Motorised Mobility Devices

A resource for occupational therapists

December 2020



vicroads

VICTORIA State Government Department of Transport

Acknowledgements, Referencing and Disclaimer:

This resource has been developed by Dr Marilyn Di Stefano, Road Safety Victoria in collaboration with Project Health Principal Consultant Fiona Landgren, consultant Dr Pam Ross and Kathryn Townsend from Austin Hospital Occupational Therapy Department.

The primary goals of this resource are to support motorised mobility device user road safety and to enhance clinical practice in relation to motorised mobility device interventions. The resource captures information and assessments available in 2020. Resources were identified via a desktop review.

A detailed evaluation of every tool in terms of its validity, reliability, standardisation and research foundations was beyond the scope of this project. As such, this is only a listing, not an evaluation of tool standardisation, psychometric properties or clinical utility.

More consumer and health professional orientated motorised mobility device resources are available from the VicRoads website: vicroads.vic.gov.au

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1. Introduction

Occupational Therapy Australia is proud to collaborate with Road Safety Victoria (Department of Transport) and other community, health, disability and industry stakeholders to bring this valuable resource to our members. The resource will equip occupational therapists (OTs) to deliver consistent evidence-based care for users of mobility scooters and powered wheelchairs, (collectively referred to as motorised mobility devices or MMDs), and to engage with other health professionals and agencies to optimise outcomes for clients and their families.

> *"There is no formula for prescribing a wheelchair or scooter; rather it is an incremental process. When the person and the wheelchair or scooters are well matched the impact of the person's impairment is reduced, enabling them to achieve goals, participate in life roles and improve their health and quality of life."*[1]



[1] *EnableNSW and Lifetime Care & Support Authority (2011) Guidelines for the prescription of a seated wheelchair or mobility scooter for people with a traumatic brain injury or spinal cord injury Available from: https://www.aci.health.nsw.gov.au/__data/assets/pdf_file/0003/167286/Guidelines-on-Wheelchair-Prescription.pdf*

Targeting community safety

Motorised mobility devices (MMDs) including scooters and powered wheelchairs, are increasingly popular in Australia, providing younger and older people with mobility restrictions a means of gaining independence and engagement with the community. However, these devices are not without risk: each year, close to 1,000 Australians are admitted to hospital as a result of incidents involving a mobility scooter.[2] Almost all of these injuries occur to device users, but there is also evidence of impacts on wider community safety. Hence road safety considerations are important contributions to support clinical reasoning and client centred practice in mobility independence interventions.

The role of health professionals

There is strong stakeholder agreement for interventions to support user safety, and that health professionals, including OTs have an important role to play in this regard. Motorised mobility scooters and wheelchairs are therapeutic devices and device choice should be guided by health professionals.

A client-centred approach including family, carers and relevant others is critical to optimise safety and personal mobility independence outcomes. This is achieved through a clinical assessment combined with an assessment of lifestyle needs, device experience and a practical skills assessment. Comprehensive assessment of a person's physical, sensory, cognitive and behavioural abilities is required to establish their capacity to consistently use an MMD safely in relevant environments. Further training in key skills then supports safe device operation.

OTs are well placed to support MMD users through:

- comprehensive assessment of user needs, mobility and functional capacity
- device and feature recommendations
- user training and education to ensure appropriate and safe use of the device
- supporting the funding process where applicable
- regular review to monitor changes in user functional capacity and skills over time.

This resource supports each of these steps, providing a clinical pathway and links to a range of supporting resources. OTA acknowledges the funding from Road Safety Victoria which supported resource development and the establishment of this resource.

[2] *Australian Institute of Health and Welfare, McKenna K, Tovel A and Pointer S (2019). Mobility scooter-related injuries and deaths. Injury research and statistics series no. 121. Canberra, AIHW Available from: https://www.aihw.gov.au/getmedia/61abe614-d7b8-41c3-ba9a-0215f77a7c89/aihw-injcat-201.pdf*

2. Roles in MMD assessment, device recommendation and training

A multidisciplinary team supports MMD users to achieve and maintain safe independent mobility and quality of life.

2.1 General practitioners

As the coordinator of their patients' care, GPs have an important role, including:

- Encouraging conversations about potential scooter or powered wheelchair use to maintain personal independence when mobility becomes an issue
- Providing information to help patients and families/carers understand the requirements for MMD use
- Making a referral to an OT for MMD assessment and training
- Providing relevant medical and disability history to inform the OT assessment, including identifying any conditions that may impact on safety (vision, cognitive decline, physical limitations, behavioural issues, diabetes, seizures) and the stability of those conditions
- Making a referral for follow-up OT assessment and/or additional training if the patient's capacity declines or they have an incident while using their MMD.

The Fact sheet for GP practices explains the role of the GP (for both initiating and supporting long term use of MMDs.

2.2 Occupational therapists

Occupational therapists are central to the comprehensive process of MMD assessment, device recommendation, training and review. Their role includes:

- Engaging with a potential MMD user and their family/carer to understand the user's needs, their use environments and their mobility goals
- Conducting a thorough clinical assessment of capacity, including vision, physical functioning, cognitive capacity, and psychosocial situation
- Conducting an on-device assessment to further establish capabilities
- Communicating with other health professionals, including the general practitioner about the person's functional capacity and the outcome of the assessment
- Advising about the most appropriate features and device, in consultation with equipment suppliers
- Providing training in safe use of the device in relevant environments, including using public transport if required
- Providing advice about funding options and support for funding application as required
- Providing advice about mobility options should the person not be suited or capable of using an MMD.

Community presentations

Occupational therapists have a role in providing community education about the safe use of MMDs. To support this role, Road Safety Victoria (Department of Transport) has developed a community education presentation resource, which includes a PowerPoint slide set, presenter's notes and presenter's guide.



The presentation highlights MMD user, road safety and assessment issues and may be delivered in various settings, such as through municipal councils, healthcare services and aged care facilities.

Occupational therapists or other health professionals with appropriate knowledge in this area commonly deliver the presentation to community groups. Alternatively, if the presenter has a limited technical knowledge and expertise, it is desirable for an occupational therapist to be present to respond to specific MMD assessment, acquisition, training or usage queries.

The presentation refers to and utilises the Road Safety Victoria MMD resources, including fact sheets and checklists, as described in this document (refer Section 5).

To access the resource, email communitygrants@roads.vic.gov.au with the subject line "Request for MMD presentation resource". The request should include the following information:

- Name, role and organisation of the requesting person/presenter
- Anticipated audience details (e.g., patients, staff, carers/family)
- Anticipated audience size
- Presentation date
- Presentation purpose and context (e.g., outpatient chronic illness education session, aged care training for carers/PCA/internal staff, community/free council event during Seniors Month)

Feedback about the resource is welcome and can be provided to the Community Programs team.

2.3 Other health professionals

Physiotherapists play a role in supporting the general physical conditioning and musculoskeletal functioning of MMD users including:

- Encouraging incidental activity, postural stability and walking where possible to reduce deconditioning

- Providing aids and exercises to maintain strength, good posture, balance and range of movement.

