# Case-Based Learning Module: SPINAL CORD INJURY PREVENTIVE HEALTH, SECONDARY HEALTH CONDITIONS & PRIMARY CARE FLOWSHEET

#### **INTRODUCTION**

There is evidence to suggest that persons with SCI receive suboptimal preventative care and have many unmet health care needs. 47-49 The challenges associated with accessing optimal primary care for those with SCI are well documented including environmental barriers (inaccessible medical buildings, inadequate space, lack of specialized medical equipment),<sup>50</sup> and limited academic preparation and lack of knowledge of SCI healthcare issues by primary care providers. 50-54 Persons with SCI often have secondary complications that may be not only be detrimental to their health and well-being but also put strain on the healthcare system, (pressure ulcers, <sup>55</sup>autonomic dysflexia, <sup>56</sup> respiratory illness, <sup>57</sup> spasticity, <sup>58</sup> neurogenic bowel, <sup>59</sup> and bladder dysfunction, 60). Emerging evidence also demonstrates that persons with SCI are at increased risk of co-morbid health conditions such as obesity, diabetes and cardiovascular disease. 57,61-63 Secondary complications are known to be the primary reason for re-hospitalization after initial rehabilitation, particularly in the first year following SCI<sup>64</sup> with half of all Emergency Department visits being for potentially preventable (e.g., bladder issues, pneumonia) or low acuity (e.g., pain and complications related to genitourinary devices) conditions that could be managed in primary care. 65 Given the negative health outcomes and high health service utilization, there is a need to improve primary care for persons with SCI.

This section will address preventive health and prevention of common secondary conditions in individuals with spinal cord injury (SCI). Also included is a primary care flowsheet/checklist addressing secondary conditions.

#### PREVENTATIVE HEALTH

# IMMUNIZATION46

# Influenza:

Annually

#### Pneumococcal:

- For those with lesions at T12 or above, one dose of Pneum-P-23 should be given
  - Some experts also suggest a dose of Pneu-C-13 vaccine, if given should be given before Pneu-P-23 followed by Pneu-P-23 vaccine 8 weeks later, if Pneu-P-23 given first then Pneu-C-13 should be given one year later
  - Adults at highest risk of IPD (eg. chronic kidney disease, chronic liver disease, splenic dysfunction, sickle cell disease, immunodeficiencies) should also receive 1 booster dose of Pneu-P-23 vaccine

#### Pertussis:

• Administer one dose of Tdap vaccine if the person has not previously received it in adulthood (18 years of age and older)

#### CARDIOMETABOLIC

In persons with SCI there is evidence indicating an earlier onset and/or prevalence of various chronic diseases (including CVD, type II diabetes, and osteoporosis). Adrenergic dysfunction (related to level of lesion), physical inactivity, and poor diet are thought to be key indicators for the elevated cardiovascular disease risk. 66 There are not guidelines to indicate testing should be different than the general population at this time.

#### **Blood Pressure:**

Consider annually

# Weight:

Consider annually (limited by accessibility)

Diabetes (reference Canadian Diabetes Guidelines):

- Screen every 3 years in individuals ≥40 years of age
- Screen every 3 years in individuals at high risk according to the CANRISK calculator
- Screen earlier and/or more frequently in people at very high risk using the CANRISK calculator

Cholesterol (reference Canadian cardiovascular lipid guidelines 2016):

• Men  $\geq$  40, women  $\geq$  40 (or post-menopausal) (any age in those high risk)

#### Exercise:

- Has been shown to decrease the progression of CVD and other co-morbidities in persons with SCI<sup>66</sup>
- Enquire about physical activity and consider directing individuals to www.sciactioncanada.ca <sup>67</sup>

#### **BREAST CANCER SCREENING**

Screening for breast cancer in an individual with SCI should be the same as the general population and should follow the Canadian Task Force for Preventive Health guidelines<sup>23</sup> or local jurisdiction guidelines (i.e. provincial). Issues women with SCI may encounter when obtaining a mammogram include inability of a technician to properly position mammography equipment that will allow them to remain in a wheelchair,<sup>25</sup> as well as inaccessible entry-ways, hallways and bathrooms.<sup>26</sup>

# Canadian Task Force for Preventive Health Breast Cancer Screening Guidelines<sup>23</sup>

• For women aged 40–49 we recommend not routinely screening with mammography.

