

Unit 2 Lesson 4 Equipment for Transporting and Positioning

Read the following information and answer the questions about the use of the equipment .

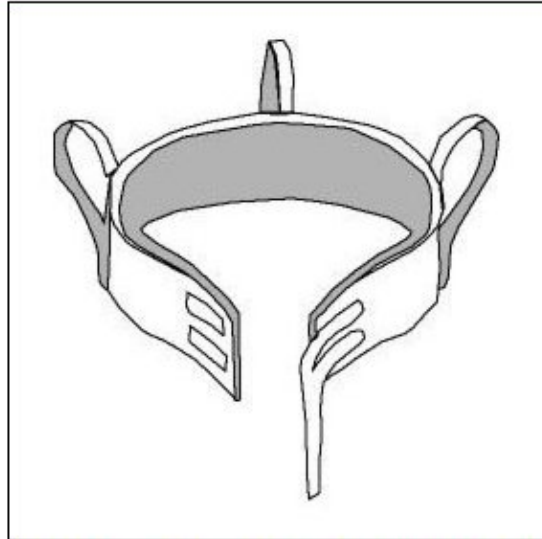
Transfer from Sitting to Standing Position; Ambulation

Description: Gait belts/transfer belts with handles

When to Use: Transferring residents who are partially dependent, have some weight-bearing capacity, and are cooperative. Transfers such as bed to chair, chair to chair, or chair to car; when repositioning residents in chairs; supporting residents during ambulation; and in some cases when guiding and controlling falls or assisting a resident after a fall.

Points to Remember: More than one caregiver may be needed. Belts with padded handles are easier to grip and increase security and control. Always transfer to resident's strongest side. Use good body mechanics and a rocking and pulling motion rather than lifting when using a belt. Belts may not be suitable for ambulation of heavy residents or residents with recent abdominal or back surgery, abdominal aneurysm, etc. Should not be used for lifting residents. Ensure belt is securely fastened and cannot be easily undone by the resident during transfer. Ensure a layer of clothing is between residents' skin and the belt to avoid abrasion. Keep resident as close as possible to caregiver during transfer. Lower bedrails, remove arms and foot rests from chairs, and other items that may obstruct the transfer.

For use after a fall always assess the resident for injury prior to movement. If resident can regain standing position with minimal assistance, use gait or transfer belts with handles to aid resident. Keep back straight, bend legs, and stay as close to resident as possible. If resident cannot stand with minimal assistance, use a powered portable or ceiling-mounted lift device to move resident.



1. The gait belt should not be used with:
 - A. residents who have recently had back surgery.
 - B. residents who are partially dependent.
 - C. residents who are cooperative.
 - D. transfers from bed to chair.
2. What is one of the advantages of a gait belt with padded handles?
 - A. It's stronger than unpadded
 - B. It's better for tall residents.
 - C. It's easier to fasten on the residents
 - D. It's easier to grip and control.
3. True or False?

The main use of a gait belt is to lift a resident.

Transfer from Sitting to Standing Position

Description: Stand-assist devices can be fixed to bed or chair or be free-standing

When to Use: Transferring residents who are weight-bearing and cooperative and can pull themselves up from sitting to standing position. Can be used for independent residents who need extra support to stand.

Points to Remember: Check that device is stable before use and is rated for resident weight to be supported. Ensure frame is firmly attached to bed, or if it relies on mattress support that mattress is heavy enough to hold the frame. Can aid resident independence.



1. What is the name of the device described above?

2. What three things does a resident need to be able to do to use this device?

a. _____

b. _____

c. _____

3. How does this device help a resident be independent?