Depending on client needs and circumstances, OTs and GPs may seek advice from other health professionals as part of the MMD assessment and training process including, but not limited to, optometrists, prosthetists (for aids and appliances), speech pathologists (for mouth/breathing controls used in electric wheelchairs) and podiatrists.

2.4 Equipment suppliers

Assistive technology suppliers are a valuable source of expertise. Their role may include:

- Advising consumers, families and health professionals about the device options available including suitable accessories (safety flags, bags, trays, covers etc.)
- Advising about customisation to suit individual needs in conjunction with occupational therapists
- Providing access to devices for trial and training
- Providing device servicing, maintenance and ongoing advice
- Hiring of devices



Assistive Technology Suppliers Australia (ATSA) is the industry body representing suppliers. It supports its members to deliver high quality service. ATSA registered equipment suppliers can be found on their website (www.atsa.org.au). ATSA conducts annual Expos to inform consumers and professionals about assistive technology.

2.5 Family and carers

Family members and carers are also important to support safe independent use of MMDs. Their role includes:

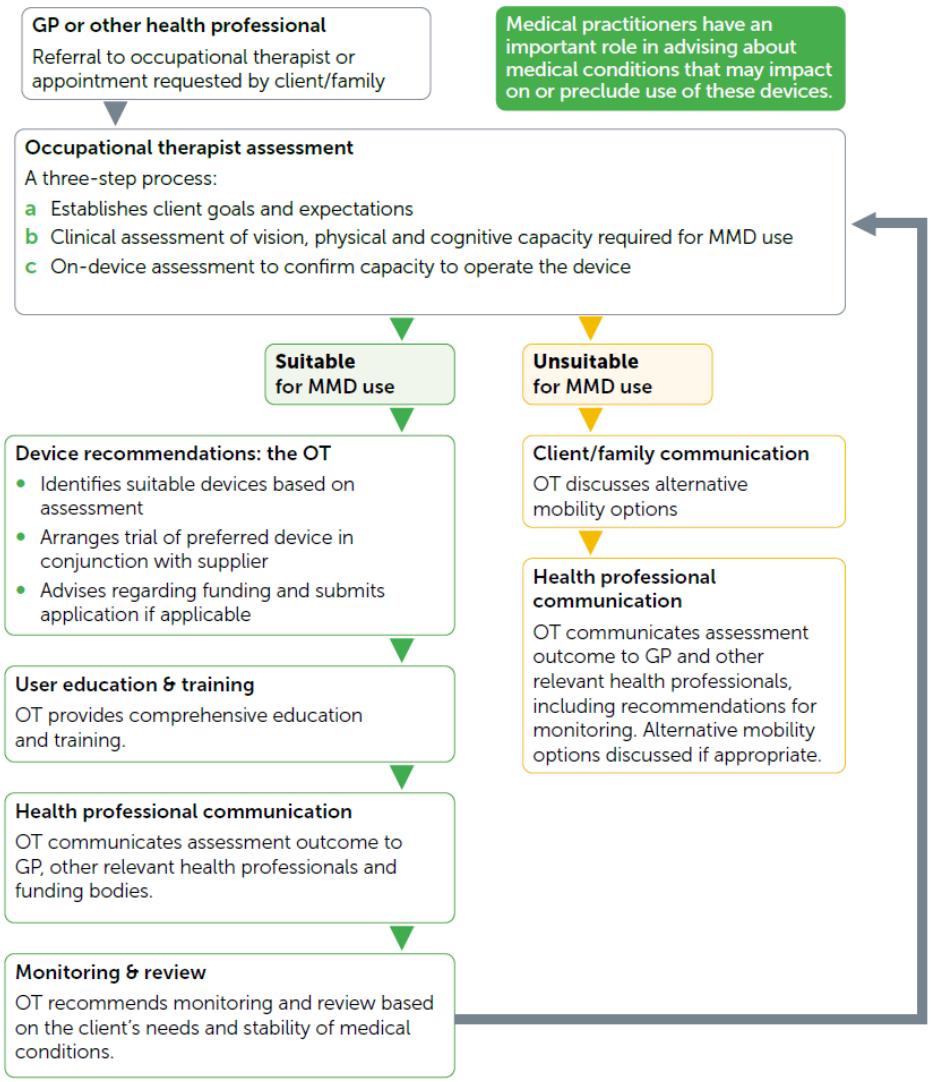
- Understanding and encouraging the MMD user's involvement in the assessment and training process
- Facilitating and supporting safe use and transportation of the device
- Monitoring MMD use and communicating any concerns to health professionals so that appropriate re-assessment or training can occur if necessary
- Supporting safe storage and maintenance of devices.

3. OT Clinical Pathway for MMD assessment, device recommendation and training

3.1 Overview

The pathway illustrated below provides a simplified schematic diagram to guide OTs through a comprehensive best practice approach to assessment and training for MMD users. Each step links to further information and resources, including detailed clinical guidelines, assessment, training and education resources and templates to support communication with other health professionals and agencies. See Section 6 for links and explanations for the full list of resources. The process is not prescriptive nor necessarily linear and will be informed by the individuals' specific needs, the service delivery model and resourcing available.

Figure 1. Clinical Pathway for MMD assessment, device recommendation and training



3.2 Clinical pathway steps

Step 1: REFERRAL

Purpose:

A robust referral process is important. It will ensure the OT has sufficient information to inform their assessment, and thus optimise the outcome for the client, family/carers, referrers and for community safety.

Key practice points:

- Clients may self-refer, be referred by family/carers, or a treating health professional.
- Fact Sheet 3 – Occupational therapist assessment for use of a mobility scooter or powered wheelchair (Resource 2.4) helps to explain the OT role in MMD assessment and training and why it is important for MMD users to get health professional advice.
- A formal referral is desirable to identify existing medical conditions and other issues that might impact safe use of an MMD (e.g., cognitive impairment, intellectual disability, behavioural issues, vision impairment, diabetes/seizures, compliance with treatments).
- If a referral is not provided or is inadequate, or if a person self-refers, the OT may use the Request for information template letter (Resource 1.1) to request required information from the GP/health professional and to explain the OT assessment process.
- A template Request for information form (Resource 1.2) may accompany the request and sets out in a structured way the information required by the OT. This form may also be used as an OT assessment referral template by GPs and other health professionals. The OT may promote this resource for that purpose.
- The Fact sheet for GP practices (Resource 1.3) explains the role of the GP (for both initiating and supporting long term use of MMDs), the role of the OT and the resources available to support safe use. The fact sheet may accompany correspondence to the GP practice or be used proactively as an information/education resource.
- The client fact sheets (Resources 2.2, 2.3, 2.4) may be used by the GP to support the referral process or may be sent to the client by the OT prior to the initial appointment.

Resources:

Note the resource numbers correspond to the Summary of Resources which includes more detail about how the resource may be used – Refer Section 5.