- (Weak recommendation; moderate quality evidence)
- For women aged 50–69 years we recommend routinely screening with mammography every 2 to 3 years.
  - (Weak recommendation; moderate quality evidence)
- For women aged 70–74 we recommend routinely screening with mammography every 2 to 3 years.
  - (Weak recommendation; low quality evidence)

#### **CERVICAL CANCER SCREENING**

Screening for cervical cancer in an individual with SCI should be the same as the general population and should follow the Canadian Task Force for Preventive Health guidelines<sup>24</sup> or local jurisdiction guidelines (i.e. provincial). Issues that women with SCI may encounter during Papanicolaou test include difficulty positioning themselves on the table,<sup>25</sup> and the possibility of an episode of AD.<sup>27</sup> In order to decrease the possibility of AD, preventive strategies include emptying the bowel and bladder, coating the speculum with anesthetic jelly, or administering nifedipine thirty minutes prior to the procedure.<sup>28-30</sup> It should be noted that women with SCI were screened for cervical cancer at rate similar to those without SCI, with the exception of women with SCI that have lower income.<sup>31</sup>

# Canadian Task Force for Preventive Health Cervical Cancer Screening Guidelines<sup>24</sup>

- For women aged < 20 we recommend not routinely screening for cervical cancer (Strong recommendation; high quality evidence)
- For women aged 20 to 24 we recommend not routinely screening for cervical cancer. (Weak recommendation; moderate quality evidence)
- For women aged 25 to 29 we recommend routine screening for cervical cancer every 3 years. (Weak recommendation; moderate quality evidence)
- For women aged 30 to 69 we recommend routine screening for cervical cancer every 3 years. (Strong recommendation; high quality evidence)
- For women aged ≥ 70 who have been adequately screened (i.e., 3 successive negative Paptests
  in the last 10 years), we recommend that routine screening may cease. For women aged 70 or
  over who have not been adequately screened we recommend continued screening until 3
  negative test results have been obtained.
  - (Weak recommendation; low quality evidence)

# **COLORECTAL CANCER SCREENING**

Colorectal cancer screening in an individual with SCI should be the same as the general population<sup>32,33</sup>, and should follow the Canadian Task Force for Preventive Health guidelines<sup>44</sup> or local jurisdiction guidelines (i.e. provincial). It is important for primary care providers to review bowel management with patients with SCI at least annually.

• FOBT can be used but false positives may occur if complications such as hemorrhoids are

- present. A high rectal specimen may prevent false positives.<sup>34</sup>
- Colonoscopy may be considered, however, planning is necessary to ensure the facility is accessible and that appropriate preparation can be done. This can be facilitated by a detailed referral to the specialist performing the colonoscopy.
  - An extended colonic preparation period, and cross-disciplinary care may be required<sup>35</sup>
  - Standard bowel preparation should occur over an extended period of time<sup>35</sup>
  - Patients who have an injury at or above T6 are at risk of peri-procedural autonomic dysreflexia<sup>35</sup>

# Canadian Task Force for Preventive Health Colorectal Cancer Screening Guidelines<sup>44</sup>

- We recommend screening adults aged 60 to 74 for CRC with FOBT (either gFOBT or FIT) every two years OR flexible sigmoidoscopy every 10 years.
   (Strong recommendation; moderate quality evidence)
- We recommend screening adults aged 50 to 59 for CRC with FOBT (either gFOBT or FIT) every two years OR flexible sigmoidoscopy every 10 years.
   (Weak recommendation; moderate quality evidence)
- We recommend not screening adults aged 75 years and over for CRC. (Weak recommendation; low quality evidence)
- We recommend not using colonoscopy as a screening test for CRC.
   (Weak recommendation; low quality evidence)

#### PROSTATE CANCER SCREENING

Due to the potential harms of screening, including over-diagnosis and over-treatment, many jurisdictions do not support an organized, population-based screening program for prostate cancer. <sup>68</sup>

Current screening guidelines for prostate cancer indicate that physicians could discuss the pros and cons of Prostate Specific Antigen (PSA) with patients of average-risk aged 55-69 years.<sup>36</sup> "The decision to undergo PSA testing should be shared between the patient and his physician based on information balancing the test's advantages and disadvantages".<sup>37</sup> Potential negative outcomes include the possibility of false-positive results, risks of biopsy and the potential for prostate cancer diagnosis leading to unnecessary treatments.<sup>38</sup> Several studies found that the PSA between men with SCI and non-SCI aged matched controls did not have any significant differences.<sup>39-42</sup> Digital rectal exam is not recommended.

