

PRODUCT SELECTION



Classic

Low Profile

SWASH® Classic

The original design of SWASH® uses a plastic anterior overlap pelvic band to secure the orthosis around the waist and maintain its position, resting over the ASIS, just below the navel. In the back, the pelvic section extends from L2/L3 to the distal margin of the sacrum, providing maximum pelvic support. Children with low trunk tone and/or very limited trunk control strength may benefit from the increased posterior and lateral support this design offers. The thigh cuff closure is a double-lock strapping system to reduce the chances of unwanted removal by children. Pelvic band and thigh cuff padding are removable for laundering.

The uprights are 6mm (size I) and 7mm (sizes 2-4) diameter. The smaller diameter uprights on the size I allow more "spring", permitting less restriction of movement. This is often desirable for the developing infant.

SWASH® Low Profile

SWASH® LP uses a padded iliac extension that can be positioned in one of two places: it can be fit immediately above the iliac crest between the crest and the inferior angle of the costal flair, or it can be fit between the ASIS and the greater trochanter. The latter is used to minimize any influence towards lumbar flexion when sitting. The double strap front closure allows for symmetrical application. In the back, the padded metal posterior frame extends from approximately L2/L3 to S1/S2. The metal offers positive non-slip contact for the abduction control joints, and includes clear markings to monitor abduction settings. The joints are tapered downward to accommodate most walker styles. The thigh cuff closure is a simple double Velcro fold-back closure for easy donning and doffing. The pelvic band cover and thigh cuff padding are removable for laundering. The uprights for all sizes are 8mm diameter. This increase in diameter offers added strength to manage very high tone, plus it allows cuffs to be completely interchangeable between all sizes.

Guidelines for Product Selection

The following are offered as general guidelines only. When possible, it is recommended to try each style on the patient to best assess which offers optimum function.

SWASH® Classic

- When maximum trunk control is required, i.e., for the candidate who lacks muscle strength or upper body control to sit upright.
- When patient is primarily non-ambulatory (GMFCS IV-V).
- When a smaller diameter (6mm) uprights on the size I are desired to permit less restriction of movement.
- When the greater pelvic coverage area triggers more desirable neuro-sensory motor response.

SWASH® Low Profile

- When the primary goal is to control scissoring gait and the posterior joints on the SWASH® Classic interfere with posterior walker, and a new walker is not an option.
- When wearer has limited space between the iliac crest and the rib cage.
- When maximum upright strength is required to manage adductor tone.
- When candidate and/or caregiver acceptance of "bracing" is an issue, the Low profile is more cosmetically acceptable to some.

PRODUCT SELECTION

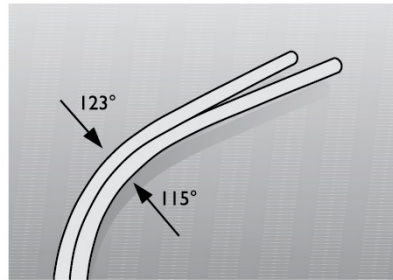
115 or 123 Degree Uprights?

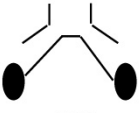

SWASH® is available with either 115° or 123° uprights. This refers only to the fixed angle of the most proximal visible curve in the uprights – it does NOT refer to the exact degree of abduction obtained while wearing the orthosis.

Standing and walking functions of both uprights are very similar. Generally the differences between the two are related to sitting function, with the 123° uprights creating greater amounts of abduction and the 115° uprights creating relatively smaller amounts of abduction.

NOTE: In sitting, the 123° uprights will have a greater influence towards posterior pelvic rotation, thereby increasing the flexion influence on the trunk.

The selection of the 115 or 123-degree uprights does have an effect on the postural outcome of the fitting. The following are offered as guidelines:



123 Degree - Wide Sitting Base	115 Degree - Narrow Sitting Base
 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • When the greatest amount of adductor muscle lengthening in the sitting position is desired. • When more trunk lumbar flexion influence is desired during sitting. • When more lumbar extension is desired during gait. 	 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The wearer is primarily chair mobile and the 123° uprights would be too wide in the sitting position for the child to fit in the chair or car seat. • Adductors are too tight and the amount of abduction when sitting in the 123° uprights would be impossible or painful. • When less trunk flexion influence is desired during sitting.