



PROVISION WITH ASSISTIVE TECHNOLOGIES

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This publication is based on the information from the websites of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine, Ministry of Health of Ukraine, Ministry of Social Policy of Ukraine, National Health Service of Ukraine and the Disability Welfare Fund.



Under the Law of Ukraine
"On rehabilitation of persons with disabilities in Ukraine", assistive devices include any external products (i.e. devices, equipment, appliances or software), either custom-made or mass-produced, that are designed to support or improve the functioning and independence of the person and promote his/her wellbeing.



Who is eligible to receive ARD free-of-charge?



Ordinance of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine No. 321 dated 5 April 2012:

The Procedure for provision of assistive rehabilitation devices (technical and other rehabilitation devices) to adults with disabilities, children with disabilities and other specific population groups and reimbursement of monetary value of such devices purchased independently specifies the following groups:

- ✓ Adults with disabilities and children with disabilities;
- ✓ Children with mobility impairments;
- ✓ Adults covered by the [Law of Ukraine](#) "On the status of veterans of military service, veterans of internal affairs bodies, veterans of the National Police, selected other persons and on their social protection";
- ✓ Women and girls post mastectomy, sector resection of the breast, quadrantectomy or with impairments in breast development;
- ✓ Older persons;
- ✓ Military service personnel (reservists, persons liable for military service, volunteers of the Territorial Defence Forces) of the Armed Forces, National Guard, Security Service of Ukraine, Foreign Intelligence Service, State Border Guard Service, State Special Transport Service, military service personnel of military prosecution offices, persons of private and command ranks of operational support units in the areas of anti-terrorist operation of the State Patrol Service, State Customs Service, police, persons of private and command ranks, military service personnel of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, State Security Administration, State Special Communication Service, State Emergency Service, State Penitentiary Service, other military formations established under the law, persons who were members of the volunteer formation of a territorial community that defended the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Ukraine and were directly involved in the anti-terrorist operation when being personally in the area of anti-terrorist operation during the period when it was conducted, in the carrying out of measures to ensure national security and defense, check and containment of the armed aggression of the Russian Federation in Donetsk and Lugansk regions while being personally in the areas and during the period of such measures; in the measures necessary to ensure the defense of Ukraine, protection of the safety of population and the interests of the state due to military aggression of the Russian Federation against Ukraine (hereinafter referred to as "military servicemen");
- ✓ Employees of enterprises, agencies, organizations who were involved and directly participated in the ensuring of the implementation of the anti-terrorist operation while personally being in the areas and during the period when it was carried out; in the ensuring of the implementation of measures designed to ensure national security and defense, check and containment of the armed aggression of the Russian Federation in Donetsk and Lugansk regions while personally being in the areas and during the period of such measures; measures necessary to ensure the defense of Ukraine, protection of safety of population and the interests of the state in the context of the military aggression of the



Russian Federation against Ukraine; and civilians who lived in the areas where the anti-terrorist operation was carried out, in the areas where measures were carried out designed to ensure national security and defense, check and containment of the armed aggression of the Russian Federation in Donetsk and Lugansk regions provided that such persons did not commit criminal offences; persons who were determined to have been deprived of their personal freedom as a result of the armed aggression of the Russian Federation against Ukraine; and persons who during the period of martial law in Ukraine or its specific areas in the course of their service, labour and other activities, or during the period of their residence in the respective area suffered wounds, contusions, maiming injuries or diseases as a result of the armed aggression of the Russian Federation against Ukraine while personally being in the areas where military (combat) activities were carried out or in the areas that were affected by bombardments, airstrikes and other armed attacks (hereinafter referred to as "affected persons");

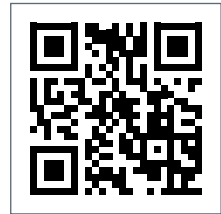
- ✓ Victims of industrial accidents or professional diseases;
- ✓ Persons with disabilities among foreigners, stateless persons who constantly reside in Ukraine, and persons granted refugee status or persons requiring subsidiary protection.



Where to apply to receive ARD free-of-charge?

A request for (reimbursement of) an assistive rehabilitation device may be submitted in paper-based or electronic format to any of the following:

- ✓ Structural division responsible for social protection of population of the state administration in Kyiv or Sevastopol cities, executive bodies of the village, town, city, city district (where established) council;
- ✓ Authorized officer responsible for social protection at the executive bodies of the village, town or city council;
- ✓ Administrative services centre;
- ✓ Through the [electronic account](#) of the adult with disability, child with disability, other person registered in the Centralized Disability Database (where technically possible);
- ✓ Through the [Single State e-Service Portal](#) (where technically possible);
- ✓ [Territorial office](#) of the Disability Welfare Fund.





What documents are required to obtain an ARD free-of-charge?

For registration purposes, during the submission of the request for (reimbursement of) the rehabilitation device the person or his/her legal representative shall supply the copies (and produce the originals) of the documents listed below:

- ✓ Passport of the citizen of Ukraine, temporary certificate of the citizen of Ukraine, permanent residence permit, refugee certificate, certificate of the person requiring subsidiary protection (hereinafter referred to as "identity document"), birth certificate (for children under 14 years old);
- ✓ Individual Rehabilitation Programme, conclusion of the medical consultative board, military physician board, note from the medical and social assessment board, conclusion on the need to be provided with assistive rehabilitation device (for first-time applicants, starting from 15 December 2023);
- ✓ Registration confirmation of the taxpayer's account card number or passport of the citizen of Ukraine (for physical persons who due to their religious beliefs refused to accept a registration confirmation of the taxpayer's account card number, formally notified the respective controlling body thereof and have the respective record in their passport);
- ✓ Certificate confirming the person's entitlement to benefits (if any).

Military service personnel and injured persons shall additionally supply the copies (and produce the originals) of the following documents:

- ✓ Note about the circumstances of the injury (wounding, contusion, maiming injury) issued by the commander of the military unit (officer in charge of the territorial subdivision) or other document with information about the person's participation in the anti-terrorist operation while personally being in the area and during the period of carrying out of anti-terrorist operation, in carrying out measures to ensure national security and defense, check and containment of the armed aggression of the Russian Federation in Donetsk and Lugansk region while personally being in the area and during the period of the implementation of such measures, in measures necessary to ensure the defense of Ukraine, protection of the safety of population and the interests of the state in the context of the military aggression of the Russian Federation against Ukraine (for persons specified in [clauses 19–23](#), Part I, Art. 6 of the Law of Ukraine "On the status of war veterans and their social protection guarantees" who don't have a formal disability status) (for military service personnel – if available);
- ✓ Military registration card (for military service personnel who are foreign nationals or stateless persons who signed a military service contract with the Armed Forces, State Special Transport Service, National Guard);
- ✓ Registration certificate of the internally displaced person (for injured persons who have been internally displaced).



Where to obtain ARD free-of-charge?

Assistive rehabilitation devices may be obtained free-of-charge at enterprises that are responsible for providing them to specific population groups and offer repair services for such devices.

LINK TO CONTACT DETAILS OF ENTERPRISES IN UKRAINE:



Pursuant to the above Procedure, assistive rehabilitation devices (technical and other rehabilitation devices) provided to adults with disabilities, children with disabilities and other specific population groups include the following categories of rehabilitation devices:

- ✓ Prosthetic and orthopedic products (including prostheses and orthoses for limbs, breast prostheses, orthopedic footwear);
- ✓ Special devices for personal hygiene and self-care (gloves, knee wraps, pressure relief cushions, chairs, toilet frames and rails, bath seats, shower seats, shower stools and chairs, bath steps);
- ✓ Mobility devices (including wheelchairs, electric-powered scooters, tricycles);
- ✓ Assistive devices for personal mobility, transfer and lifting (including canes, crutches, walkers, hammocks (chairs) for carrying);
- ✓ Furniture items and supplies (including tables, furniture for sitting, beds, pressure relief mattresses, wall bars, bars and hand rails);
- ✓ Special devices for navigation, communication and exchange of information (mobile phones, voice recorders, watches, light / vibration signaling systems, liquid level meters, audio players).

