

Tuki Shower Commode Clinical Justification Table

How to use this table:

This table provides the clinical features of Tuki commodes and their functional benefits for clients with supporting research.

Select relevant features relating to trialed commode/equipment. Functional benefit statements are written for mid-cost/high-cost AT reports and are intended to help describe how each feature improves function, independence, safety, skin protection, posture, hygiene access, or support efficiency.

Reference numbers in Column 3 correspond to the numbered Evidence List at the end of this document.

Feature of shower commode	What is the functional benefit for the client relating to the feature?	Evidence No.
Fixed frame	• High-grade brushed stainless-steel fixed frame provides a rigid, durable and corrosion-resistant base for daily showering, toileting and over-toilet positioning in wet bathroom environments. • Fixed, non-folding construction has fewer moving parts than a folding frame, reducing joint movement, maintenance points and risk of frame play over time. • The stable frame supports safer transfers by reducing unwanted movement during high-risk tasks and providing consistent positioning for carers and the client. • Front and side frame cutaways increase access for toileting, bowel/bladder care and perineal hygiene without forcing excessive reaching, twisting or carer handling. • This option is clinically preferable for daily use in one primary home environment when maximum stability, cleaning access and long-term durability are priorities.	3,4,8,11
Collapsible / folding frame	• High-grade brushed, corrosion-resistant stainless-steel folding frame combines wet-area durability with foldability for storage and transport when the commode must move between home, respite, hospital or community settings. • Tool-free setup/pack-down, push-to-lock hinges and quick-release axles reduce equipment handling time for the client, family or support workers during transport. • Foldability supports storage in smaller homes and transport by vehicle, increases ease and safety when the commode is moved between environments. • The folding frame and travel bag support continuity of bowel, bladder and shower routines outside the main home environment. • This option is clinically justified when storage or transport requirements would otherwise prevent use of a prescribed commode, thereby supporting social and community participation and engagement. • The portability benefit must outweigh the extra moving parts and the need for routine checks of hinges and locking mechanisms.	3,4,9,11

Feature of shower commode	What is the functional benefit for the client relating to the feature?	Evidence No.
Travel frame	• High-grade anodised aluminium travel frame provides a lightweight, corrosion-resistant wet-area frame for clients who require a prescribed bathroom setup away from home. • The Travel Commode is intended for limited/travel use and is not designed for everyday use; this option should therefore be prescribed for travel/respite/secondary environments rather than as the client's primary daily commode unless the supplier confirms suitability. • The travel commode packs into a durable wheeled travel bag, supporting use of the prescribed setup across multiple environments and promoting safer, more consistent personal-care routines outside the home. • The travel model is listed as 14 kg in the bag, improving manual handling safety for the client, family and care staff when transporting the equipment. • Tool-free assembly reduces setup complexity, supports faster setup/pack-down and decreases the risk of incorrect reassembly by family or support workers. • Simple setup and pack-down support reliable use during travel, respite and transport between environments. • The dedicated travel bag protects components during transport, improves organisation and reduces damage-related downtime. • The travel frame supports ongoing bowel, bladder and skin routines during holidays, respite and family/community travel, reducing loss of independence and reducing the need for increased personal-care support. • The travel setup reduces falls risk and manual handling risk by avoiding improvised bathing/toileting setups, unsafe transfers or unsuitable equipment away from home. • The feature supports social, family and community participation by making personal-care access predictable outside the home.	3,4,9,11
Custom frame dimensions	• Custom frame dimensions allow seat width, seat height, seat depth, back angle and other scripted measurements to be matched to client anthropometrics, transfer heights and bathroom/toilet dimensions. • Matching frame dimensions to the client improves postural support, comfort and sitting tolerance during showering, toileting and bowel care. • Correct height and clearance improve transfer alignment and over-toilet positioning, reducing manual handling demands and unnecessary transfers. • Custom sizing supports safe carer access in tight bathrooms and prevents the client from needing to adapt to unsuitable standard dimensions. • Custom frame dimensions increase safety and independence by aligning the commode to the client's personal-care routine and environment	1,3,4,8,11

