.



Spex cushion range



The **Spex vigour cushions** provide a contoured cushion to promote comfort and posture. The **Spex contour cushions** can be shaped to the more complex postural presentation to promote stability at the pelvis, hips and thighs and promote comfort and pressure relief

whilst influence trunk alignment.

Cushions include both an incontinence cover and a fabric breathable layer to promote breathability and support pressure management needs. All cushions have an inherent Velcro fabric over the base to securely fix onto seat pans.

Spex trunk, hip and medial knee/thigh supports and accessories

Safe & easy transfers with Spex!



The **Spex lateral trunk supports, hip and medial thigh/knee supports** included patented axial technology that can respond to the user's unique postural presentation and need. There are various sizes to suit individual need.

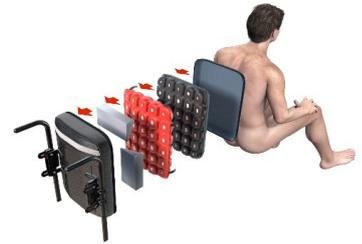
The configuration can be adjusted to promote

safety with transfers as there are various mounting systems to suit independent, assisted and dependent transfer methods.

There is a range of pelvic support belts and thoracic support harnesses to optimise stability, posture and position within the seating system.

Spex back support

The more supportive **Spex** and **Spex Supershape** are versatile back supports that respond quickly (with easy adjustment) to more complex postural changes including posterior pelvic tilt or obliquity, spinal scoliosis. They are well suited to hypertonicity.



These back supports allow for greater immersion, pressure redistribution and support for those with marked asymmetry and complexity.

The **Spex Mantaray** provides trunk support and allows for increase upper limb function when self-propelling or performing functional activities. It supports those with trunk weakness and can reduce side-ways leaning.



Shaping within these back rests is possible with the **Spex tessellated positioning kit** and this kit can also potentially be used under other flat foam cushions to provide increased contouring.

Contact us to:

- Arrange clinical education on our products in you venue of choice, or
- Obtain information about your local dealer for sales enquiries if outside of New Zealand & Australia.

References

- Frank, A. O. (2018, December 7). *Rehabilitation of patients with stroke: summary of NICE guidance ignores powered wheelchair provision* [Letter to the editor]. Retrieved from <https://www.bmj.com/rapid-response/2011/11/02/rehabilitation-patients-stroke-summary-nice-guidance-ignores-powered-wheel>.
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