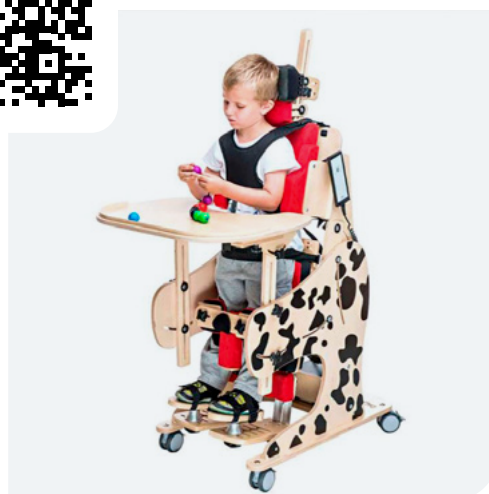
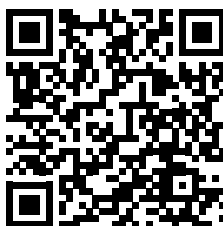
The list of assistive rehabilitation devices (technical and other rehabilitation devices) provided to adults with disabilities, children with disabilities and other specific population groups at the expense of public funds.





Who prescribes ARD and how?

Assistive rehabilitation devices may be prescribed by a medical and social assessment board, medical consultative board, military physician board or by a multi-disciplinary rehabilitation team based on joint order of the Ministry of Social Policy and Ministry of Health No. 774/2691 dated 20 November 2020 "On approving the List of diagnoses and the respective names of technical and other rehabilitation devices pursuant to the International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems.





The list of assistive rehabilitation devices (technical and other rehabilitation devices) provided to adults with disabilities, children with disabilities and other specific population groups from public funds¹

1. PROSTHETIC AND ORTHOPEDIC PRODUCTS

These devices are fitted to the body and used to support neural-muscular-skeletal or mobility-related functions and replace the anatomical structures.

Orthotic devices are fitted to the body and used to modify structural and functional characteristics of neural-muscular-skeletal systems.

Prosthetic devices are fitted to the body and used to replace, fully or partially, the missing or underdeveloped part of the body.

For each type of the orthotic or prosthetic device a function(s) is defined, with indications and counter-indications for prescribing.

1.1. SPINAL ORTHOSES

- ✓ These assistive devices are fitted to the body to support neural-muscular-skeletal functions or mobility-related functions.

Orthoses for the sacroiliac region of the spine (hernial bandages)



Orthoses that encompass all sacroiliac region of the spine or part of it.

USE:

- To fix the sacro-longitudinal arch and pubic symphysis in umbilical, inguinal or scrotal hernia

Orthoses for the lumbosacral region of the spine (bandages, belts)



Lumbosacral orthoses encompass the lumbar and sacroiliac regions of the spine or parts of them.

USE:

- Infections or other destructive process in the lumbar and sacral spine, severe osteoporosis with destruction of vertebrae, muscular diseases
- Unilateral or bilateral amputation of lower limbs
- Pathological changes in the lumbosacral region of the spine of various degrees of severity, changes in the dislocation of the vertebrae
- Prolapse of abdominal organs, radiculitis, etc.

¹ The photos of ARDs, their description and use may differ depending on the provider/manufacture of the ARD.



Orthoses for the thoracic, lumbar, sacroiliac regions of the spine (corsets)



These orthotic devices encompass the thoracic, lumbar and sacroiliac regions of the spine or their parts.

USE:

- Congenital or acquired deformations of the thoracic and lumbar regions of the spine
- Posture impairments
- Paralysis of trunk muscles, degenerative and dystrophic lesions of the thoracic and lumbar regions of the spine
- Pathological changes and diseases of the thoracic and lumbar regions of the spine

Orthoses for cervical region of the spine (collars)

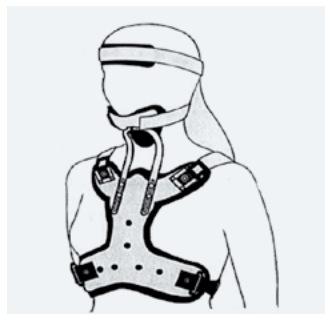


Cervical orthoses encompass all cervical region of the spine or part of it, specifically the atlanto-occipital joint.

USE:

- Inflammatory and degenerative and dystrophic diseases of the spine
- Post-traumatic uncomplicated injuries of the cervical region of the spine and soft tissues of the neck
- Muscle disfunction in the cervical region of the spine

Orthoses for the cervical and thoracic regions of the spine (posture correctors, recliners, corsets)

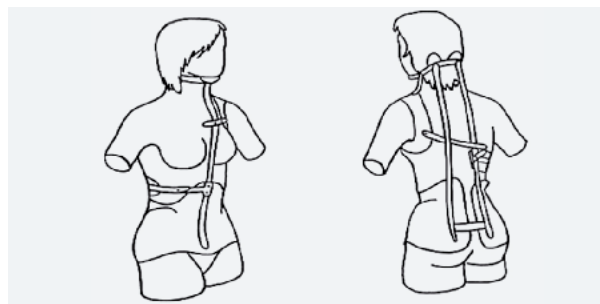


Cervical and thoracic orthotics encompass all cervical and thoracic regions of the spine, specifically the atlanto-occipital joint.

USE:

- Vertebral body fractures in the upper thoracic and cervical regions, degenerative lesions of the spine
- Muscular torticollis

Orthoses for cervical, thoracic, lumbar and sacral regions of the spine (corsets)



These orthotic devices span all cervical, thoracic, lumbar and sacral regions of the spine, specifically the atlanto-occipital joint.

USE:

- Osteochondrosis, spondylolisthesis
- Congenital or acquired spinal deformities, post-traumatic instability, etc.



Orthoses for sitting



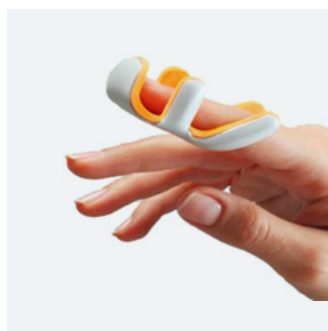
These assistive devices are attached to the armchair or seat or built-in to support or stabilize the body when sitting.

USE:

- Consequences of spinal cord injury
- Neuromuscular diseases
- Infantile cerebral palsy
- Inflammatory spinal diseases
- The need to ensure stability and correct the posture of pelvis, trunk, lower limbs, shoulders

1.2. UPPER LIMB ORTHOSES (HINGED / NON-HINGED)

Finger orthoses



These orthotics encompass interphalangeal joint(s)

USE:

- Traumas, inflammatory and degenerative and dystrophic diseases of fingers
- Finger deformities caused by spastic or flaccid pareses in upper limbs

Hand orthoses

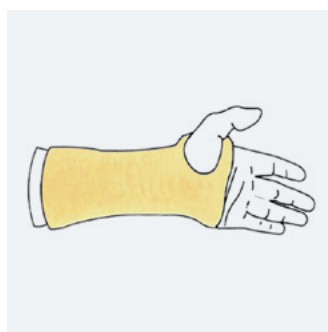


These orthoses encompass carpal, carpometacarpal, metacarpophalangeal joints and fingers (or some fingers).

USE:

- Traumas, inflammatory and degenerative and dystrophic diseases of the carpal, carpometacarpal, metacarpophalangeal joints and fingers (or some fingers)
- Deformities at the level of carpal, carpometacarpal, metacarpophalangeal joints and fingers (or some fingers) caused by spastic and flaccid pareses in upper limbs

Wrist-hand orthoses

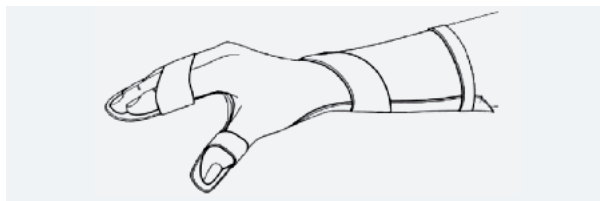


These orthoses encompass the radiocarpal joint and part of the hand.

