

Estimated Equipment Needs and Cost for Safe Patient Handling Programs

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Equipment Type	Amount Needed	Cost Per Item		
1) Floor Lifts or Full Mechanical Lifts	<u>1 per 8 pts/residents of need</u> All on the same unit	\$3,500 - \$5,000 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ cost dependent on product, weight capacity, or type 		
2) Sit to Stand Assist Lift	<u>1 per 8 pts/residents of need</u> All on the same unit	\$2,700 - \$4,600 cost dependent on product, weight capacity, or type		
3) Gait Belts with handles and padded fabric.	<u>1 per pt/resident of need</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ A variety of sizes required ▪ Gait Belts should be used on any pt/resident who requires hands on CG assist to rise, transfer, or ambulate 	\$50 - \$100		
4) Non-Friction Sheets & Non-Friction Devices Air-Assisted Technology	<u>1 per 4-6 pts/residents of need</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Used for lateral transfers, positioning, re-positioning, turning. ▪ Pulling up pts/residents with friction removed decreases the load and resistance to the caregiver's spine. ▪ Applied at point of service: ED, OR for example 	\$90 - \$180 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ cost dependent on product, size, or type ▪ Disposable \$50-\$100 \$3500 - \$4,500 ▪ Mattress & air supply ▪ Disposable \$100-\$200 		
5) Ceiling Lifts & Ceiling Track Lift Systems	<u>1 per pts/residents of need</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Tub Rooms ▪ Therapy Gyms ▪ Rooms with multiple beds ▪ Shower rooms ▪ Individual Resident Rooms ▪ Bariatric care rooms ▪ ER, Radiology, Surgery, Morgue <p><i>This technology is true "Zero Lift". No push/pull forces. No resistance. Zero Risk after the sling has been applied.</i></p> <p><i>It is possible to remove ALL risk of injury with Ceiling Lifts</i></p>	\$4,500 – Fixed Lift \$3,500 – Portable Lift Track cost \$150/foot installed. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Cost varies depending on the length of track and options ▪ Continuous charge track ▪ Charge station in ceiling ▪ XY configuration for optimal SPH 		
6) Slings for Lifts	<u>2 per pt/resident using lift device</u> Varied types, styles and sizes, <table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%; vertical-align: top;"> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Hammock, Hygiene, Universal ▪ Limb straps, Turn sheets ▪ Repositioning slings ▪ Quick Fit-no head neck support ▪ Sit to Stand, ambulation slings ▪ Bathing </td> <td style="width: 50%; vertical-align: top;"> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Amputee ▪ Positioning ▪ Mesh ▪ Padded ▪ Full body ▪ Custom </td> </tr> </table>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Hammock, Hygiene, Universal ▪ Limb straps, Turn sheets ▪ Repositioning slings ▪ Quick Fit-no head neck support ▪ Sit to Stand, ambulation slings ▪ Bathing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Amputee ▪ Positioning ▪ Mesh ▪ Padded ▪ Full body ▪ Custom 	\$80-\$300 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Cost varies depending on size and style ▪ Price could increase if custom designed ▪ Slings can be used on a ceiling lift or floor lift.
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7) Electric Control Beds	<u>1 per pt/resident</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Various sizes, styles and functions, assist rails ▪ Bariatric heavy reinforced hardware and frame ▪ Increase compliance with proper body mechanics during care delivery tasks ▪ Awkward postures avoided at a higher rate due to quicker and easier adjustments of the bed 	\$1,500 - \$10,000 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Cost varies depending on function and style 		

Other Equipment Considerations for Safe Patient Handling Programs

- In order to address ergonomics in the workplace, an emphasis **MUST** be placed on equipment, training, surveillance and auditing. Proper use of equipment training is **ONGOING**.
- The equipment **MUST** meet the needs of the employee population and the patient/resident population served.
- The end user of the equipment **MUST** be involved prior to purchase. Many mistakes are made when the end user is the last to be involved.
- Preventive maintenance, logs and tags for monitoring equipment **MUST** be started as the equipment enters the building as well as warranty and parts information.
- It is important to consider **ALL** job tasks and the equipment that is available to make the job safer, easier and with decreased risk to the employee and patient/resident.

1) Grab Bars & Super Poles

Can assist to bear some of the pts'/residents' weight. Strategically placed they can be used after toileting or during dressing. The pt/resident can hold on to the grab bar or Super Pole and stand while the caregiver manipulates clothing or provides hygiene. Can be used in combination with a half side rail to assist a pt/resident with a transfer or allow them to stand up while their wheelchair is pulled up behind them. The Super Pole can also be purchased with a pivoting/swinging arm that functions to support the pts'/residents' weight during transfers. These devices can also assist the pt/resident to be independent.

2) Drop Arms or Removable Arms

Chairs and commodes that have this feature add to safety and function. The transfer becomes safer and the barriers are removed for improved ergonomics and avoidance of awkward postures.

3) Side Rails, Half Rails, Smart Rails & Bed Canes

The leverage and the weight-bearing potential that these devices provide, increase pt/resident function and independence, they decrease the load to the caregiver's spine. Assist rails decrease need for side rails.

4) Trapeze

All pts/resident need to be assessed for the possible use of a trapeze. This device can build strength and independence for the pt/resident. It decreases the workload and strain on the caregiver during positioning, pulling up, and bed pan use. It increases safety and minimizes risk of injury. It also assists with decreased risk of shearing to the pt/resident skin.

5) Lift Chairs/Lift Cushions

These devices mechanically bring pts/residents to their feet. The leverage comes from the equipment, and not the caregiver's body.

6) Large Wheels

Wheels added to stationary equipment increases safety. Large wheels function better and wheels with brakes increase safety even further. Push/pull forces can be eliminated when wheels are added to frequently moved or relocated furniture.

7) Commodes or Shower Chairs on Wheels

Used bedside they increase safety and allow the pt/resident to sit on a toilet without the added risk of the distance required maneuvering to get on a toilet. It decreases the distance that a heavy resident/patient has to be pushed in a sit to stand lift or shower chair. While a pt/resident is ill or might have limited weight-bearing due to an orthopedic problem, the bedside use of a commode increases safety and assists the pt/resident to remain continent.