# Canadian Task Force for Preventive Health Prostate Cancer Screening Guidelines<sup>45</sup>

- For men aged less than 55 years, we recommend not screening for prostate cancer with the prostate-specific antigen test.
  - (Strong recommendation; low quality evidence)
- For men aged 55–69 years, we recommend not screening for prostate cancer with the prostate-specific antigen test.
  - (Weak recommendation; moderate quality evidence)
- For men 70 years of age and older, we recommend not screening for prostate cancer with the

prostate-specific antigen test.
(Strong recommendation; low quality evidence)

# SCI SECONDARY HEALTH CONDITIONS

#### **AUTONOMIC DYSREFLEXIA**

Autonomic dysreflexia (AD) is a serious, and potentially life threatening condition affecting those with lesions at T6 or above (has been reported with lesions as low as T10).¹ AD can be prevented by controlling noxious stimuli below the level of the lesion. Prevention measures include, but are not limited to; regularly scheduled bladder and bowel voiding, pressure techniques, and referral to a health professional for foot care to avoid ingrown nails or other issues. Adjustment of the patient's treatment plan may be necessary to avoid future episodes of AD.¹ Education may also be required to help the patient minimize risks and recognize symptoms in the future. See Common Causes of Autonomic Dysreflexia for other areas of prevention.

#### Prevention of Autonomic Dysreflexia

- 1. Education of patient and providers
- 2. Supplies at home: BP cuff; catheter supplies; short acting antihypertensives
- 3. Warnings in patient chart
- 4. AD wallet card

For more information, see Autonomic Dysreflexia CBLM

Signs & Symptoms and Common Causes of Autonomic Dysreflexia: 2,3

	DYSREFLEXIA
IN PATI	ENTS WITH SPINAL CORD INJURIES
Aay invo	lve all or some of the following:
•	BP elevated by 20-40 mmHg above
	resting BP*
•	Pounding headache
	Bradycardia (relative to patient's resting
	heart rate)
•	Flushing of the face
	Profuse sweating above the level of the
	lesion
	Skin pallor, cold and piloerection below
	the level of the lesion
•	Blurred vision
•	Shortness of breath
	Anxiety
	Nasocongestion

COMMON CAUSES OF AUTONOMIC  DYSREFLEXIA			
• Bladder	Distention Urinary tract infection Catheterization Catheter tube kinking Bladder or kidney stones		
* Bowel	Constipation Hemorrhoids Fissures Manual disimpaction		
Skin	Pressure areas Tight clothing/stockings/ straps Ingrown toenail Blisters		
Other	Sexual stimulation Scrotal compression Childbirth		

Figure 1: Signs & Symptoms and Common Causes of AD

#### **BLADDER**

# **Goals of Care**

- 1. Prevent retention (avoid distension)
- 2. Maintain continence
- 3. Avoid UTIs and overtreating asymptomatic bacteruria

There are no studies examining the optimal frequency of monitoring neurogenic bladder long-term in patients with SCI. Currently, the following can be considered based on **expert opinion** and should be tailored to each individual <sup>4-7</sup>:

- Review bladder management annually:
  - o Method, continence, satisfaction, UTIs, hematuria
- Laboratory tests annually:
  - Creatinine/eGFR
  - electrolytes
- Urodynamics after injury and every one<sup>8</sup> to two years thereafter
- Ultrasound of kidneys/bladder annually
  - o to assess for the presence of hydronephrosis, hydroureter, stones, bladder issues<sup>9,10</sup>
- Consider cystoscopy 10-15 years post-injury or if there are any changes in bladder routine, symptoms that cannot be controlled or a question of diagnosis for those with indwelling catheters due to the potential increased rate of bladder cancer (20 times increased risk)<sup>9,11</sup>
- If a patient has >3 UTIs/year or hematuria, a referral to a urologist should be made, and initiation of further investigations could be considered (e.g., KUB US)

