NYOrtho

9597 Series

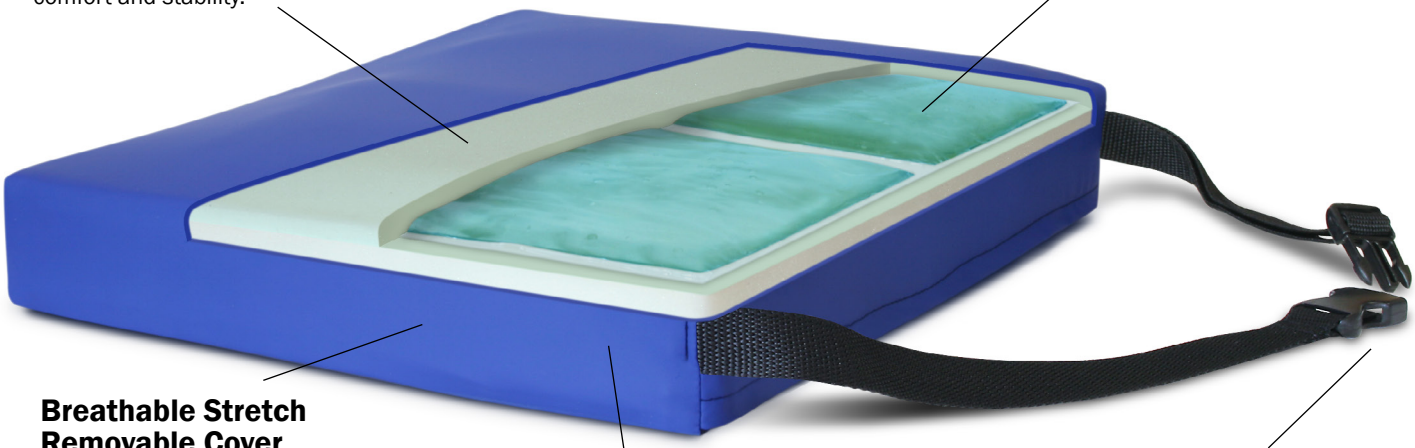
The APEX™ Gel-Foam Cushion features an innovative design that chambers the dual gel-pod closer to the top of the cushion providing a cooler interface between the patient and wheelchair. This direct interface evenly maintains gel in the area of highest pressure, preventing skin breakdown and maintaining a cool surface temperature. A high-performance, stretch cover improves moisture evaporation, enhancing APEX™ design features.

Innovative APEX™ Design Cools and Reduces Body Interface Pressure

Dual density foam layers provide a soft top entry layer promoting direct interface with cooling gel-pod and a higher density base layer for support and pressure distribution. This top-design brings the gel-pod up close so you can feel the superior comfort and stability.

Aqueous Chambered Gel-Pod

Chambered gel-pod reduces gel migration and dissipates metabolic heat, continuously maintaining a cool interface between the body and cushion.



Breathable Stretch Removable Cover

High performance pressure reducing fabric promotes healing via active evaporation of moisture and cooling at patient pressure points.

Easy-To-Attach Quick-Release Straps

Aggressive non-slip bottom with easy to attach quick-release straps keep cushion in place.

Anti-Microbial, Mildew Resistant, Flame Retardant & Water-Resistant

Maintains cleanliness and safety. CA 117-2013

Aggressive non-slip bottom

THE SCIENCE

Adapted from Martin W. Ferguson-Pell, PhD

Why do wheelchair cushions help prevent pressure sores?

Bone resists even large forces with barely perceptible deformation . Muscle and fat are far more vulnerable because they deform more readily, causing blood vessels to be occluded . The force due to body weight, when sitting, is imposed by the ITs on the gluteal muscles and fat, which become deformed due to the compressive force . In addition to the force of the ITs and the amount of tissue supporting them, tissue stiffness or tone also determines how much deformation (and therefore damage potential) is developed in the fat and muscle. Wheelchair users with little muscle tone in their gluteal area are less able to resist tissue deformation, and are therefore more vulnerable to discomfort and tissue damage. If weight-bearing can be shared equally by the ITs and the nearby lateral posterior aspect of the trochanters, the force at each IT is half of that when only the ITs are loaded, and more soft tissues can share the burden . Weight distribution is, therefore, an important principle used for designing cushions that are shaped to encourage trochanteric and thigh support.