OT resources

- Request for information: letter template – Resource 1.1 (download)
- Request for information / OT assessment referral template – Resource 1.2 (download)
- Fact sheet for GP practices: OT assessment for users of motorised mobility devices – Resource 1.3 (download from VicRoads website)

Consumer resources

- Fact Sheet 1: Is a motorised mobility device right for you? – Resource 2.2 (download from VicRoads website)
- Fact Sheet 2: Choosing the right device – Resource 2.3 (download from VicRoads website)
- Fact Sheet 3: Occupational therapist assessment for use of a mobility scooter or powered wheelchair – Resource 2.4 (download from VicRoads website)



Step 2: ASSESSMENT

Purpose:

The initial assessment considers the client's needs and goals, any family/carer considerations and assesses the client's capabilities in order to:

- establish their suitability to use an MMD
- guide the choice of mobility device type and features including accessories
- determine education and training requirements
- identify the role of family/carers in supporting safe use, maintenance and storage
- determine funding options.

Key practice points:

- While the medical/health professional referral may identify conditions that potentially impact on suitability for MMD use (e.g., dementia, regular seizures, hypoglycaemia without warning), a thorough assessment should be conducted before an individual is precluded from MMD use.
- The assessment for a first-time user comprises a comprehensive three step process (refer to **Steps in Occupational Therapist Assessment** below), involving:
    - **Step A** – Initial interview and goal determination including discussions with family/carers/other health professionals as appropriate
    - **Step B** – Clinical assessment
    - **Step C** - On-device assessment (may require more than one assessment session)
- Review assessments are likely to involve a shorter and targeted approach, focussing on particular attributes and skills and relevant discussions with family/carers.
- Detailed clinical guidelines and standardised MMD assessment tools may be used to implement these steps (refer Section 4).
- Funding bodies may have specific assessment requirements, including prescribed forms. OTs should refer to the funding body websites for further details (refer below).
- The intended environment of use and the client's physical status and anthropometry (height, weight, arm length, postural requirements, lower limb movement, hand and arm function etc.,) will highlight the general features required in a suitable MMD.
- Access to a device for on-device assessment may need to be arranged through a local supplier. Suppliers may be sourced through Assistive Technology Suppliers Australia – the industry body representing assistive technology suppliers (refer links page 15).
- The outcomes of the assessment should be documented. Templates for this purpose may be found in established guidelines and assessment tools (refer Section 4).
- If the client is assessed as not suited to using an MMD, alternative mobility options should be discussed with them and their family/carer, and communicated to the GP (refer OT MMD assessment: GP report template – Resource 1.4, Discharge letter template: Client unsuitable for MMD use – Resource 1.5).
- Consumer resources may be used as appropriate to engage, inform and empower the client about the process and next steps (refer A guide for choosing and using mobility scooters and powered wheelchairs – Resource 2.1, Fact Sheet 1: Is a motorised mobility device right for

you? – Resource 2.2, Fact Sheet 2: Choosing the right device – Resource 2.3, Fact Sheet 3: Occupational therapist assessment for use of a mobility scooter or powered wheelchair – Resource 2.4).

Resources:

Note the resource numbers correspond to the Summary of Resources which includes more detail about how the resource may be used – Refer Section 5.

OT resources

- Summary of clinical guidelines and standardised MMD assessment and training tools – Refer Section 4 or Resource 1.7 (download)
- Assistive Technology Suppliers Australia (www.atsa.org.au)
- OT MMD assessment: GP report template – Resource 1.4 (download)
- Discharge letter template: Client unsuitable for MMD use – Resource 1.5 (download)
- MMD funding sources:
  - Statewide Equipment Program (SWEP) https://swep.bhs.org.au
  - National Disability Insurance Scheme (NDIS) https://www.ndis.gov.au
  - Transport Accident Commission (TAC) https://www.tac.vic.gov.au
  - Department of Veterans' Affairs (DVA) https://www.dva.gov.au
  - Victorian Workcover Authority https://www.worksafe.vic.gov.au

Consumer resources

- Consumer guide: A guide for choosing and using mobility scooters and powered wheelchairs – Resource 2.1 (download from VicRoads website)
- Fact Sheet 1: Is a motorised mobility device right for you? – Resource 2.2 (download from VicRoads website)
- Fact Sheet 2: Choosing the right device – Resource 2.3 (download from VicRoads website)
- Fact Sheet 3: Occupational therapist assessment for use of a mobility scooter or powered wheelchair – Resource 2.4 (download from VicRoads website)
- Fact Sheet 4: Safe use of your motorised mobility device – Resource 2.5 (download from VicRoads website)
- Fact Sheet 5: Using your motorised mobility device on public transport – Resource 2.6 (download from VicRoads website)
- Fact Sheet 6: Basic operation of your motorised mobility device – Resource 2.7 (download)
- Fact Sheet 7: Crossing roads on your motorised mobility device – Resource 2.8 (download)

Steps in Occupational Therapist Assessment



Step A
Initial interview / goal determination

This step aims to give the OT an understanding of the client's general health including conditions that might impact on safety (such as diabetes, epilepsy, dementia). It also establishes the client's needs, their living and community environment and their mobility goals. It involves a conversation with the client and their carer/family to explore their current circumstances, relevant medical/disability history and self-assessed capabilities, and how and where they intend to use and store the MMD.



Step B
Clinical assessment

This step aims to assess whether the client demonstrates the key capabilities to operate an MMD. Using appropriate tools and drawing on the medical information provided by the GP and/or health professionals, the assessment covers the following domains.

Vision – including acuity and visual scanning abilities

Physical capability to transfer on to, operate and sit on the device including:

- upper limb strength
- hand function
- sitting and standing balance and postural requirements
- neck range of movement

Cognitive capacity to plan and respond appropriately in a timely manner to hazards and to attend to competing demands simultaneously in a dynamic environment, including:

- attention/concentration including situational awareness
- visuospatial abilities
- memory
- capacity for new learning
- confidence, mood and psychosocial factors
- behaviour



Step C
On device assessment

The client's physical status, and anthropometry (e.g., height, weight, arm length, postural requirements, lower limb movement, hand and arm function), together with their intended environment of use, will determine the general features required in a suitable MMD.

Access to a device may need to be arranged through a local supplier. While the clinical assessment points to factors that could impact on the client's reliable and safe use of the device, on-device assessment confirms practical evidence of the client's capacity to operate the device. It also confirms the client's ability to maintain suitable posture and positioning, learn from, and respond to instruction and modify their behaviour appropriately for environmental conditions.

Step C: On device assessment (continued)

As device use may be a new task for clients (unless this is a re-assessment), the assessment tasks should be graded so that basic operating skills are taught and assessed before more complex and difficult tasks are attempted in more complex environments.

1. Simple tasks, for example:
    - Getting on and off the device
    - Turning it on and off
    - Operating the device in a straight line
    - Operating in reverse and parking the device
    - Turning or changing direction
    - Basic manoeuvring
2. More complex tasks, for example:
    - Crossing the road including negotiating kerbs, ramps, inclines and declines
    - Negotiating other pedestrians/objects in the environment
    - Manoeuvring in busy environments including shopping centre car parks
    - Using public transport

These tasks represent the range of device operations required for everyday use of a scooter and enable assessment of broader capabilities including:

- Capacity for new learning
- Visuo-spatial abilities
- Planning abilities
- Problem solving
- Concentration maintenance
- Ability to multi-task
- Situational awareness especially in a road traffic environment

More than one assessment session is likely to be required for a novice user and to achieve a sound understanding of the client's capabilities.