USE:

- Injuries, inflammatory and degenerative and dystrophic diseases in the radiocarpal joint and hand
- Deformities at the level of the radiocarpal joint, carpometacarpal joints caused by spastic and flaccid pareses in upper limbs

Wrist-hand-finger orthoses

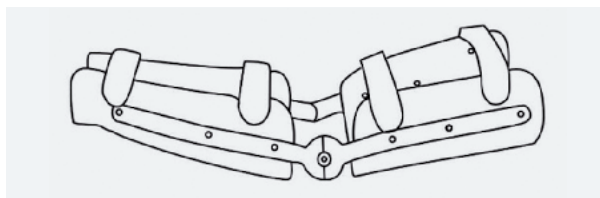


These orthoses encompass the radiocarpal joint and hand, one or more fingers.

USE:

- Muscle imbalance caused by neurological conditions with associated deformities at the level of the radiocarpal joint, metacarpophalangeal and interphalangeal joints
- Injuries, inflammatory and degenerative and dystrophic diseases in the radiocarpal joint, carpus, metacarpus and fingers

Elbow orthoses

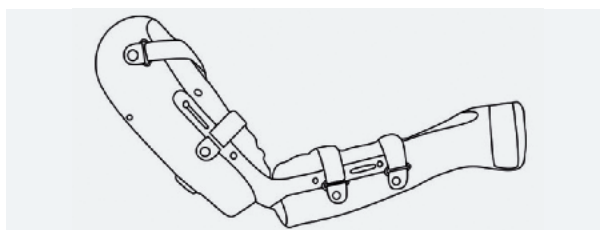


Elbow orthoses span the elbow joint, upper arm and forearm.

USE:

- False joints in forearm or upper arm
- Injuries, inflammatory and degenerative and dystrophic diseases in the elbow joint
- Post-surgery
- Disorders in the physiological range of motion in the elbow joint

Elbow-wrist-hand orthoses



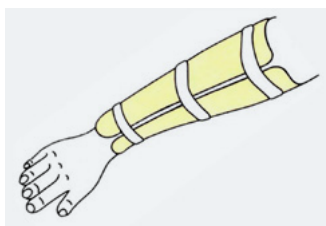
These orthoses encompass the elbow and radiocarpal joints, all hand or part of it.

USE:

- Disorders in the physiological range of motion in the radiocarpal, radioulnar and elbow joints
- Muscle imbalance caused by neurological diseases (pareses, paralyses) and associated deformities at the level of the radiocarpal, radioulnar and elbow joints
- Plegia of upper limbs caused by peripheral nerve damage
- Non-union of fractures, false joints
- Injuries, inflammatory and degenerative and dystrophic diseases in the radiocarpal, radioulnar and elbow joint



Forearm orthoses

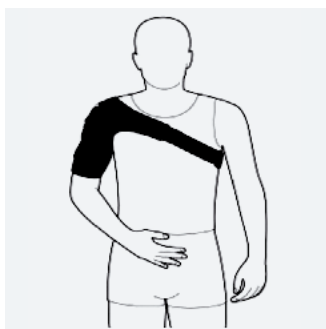


These orthoses span the forearm with/without the elbow or radiocarpal joint.

USE:

- Fractures with delayed consolidation in the radial bone and/or ulnar bone

Upper arm orthoses



These orthoses encompass the upper arm and shoulder joint.

USE:

- False joints of the upper arm
- Fractures with delayed consolidation

Upper arm-elbow orthoses

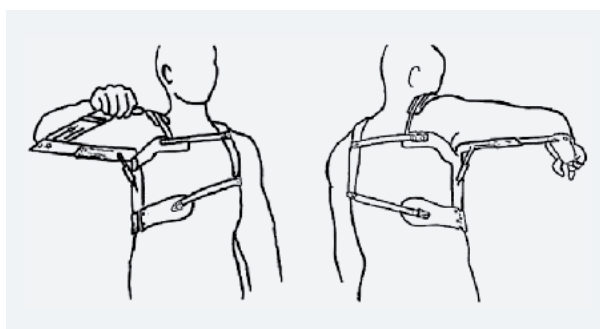


These orthoses encompass the upper arm, shoulder and elbow joints.

USE:

- Inflammatory diseases of the shoulder joint
- Subluxation of shoulder joint resulting from injury or due to weak rotator cuff muscles
- Traumatic injury of musculoskeletal and musculligamentary structures in the shoulder joint

Upper arm-elbow-wrist-hand orthoses



These orthoses span the shoulder, elbow and radiocarpal joints, all hand or part of it.

USE:

- Disorders in physiological range of motion in the shoulder joint, elbow joint resulting from injury
- Injuries, inflammatory and degenerative and dystrophic diseases in the shoulder, elbow, radiocarpal joints
- Dislocation of the shoulder joint associated with muscle imbalance caused by neurological diseases and with deformities at the level of the shoulder, elbow, radiocarpal joints and the hand
- Post-mastectomy lymphedema

1.3. LOWER LIMB ORTHOSES (HINGED / NON-HINGED)

Ankle-foot orthoses



These orthoses encompass the ankle and all foot or part of it.

USE:

- Consequences of neuromuscular diseases
- Paralytic foot deformities
- Paralytic damage to the lower limbs
- Consequences of inflammatory and degenerative and dystrophic diseases of the ankle and foot
- Congenital malformations and disorders
- Consequences of traumatic injuries to the ankle, ankle joint and foot

Knee orthoses

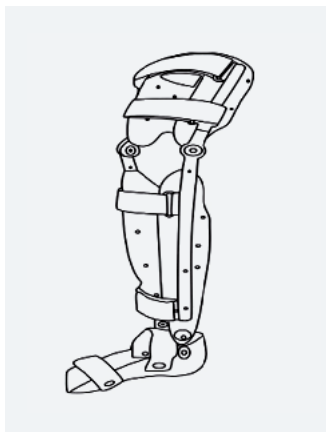


These orthoses encompass the knee.

USE:

- Consequences of traumatic injuries to the knee joint
- Paralytic deformities of the lower limbs
- Consequences of inflammatory and degenerative and dystrophic diseases of the knee joint

Knee-ankle-foot orthoses



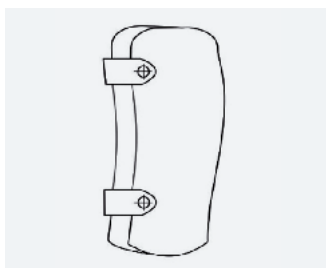
These orthoses span the knee joint, ankle joint and foot.

USE:

- Consequences of neuromuscular diseases
- Paralytic damage to the lower limbs
- Consequences of inflammatory and degenerative and dystrophic diseases of the ankle joint and foot
- Congenital malformations and disorders
- Consequences of traumatic injuries to the ankle and hip



Non-hinged ankle orthoses



These orthoses encompass the ankle.

USE:

- Congenital ankle malformations
- Consequences of traumatic injuries to the ankle

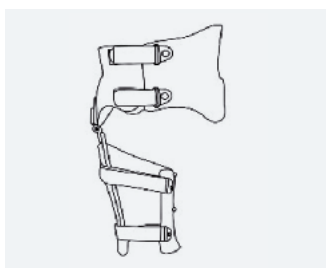
Hip orthoses



These orthoses encompass the hip joint.

USE:

- Paralytic damage to lower limbs
- Consequences of inflammatory and degenerative and dystrophic diseases of the hip joints of lower limbs
- Consequences of traumatic injuries to the femoral bone
- Congenital malformations of the hip joints



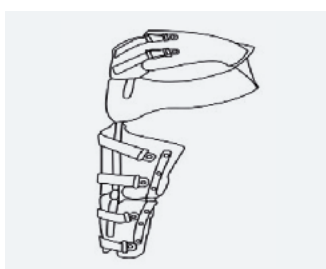
Hip-knee orthoses



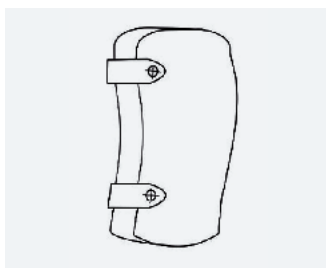
These orthoses span the hip and knee joints.