#### **Bladder Cancer**

Bladder cancer is the third leading cause of death in the spinal cord injured population, <sup>12</sup> and mortality from bladder cancer is 6.7 times higher. <sup>13</sup> Presenting symptoms of bladder cancer in individuals with SCI are similar to those without SCI, including hematuria, bladder mass and hydronephrosis, but may also present with unique symptoms such as bladder stones, recurrent UTI or new incontinence. <sup>14</sup> Despite the increased risk for bladder cancer and higher rate of mortality, **screening in the SCI population is not warranted** as urinalysis has been proven ineffective due to the high rates of microhematuria caused by chronic bacteriuria and catheterization, <sup>14</sup> and ineffectiveness of cystoscopy <sup>15,16</sup> & cytology. <sup>16</sup>

#### **BONE HEALTH**

# **Bone Mineral Density Screening**

Patients with spinal cord injury (SCI) are at a greater risk of low bone mineral density (BMD) and subsequent fragility fractures compared to their non-SCI counterparts. This change is most prominent in bones below the level of injury, and is termed **sublesional osteoporosis (SLOP)**.<sup>21</sup> Although there are no clear guidelines regarding the frequency of screening BMD for patient with SCI, experts generally recommend completing the first BMD while in rehabilitation, and repeating every 1-2 years thereafter.

Sublesional Osteoporosis can be defined on the basis of DXA results:

Age	<u>Definition</u>
Men ≥ 60 yo, and post-menopausal women	Hip or knee region <b>T score</b> ≤ -2.5
Men < 59 yo or pre-menopausal women	Hip or knee region <b>Z score</b> ≤ <b>-2.0</b> plus ≥ <b>3 or more</b> fracture <b>risk factors</b>
Men or women age 16-90	<b>Prior fragility fracture</b> and <b>no other identifiable cause</b> for osteoporosis other than SCI

**Table 1**: DXA results for SLOP<sup>17</sup>

**Clinical Pearl:** Do NOT assume that a decrease in bone mass in a patient with SCI is due to SLOP; up to one third of SCI patients have an additional secondary cause of osteoporosis.<sup>43</sup>

**Clinical Pearl:** BMD of lumbar spine, hip and knee (distal femur, proximal tibia). The KNEE region BMD is the best predictor for knee fracture, <sup>8,9</sup> a common site for fragility fractures among patients with SCI; <sup>18-20</sup> however, BMD of the knee cannot be completed by most centres.

Clinicians should combine the SCI-specific risk factors with the scores from BMD to stratify risk of fractures. Patients who fall into moderate to high fracture risk categories will require therapy and risk factor Modifications.<sup>69</sup>

Yes	Risk Factors
	Age at Injury < 16 years
	Alcohol Intake > 5 servings/day
	BMI < 19
	Duration of SCI ≥ 10 years
	Female
	Motor Complete (AIS A-B)
	Paraplegia
	Prior fragility fracture
	Family history of fracture
	Anticonvulsant use
	Heparin use
	Opioid analgesia use

Table 2: Fracture Risk Factors<sup>21, 43</sup>

# Lifestyle

Patients should be counselled on lifestyle measures to help prevent decrease in bone mineral density, including<sup>18,21</sup>:

- Decreased alcohol intake
- Decreased caffeine intake (< 3 servings/day)</li>
- Smoking cessation
- Review any changes in mobility, e.g., safety of transfers, need for mobility aids
- Activity based training (involving active assisted exercise, resistance training, cycle ergometry, gait training, and load bearing for at least 2-3 hours/day at least 2 days per week for 6 months)<sup>22</sup>
- Some individuals may be able to participate in weight bearing using wheelchair with sit-stand functionality or body weight supported treadmill

# **Calcium and Vitamin D**

The majority of patients with SCI should have a **calcium intake of 1000 mg/day**, primarily through diet. If this target is not met through diet alone, patients can supplement with calcium at a dose of no more than 400-500 mg at a time. There are two exceptions to this:

- In patients who have recurrent calcium oxalate or citrate renal stones or significant renal impairment, target calcium intake to 500 – 666 mg/day and a low oxalate diet should be initiated.
- In males and females who have not reached peak bone mass at time of SCI, pregnant or breast feeding women, and elderly patients with inadequate dietary intake, a target of 1500 mg/day of calcium should be recommended.<sup>21</sup>

In terms of vitamin D intake, all patients with SCI should follow the Osteoporosis Canada guidelines which recommend a **vitamin D intake of 800 – 2000 IU/day** for all adults year round.

