

Pelvic Contour Width

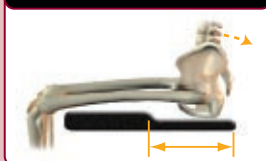
Trochanters need to be supported and the ischials need to be protected.

TOO WIDE**Too wide**

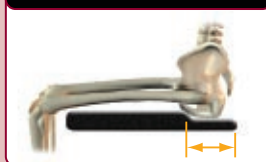
- Trochanters not supported
- Lateral instability
- Ischials can bottom out
- Common with bariatric and pediatric clients

Pelvic Contour Length

Buttocks should be supported while loading femurs for stability. Ischials need to be protected during activity.

TOO LONG**Too long**

- Ischials can slide forward into Posterior Pelvic Tilt
- Inadequate femoral loading

TOO SHORT**Too short**

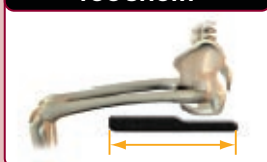
- Ischial excursion not respected
- Ischials press into anterior shelf causing potential skin integrity issues

Femoral Support Length

Femoral loading stabilizes the pelvis, positions the lower extremities, and redistributes pressure.

TOO LONG**Too long**

- Pulls the hips forward in the seat (sliding)

TOO SHORT**Too short**

- Not enough surface contact area for loading
- Ischials may have increased pressure
- Lower extremities may not be optimally positioned

Pelvic Contour Depth

The buttocks should be supported while maintaining optimal hip angle. Correct height depends on difference in height between ischials and posterior aspect of femur.

TOO DEEP**Too deep**

- Causes interference with hip angle
- Femurs will not be loaded
- May increase pressure at the ischials

TOO SHALLOW

- Femurs will not be loaded
- Encourages sliding
- May not provide optimal pressure reduction at the ischials

**NOT PRESENT****Posterior Pelvic/Sacral Support****Not present**

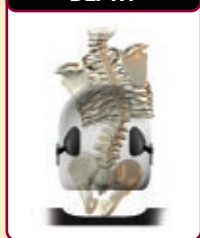
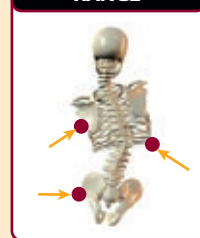
- Pelvis will collapse into a posterior-rotated position
- Flattening of the lumbar spine
- Hips sliding forward

NOT PRESENT**Lateral Pelvic Support****Not present**

- Pelvis and spine may become asymmetrical
- Pelvis may collapse into a posteriorly rotated position
- Flattening of the lumbar spine
- Hips sliding forward

Lateral Thoracic Support**Depth**

- Too shallow may not provide adequate lateral stability
- Too deep may compromise function

DEPTH**RANGE****Vertical placement range**

- Not enough range will compromise success of three point correction

Thoracic Support - Contour/Shape

Must facilitate optimal thoracic loading surface contact area.

Too little may cause

- Forward collapse of trunk
- Incorrect head and neck position

Too much may

- Inhibit function
- Encourage collapsed trunk posture

Pelvis and Spine Assessment Goals

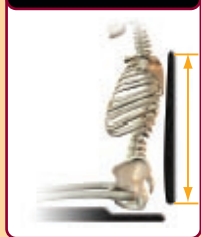
- ✓ Posterior pelvic stability
- ✓ Posterior-lateral pelvic stability
- ✓ Lumbar support
- ✓ Posterior thoracic stability (▼T9)
- ✓ Posterior thoracic stability (▲T9)
- ✓ Lateral thoracic stability

Thoracic Support - Height**Too Low**

- Lumbar spine not supported
- Thoracic loading inadequate
- Trunk collapses in client who does not have trunk control

Too High

- Function may be compromised
- In absence of correct shape - may push trunk forward

TOO LOW**TOO HIGH****Lumbar Support - Contour/Shape****Too little - not enough**

- Lumbar area will not be supported and may collapse

Too much

- Pelvis rotates forward or rearward
- Trunk falls forward
- Hips slide forward

TOO LITTLE**TOO MUCH**