During on-device assessment, certain observations and/or performance errors indicate that the client may be unsuited to device use or they may need education and training. Examples of such 'red flags' (this is not an exhaustive list) include:

- Do they have trouble following instruction?
- Are verbal prompts required to ensure safe operation?
- Do they veer in the direction of eye gaze or veer when looking over shoulder when reversing?
- Do they fail to slow appropriately, including when approaching hazards, turning corners or approaching road crossings?
- Do they have difficulty judging the position of the device and manoeuvring in small spaces (e.g., running into other objects)?
- Do they understand basic road rules and anticipate possible driver behaviours when travelling in a road context?
- Do they slow down appropriately in high pedestrian precincts and anticipate other road user actions (e.g., children, pedestrians pushing trolleys or using mobility devices)

The contributing factors should be considered in planning the next steps, which may include further education or consideration of reduced capacity associated with medical conditions such as dementia or cognitive impairment.

Step 3: DEVICE RECOMMENDATIONS

Purpose

The assessment findings inform the final recommendation of a suitable device for an individual and supports the purchasing process.

Key practice points

- Clinical guidelines and standardised assessment tools guide the client – device matching process (refer Section 5), including considerations for:
    - type of device (powered wheelchair or scooter)
    - type of scooter (3-wheel, 4-wheel or portable)
    - device adjustability requirements
    - device features required
    - device customisation requirements such as additional postural supports.
- Home, community and other environmental considerations (e.g., educational, workplace, public transport) and intended use patterns will also inform the choice of device. The OT should understand the device requirements prior to discussions with the equipment supplier. Involving family/carers/relevant others (e.g., teachers) may be important to understand use, storage, maintenance and transportation requirements and limitations.
- The equipment supplier is integral to the prescription process to inform about options and to support trialling of the selected device. Suppliers may be sourced through Assistive Technology Suppliers Australia – the industry body representing assistive technology suppliers (refer below).
- If a trial is to be organised to confirm final choice of a device, the OT should oversee this to ensure that the final device chosen meets the client's needs and capabilities. The device should always be trialled in the environment in which it will be used.
- The device requirements should be documented. Templates for this purpose may be found in established guidelines and assessment tools (refer Section 4).
- The OT should advise about funding options prior to final recommendations and should support or conduct the application process (refer below). The subsidy/contribution amount will depend on the device type and the funding body requirements. In some cases, the device may be fully funded. The client may choose to independently purchase a device.

Resources

Note the resource numbers correspond to the Summary of Resources which includes more detail about how the resource may be used – Refer Section 5.

OT resources

- Summary of clinical guidelines and standardised MMD assessment and training tools – Refer Section 4 or Resource 1.7 (download)
- Assistive Technology Suppliers Australia (www.atsa.org.au)
- MMD funding sources:
    - Statewide Equipment Program (SWEP) https://swep.bhs.org.au
    - National Disability Insurance Scheme (NDIS) https://www.ndis.gov.au
    - Transport Accident Commission (TAC) https://www.tac.vic.gov.au
    - Department of Veterans' Affairs (DVA) https://www.dva.gov.au

Step 4: EDUCATION & TRAINING

Purpose:

The aim of education and training is to achieve competency in a range of knowledge, skills and safe behaviours. Comprehensive education and training build on the on-device assessment process and optimise MMD user knowledge and skills to safely and consistently operate their device. Families/carers may also be involved to support safe use and handling, maintenance and transportation of the device.

Key practice points:

- Education and training focus on the same on-device tasks used during the assessment process with the aim of knowledge and skill acquisition (ideally using the device chosen) as well as retention rather than just for assessing client capability (refer Section 4).
- The same tasks used during on-device assessment should be used to determine competency to operate a device safely. Similarly, the OT should be alert to the same red flags or performance errors.
- Home/community-based skills training should be provided in locations where the client will use the device on relevant terrains and graded from least demanding environments to more complex.
- For some clients, this phase may be an opportunity to develop new skills as their confidence improves (e.g., how to use public transport as an MMD user).
- The outcomes of education and training should be documented, together with the final recommendations and requirements for monitoring and review. Templates for this purpose may be found in established guidelines and assessment tools (refer Section 4).
- Consumer information resources should be used to support training sessions, reinforce educational messages and encourage safe behaviours and routines. Whenever relevant, family and carers should also have access to the materials to reinforce suitable skills and behaviours (refer A guide for choosing and using mobility scooters and powered wheelchairs – Resource 2.1, Fact Sheet 4: Safe use of your motorised mobility device – Resource 2.5, Fact Sheet 5: Using your motorised mobility device on public transport – Resource 2.6, Fact Sheet 6: Basic operation of your motorised mobility device – Resource 2.7, Fact Sheet 7: Crossing roads in your motorised mobility device – Resource 2.8).
- OTs may recommend other training opportunities such as “Try Before you Ride” sessions conducted by Public Transport Victoria (refer below).

Resources:

Note the resource numbers correspond to the Summary of Resources which includes more detail about how the resource may be used – Refer Section 5.

OT resources

- Summary of clinical guidelines and standardised MMD assessment and training tools – Refer Section 4 or Resource 1.7 (download)

Consumer resources

- Consumer guide: A guide for choosing and using mobility scooters and powered wheelchairs – Resource 2.1 (download from VicRoads website)

- Fact Sheet 4: Safe use of your motorised mobility device- Resource 2.5 (download from VicRoads website)
- Fact Sheet 5: Using your motorised mobility device on public transport – Resource 2.6 (download from VicRoads website)
- MMD skills fact sheets:
    - Fact Sheet 6: Basic operation of your motorised mobility device – Resource 2.7 (download)
    - Fact Sheet 7: Crossing roads in your motorised mobility device – Resource 2.8 (download)
- 'Try before you Ride' and other PTV services to assist MMD users in using public transport https://www.ptv.vic.gov.au/more/travelling-on-the-network/accessibility/try-before-you-ride/



Step 5: COMMUNICATION

Purpose:

Routine and standardised communication ensures continuity of care between all health professionals involved in a client's care and builds a shared understanding of the assessment and training process and purpose. Communication with consumers and carers/family enhances a client-centred approach and supports safe use of the device. Communication with funders and suppliers is also required. Involvement of the client's GP is critical as they play an ongoing role in health and disability care monitoring and management.

Key practice points:

- Communication occurs throughout the clinical process including to clients, families, health professionals, funders and suppliers. This is particularly important if the process takes many months (e.g., to secure funding and access to the correct device).
- OTs should provide appropriate and timely communication to health professionals involved in the client's care, seeking further clinical information to guide service provision and advising about:
    - Outcomes of the assessment
    - Recommendations for ongoing review

  (Refer Fact sheet for GP practices: Occupational therapist assessment for use of a mobility scooter or powered wheelchair – Resource 1.3, OT assessment: GP report template – Resource 1.4, Discharge letter template: Client unsuitable for MMD use – Resource 1.5, Discharge letter template: Client suitable for MMD use – Resource 1.6)
- OTs should provide appropriate and timely communication to carers and family about:
    - The assessment, funding, prescription, training and acquisition process
    - Outcomes of the assessment and prescription details
    - Recommendations for ongoing review so that carers and family are equipped to provide ongoing support for the MMD user
    - Sources of information and support

  (Refer A guide for choosing and using mobility scooters and powered wheelchairs – Resource 2.1, Fact Sheet 4: Safe use of your motorised mobility device – Resource 2.5, Fact Sheet 5: Using your motorised mobility device on public transport – Resource 2.6)

Resources:

Note the resource numbers correspond to the Summary of Resources which includes more detail about how the resource may be used – Refer Section 5.

