Manual Wheelchair Guide Glossary

Wheelchair & Parts

WC:	Wheelchair
WCs:	Wheelchairs
MWC:	Manual Wheelchair
MWCs:	Manual Wheelchairs
STFH:	Seat-to-Floor Height
PMD:	Power Mobility Device
FSTFH:	Front Seat-to-Floor Height
RSTFH:	Rear Seat-to-Floor Height
STBA:	Seat-to-Back Angle
COG:	Center of Gravity
ELR:	Elevating Legrest

Client Function

ROM:	Range of Motion
ADLs:	Activities of Daily Living
MRADLs:	Mobility Related Activities of Daily Living

Body & Posture

PPT:	Posterior Pelvic Tilt
ASIS:	Anterior Superior Iliac Spine
PSIS:	Posterior Superior Iliac Spine
IT:	Ischial Tuberosity
ITs:	Ischial Tuberosities
LE:	Lower Extremity
LEs:	Lower Extremities
UE:	Upper Extremity
UEs:	Upper Extremities

Process

LMN:	Letter of Medical Necessity
DME:	Durable Medical Equipment
CRT:	Complex Rehab Technology
POC:	Plan of Care
CMS:	Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services

People

ATP:	Assistive Technology Professional
MD:	Medical Doctor/Physician
NP:	Nurse Practitioner
CNA:	Certified Nursing Assistant
PA:	Physician Assistant

Power Recline	Power seat function that changes the seat-to-back support angle.
Power Elevating Legrests	Power seat function that changes the seat-to-lower leg support angle, some legrests articulate/lengthen while elevating *(Dicianno et al., 2009)*
Power Seat Elevation	"Allows raising and lowering of the whole seating system, changing the seat-to-floor height without altering the angular orientation of the seating supports." *(Waugh & Crane, 2014, p. 48)*
Power Standing	Power seat function that allows the end user to achieve a standing position within the wheelchair.
Caster	Small wheels in contact with the ground during power wheelchair operation. Depending on the type of power base, there are 2 (FWD & RWD) or 4 (MWD) casters on the ground.
Drive Wheel	"Wheel that transmits drive power and guides the wheelchair." *(Waugh & Crane, 2013, p. 34)*
Standard Drive Control	Standard proportional joystick used to operate the power wheelchair.
Proportional Drive Control	Infinite control of speed (zero to max speed) based on amount of user input and 360° of directional movement. Continuous and fluid response of wheelchair as user moves the drive control away from neutral.
Non-Proportional Drive Control	Also known as switched or digital. Either "on" or "off", typically either 4 to 8 discreet directions of movement, and can be programmed for single or multiple speeds.
Lower Leg Support Assembly (Front Rigging)	"Combination of the lower leg frame, lower leg support and foot support, and their mounting and/or attachment hardware, as a unit" *(Waugh & Crane, 2013, p. 30)*
Arm Support Assembly (Arm Rests)	"Combination of the arm support and its attachment and/or mounting hardware, as a unit" *(Waugh & Crane, 2013, p. 30)*
Power Base Assembly	Includes everything that makes up the PWC base such as the chassis, batteries, motor, gear box, drive wheels, suspension, casters, and power wheelchair electronics.
Seat Assembly	Includes everything that attaches to the PWC base and is what the user occupies when in the PWC.
Controller	"An electronic system or device including microprocessor and other related electronics that retrieves and converts input signals from the occupant into output signals that activate powered components of the wheelchair". **Non-Expandable Controller:** "Controller in which only a standard proportional joystick can be used as the input device. It may have the ability to control up to 2 power seating actuators through the drive control and incorporate an attendant control" *(Waugh & Crane, 2013, p. 44)* **Expandable Controller:** Capable of accommodating standard or alternative drive controls, and/or can operate "3 or more powered seating functions through the input device. It may also be able to operate other electronic devices, a separate display for alternative drive control devices, and an attendant control" *(Waugh & Crane, 2013, p. 44)*
Attendant Drive Control	Typically a standard drive control mounted behind the back support for use by a caregiver/ attendant.
Alternative Drive Control	"A type of drive control or input device other than a standard proportional joystick used to operate a power wheelchair" *(Waugh & Crane, 2013, p. 45)*
Memory Seating	Capability of some power wheelchair electronics that allows for saving of orientations in space incorporating multiple power seat functions to meet unique end user needs (e.g., entering vehicle position, bladder management position, ideal pressure relief position).
Mobility Related Activities of Daily Living (MRADLs)	ADLs impacted by mobility status such as toileting, feeding, dressing, grooming, and bathing most often considered in the home environment.
Center of Gravity (CoG)	How the weight of the wheelchair is balanced, can change based on how the end user occupies the wheelchair and where the end user's center of mass is located. Important when considering performance of the PWC base.