

HANDRIM CLINICAL JUSTIFICATION

Handrims (or pushrims) make a huge difference in how a user interfaces with their wheelchair. Knowing the properties, structures, and materials of handrims can help guide the clinician and user to what will work best in their situation.

Standard handrims are a single round tube with about ½ inch diameter. They are the lightest handrims, but they are not ergonomic as they force the user's hand to tighten around it, potentially putting strain on the carpal tunnel and other areas of the hand, wrist, and upper extremities.

Selecting an upgrade in handrims, though not always fundable through many funding programs, can make a huge difference in function and prevention of pain and possibly upper extremity injury. The goal for any clinician and client is to evaluate the advantages and disadvantages and choose along the continuum of options.

CLIENT IMPAIRMENTS/ ENVIRONMENTAL NEEDS	PROPERTY RECOMMENDATION	BRAND/MODEL AVAILABLE
 Grip weakness Hand weakness Limited hand function Hand paralysis/paresis Decreased hand/UE sensation Limited ROM in fingers to grasp Limited muscle efficiency Hand/finger abnormalities 	High Friction Handrim	Newton Air Grip Plastic Coated Surge Surge LT SIMI H NOVA H
 Larger grip/grasp surface Larger hand size Improved comfort for user in grasping handrim Hand/wrist pain/UE discomfort Energy conservation (decreasing peak muscle activation) 	Larger Surface Area	Surge Surge LT Natural Fit SIMI H NOVA H
 Hand/wrist pain/UE discomfort Better distribution of pressure and forces throughout user's hand 	Ergonomic	Natural Fit Optimum H SIMI H NOVA H
Limited UE strengthLimited muscle efficiencySmaller hand size	Lightest Weight	Aluminum anodized (standard hand function) Newton Air Grip (high friction) OPTIMUM H (ergonomic)

References: https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/17236472/ https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/17141646/ https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/abs/pii/S0169814114001346