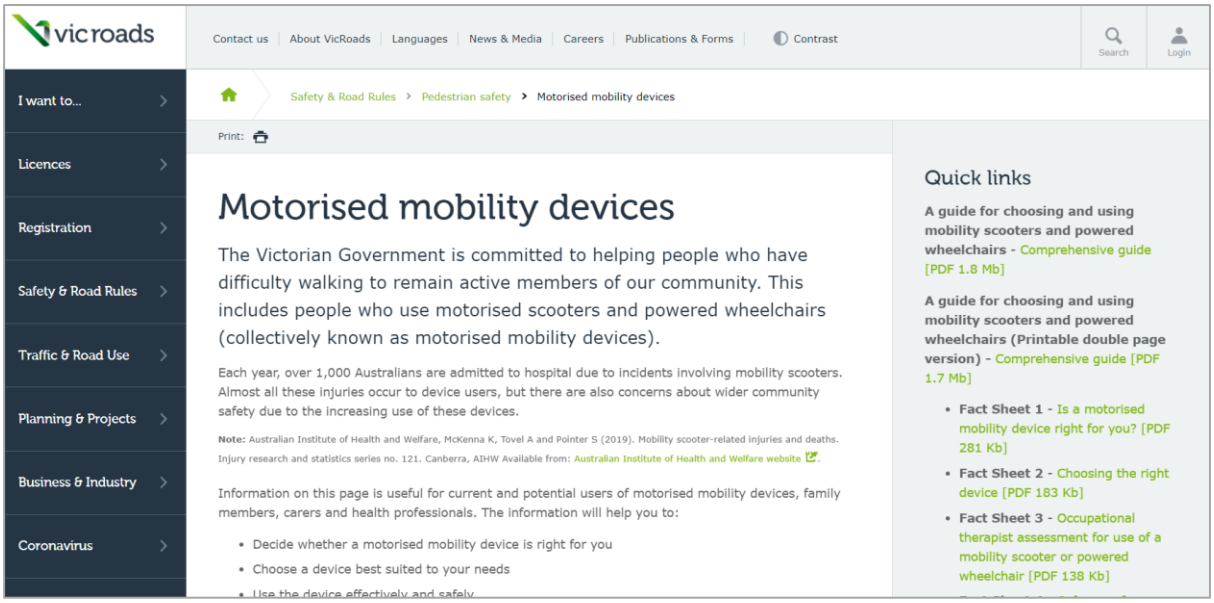
OT resources

- Fact sheet for GP practices – Resource 1.3 (download)
- OT MMD assessment: GP report template – Resource 1.4 (download)
- Discharge letter template: Client unsuitable for MMD use – Resource 1.5 (download)
- Discharge letter template: Client suitable for MMD use – Resource 1.6 (download)

Consumer resources

- Consumer guide: A guide for choosing and using mobility scooters and powered wheelchairs – Resource 2.1 (download from VicRoads website)

- Fact Sheet 4: Safe use of your motorised mobility device – Resource 2.5 (download from VicRoads website)
- Fact Sheet 5: Using your motorised mobility device on public transport – Resource 2.6 (download from VicRoads website)





Step 6: MONITORING & REVIEW

Purpose:

Regular monitoring and review of users of MMDs aims to:

- optimise their ongoing fitness to operate the device safely
- maintain their knowledge and skills and support development of new skills and problem solving as their confidence improves (e.g., public transport use)
- track any change in their medical/disability condition over time
- identify if any MMD alterations/adjustments are required over time (e.g., for adolescent users who are still growing, for adult users whose body shape/size/function changes over time, changes in environment of use)
- address safety concerns that may arise.

Key practice points:

- OTs should consider an MMD skills review (e.g., 6 months after initial prescription) to reinforce safe device use and trouble shoot any identified barriers/issues (refer Section 4).
- Family/carers/relevant others (e.g., teachers) should be involved to provide collateral information about use in different environments.
- If functional change is anticipated due to a disability or medical condition that alters over time, the OT should liaise with family/carers and the general practitioner to determine an appropriate time frame for ongoing review e.g., 3, 6 or 12-monthly (refer OT assessment: GP report template – Resource 1.4, Discharge letter template: Client unsuitable for MMD use – Resource 1.5, Discharge letter template: client suitable for MMD use – Resource 1.6).
- Consumer resources may be used to reinforce relevant knowledge and skills, and to remind about review requirements (refer A guide for choosing and using mobility scooters and powered wheelchairs – Resource 2.1, Fact Sheet 3: Occupational therapist assessment for use of a mobility scooter or powered wheelchair – Resource 2.4, Fact Sheet 5: Using your motorised mobility device on public transport – Resource 2.6, Fact Sheet 6: Basic operation of your motorised mobility device – Resource 2.7, Fact Sheet 7: Crossing roads in your motorised mobility device – Resource 2.8).

Resources:

Note the resource numbers correspond to the Summary of Resources which includes more detail about how the resource may be used – Refer Section 5.

OT resources

- Summary of clinical guidelines and standardised MMD assessment and training tools. Refer Section 4 or Resource 1.7 (download)
- OT MMD assessment: GP report template – Resource 1.4 (download)
- Discharge letter template: Client unsuitable for MMD use – Resource 1.5 (download)
- Discharge letter template: Client suitable for MMD use – Resource 1.6 (download)

Consumer resources

- Consumer guide: A guide for choosing and using mobility scooters and powered wheelchairs – Resource 2.1 (download from VicRoads website)
- Fact Sheet 3: Occupational therapist assessment for use of a mobility scooter or powered wheelchair – Resource 2.4 (download from VicRoads website)

- Fact Sheet 5: Using your motorised mobility device on public transport – Resource 2.6 (download from VicRoads website)
- MMD skills fact sheets:
    - Fact Sheet 6: Basic operation of your motorised mobility device – Resource 2.7 (download)
    - Fact Sheet 7: Crossing roads in your motorised mobility device – Resource 2.8 (download)



4. Clinical resources for Motorised Mobility Device (MMD) assessment, device recommendations and training

A survey of Victorian OTs conducted in 2019 by Road Safety Victoria (Department of Transport) found variable use of standardised and validated tools for assessing and training MMD users. Many respondents specifically expressed a need for more information and guidance in this area.

This section summarises and compares commonly used MMD related clinical resources to enable AHPRA registered health professionals to select those that suit their practice needs. Clinical resources include:

- Guidelines for the prescription of a seated wheelchair or mobility scooter for people with a traumatic brain injury or spinal cord injury
- Practitioner Manual for Wheelchairs and Scooters
- Powered Mobility Device Assessment Training Tool (PoMoDATT)
- Wheelchair Skills Program
- Powered Mobility Indoor Driving Assessment (PIDA)
- Powered Mobility Community Driving Assessment (PCDA)

Table 1 summarises the skills assessment domains addressed by the four resources that include a skills assessment tool.