#### RESPIRATORY HEALTH

There are currently no widely accepted clinical practice guidelines for the long-term respiratory management of the patient with SCI. Individuals with higher level lesions are most at risk, but potentially any injury above L1 may affect respiratory health. Based on the best available information at this time, we recommend annual assessments of respiratory function for those considered at risk may include:

#### History:

- o Respiratory complaints (SOB, secretion clearance, aspiration risk)
- Respiratory infection history (frequency, ER/hospitalization, treatment)
- Review of history of pulmonary embolism and pneumonia

#### • Physical examination:

- Respiratory rate and pattern
- Continuous pulse oximetry
- o Physical examination of the respiratory system, assessment of edema

# Investigations:

- Annual spirometry or pulmonary functions tests
- o Polysomnography or nocturnal oximetry testing if indicated

# • Referrals:

 Referral to a respirologist for patients with a decrease in vital capacity (compared to their baseline) or an increased number of respiratory infections (two or more per year) and/or hospital admissions for respiratory problems

#### Counselling:

- Smoking cessation
- Chest physiotherapy/exercises and daily respiratory muscle training in patients with injuries above T12
- Physical activity is recommended to help improve respiratory function

#### • Immunizations:

- Annual influenza vaccination
- Pneumococcal vaccination<sup>46</sup>
  - See above

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# **SCI Primary Care Toolkit Flowsheet**

Visit		Type of Patient	
□ Initial		□ CFFM	
□ Follow Up	Follow Up #:	☐ Community Referral	
		Reason for Referra	ıl
		☐ General Asse	essment
		□ Other:	
History			
Site of Injury		Injury Type	Year of Injury:
□ Cervical		□ Paraplegic	
□ Thoracic		□ Quadriplegic	
□ Lumbar		□ Unknown	
□ Cauda Equina			
□ Unknown			
Physiatrist:		Seen by Physiatrist in I	ast 5 years:
□ Yes		□ Yes	
□ No		□ No	
□ N/A		□ N/A	
□ Unknown		□ Unknown	
Name of Specialist:		Name of Specialist:	
Social History			
Relationship Status:		Accommodations:	Accommodation Accessibility:
□ Married		□ Own Home	□ Yes
□ Single		□ RH/LTC	□ No
☐ Common Law		☐ Assisted Living	
☐ Separated/Divorced			
□ Other:			
Support Services:			
☐ Attendant Services			
□ Family Supports			
☐ Homecare			
☐ Other Agencies (eg. S	SCI Ontario)		
Other Information:			
Vitals			
BP:	HR:	Weight:	Wheelchair Weight:
Orthostatic Vitals			
Lying BP:	Sitting BP:	Standing 1 min:	Standing 3 min:
Preventative Health			
Tetanus Up-to-Date (Every 10 years):		Influenza Up-to-Date (Yearly):	
□ Yes		□ Yes	
□ No		□ No	

□ Unknown	□ Unknown		
Is the Injury Above L1?	If Injury Above L1 – Is Pneumococcal Up-to-Date?		
□ Yes	(Once in lifetime)		
□No	□ Yes □ No □ Unknown		
□ N/A			
Screening (if any not up-to-date, consider ordering tes	<u>t</u> )		
Pap Up-to-Date:	Mammogram Up-to-Date:		
□ Yes	□ Yes		
□ No	□No		
□ Unknown	□ Unknown		
□ N/A	□ N/A		
Colorectal Carcinoma:	Type of Colorectal Carcinoma Screening:		
□ Yes	□ FOBT		
□ No	□ Colonoscopy		
□ Unknown	□ Sigmoidoscopy		
□ N/A			
Diabetes Screening (FBG, A1 <sub>c</sub> , FBS) Up-to-Date:	Cholesterol Screening Up-to-Date:		
□Yes	□ Yes		
□ No	□ No		
□ Unknown	□ Unknown		
□ N/A	□ N/A		
Bone Mineral Density Up-to-Date:	History of Fractures: How Many Fractures?		
□Yes	□ Yes □ 1		
□No	□ No □ 2		
□ Unknown	□ Unknown □ 3 or more		
□ N/A	□ N/A Body Part(s):		
Vitamin D (1000-2000 IU/day):	Calcium (1200 mg/d primarily through diet):		
□ Yes	□ Yes		
□ No	□No		
□ Unknown	□ Unknown		
□ N/A	□ N/A		
Bladder			
Management Method:	Fluids: Hematuria: Persistent Incontinence:		
□ Voluntary	□ Yes □ Yes □ Yes		
☐ Self-Catheterization			
☐ Suprapubic Catheter	□ N/A □ N/A □ N/A		
□ Foley Catheter			
□ Condom Catheter			
UTI's in the Past Year:	Renal/Bladder US Done in Last 12 Months:		
	□ Yes		

