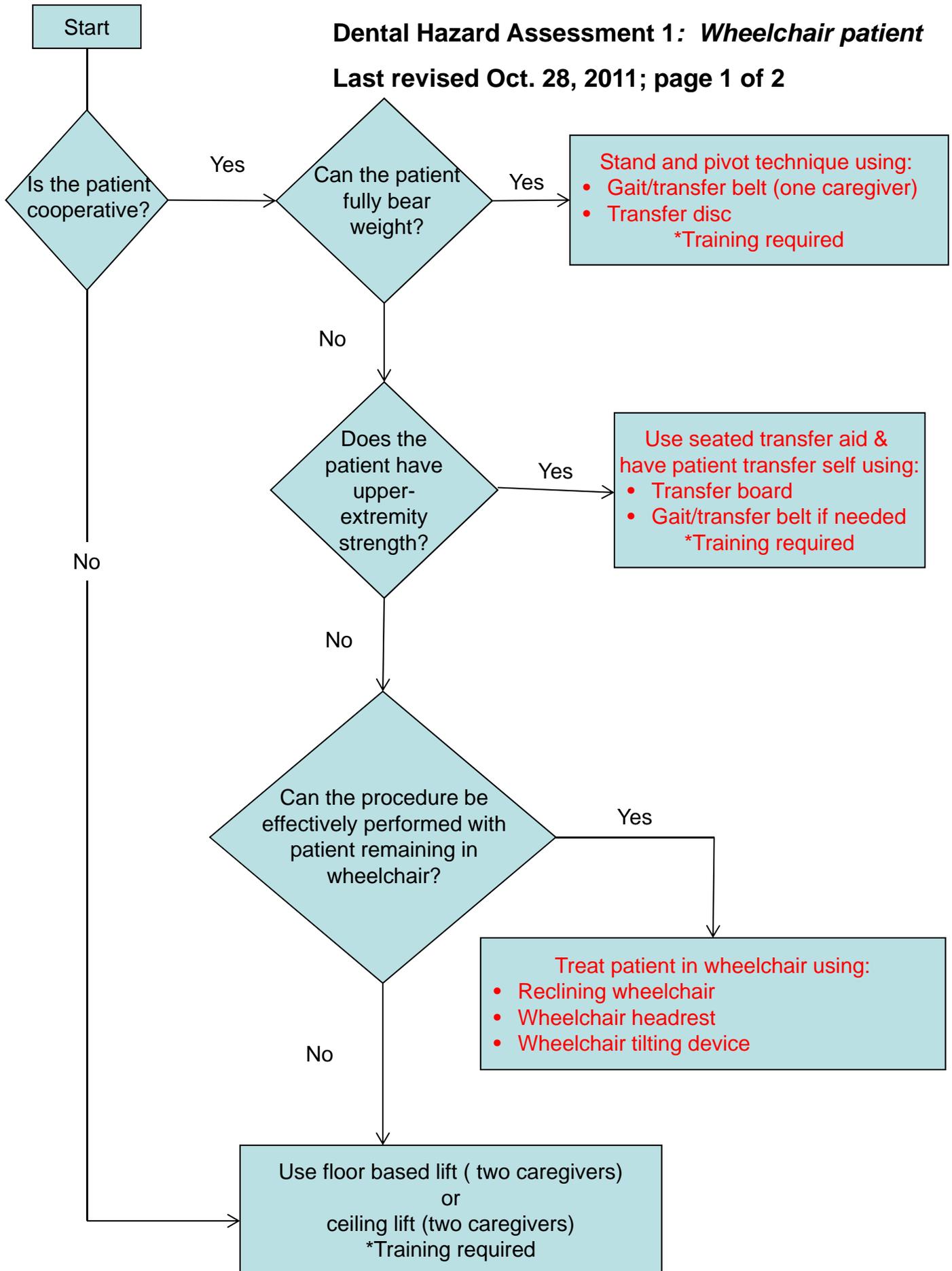


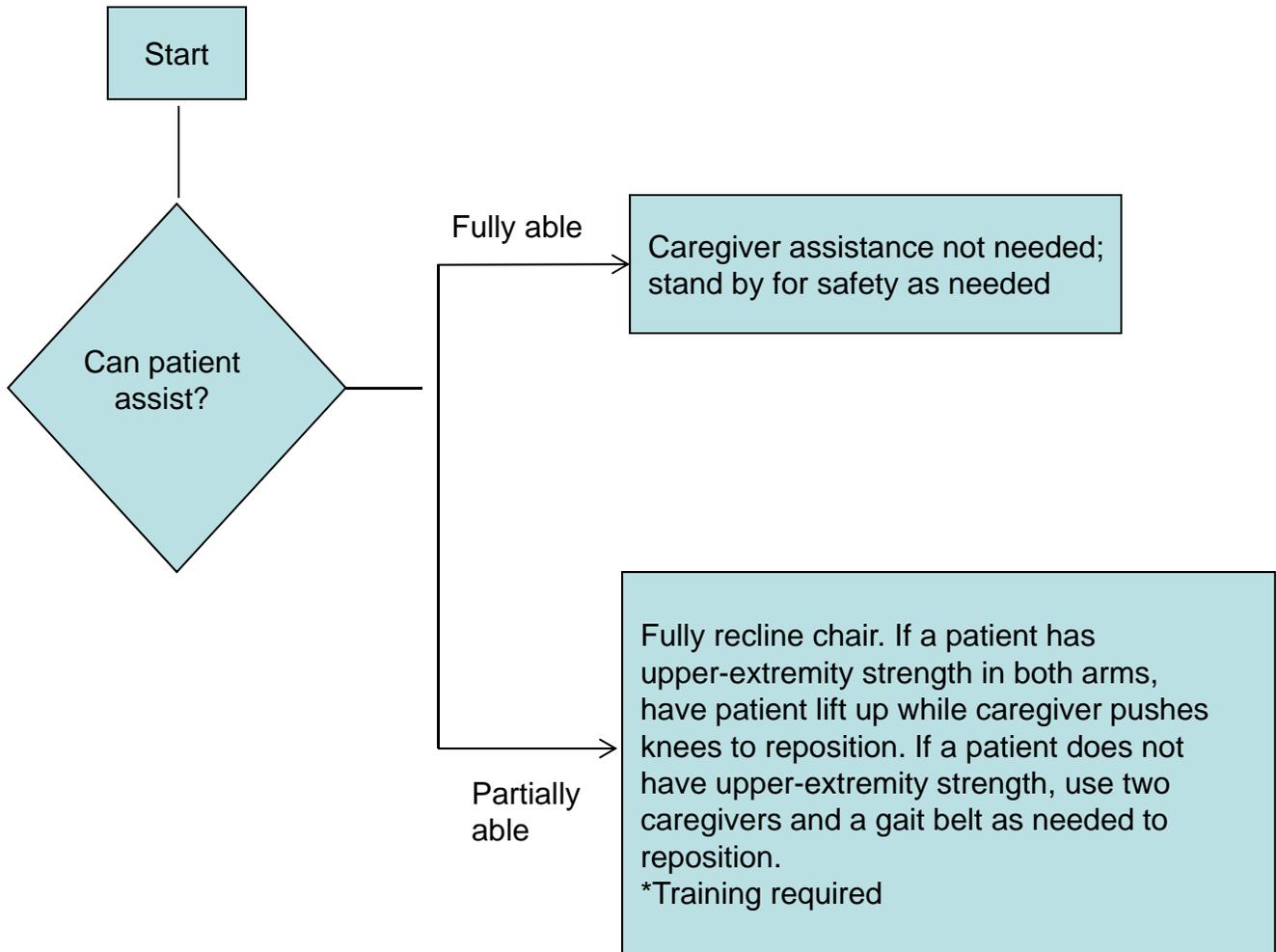
Dental Hazard Assessment 1: *Wheelchair patient*

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- For seated transfer aid, must have chair with arms **that move out of the way.**
- For floor based lift, select a lift designed to accommodate the base of the dental chair.
- Gait belts or walking belts with handles that provide stabilization for ambulatory patients are not designed for lifting patients.
- A gait belt with handles can be used during ambulation, during a stand pivot transfer, when guiding a patient along a transfer board and during seated transfers.
- During any patient transferring task, if any caregiver is required to lift more than 35 pounds of a patient's weight, then the patient should be considered to be fully dependent and assistive devices should be used for the transfer. (Waters, T.[2007]. When is it safe to manually lift a patient? *American Journal of Nursing*, 107[8], 53-59.)
- Training should be obtained for transfer and repositioning techniques, use of gait belts, transfer discs and seated transfer aids (e.g. transfer boards).

Dental Hazard Assessment 2: *Repositioning in chair*
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- Take full advantage of chair functions (e.g. that chair reclines) or use armrest of chair to facilitate repositioning.
- Make sure chair does not move during repositioning.
- During any patient transferring task, if any caregiver is required to lift more than 35 pounds of a patient's weight, then the patient should be considered to be fully dependent and assistive devices should be used for the transfer. (Waters, T.[2007]. When is it safe to manually lift a patient? *American Journal of Nursing*, 107[8], 53-59.)
- Training should be obtained for use of equipment (e.g. gait belts) and transfer and repositioning techniques.