Resources were identified via a desktop review. A detailed evaluation of every tool in terms of its validity, reliability, standardisation and research foundations was beyond the scope of this project. As such, this is only a listing, not an evaluation of tool standardisation, psychometric properties or clinical utility.

The term “evidence based” has been used here where the resource has been described in a scholarly way (e.g., sources of information, consensus agreement and data which have underpinned the tools’ content, administration and any evaluation and/or trial testing has been referenced, publications in peer reviewed journals, etc.). Resources outlined here may provide a structure to guide the assessment process, and assess essential potential user attributes before supporting consumer engagement in providing MMD design feature recommendations

While the information in this section will inform MMD related resource selection, it is strongly recommended that AHPRA registered health professionals familiarise themselves with the details and limitations of each individual tool/resource to understand their content/design and application domain and limitations before making a decision about which one(s) may best suit their practice. Links to the full resource are provided. All the resources listed are available free of charge.

Table 1. Comparison of MMD assessment and training resources

Assessment Domain	PoMoDaTT	Wheelchair Skills Program	Powered Mobility Indoor Driving Assessment	Powered Mobility Community Driving Assessment
Resource scope				
Clinical assessment	✓			
Skills assessment	✓	✓	✓	✓
Skills training	✓	✓		
Initial interview/goal setting				
Initial interview	✓	✓	✓	✓
MMD 'road rule' education/	✓			✓
Clinical assessment/test				
Physical ability	✓			
Cognitive capacity	✓			
Operating lesson				
Basic operating lesson	✓	✓	✓	✓
Location of assessment/training				
Location	Indoor & outdoor	Indoor & outdoor	Indoor	Indoor & outdoor
Own environment	Yes	No (clinic based)	Yes	Yes
On-device user response to environment assessment/consideration				
Quiet/busy environments	✓		✓	✓
User confidence		✓		
Timely response to environmental changes	✓	✓	✓	✓
Basic on-device skills				
Transferring on/off device	✓	✓	✓	✓
Turning device on/turn off	✓	✓	✓	✓
Operating in a straight line	✓	✓	✓	✓
Operating in reverse	✓	✓	✓	✓
Maneuvering device	✓	✓	✓	✓
Using brakes / stopping	✓	✓	✓	✓
Speed control	✓	✓	✓	✓
Parking device	✓	✓	✓	✓
Indoor on-device skills				
Accessing rooms / negotiating doorways	✓	✓	✓	✓

Assessment Domain	PoMoDaTT	Wheelchair Skills Program	Powered Mobility Indoor Driving Assessment	Powered Mobility Community Driving Assessment
Using a lift/elevator	✓		✓	
Negotiating ramp (inclines/ declines) indoors		✓	✓	
Outdoor on-device skills				
Operating the device on different surfaces	✓	✓		✓
Operating the device on inclines/ declines (e.g. ramps)		✓	✓	✓
Using a footpath	✓			✓
Negotiating kerbs	✓	✓		✓
Crossing roads	✓			✓
Negotiating intersections	✓			✓
Using wheelchair accessible public transport				✓

All efforts have been made to review MMD clinical resources available in the public domain in mid-2020 that are suitable for application in the Australian health context. As new clinical tools emerge and others change, we recommend that health professionals stay up to date with advances in this domain through self-directed learning and continuing professional education. Road Safety Victoria, Department of Transport, September, 2020

4.1 Guidelines for the prescription of a seated wheelchair or mobility scooter for people with a traumatic brain injury or spinal cord injury

Type of resource: Clinical guideline (Australia)
Author: EnableNSW and Lifetime Care & Support Authority
Date: 2011
Cost: Free
Available from: http://aci.health.nsw.gov.au/__data/assets/pdf_file/0003/167286/Guidelines-on-Wheelchair-Prescription.pdf

Scope:
These comprehensive evidence-based guidelines provide a best practice framework to guide clinical decisions when prescribing wheelchairs and scooters for adults who have a spinal cord or traumatic brain injury. The steps, principles and recommendations included in the guidelines are generally applicable to other health conditions and circumstances.

Content:
The guidelines contain evidence-based recommendations regarding:

- the general approach and principles for assessing and training users
- goal setting and measures to establish goal achievement and outcomes
- ethical considerations
- assessment and review of capacity and performance; sensory, physical, cognitive, decision-making capacity
- considerations such as alcohol and drug use, maintaining physical and cardiovascular fitness and other health and safety concerns
- wheelchair features and considerations for prescription
- selection of propulsion method – manual or powered, and selection of drive wheel position and control devices
- specific considerations for scooters
- training, including general content and duration
- transport, including use on public transport
- maintenance of devices.

The resource does not include a skills assessment tool as such or a detailed training program. It also does not include templates for documentation, however practical checklists (e.g., for goals, training topics, maintenance) and recommendations for other resources are provided.

4.2 Practitioner Manual for Wheelchairs & Scooters

Type of resource: Practice manual (Victoria, Australia)
Author: Statewide Equipment Program's (SWEP) Clinical Advisory Team (June 2019)
Date: June 2019
Cost: Free
Available from: https://swep.bhs.org.au/precriber-manuals.php

Scope:
This practice manual guides SWEP registered assistive technology practitioners in making device recommendations and undertaking the SWEP application process. While there is limited detailed information about on- device assessment and training, it does include an overview of the assessment domains for manual and motorised devices.

It also provides comprehensive information about the range of features and accessories available to customise devices to the users' needs.

Content:
Topics covered in the manual include:

- definitions of devices
- recommended assessment domains (physical, functional, support person characteristics, satisfaction and goals, environment, outcomes) and measures of these domains
- considerations for practitioners
- device features and accessories to address individual needs
- links to further resources relating to evidence- based practice and SWEP processes and equipment.

This resource does not include templates for documentation however it lists topics to consider and links to other resources.

4.3 Powered Mobility Device Assessment Training Tool (PoMoDATT)

Type of resource: Clinical and skills assessment and training resource (Australia)
Authors: Kathryn Townsend & Carolyn Unsworth
Date: 2016
Cost: Free
Available from: https://pomodatt.com/

Scope:
This validated Australian resource guides assessment of an individual's capacity and competence to use an MMD in the environment in which it will be used (i.e., at home and in the community). It also guides the training process, including identification of specific training needs.

Content:
The resource comprises a detailed instruction manual including:

- guidance for conducting an initial interview to identify potential use, medical conditions, assess knowledge of road rules, emergency response, identify other individual requirements and barriers
- guidance for conducting a clinical assessment covering cognitive, physical, sensory and psychosocial domains, including links to recommended assessment tools
- guidance in ensuring the user understands basic operation of the device prior to assessment
- guidance for conducting on-device assessment addressing 26 items
- guidance in providing training in relation to these items, including addressing skill gaps
- administration templates for all aspects of the assessment and training, including scoring outcomes and recommendations
- links to other resources.