□ 1			□ No		
п 2		□ Unknown			
□ 3 or more			□ N/A		
□ 3 or more			⊔ N/A		
Bladder Medications:			Bladder Comments:		
Bowel					
Management I	Method?		Routine Length?	Frequency?	
□ Voluntary	victiiou:		□ Less than 1 Hour	□ Daily	
☐ Manual Fece	s Ramoval		☐ More than 1 Hour	□ Every 2 Days	
☐ Digital Stimu			□ N/A	□ More than 2 Days	
☐ Rectal Stimu			⊔ N/A	intole than 2 days	
□ Rectai Stiffiui	lation				
Presence of Blo	ood in Stool?		Persistent Incontinence?	Adequate Fibre (15g/d)?	
□ Yes			□ Yes	□ Yes	
□ No			□ No	□ No	
□ N/A			□ N/A	□ N/A	
<b>Bowel Medicat</b>	ions:		Bladder Comments:		
Cardiovascular				5	
History of Hear	t Disease?			ou Exercise?	
□ Yes			□ Yes □ Yes		
□ No			□ No □ No		
			Exercise:		
Compandance (colle	المحمد 1 منطر				
Symptoms (wit Chest Pain?		Chartness of	Increased Ankle /Lea Cwelling	Pricades of weakness dissiness	
Chest Pulli	Palpitations?	Shortness of Breath?	mcreuseu Ankie/Leg Sweiling	P Episodes of weakness, dizziness	
	.,		.,	facial droop or slurred speech?	
□ Yes	□ Yes	□ Yes	□ Yes	□ Yes	
□ No	□ No	□ No	□ No	□ No	
Autonomic Dys					
		•	g in SCI with lesion at T6 or abo	•	
Is the Injury Ab		ixiety, facial flushing, swe		nps below lesion,nasocongestion	
, ,	ove for		Does the Patient Have an Und	ierstanding of AD?	
□ Yes			□ Yes		
□ No			□ No		
□ Unknown			□ N/A		
□ N/A					
Has the nation	t experienced AD	1?	Frequency of AD?		
□ Yes	2., 60011000110	-	□ Rarely		
□ No			□ Daily		
□ Unknown			□ Weekly		
- CHRIDWII			- VVCCKIY		

□ N/A		□ Monthly		
AD Wallet Card?		ER Visits Due to AD?		
□ Yes		□ Yes		
□ No		□No		
□ N/A		□ N/A		
·				
AD Triggers?		Medication(s) for AD:		
□ Bladder Issue				
□ Bowel Issue				
□ None				
□ Other:				
Skin				
Current Pressure Ulcer?		Previous Pressure Ulcer?		
□ Yes		□ Yes		
□ No		□No		
□ N/A		□ <b>N/A</b>		
Current Ulcer Location:		Previous Ulcer Location:		
		<del></del>		
Current Ulcer Being Treated?		Practice Pressure Relief? (Ideally every 15-30 min)		
□ Yes		□ Yes		
□ No		□No		
□ N/A		□ N/A		
		Al Little Assessed 2 (Blood and assessed to 1)		
Skin Checks? (Recommended daily):		Nutrition Assessed? (Bloodwork or referral)		
□ Yes		□ Yes		
□ No		□ No		
□ N/A		□ Made Today		
Skin Care Comments:		□ N/A		
Mobility		Is the Datient Wheelshair Dependent?		
Is the Patient Ambulatory?  □ Yes		Is the Patient Wheelchair Dependent? □ Yes		
□ No		□ No		
□ N/A		□ N/A		
		□ N/A		
Transfer Method?		Wheelchair Type: Age of Wheelchair:		
□ Independent		□ Manual Last Seating Assessment:		
		□ Power		
☐ Sliding Board				
☐ Mechanical Lift				
- Wednamear Ene				
Gait Aids?	Falls?	Any Wheelchair/Seating Concerns:		
□ Walker □ Yes		,,gg		
□ Cane □ No				
□ None				
□ Other:				

