



Determining the difference between wheelchair adaptations, i.e. hand rim types, by using propulsion wheelchair tests on a wheelchair ergometer

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Background

Wheelchair adaptations are mainly based on expert opinion obtained from observation. The Lode Esseda wheelchair ergometer provides objective data and may therefore support clinical decision-making.



Objective

To determine if differences in wheelchair adaptations, i.e. hand rim types, on physiological and propulsion technique outcomes can be detected with a wheelchair ergometer.

Methods

- 19 able-bodied participants.
- Two hand rim types were tested twice during a 30seconds sprint and a four-minute submaximal test.
- Kinematic data and spirometry data were collected.
- Differences between the two hand rim types were determined with Wilcoxon Signed-Rank tests.





Conventional aluminum

Gekko from CarboLife

Results

Six out of seven propulsion technique outcomes during 30-seconds sprint differ significantly in favor of the more ergonomic Gekko hand rim ($p\leq.02$).

| Outcome: | Median (IQR) | Median (IQR) | Exact sig. |
|---------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------|
| | Aluminum hand rim | Gekko hand rim | (2-tailed) |
| Distance 10 sec (m) | 21.28 (18.63-22.81) | 22.26 (20.34-23.70) | .00 |
| Distance 20 sec (m) | 45.77 (39.85-47.45) | 46.59 (42.68-50.72) | .00 |
| Max speed (m/s) | 2.73 (2.41-2.86) | 2.76 (2.50-3.17) | .00 |
| Mean speed (m/s) | 2.23 (1.97-2.38) | 2.27 (2.09-2.59) | .00 |
| Max power (Watt) | 241.12 (196.55-260.88) | 248.67 (212.52-371.34) | .02 |
| Mean power (Watt) | 56.15 (46.72-62.18) | 61.23 (47.94-73.57) | .01 |
| Asymmetry (%) | 6.51 (2.61-8.97) | 8.38 (3.35-14.02) | .32 |

No significant differences were found between the hand rim types during the submaximal test.

Discussion and conclusion

Significant differences were measured between the wheelchair adaptations: performances with the Gekko hand rim were better than with the conventional hand rim.

Differences in wheelchair adaptations (tested with able bodied participants) seem to be best captured by a 30-seconds sprinttest.

Clinical message

Objective wheelchair ergometer data provide insight in manual wheelchair propulsion and may therefore help with substantiate decision-making about wheelchair adaptations.