Skills assessment outcome:

- Operating skill and performance are assessed up to three times, enabling assessment in relevant environments (clinical environment, home, community).
- User performance for each item is expressed as a four-point scale:
  4 = Independent and competent
  3 = Developing competence (hesitancy or over confidence; knocks walls or other objects lightly)
  2 = Verbal prompting (supervision required, uses inappropriate speed, bumps objects – could cause harm, incorrect positioning of device, inconsistent driveway scanning)
  1 = Hands-on assistance
  0 = Not scored – due to safety concerns

A total score for the skills assessment is derived at the end of the assessment. The score alone does not in itself provide information on safe, independent device use. Rather, the occupational therapist will interpret this score considering the findings of the overall assessment, including clinical findings. Assessment outcome categories include:

- Able to use a powered mobility device
- Supervised use
- Not appropriate at this time – further training required
- Not appropriate to use a powered mobility device.

4.4 Wheelchair Skills Program

Type of resource: Skills assessment and training resource (Canada)
Authors: R Lee Kirby, Paula Rushton, Cher Smith & Francois Rouither
Date: August 2019
Cost: Free
Available from: https://wheelchairskillsprogram.ca/en/

Scope:
Developed in Canada, the comprehensive Wheel Chair Skills Program applies to manual and powered wheelchairs, including mobility scooters. The program is conducted in a clinic-based environment and comprises the Wheel Chair Skills Test and Questionnaire, and the Wheel Chair Training Program. It enables identification of training needs and re-evaluation following training. It does not include a clinical assessment.

Content:
The resource comprises a detailed instruction manual, including:

- common risks to consider during assessment and training
- guidance for conducting an initial interview
- detailed guidance for conducting a clinic-based on-device assessment of MMD user skills and confidence across 25 skill items
- guidance for goal setting based on the assessment outcome
- detailed guidance for conducting training, including educational principles and strategies
- administration templates for all aspects of the assessment and training, including scoring outcomes and recommendations, a training log and a wheelchair specification form to guide device scripting.

Skills assessment outcome:

- The Wheelchair Skills Test (WST) uses a four-point scale
  3 = advanced pass
  2 = pass
  1 = partial pass
  0 = fail
- The total WST Capacity Score is calculated as a percentage. It is helpful in comparing different time points and establishing the impact of interventions.
- The Wheelchair Skills Test– Questionnaire uses a similar four-point scale for assessment of user-reported capacity, confidence, and performance. The questionnaire also seeks user interest in receiving further training.
- The Wheelchair Training Program log enables scoring of user capacity for each training session, ranging from advanced pass to fail, to enable progression in training to be measured.

4.5 Powered Mobility Indoor Driving Assessment (PIDA)

Type of resource: Skills assessment tool (Canada)
Authors: Deirdre Dawson, Ethel Kaiserman- Goldenstein, Roberta Chan & Janet Gleason
Date: 2006
Cost: Free
Available from: http://powermobilityalberta.wordpress.com/

Scope:
This validated tool guides assessment of MMD user competence in an indoor environment to inform and evaluate interventions such as delivery of a training program or environmental modification.

It was originally developed for individuals living in residential care, thus the skills and environments assessed are relevant to that setting. The resource does not include a clinical assessment or training program.

Content:
The resource comprises the skills assessment tools including:

- a Mobility Device and Driver Checklist that is completed before the skills assessment to establish the nature of the device, user experience and current skills level in relation to basic operation
- brief guidance for conducting the on-device skills assessment tasks, including instructions and criteria
- scoring explanation and score sheet.

Skills assessment outcome:

- Operating skill is rated using a four-point scale:
  - 4 = Completely independent: optimal performance, able to perform task in one attempt smoothly and safely
  - 3 = Completes task hesitantly, requires several tries, requires speed restriction, and/or bumps walls, objects etc. lightly (without causing harm)
  - 2 = Bumps objects or people in a way that causes or could cause harm
  - 1 = Unable to complete task (for example may require verbal and/or visual cues or physical assistance.
- A total score is derived at the end of the assessment expressed as a percentage. This score does not represent a percentage of normal. Rather, it provides a number which may facilitate comparing performance over time to inform an overall outcome.

4.6 Powered Mobility Community Driving Assessment (PCDA)

Type of resource: Skills assessment tool (Canada)
Authors: Lori Letts, Deirdre Dawson, Lisa Masters & Julie Robbins
Date: 2003
Cost: Free
Available from: http://powermobilityalberta.wordpress.com/

Scope:
Also developed in Canada, this validated tool guides the assessment of MMD user capability and competence in outdoor and community environments where the device will be used. It includes the use of the device on public transport if relevant. Indoor operating skills are only assessed if relevant. The resource does not include a clinical assessment or training program.

Content:
The resource comprises the skills assessment tools and brief guidance, including:

- a Mobility Device and Driver Checklist that is completed before the skills assessment to establish the nature of the device, user experience and current skills level in relation to basic operation
- a structured Pre-Performance Interview that begins to assess the client's knowledge and ability to operate an MMD in the community and includes lifestyle analysis, identification of environments where the device may be used, need for accompaniment, operator factors such as seating tolerance, knowledge of basic road rules and managing emergency situations
- Performance Assessment guidance and scoring template.

Skills assessment outcome:

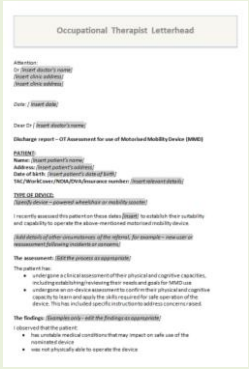
- Operating skill is rated using a four-point scale: 3 = Completely independent:
  - 3 = Completely independent: optimal performance, able to perform task in one attempt smoothly and safely
  - 2 = Completes task hesitantly, erratically or impulsively, requires several tries, does not adjust speed as necessary and/or bumps walls, objects etc. lightly (without causing harm)
  - 1 = Bumps objects or people in a way that causes or could cause harm to driver, other persons or to objects
  - 0 = Unable to complete task even with maximal assistance.
- A total score is derived at the end of the assessment expressed as a percentage. This score does not represent a percentage of normal. Rather, it provides a number which may facilitate comparing performance over time to inform an overall outcome and impact of interventions such as training, device modification or environmental modification.

5. Summary of resources

The following table summarises the resources referred to in this guide, including resources for OTs (Section 1, pages 31-34) and resources for consumers (Section 2, pages 32-38). It identifies which steps in the MMD Clinical Pathway the resources relate to and how the resources may be used. It also provides links to the documents hosted on the OTA website and the VicRoads website.

No.	Resources	Applicable Pathway Steps	Purpose	Instructions for use
1	OT RESOURCES			
1.1	Request for information: GP letter template Download from OTA website 	Step 1: Referral	This template letter enables a standardised approach to requesting information from a client's health professional, particularly in relation to medical conditions that may impact on the client's ability to use an MMD safely.	The letter can be created on the OT practice letterhead and adapted as required. It may be used in conjunction with the Request for Information / OT Assessment Referral template (Resource 1.2) and GP Fact Sheet (Resource 1.3).
1.2	Request for Information / OT assessment referral template Download from OTA website 	Step 1: Referral	This template assists the OT in securing relevant information from a client's GP or other health professional by providing a structured information request. The template can also be used by GPs and other health professionals to make referrals for OT assessment.	When used by an OT to request information from the client's GP/health professional, the template is intended to accompany the request letter (Resource 1.1). OTs may encourage GPs to use the template for future referrals. It may be branded with the OT practice letterhead and amended as required.