Pain			
Does the Patient Have	Any Pain?	Pain Intensity From 0-10	: Type of Pain:
□ Yes	any rum:	$\Box 0  \Box 6$	
□ No			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
			□ Neurogenic
□ N/A		□ 2 □ 8	□ Nociceptive
	_	□ 3 □ 9	□ Complex
Pain Affecting Function	?	□ 4 □ 10	
□ Yes		□ 5	
□ No			
Pain Medications Curre	ntly Using:	Pain Medications Previou	usly Used:
Non-Pharmacological 1	reatments:	Pain Comments:	
Spasticity			
Does the Patient Have	Any Spasticity?	Is Spasticity Bothersome	? Worsening in Past 12 Months?
□ Yes	, , ,	, , , , , ,	□ Yes
□ No		□ No	□ No
□ N/A		□ N/A	□ N/A
			L 19/A
spasticity comments		Spasticity Medications	
Neurology/MSK			
Neurological Change?		Neurological/MSK Comm	nents:
□ Yes		rear eregrean, men cemm	
□ No			
□ N/A			
Respiratory			
Infections/Pneumonia	in Dast Vaar2	Pasniratory Commants:	
•	II Fust Teur:	Respiratory Comments.	
□ <b>0</b>			
□ 2 or more (consider r	-		
Pneumonia infection	ons)		
Hospitalizaations?			rs? (If Unknown, consider spirometry)
□ Yes		□ Yes	Spirometry Result:
□ No		□ No	
□ N/A		□ Unknown	
•		□ N/A	
Class Chudu 2		Dayshina a Camara alama (2	If Vac to Douting Commission
Sleep Study?		Daytime Somnolence?	If Yes to Daytime Somnolence:
□ Yes	Sleep Study Result:	□ Yes	☐ Sitting & Reading
□ No		□ No	□ Watching TV

□ N/A	□ N/A	☐ Sitting in Active Public Place	
	If Somnolence Present, Consider Sleep Study		
Snoring?	Witnessed Apneas?		
□ Yes	□ Yes		
□ No	□ No		
□ N/A	□ N/A		
Sexual			
Patient is Sexually Active/Sexual Acvitivity Desired?	Satisfied Sexually?	Erectile Dysfunction?	
□ Yes	□ Yes	□ Yes	
□ No	□ No	□ No	
	□ N/A	□ <b>N/A</b>	
Are There Any At Risk Sexual Practices?	Currently Being Treated ;	for Sexual Function?	
□ Yes	□ Yes		
□ No	□ No		
□ Not Asked	□ Declined		
□ N/A	□ N/A		
Fertility Desired?	Contraception?		
□Yes	, □ Yes		
□No	□ No		
□ N/A	□ N/A		
Comments:	_		
	-		
Mental Health			
History of Depression?	Depression Currently Bei	ng Treated?	
□ Yes	□ Yes		
□ No	□ No		
□ N/A	□ N/A		
Depression Counselling:	Depression Medication:		
Depression Counselling.	_ Depression Mediculion		
History of Anxiety?	Anxiety Currently Being T	Treated?	
□ Yes	□ Yes		
□ No	□ No		
□ N/A	□ N/A		
	⊔ I <b>V/</b>		
Anxiety Counselling:	Anxiety Medication:		
Mental Health Comments:	_		

Summary		
Summary:		
Diam		
Plan		
Immunizations:		
Tetanus Shot Given Today?	Influenza Shot Given Today?	Pneumovax Shot Given Today?
□ Yes	□ Yes	□ Yes
□ No	□ No	□ No
□ Declined	□ Declined	□ Declined
□ N/A	□ <b>N/A</b>	□ <b>N/A</b>
	□ Out of Season	
Preventative Screening:		
Pap?	Mammo Scheduled/Req Given?	CRC Scheduled/Req Given?
□ Yes	□ Yes	□ Yes
□ No	□ No	□ No
□ Declined	□ Declined	□ Declined
□ Done Today	□ N/A	□ N/A
□ N/A		□ 1 <b>4</b> /7.
Diabetes Req Given?	Cholesterol Req Given?	
·	□ Yes	
□ Yes		
□ No	□ No	
□ Declined	□ Declined	
□ N/A	□ N/A	
Bone Health:		
DAAD Cabadulad/Dan Circuia	Nitanaia D2	Code:
BMD Scheduled/Req Given?	Vitamin D?	Calcium?
□ Yes	□ Recommended	□ Recommended
□ No	□ Declined	□ Declined
□ Declined	□ N/A	□ N/A
□ N/A		
Bladder:		
Renal Bloodwork (CR, eGFR,ly	tes) Ordered?	Renal/Bladder U/S Ordered?
□ Yes		□ Yes
□ No		□ No
□ Declined		□ Declined