Feature of shower commode	What is the functional benefit for the client relating to the feature?	Evidence No.
Safe working load / weight capacity	• The prescribed safe working load confirms the commode is rated for the client's body weight and clinically relevant loading during transfers, tilt, propulsion and attendant use. • Appropriate weight rating manages structural safety risk and supports safe use for both the participant and carers. • For clients with weight change, bariatric body shape or higher transfer forces, selecting an appropriate safe working load is essential to safe prescription and long-term equipment suitability. • Tuki product specifications list standard weight limits and extended weight options for selected models; the OT should confirm the exact model safe working load before prescription.	1,2,4,10,11
Standard padded seat	• Tuki standard seating is a handmade, fully padded viscoelastic memory foam seat with a marine-grade vinyl cover and the required cut-out/bite, supporting comfort, durability and cleaning in wet bathroom environments. • Memory foam padding improves comfort and sitting tolerance for showering, bowel care and toileting routines completed in sitting. • For clients at low to medium pressure-injury risk, a fully padded seat provides essential baseline pressure care by increasing comfort, reducing hard-surface contact and supporting seated tolerance during personal-care routines. • Clients at high pressure-injury risk require custom pressure-relieving options, such as gel overlay/in-built or increased/custom padding, selected from skin assessment and trial outcomes. • Wrapped/padded aperture edges reduce sharp-edge contact and focal pressure compared with poorly padded seats or exposed seat boards. • The seat supports tissue protection by distributing load through supported areas while keeping selected vulnerable areas clear of the aperture according to the client's anatomy and posture.	3,4,5,6,7,11
Seat cut-out / bite	• The seat cut-out/bite is the aperture/opening in the padded seat that provides access for bowel, bladder and perineal hygiene tasks. • Correctly selected cut-out reduces forward leaning, trunk rotation and carer reach during bowel and bladder care and personal hygiene. • Correct aperture positioning improves clearance of bony prominences and soft tissue while maintaining thigh/greater-trochanter support for optimal positioning and pressure care. • Side bites preserve more thigh support than a large full opening while still providing access for hygiene and continence routines.	3,4,5,8,11

Feature of shower commode	What is the functional benefit for the client relating to the feature?	Evidence No.
Front access cutaways	• Front frame/seat cutaways increase anterior access for bowel, bladder and personal hygiene tasks, including washing, catheter management, continence care and perineal hygiene. • Improved front access reduces excessive forward leaning, trunk rotation and carer reach during intimate care. • Front access supports increased independence for clients who wash or manage continence tasks from the front using their dominant hand or adaptive technique. • Better access improves hygiene completeness and reduces manual handling difficulty for both the client and carer. • This feature should be considered with the seat aperture/cut-out prescription because frame access and seat access work together to determine toileting and hygiene access.	3,4,8,11
Side access cutaways	• Side cutaways improve lateral access for bowel, bladder and personal hygiene tasks when hand dominance or carer position makes side access preferable. • Side access reduces trunk rotation and excessive reaching during posterior hygiene tasks. • Side cutaways preserve more thigh support than a large full aperture while still providing access for intimate care. • Improved lateral access supports independence for clients who use a side-reaching technique and improves carer positioning in tight bathrooms. • This feature should be considered with the seat aperture/cut-out prescription because frame access and seat access work together to determine toileting and hygiene access.	3,4,8,11
Closed seat design- No Aperture	• Closed seat design provides maximum continuous sitting support when showering is the primary task and direct toileting access is not required. • Greater contact area under the seated base improves perceived stability and thigh support for clients who feel unsafe on an aperture seat.	4,7,8
Custom seat cut-out / custom aperture location	• Custom aperture size, shape and location are scripted to match the client's anatomy, posture, continence method, hand dominance, bowel-care routine and carer access needs. • A matched aperture improves clearance for the ischial tuberosities, sacrum/coccyx and genital structures while preserving support where the client needs load-bearing. • Rearward or offset aperture positioning supports a more neutral pelvic position for selected users and reduces unwanted loading through the coccyx or sacrum. • Custom aperture alignment is clinically important when standard openings do not line up with the client's posture, toilet bowl, catheter/continence needs or hygiene access requirements.	3,4,5,8,11