USE:

- Paralytic damage to the lower limbs
- Consequences of inflammatory and degenerative and dystrophic diseases of the hip and knee joints of lower limbs
- Consequences of traumatic injuries to femur and tibia/fibula



Non-hinged hip orthoses

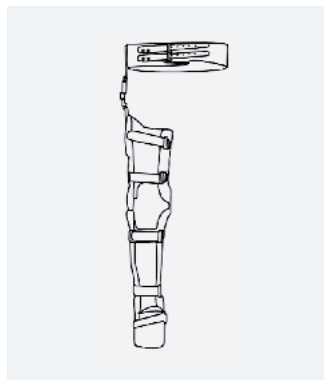
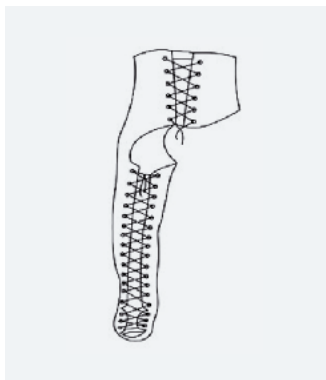


These orthoses encompass the hip.

USE:

- Congenital hip malformations
- Consequences of traumatic injuries to the hip

Hip-knee-ankle-foot orthoses

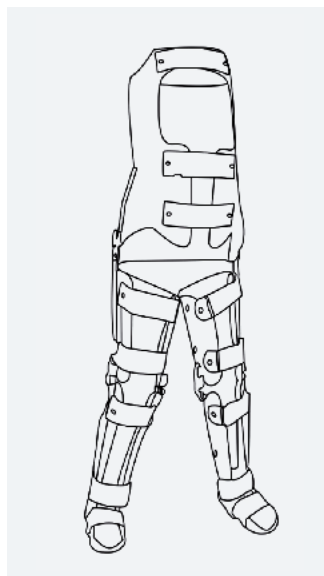
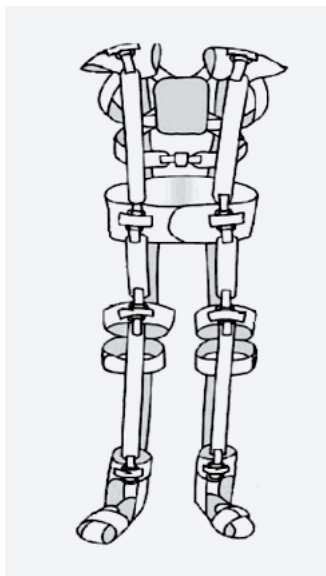


These orthoses span the hip, knee, ankle joints and foot.

USE:

- Consequences of neuromuscular diseases
- Paralytic damage to the lower limbs
- Consequences of inflammatory and degenerative and dystrophic diseases of the joints of the lower limb
- Consequences of traumatic injuries to the lower limb

Thoracic-lumbar-hip-knee-ankle-foot orthoses



These orthoses span the thoracic and lumbar spine, the hip, knee and ankle joints and foot.

USE:

- Consequences of neuromuscular diseases
- Consequences of traumatic injuries to the spine and spinal cord
- Paralytic damage to the trunk and lower limbs
- All clinical forms of infantile cerebral palsy, except double hemiplegia
- Residual neurological deficit (cerebellar pareses, hyperkinetic syndrome, motor aphasia, etc.) due to craniocerebral injuries and inflammatory brain diseases
- Consequences of acute cerebral circulation disorders (with blood pressure and pulse monitoring)

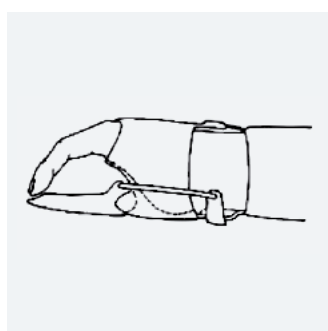
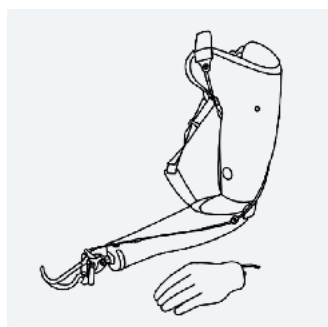


1.4. UPPER LIMB PROSTHESES

Prostheses post amputation at different levels of the hand

SUB-TYPES:

- Hand prostheses without sleeve
- Cosmetic finger prostheses
- Cosmetic hand prostheses
- Cosmetic hand prostheses with leather sleeve
- Working prosthetic hands
- Working prosthetic hands with leather sleeve
- Anti-thrust hand prostheses
- Externally powered prostheses post partial wrist amputation



Prostheses replacing a part of the upper limb distal of the radiocarpal joint post amputation or due to congenital limb defect.

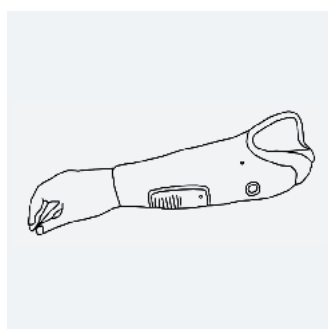
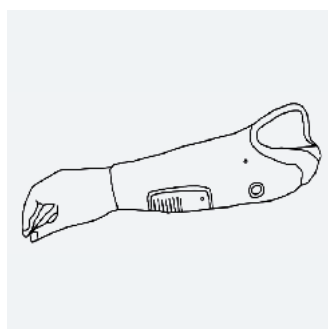
USE:

- Full or partial replacement of a part of the upper limb distal of the radiocarpal joint

Prostheses post disarticulation in the radiocarpal joint

SUB-TYPES:

- Cosmetic prostheses post disarticulation in the radiocarpal joint
- Traction prostheses post disarticulation in the radiocarpal joint
- Externally powered prostheses post disarticulation in the radiocarpal joint



Prostheses replacing a part of the upper limb post disarticulation in the radiocarpal joint, post amputation or due to a congenital limb defect.

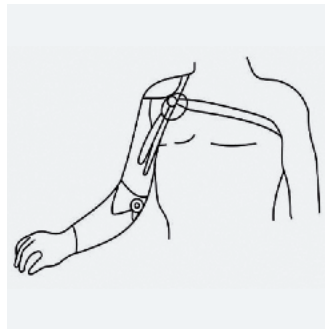
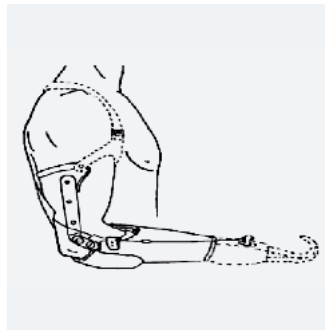
USE:

- Full or partial replacement of the upper limb post disarticulation in the radiocarpal joint

Forearm prostheses

SUB-TYPES:

- Cosmetic forearm prostheses
- Cosmetic forearm prostheses with silicone liner
- Cosmetic forearm prostheses with leather sleeve
- Working forearm prostheses
- Working forearm prostheses with leather sleeve
- Traction forearm prostheses
- Traction forearm prostheses with leather sleeve
- Combined traction forearm prostheses
- Externally powered forearm prostheses



Prostheses replacing a part of the upper limb between the radiocarpal and elbow joints post amputation or due to a congenital limb defect.

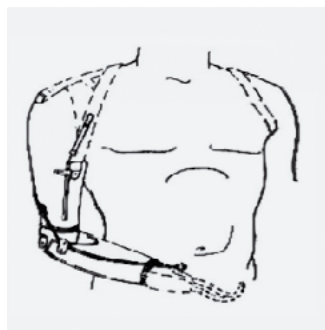
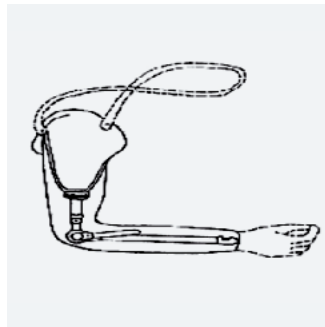
USE:

- Full or partial replacement of a part of the upper limb between the radiocarpal and elbow joints

Upper arm prostheses

SUB-TYPES:

- Cosmetic upper arm prostheses
- Cosmetic upper arm prostheses with leather sleeve
- Working upper arm prostheses
- Working upper arm prostheses with leather sleeve
- Traction upper arm prostheses
- Traction upper arm prostheses with leather sleeve
- Combined traction upper arm prostheses
- Externally powered upper arm prostheses



Prostheses replacing a part of the upper limb between the shoulder and elbow joints post amputation or due to a congenital limb defect.