□ N/A	□ N/A			
Pt Has 3+ UTIs Referral to Specialist M	ade?	Pt has	s Hematuria, referral to specialist made?	
□ Yes		□ Yes		
□ No		□ No		
□ Declined		□ Declined		
□ N/A		□ N/A	□ N/A	
Bowel:				
Bowel Program Too Lengthy: Referred	to Specialist?	Bowel Progra	m Too Infrequent: Referred to Specialist?	
□ Yes	•	□Yes		
□No		□ No		
□ Declined		□ Declined		
□ N/A		□ N/A		
Too Lengthy: Reviewed Bowel Manage	ement?	<u>-</u>	it: Review Bowel Management?	
□ Yes		□ Yes		
□ No		□ No		
□ Declined		□ Declined		
□ N/A		□ N/A		
Patient Has Bowel Incontinence, Refer	red to Specialist?	Pt Has Blood in Stool, Referred to Specialist?		
□ Yes		□ Yes		
□ No		□ No		
□ Declined		□ Declined		
□ N/A		□ N/A		
Pt Not Receiving Adequate Fibre, recoi	mmended Fibre:	2.47.		
□ Yes				
□ No				
□ Declined				
□ N/A				
Autonomic Dysreflexia:				
Provided AD Wallet Card?		Assessed AD a	sociality provided advention 2	
			severity, provided education?	
□ Yes		□ Yes		
□ No		□ No		
□ N/A		□ N/A		
Skin:				
Pt Has Ulcer; Refer to Wound Care?	Provided Pressure R	elief Education?	Provided Skin Check Education?	
□ Yes	□ Yes		□ Yes	
□ No	□ No		□ No	
□ Declined	□ N/A		□ N/A	
□ N/A				
Pain:				
Patient's Pain is Affecting Function Act	ion?			
☐ Assessed & Changed Management				

<ul> <li>□ Ordered Investigations</li> <li>□ Referred to Specialist</li> <li>□ Declined</li> <li>□ N/A</li> <li>Spasticity:</li> </ul>				
Bothersome, Reassessed Spasticity Manageme	nt?	Worsening Past 12 mo	onths, Referred to Specialist?	
□ Yes		□ Yes		
□ No		□ No		
□ Declined		□ Declined		
□ N/A		□ N/A		
Neurological/MSK:				
Significant Change in Neurological Function Ac  □ Assessed & Changed Management  □ Referred to Specialist  □ None  □ N/A  Respiratory:				
Pt has 2+ Infections in past year; referred to sp	 ecialist?	Spirometry Ordered?	Sleep Study Ordered?	
□ Yes	coramot.	□ Yes	□ Yes	
□ No		□ No	□ No	
□ Declined		□ Declined	□ Declined	
□ N/A		□ N/A	□ N/A	
Sexual:		·		
Not Coverally Catisfied, Deferred to Cappialist?	Discussed Man	agament of CD2	Deferred to Fortility Clinic Made?	
Not Sexually Satisfied; Referred to Specialist?  □ Yes	□ Yes	agement of ED?	Referral to Fertility Clinic Made?  □ Yes	
□ No	□ No		□ No	
□ Declined	□ Declined		□ Declined	
□ N/A	□ N/A		□ N/A	
Discussed Safe Sexual Practices?			L IV/A	
□ Yes				
□ No				
□ Declined				
□ N/A				
Mental Health:				
Depression Treatment:		Anxiety Treatment:		
□ Counselling		□ Counselling		
□ Medication Adjustment		□ Medication Adjustm	ent	
☐ Declined Treatment		□ Declined Treatment		
□ N/A		□ N/A		

1 year?	Once Tests Complete?	With Family Doctor (within 6 months)?	As Needed?
□ Yes	□ Yes	□ Yes	□ Yes
□ No	□ No	□ No	□ No
Follow Up F	Plan Comments:		