No.	Resources	Applicable Pathway Steps	Purpose	Instructions for use
1	OT RESOURCES			
1.3	Fact sheet for GP practices: Occupational therapist assessment for use of a mobility scooter or powered wheelchair Download from OTA and VicRoads websites 	Step 1: Referral	This is an educational fact sheet designed to inform GPs, other referring health professionals and practice staff about the nature and scope of an OT assessment for MMD use.	The fact sheet may accompany request for more information (as above) or may be used to proactively educate local referring practices as well as clients, families, carers and funding agencies.
1.4	OT assessment: GP report template Download from OTA website 	Step 2: Assessment	This report template provides a standardised format for reporting the outcome of the OT assessment to the referring GP or other health professional.	The template can be set up on the OT practice letterhead and/or incorporated into OT electronic systems as required. It is designed to accompany a professional letter to the referring health professional (see Resources 1.5, 1.6)

No.	Resources	Applicable Pathway Steps	Purpose	Instructions for use
1	OT RESOURCES			
1.5	Discharge letter template: Client unsuitable for MMD use Download from OTA website 	Step 2: Assessment Step 5: Review & monitoring	This template letter enables a standardised approach to reporting that a client has been assessed as unsuitable for MMD use.	The letter can be created on the OT practice letterhead and adapted as required. It is designed to be used in conjunction with the GP report template (Resource 1.4)
1.6	Discharge letter template: Client suitable for MMD use Download from OTA website 	Step 4: Communication Step 5: Review & monitoring	This template letter enables a standardised approach to reporting that a client has been assessed as suitable for MMD use and has undergone appropriate education and training.	The template can be set up on OT practice letterhead and/or incorporated into OT electronic systems as required. It is designed to be used in conjunction with the GP report template (Resource 1.4)

No.	Resources	Applicable Pathway Steps	Purpose	Instructions for use
1	OT RESOURCES			
1.7	Summary of clinical guidelines and standardised MMD assessment and training tools Download from OTA website  	Step 2: Assessment Step 3: Education and training Step 5: Review & monitoring	This document summarises the commonly used clinical guidelines and assessment/training tools for use with MMD users.	This document summarises and compares the features of the guidelines to assist OTs in selecting resources to support their practice. It was created mid-2020 and is not an exhaustive list.

No.	Resources	Applicable Pathway Steps	Purpose	Instructions for use
2	CONSUMER RESOURCES			
2.1	Consumer guide - A guide for choosing and using mobility scooters and powered wheelchairs Download from VicRoads website 	Step 1: Referral Step 2 Assessment Step 3: Education & Training	This is a comprehensive guide that informs users and potential users, and their families and carers, about: whether they are suited for an MMD, what they should consider when choosing an MMD, safe use of their MMD and use on public transport.	The guide may be used as a general educational tool for clients and prospective clients. It may be used by OT practices as well as GP and other practices. It may be sent to clients in preparation for their scheduled initial appointment. It includes a checklist that may be completed by the client or at the initial assessment. The content is also available in a number of fact sheets (see below), which may support targeted communication at the various steps of the pathway.
2.2	Fact Sheet 1: Is a motorised mobility device right for you? Download from VicRoads website 	Step 1: Referral Step 2: Assessment	This fact sheet aims to communicate to potential users and their families/carers the requirements of safe use of MMDs and encourage them to seek an OT assessment.	The fact sheet may be used as a general educational tool for clients and prospective clients. It may be used by OT practices as well as GP and other practices. It may be sent to clients in preparation for their scheduled initial appointment. It includes checklist that may be completed by the client or at the initial assessment. The information is also included in the full resource “Guide to choosing and using a mobility scooter or powered wheelchair” (Resource 2.1)

No.	Resources	Applicable Pathway Steps	Purpose	Instructions for use
2	CONSUMER RESOURCES			
2.3	Fact Sheet 2: Choosing the right device Download from VicRoads website 	Step 1: Referral Step 2: Assessment	This fact sheet aims to communicate to potential users and their families/carers the considerations for choosing an appropriate MMD.	The fact sheet may be used as a general educational tool for clients and prospective clients. It may be used by OT practices as well as GP and other practices. It may be sent to clients in preparation for their scheduled initial appointment. It includes checklist that may be completed by the client or at the initial assessment. The information is also included in the full resource “Guide to choosing and using a mobility scooter or powered wheelchair” (Resource 2.1)
2.4	Fact Sheet 3: Occupational therapist assessment for use of a mobility scooter or powered wheelchair Download from VicRoads website 	Step 1: Referral Step 2: Assessment	This fact sheet aims to explain the purpose and nature of the OT assessment for MMD users and their families/carers.	The fact sheet may be used as a general educational tool for clients and prospective clients. It may be used by OT practices as well as GP and other practices. It may be sent to clients in preparation for their scheduled initial appointment.

No.	Resources	Applicable Pathway Steps	Purpose	Instructions for use
2	CONSUMER RESOURCES			
2.5	Fact Sheet 4: Safe use of your motorised mobility device Download from VicRoads website 	Step 3: Education and training	This fact sheet aims to explain the considerations for safe use of an MMD, including behaviours for protecting the user's safety and the safety of others.	The fact sheet may be used as a general educational tool for clients who are users of MMDs. It may be used to reinforce the key educational messages during the training process. It may be used by OT practices as well as GP and other practices. The information is also included in the full resource "Guide to choosing and using a mobility scooter or powered wheelchair" (Resource 2.1)
2.6	Fact Sheet 5: Using your motorised mobility device on public transport Download from VicRoads website 	Step 3: Education and training Step 6: Monitoring and review	This fact sheet aims to explain the considerations for safe use of an MMD on Victoria's public transport system.	The fact sheet may be used as a general educational tool for clients who have been found suitable for MMD use and are undergoing education and training including accessing public transport.

No.	Resources	Applicable Pathway Steps	Purpose	Instructions for use
2	CONSUMER RESOURCES			
2.7	Fact Sheet 6: Basic Operation of your motorised mobility device Download from OTA website 	Step 3: Education and training Step 6: Monitoring and review	This fact sheet aims to reinforce the skills taught during OT training for MMD users, with a focus on basic operating skills.	The fact sheet may be used as a general educational tool for clients who are users of MMDs. It may be used to reinforce the key educational messages delivered during the training process. It is not a substitute for on-device training. It is intended for use in conjunction with the Fact Sheet 4 (Resource 2.5) and the full guide (Resource 2.1).
2.8	Fact Sheet 7: Crossing roads in your motorised mobility device Download from OTA website 	Step 3: Education and training Step 6: Monitoring and review	This fact sheet aims to reinforce the skills taught during OT training for MMD users, with a focus on skills required to crossroads.	The fact sheet may be used as a general educational tool for clients who are users of MMDs. It may be used to reinforce the key educational messages during the training process. It is not a substitute for on-device training. It is intended for use in conjunction with the Fact Sheet 4 (Resource 2.5) and the full guide (Resource 2.1).