USE:

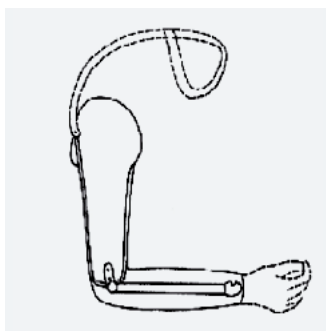
- Full or partial replacement of a part of the upper limb between the shoulder and elbow joints



Prostheses post disarticulation in the elbow joint

SUB-TYPE:

- Traction prostheses post disarticulation in the elbow joint



Prostheses replacing a part of the upper limb in the elbow joint post amputation or due to a congenital limb defect.

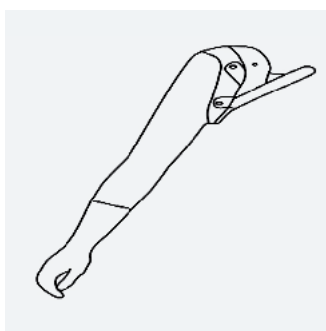
USE:

- Full or partial replacement of a part of the upper limb in the elbow joint

Prostheses post disarticulation in the shoulder joint

SUB-TYPES:

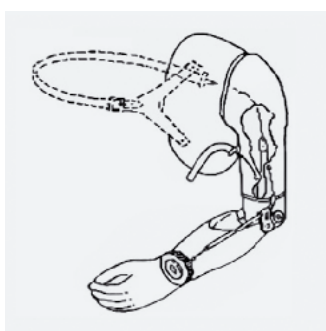
- Cosmetic prostheses post shoulder disarticulation
- Traction prostheses post shoulder disarticulation



Prostheses replacing the upper limb in the shoulder joint post amputation or due to a congenital limb defect.

USE:

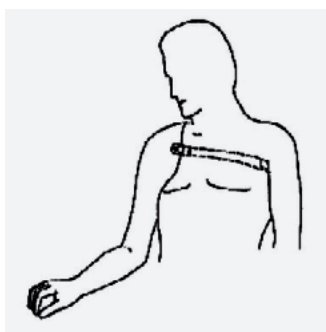
- Full or partial replacement of a part of the upper limb in the shoulder joint



Prostheses post interscapular-chest amputation

SUB-TYPES:

- Cosmetic prostheses post disarticulation in the shoulder joint
- Traction prostheses post disarticulation in the shoulder joint



Prostheses replacing the upper limb in the scapulothoracic and sternoclavicular joints post amputation or due to a congenital limb defect.

USE:

- Full or partial replacement of a part of the upper limb in the scapulothoracic and sternoclavicular joints



1.5. LOWER LIMB PROSTHESES

Foot prostheses (prostheses post amputation in different parts of the foot)

SUB-TYPES:

- Foot prosthesis with leather sleeve (insert shoe)
- Foot prosthesis with leather sleeve
- Foot prosthesis with reinforced plastics sleeve
- Foot prosthesis with silicone sleeve
- Foot prosthesis with thermoplastic sleeve



Prostheses replacing a part of the lower limb distal of the ankle joint post amputation or due to a congenital limb defect.

USE:

- Full or partial replacement of a part of the lower limb distal of the ankle joint



Prostheses post disarticulation in the ankle joint



Prostheses replacing a part of the lower limb in the ankle joint post amputation or due to a congenital limb defect.

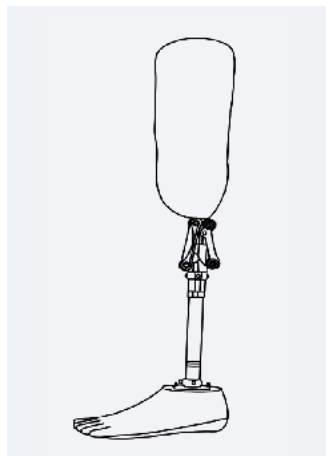
USE:

- Full or partial replacement of a part of a lower limb in the ankle joint

Prostheses post disarticulation in the knee joint

SUB-TYPES:

- Prosthesis post disarticulation in the knee joint with leather sleeve
- Prosthesis post disarticulation in the knee joint made of reinforced laminated plastics



Prostheses replacing a part of the lower limb in the knee joint post amputation or due to a congenital limb defect.

USE:

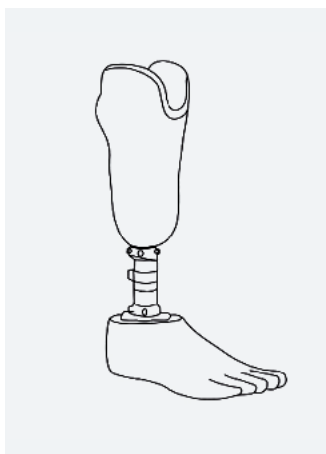
- Full or partial replacement of a part of the lower limb in the knee joint



Below-knee prostheses (prostheses post below-knee amputation)

SUB-TYPES:

- Below-knee prosthesis without foot
- Below-knee prosthesis for long residual limb
- Modular below-knee prosthesis
- Below-knee prosthesis for bathing
- Below-knee prosthesis with leather sleeve
- Below-knee prosthesis with wooden sleeve
- Light-weight below-knee prosthesis
- Bent-knee below-knee prosthesis
- Modular below-knee prosthesis with cuff for the thigh
- Below-knee prosthesis for congenital below-knee prosthesis hypoplasia



Prostheses replacing a part of the lower limb between the knee and ankle joints post amputation or due to a congenital limb defect.

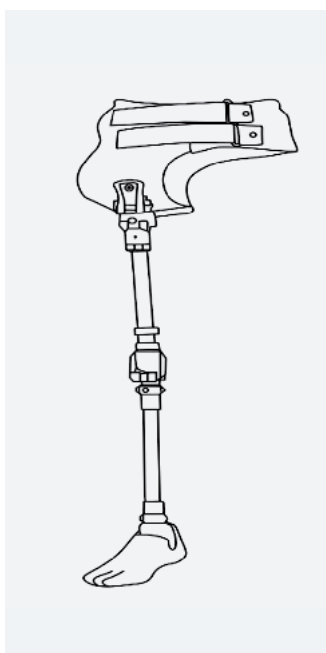
USE:

- Full or partial replacement of a part of the lower limb between the knee and ankle joints

Prostheses post disarticulation in the hip joint

SUB-TYPES:

- Prosthesis post disarticulation in the hip joint with leather sleeve
- Modular prosthesis post disarticulation in the hip joint



Prostheses replacing the lower limb in the hip joint post amputation or due to a congenital limb defect.

USE:

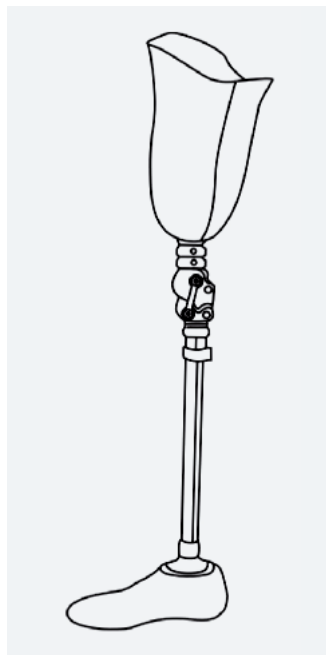
- Full or partial replacement of a part of the lower limb in the hip joint



Above-knee prostheses (prostheses post above-knee amputation)

SUB-TYPES:

- Above-knee prosthesis without foot
- Modular above-knee prosthesis for a long residual limb
- Modular above-knee prosthesis with single-axis prosthetic knee
- Modular above-knee prosthesis with 4-link knee joint
- Above-knee prosthesis with leather sleeve
- Stand prosthesis
- Orthopedic trousers
- Above-knee prosthesis with wooden sleeve
- Above-knee prosthesis for bathing
- Above-knee prosthesis for a congenital above-knee prosthesis hypoplasia of lower limbs
- Light-weight (non-modular) above-knee prosthesis with single-axis knee



Prostheses replacing a part of the lower limb between the hip and knee joint post amputation or due to a congenital limb defect.

