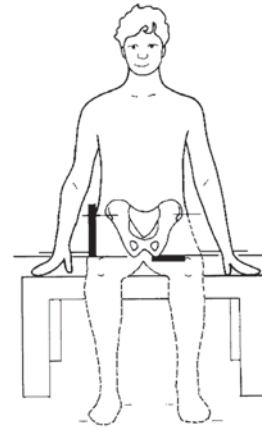


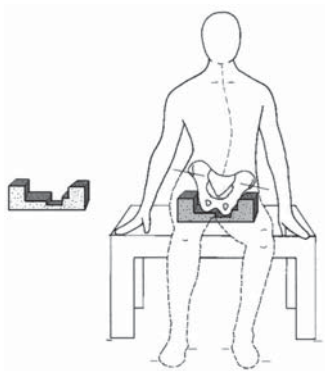
- Inferior pelvic support.** A small platform under the low side of the pelvis may be used for **short periods during the day**, as an “encouragement” for the pelvis to come to a neutral posture. A lateral pelvic block should be used on the outside of the other hip to prevent this hip from shifting to the side.<sup>39</sup>



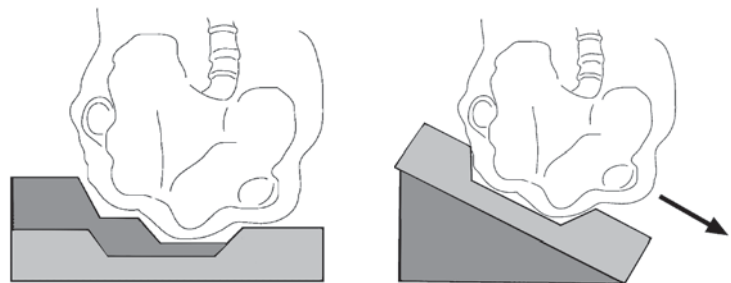
Small platform of firm foam under the low side of the pelvis

## FIXED

- Position head first.** If the lateral pelvic tilt is fixed, the intent of our support is **not** to “correct” the pelvis to neutral, but instead to position the head in a neutral and balanced position first, and then accommodate, or allow for, the fixed pelvic position. The person’s spine will react in one of several ways in order to keep the head upright, because the spine and pelvis are connected. The person’s spine may form the shape of a “C” or a “S.” Additional curves may also be present.
- Bringing the seat up to meet the pelvis** might be necessary. Since most of the person’s body weight goes through one ischial tuberosity, the seat cushion will need to relieve pressure in that area. This can be done by using different densities of foam, or other pressure relieving materials. A good idea is to use level buildups of specific heights under each ischial tuberosity and greater trochanter for a stable base with good pressure distribution. Do not use wedges under the pelvis, as they will create instability.



Bring the seat up to meet the pelvis



Level buildups, not wedges