USE:

- Full or partial replacement of a part of the lower limb between the hip and knee joints

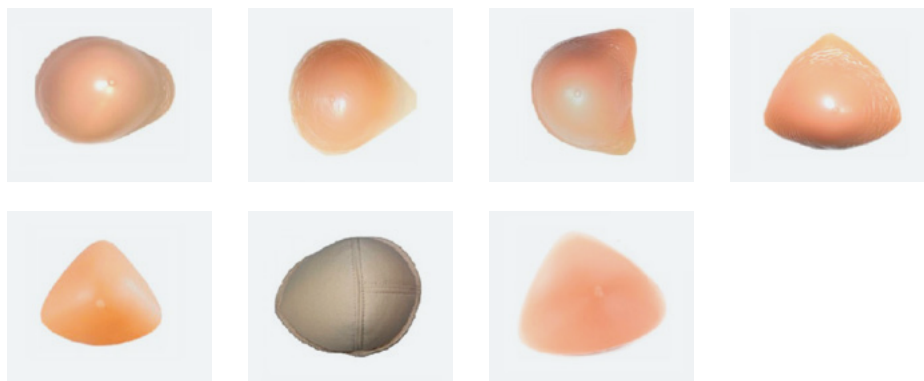


1.6. BREAST PROSTHESES

- ✓ These prostheses re-create the form of breasts or their parts, including post surgery, and are used together with bras for breast prostheses, including special bras for fitness and swimming.

Breast prostheses

- Assymetric shape prostheses
- Symmetrical teardrop-shaped prostheses
- Symmetrical heart-shaped prostheses
- Symmetrical triangle-shaped prostheses
- Sectoral-shaped prostheses
- Post surgery prostheses
- Special



USE:

- To re-create the shape of breasts or their parts

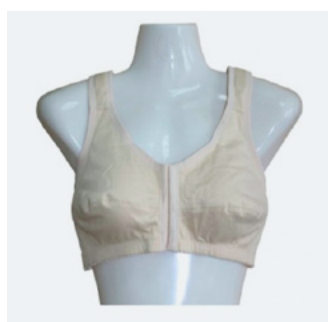
Bras for breast prostheses, including special bras for fitness and swimming (swimming suits)



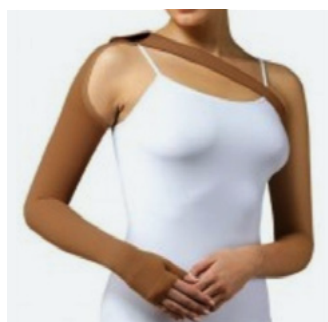
USE:

- To hold the breast prostheses, prevent and reduce inflammatory processes in breasts
- To prevent the breast form from moving around

Post-surgery bras for breast prostheses (dispensed each time after surgery)



Compression sleeve



A compression sleeve is designed to gradually reduce pressure on the body to help cure or prevent post-operative edema and varicose ulcers.

USE:

- To redistribute pressure from vulnerable parts of the body in the lying position and prevent or heal ulcers and pressure wounds



1.7. ORTHOPAEDIC FOOTWEAR

- ✓ Footwear that is specifically designed taking into account impairments in user's foot, ankle or hip to reduce or remove limitations in self-care and daily living, walking or transfer on different surfaces, gait pattern functions, impaired structure of lower limb.

TYPES OF FOOTWEAR:

- Footwear for orthotics (tutors) (K4)
- Footwear for diabetic foot with foot orthotics (K5)
- Footwear to compensate for shorter lower limb (up to 30 mm difference in the length of lower limbs) in line with individual requirements and the pathology of lower limb (K6)
- Footwear to compensate for shorter lower limb (from 30 to 60 mm difference in the length of lower limbs) (K7)
- Footwear to compensate for shorter lower limb (from 60 to 90 mm difference in the length of lower limbs) (K8)
- Footwear to compensate for shorter lower limb (from 90 to 120 mm difference in the length of lower limbs) (K9)
- Footwear to compensate for shorter lower limb (from 120 to 150 mm difference in the length of lower limbs) (K10)
- Footwear for users when the ratio of the circumference of the ball of the foot and the length of the foot is exceeded by more than 20 mm and the circumference of the ankle is exceeded by over 400 mm with foot orthotics where custom-made footwear is required (K13).
- Footwear for fixed foot deformities (K14)
- Footwear for fixed deformities of the foot with splint (K14)
- Footwear for diabetic foot with foot orthotics where custom-made footwear is required (K15)
- Footwear for partial foot amputation (K16)
- Footwear with one-side upper, high and narrow counter or with built-in orthosis to correct the ankle joint and/or the foot in case of fixed deformities (K17)
- Footwear with two-side upper or with built-in orthosis to correct and provide rigid fixation of the ankle joint and foot in case of non-fixed deformities (K18)
- Footwear with two-side upper or with built-in orthosis to correct and provide rigid fixation of the ankle joint and foot in case of non-fixed deformities with splint (K18)

USE:

- Relieve pain
 - Facilitate balanced standing and walking
 - Correct deformities
 - Control unstable joints
 - Compensate for the difference in the length of the limbs and/or the length or shape of foot
 - Protect limb tissues
 - Facilitate healing
-



2. ASSISTIVE DEVICES FOR SELF-CARE AND PROTECTION

These devices are used to prevent atmospheric effects and mechanical damage to the knee joint area of lower limb, relieve or re-distribute pressure from damaged segments, improve the condition of residual limb when using the prosthesis, secure the prosthesis on the limb and relieve painful areas of the stump when pressure is applied, improve micro-climate in the sleeve, reduce rubbing, pressure and strain.

Hand protection devices (gloves)



Devices intended to prevent atmospheric effects and mechanical damage.

USE:

- Consequences of defined injuries of upper limb
- Consequences of thermal and chemical burns, freezing injuries of upper limb
- Wheelchair use

Protection devices for the knee joint or lower limb (knee protectors)



These devices are intended to fix and limit the knee joint movement.

USE:

- Primary gonarthrosis, bilateral
- Other primary gonarthrosis
- Post-traumatic gonarthrosis, bilateral

Silicone or gel liners for upper and lower residual limbs



These are component parts of upper or lower limb prostheses that come in direct contact with user's body and are used for support, stabilization, fixation and alleviation; may contain elements that help activate functional components and/or operate them.

They are used to improve the condition of the residual limb when using the prosthesis, to secure prostheses on residual limbs and alleviate painful areas of the stump when pressure is applied





Abduction pillows, slings, obturators, suspensory bandages



Abduction pillows are designed to immobilize upper limbs in specified position.

USE:

- Traumatic arthropathy
- Proximal humerus fracture
- Shoulder joint dislocation
- Consequences of dislocation, sprain and upper limb deformities
- Consequences of injury of upper limb nerve

Obturator is designed to protect the head of the person with craniocerebral injury.

USE:

- Consequences of open head injury
- Consequences of skull and facial bone fractures

Suspensory bandages are designed as prostheses for persons with non-reducible scrotal hernias.

USE:

- Scrotal hernia
- Congenital hydrocele

Hand slings are designed to fix and support the upper limb

Pressure relief cushion

SUB-TYPES:

- Contoured polyurethane cushions
- Polyurethane cushions with gel / polyurethane filling
- Gel cushions
- Pneumatic cushions



They are intended to protect the integrity of tissues by redistributing pressure in the buttock and thigh areas

Set of liners for upper residual limb

Set of liners for lower residual limb

These devices are intended to improve the micro-climate in the sleeve and protect the residual limb from mechanical effects



3. ASSISTIVE DEVICES FOR PERSONAL HYGIENE

These assistive devices are intended to facilitate hygiene and self-care. They help ensure a comfortable and stable body position for toileting, provide additional support for sitting down and standing up, using the wash basin, taking a bath or shower.

Commode chairs (with or without wheels)



These devices have a built-in collection bucket (pan) and are used for toileting outside bathroom.

They are prescribed in case of acquired or congenital loss of lower limbs missing at any level (except toes), consequences of spinal bone or marrow diseases and/or diseases of lower limbs, or paralytic damage to muscles of lower limbs and trunk

Toilet handrails/grab bars and backrests



These devices provide additional support for using the toilet.

They are prescribed in case of acquired or congenital loss of lower limbs missing at any level (except toes), consequences of spinal bone or marrow diseases and/or diseases of lower limbs, or paralytic damage to muscles of lower limbs and trunk





Toilet seat inserts

These devices offer a comfortable solution for toileting.

They are prescribed in case of acquired or congenital loss of lower limbs missing at any level (except toes), consequences of spinal bone or marrow diseases and/or diseases of lower limbs, or paralytic damage to muscles of lower limbs and trunk

Bath seats, shower seats, shower stools and chairs, bath steps

These assistive devices facilitate personal hygiene and self-care in sitting position in a bath or shower cubicle.

They are prescribed in case of acquired or congenital loss of lower limbs missing at any level (except toes), consequences of spinal bone or marrow diseases and/or diseases of lower limbs, or paralytic damage to muscles of lower limbs and trunk





4. WALKING DEVICES OPERATED BY ONE HAND

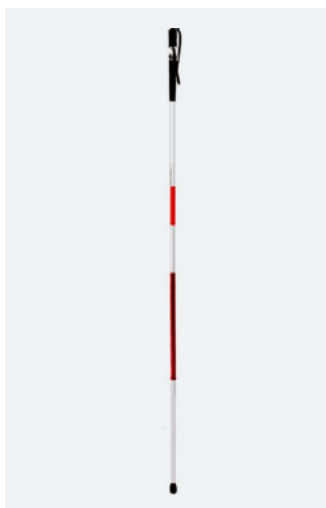
These assistive devices provide additional support (for one arm) during walking.

Canes (with or without non-slip tip)



These devices serve as walking aids with a handgrip, a single shaft and without forearm support

Tactile canes (white canes)



USE:

- Permanent impairment of visual functioning in one eye or the eye with better vision of III degree (severe vision loss: visual acuity score 0.05 – 0.1 and/or concentric constriction of the visual field to 20°) or IV degree (total or practical blindness: visual acuity score 0 – 0.04 and/or concentric constriction of the visual field to 10°)

Canes with three or more legs (tripods and quadripods)



These are walking devices with a handgrip and legs and without axilla/elbow support



Elbow crutches (with/without non-slip tip)



These are walking devices with a handgrip, a single shaft, forearm support and cuff

Forearm crutches



These walking aids are fitted with a specially designed handgrip and a horizontal forearm support

Axilla crutches



These are walking aids with a handgrip, a single shaft and softly padded axilla holder



5. WALKING DEVICES OPERATED BY BOTH HANDS

These devices provide additional support for better mobility and body balance in a specific position.

Walking frames



This mobility device is designed as a four-legged walking frame to provide a reliable support for user while working or standing

Rollator frames



Rollator frames are mobility devices with three or more wheels for comfortable walking

Rollators with seat



These are walking aids with wheels and a seat to support the body and allow the user to move in seated position

Walking frames with table



These are mobility aids with wheels and/or legs with rubber tips and a support table or horizontal forearm supports. They are propelled by pushing with hands or with upper body



6. ASSISTIVE DEVICES FOR TRANSFER OR CARRYING

These devices help change the position of the body depending on the task or activity. They enable to lift and transfer the user from one position or place to the other.

Hammocks (seats) for carrying



These are devices with a lodgement for seating, straps and belt to transfer user from one place to another



7. WHEELCHAIRS

Transport wheelchairs



These wheelchairs are used to transport user with the help of assistant.

They have a limited range of features for user positioning (no adjustment of body support components), are fitted with push handles and may be equipped with a brake system to be used by the assistant.

REQUIRED FEATURES:

- Assistant-controlled
- Fixed body support system
- Removable / swing-away footrests, with swing-away footplates, height-adjustable
- Removable / flip-up armrests
- Fixed backrest
- Can be rolled in folded mode

REQUIRED ASSESSORIES:

- Calf support panel / leg rests
- Light-reflective devices

ADDITIONAL SPECIAL ACCESSORIES:

- Seat / backrest cushion
- Safety belt
- Hand brakes to be used by assistant



Low active wheelchairs



These wheelchairs enable independent mobility indoors and to some extent outdoors and are intended for seating for maximum 3 hours per day.

They are self-propelled with both arms or one arm (if one arm drive is installed) and do not allow for individual adjustment of the seating system.

REQUIRED FEATURES:

- Self-propelling with manual push rims
- Fixed body support system
- Height-adjustable, removable footrests with swing-away footplates
- Removable / flip-up armrests
- Fixed / removable / reclinable
- Can be dismantled / rolled in folded mode



**REQUIRED ACCESSORIES:**

- Calf support panel / leg rests

ADDITIONAL SPECIAL ACCESSORIES:

- Seat cushion
- Light-reflective devices
- Anti-tipping device

OPTIONS:

- Low active wheelchair
- With aperture seat (basic)
- With one arm drive (basic)

Medium active wheelchairs



These wheelchairs are designed for independent mobility indoors and outdoors and intended for seating for over 3 hours per day.

They are self-propelled with both arms. The body support system and the wheelbase can be adjusted to individual needs.

REQUIRED FEATURES:

- Self-propelling with manual push rims
- Body support system: fixed / angle-adjustable / height-adjustable
- Footrests: height-adjustable, removable / non-removable with swing-away footplates
- Armrests: removable / flip-up / height-adjustable
- Adjustable wheelbase
- Backrest: fixed / removable / reclinable
- Can be rolled in folded mode

REQUIRED ACCESSORIES:

- Seat cushion / seat and backrest cushion
- Calf support panel / leg rests
- Light-reflective devices

ADDITIONAL SPECIAL ACCESSORIES:

- Depending on the individual user's needs
- Anti-tipping device

OPTIONS:

- Medium active wheelchair with one arm drive (basic)





Active wheelchairs



These wheelchairs are designed for independent mobility and seating for over 5 hours per day.

They offer a larger number of options to suit different body sizes and allow for accommodations to user's specific preferences and needs. They are ergonomic and enable individual adjustments of the body support system, wheelbase, seating system and additional options.

REQUIRED FEATURES:

- Self-propelling with manual push rims
- The balance of the wheelchair may be regulated through a combination of two or more adjustments of the wheelbase / body support system horizontally / body support system by tilt angle / backrest by angle / backrest horizontally
- Footrests: height-adjustable; in foldable models with swing-away or flip-up footplates
- Footrests: height-adjustable, removable / non-removable with swing-away footplates
- Armrests (clothing guards): non-removable / removable / flip-up / height-adjustable / horizontally adjustable
- Backrest: reclinable / height-adjustable / height- and angle-adjustable
- Can be dismantled / rolled in folded mode

TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS:

- Weight: max. 14 kg
- Wheelbase may be adjusted smoothly or has at least three discrete positions.

REQUIRED ACCESSORIES:

- Calf support panel / leg rests
- Quickly removable wheels
- Seat cushion / seat and backrest cushion
- Light-reflective devices

ADDITIONAL SPECIAL ACCESSORIES:

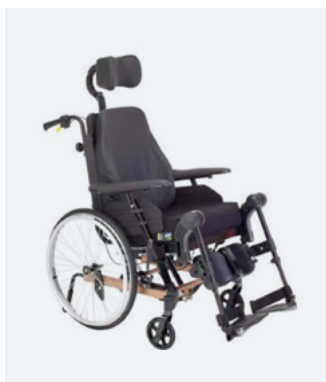
- Depending on the individual user's needs
- Anti-tipping device

OPTIONS:

- Basic active wheelchair



Multifunctional wheelchairs



These wheelchairs are fitted with special additional accessories to enable mobility indoors and outdoors for users in fragile condition and are intended for seating for up to 8 hours per day.

They are heavier due to special additional accessories based on individual user's needs and may enable a passive change of body position and offer additional support. They offer minimum independent mobility and are typically used with the help of the assistant.

REQUIRED FEATURES:

- Assistant-controlled or self-propelled with manual push rims
- Body support system: fixed / spring-loaded / rotating
- Footrests: height-adjustable, non-removable with swing-away footplates
- Backrest: angle-adjustable
- Can be rolled in folded mode / Can be dismantled and cannot be rolled in folded mode

REQUIRED ACCESSORIES:

- Seat cushion / seat and backrest cushion / soft seat
- Knee separator pad / contoured cushion for sitting / crotch strap
- Calf support panel / foot supports / leg rests
- Safety belt
- Light-reflective devices

ADDITIONAL SPECIAL ACCESSORIES:

- Lateral trunk supports
- Lateral head supports / headrests
- Chest harness

OPTIONS:

- Multifunctional wheelchair with improved folding mechanism (basic)
- Multifunctional wheelchair with tilt-adjustable body support system (basic)
- Multifunctional wheelchair with stronger and more functional angle-adjustable body support system
- Recliner (basic)



Electrically powered wheelchairs



These wheelchairs are designed for independent mobility indoors and outdoors using a special drive and propelling systems.

They may be self-propelled through a control unit with servo drive with basic functions and/or programmable.

REQUIRED FEATURES:

- Self-propelling through a control unit with servo drive
- Body support system: fixed / angle-adjustable
- Footrests: height-adjustable, removable / non-removable with swing-away footplates
- Armrests: removable / flip-up
- Backrest: angle-adjustable / reclinable

REQUIRED ACCESSORIES:

- Seat cushion / seat and backrest cushion / soft seat
- Calf support panel / leg rests
- Safety belt
- Light-reflective devices

ADDITIONAL SPECIAL ACCESSORIES:

- Anti-tipping device

OPTIONS:

- Electrically powered wheelchair
- Travel electrically powered wheelchair (basic)



Electrically powered scooters

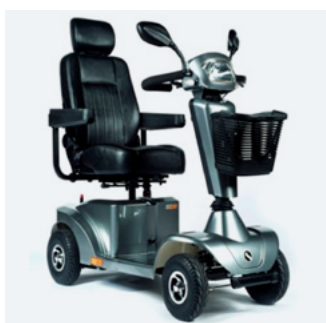


These scooters are equipped with special drive and propelling system for independent mobility outdoors.

They can be self-propelled using the steering column, have a swivel body support system and a seat without special support devices. Powered scooters are intended for users who are able to control the position of their trunk in the wheelchair independently.

REQUIRED FEATURES:

- Self-propelling with the steering column
- Swivel body support system
- Armrests: flip-up / flip-up and horizontally adjustable
- Backrest: reclinable / reclinable and angle-adjustable
- Seat: removable, height- and horizontally adjustable / adjustable effective width



**REQUIRED ACCESSORIES:**

- Seat and backrest cushion / soft seat
- Headrest
- Safety belt
- Sound and light indicators (position lights, emergency stop light, turn lights, sound signal)

Travel wheelchairs

These wheelchairs enable independent mobility outdoors and are propelled by the user applying muscle power to the levers or other parts of the mechanical driving unit.

No individual adaptation of the seat unit is possible. These wheelchairs can be fitted with adjustable parts (footrests, armrests, backrest, headrest) for comfortable body positioning when used for a long periods of time.

**REQUIRED FEATURES:**

- Self-propelling with drive levers
- Fixed body support system
- Footrests: height-adjustable, removable with swing-away footplates
- Armrests: fixed / removable / flip-back, height-adjustable
- Backrest: fixed / removable / reclinable / angle-adjustable
- Can be rolled in folded mode / can be dismantled and cannot be rolled in folded mode

REQUIRED ACCESSORIES:

- Calf support panel / leg rests
- Seat cushion / soft seat
- Light-reflective devices

ADDITIONAL SPECIAL ACCESSORIES:

- Safety belt
- Headrest
- Accessory to transport walking devices operated by one hand
- Running brake

OPTIONS:

- Travel wheelchair
- Active wheelchair (basic)



Wheelboard, mobility boards (compact wheelchairs)



Wheelboards enable independent mobility indoors and outdoors and are propelled with muscular power applied rubber-covered pushers.

No individual adaptation of the seat unit is possible.

REQUIRED FEATURES:

- Self-propelled
- Fixed body support unit
- No footrest or armrests
- No backrest

REQUIRED ACCESSORIES:

- Safety belt

Tricycles



Tricycles enable independent mobility outdoors. They are propelled by the user applying muscular power to the pedals or by the assistant using the control handle.

Typically, no individual adaptation of the seat unit is possible.

REQUIRED FEATURES:

- Propulsion: self-propelled using the steering wheel and pedals / assistant-controlled
- Body support unit: fixed / angle-adjustable
- Footrests: fixed / none
- Armrests: fixed / flip-up / none
- Backrest: fixed / removable, height-adjustable
- Seat: horizontally adjustable / height- and horizontally adjustable

REQUIRED ACCESSORIES:

- Foot supports / leg rests
- Safety belt
- Running brake / running and safety brakes
- Knee separator pad
- Light-reflective devices

ADDITIONAL SPECIAL ACCESSORIES:

- Control handle
- Hand fixators



8. ASSISTIVE HOISTING DEVICES

Hoists, mobile and stationary



Hoists are used to lift, transfer or change the position of the user with limited general mobility who is unable to transfer or change the body position independently



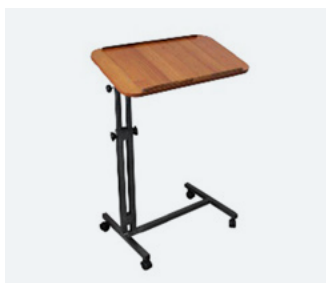
9. FURNITURE

A range of products intended for residential accommodation and workplace, education settings, healthcare and rehabilitation facilities. These items provide support and help fixate the user in a sitting, semilying or lying position, improve the locomotor act of walking and help prevent pressure sores.

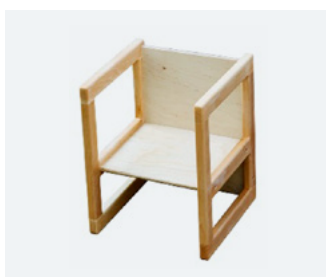
Tables (office desks, bedside tables, study desks, standing desks, stands, standers)



These are devices with a counter board, specifically adjustable. They may come with a chair and are intended for placing objects and/or for work, eating, drawing, learning, games, etc.



Sitting furniture (chairs, stools, special furniture)



These items offer comfortable sitting for one person





Orthopedic beds



These devices include a sectioned base and a mattress and are adjustable by height and/or angle of the sections using an electric / mechanic / hydraulic lift mechanism.

A mechanic orthopedic bed may be controlled by the user or assistant person to manually adjust the height or angle of the base sections supporting the mattress.

An electric bed may be controlled by the user or assistant person to adjust the height or angle of the base sections supporting the mattress using the electric lift mechanism

Pressure relief mattresses



This assistive rehabilitation device helps distribute pressure evenly on the entire surface, reduces rubbing and prevents slipping of the body on its surface



Wall bars



This ladder-like device consists of vertical stands with horizontal parallel bars of rounded shape. It is mounted to the wall or as stand-alone equipment



10. ACCESSORIES

These devices help provide access to buildings, are intended to develop and improve walking skills, locomotor functions. They are also used as additional supports for self-care.

Handrails and grab bars



These devices are used to support the user when moving

Fixed grab bars for holding for support and short handrails



These devices provide support to the user when changing position



11. SPECIAL DEVICES FOR NAVIGATION, COMMUNICATION AND EXCHANGE OF INFORMATION

Voice recorder



This device is used by persons with visual disabilities to record and play audio to aid in communication and exchange of information

Watches (elective): mechanical / electronic



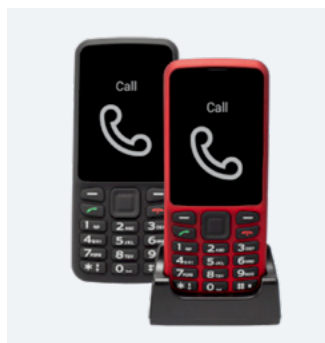
These devices measure, display time and provide voice time notifications

Audio player



This device is used to play multimedia files

Mobile phones



Mobile phones enable video communication and exchange of information, including text information, for persons with hearing disabilities.

Mobility phones used by persons with visual disabilities for communication and exchange of information have a voice dial function, text-to-speech function for sms-messages, etc.



**Alarm signalers with
light / vibration alert
“Night nanny”**



These alarm signalers are used by persons with disabilities (parents) to monitor the child under 3 years old

Liquid level meter



This device is used to determine the liquid level by audio signal and is intended for persons with visual disabilities



PROVISION WITH ASSISTIVE TECHNOLOGIES



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