Feature of shower commode	What is the functional benefit for the client relating to the feature?	Evidence No.
Custom seat padding / increased pressure-relieving seat options	- Options such as gel overlays, inbuilt gel and increased/custom foam padding provide additional pressure redistribution for clients at high risk of skin breakdown. - These options are clinically justified for clients with current or previous pressure injuries, reduced sensation, poor tissue tolerance, prolonged sitting time or inability to independently weight shift. - Softer interfaces, gel overlays, stretch upholstery and wrapped aperture rims reduce friction, shear and localised loading at vulnerable areas. - Prescription must be based on skin risk, tissue tolerance, posture, hygiene/cleaning requirements and trial outcomes, rather than added routinely.	3,4,5,7,11
Standard backrest	- Standard quick-drying canvas backrest provides trunk contact and basic postural support during showering, toileting and transfers. - The quick-drying canvas material reduces retained moisture after showering, supports cleaning/drying between uses and improves readiness for the next personal-care routine. - Back support improves sitting stability by giving the client a consistent posterior support surface during hygiene tasks. - Improved trunk stability reduces fatigue and assists safe upper-limb use for washing, balance and self-care tasks. - Optional hardshell or tension-adjustable backrests are selected when the standard canvas backrest does not provide sufficient contact, contouring or postural control for the client's trunk presentation.	3,4,8,11
Tension-adjustable or custom backrest	- Tension-adjustable and custom backrest options adjust to match asymmetrical trunk shape, kyphosis, scoliosis, prominent scapulae or soft-tissue distribution. - Better contouring increases contact area over the trunk, improves midline support and reduces focal pressure points from a flat backrest. - Improved trunk contact reduces compensatory leaning, arm hooking and repeated carer repositioning during self-care tasks. - This option supports comfort, posture and sitting tolerance for clients who do not achieve adequate support from a standard canvas backrest.	3,4,6,10,11

Feature of shower commode	What is the functional benefit for the client relating to the feature?	Evidence No.
Adjustable backrest angle	- Adjustable backrest angle changes the seat-to-back relationship to match hip range, spinal posture, pelvic position, comfort and task demands. - Correct back angle improves pelvic alignment and reduces sliding, shear and friction when a fixed upright angle places the client into posterior pelvic tilt or discomfort. - Matching the back angle to the client's posture opens the trunk/hip position, supporting easier breathing, upper-limb reach and tolerance during bowel, bladder and shower routines. - Optimised back angle keeps the client positioned over the seat aperture for safer toileting and hygiene access. - The backrest angle is typically a scripted setup parameter established during assessment/trial, not a setting for support workers to change between toileting and showering unless the OT documents clear instructions.	3,4,6,8,10,11
Standard armrests	- Tuki standard armrests are swing-over armrests designed to move out of the way for transfers while providing arm support during sitting. - Scripted/custom armrest height ensures the arm support matches the client's upper-limb position, shoulder posture, transfer method and sitting balance needs. - Armrests provide upper-limb support, lateral stability and a reliable point of contact for balance during showering and toileting routines. - Swing-over function creates clearer transfer and hoist-access space, reducing obstruction during side transfers, sling placement and carer positioning. - Stable arm support improves client confidence and safety during sitting and reaching tasks. - Correct armrest height/position supports functional reach while reducing shoulder elevation, leaning and fatigue.	3,4,8,11
Gutter arm pads / arm troughs	- Gutter arm pads/arm troughs provide a wider contoured surface for forearm support when the client has weakness, tone, poor upper-limb control or risk of the arm slipping. - Maintained upper-limb position improves sitting balance by supporting arms in a stable and symmetrical position. - Secure arm support reduces repeated carer repositioning, continuous supervision of arm placement and skin risk from arms falling against hardware. - Gutter supports help protect elbows and forearms during prolonged sitting or spasm/tone episodes.	3,4,8,11

Feature of shower commode	What is the functional benefit for the client relating to the feature?	Evidence No.
Padded armrests	• Padded armrests provide a softer contact surface for forearms and elbows during prolonged sitting, leaning or reaching. • Padding reduces friction and localised pressure at the upper limbs, particularly for clients with fragile skin, impaired sensation or oedema. • Comfortable arm support improves tolerance for hygiene routines and supports safer dynamic reaching. • Padding is clinically useful when the client relies heavily on the armrests for stability during showering, toileting or transfers.	3,4,5
Single-piece flip-up footplate	• The centre-mounted single-piece flip-up footplate supports both feet on one stable surface and helps prevent feet dragging during transit. • Height adjustment positions the feet for stable loading, improving pelvic stability and reducing sliding, shear and friction through the seat. • Single-piece flip-up design clears the transfer space quickly and is simpler to move than two separate swing-away footplates during front transfers. • Side lips/edges assist foot location on the plate and support consistent lower-limb positioning during showering and toileting.	3,4,6,8,11
Dual swing-away footplates	• Dual swing-away footplates are an alternative foot support option to the centre-mounted single-piece flip-up footplate. • Each foot support moves independently out of the transfer path, improving access when one leg needs to be positioned differently, supported earlier/later, or cleared separately. • Dual supports accommodate limited knee range, asymmetry, contracture, lower-limb tone or unilateral lower-limb positioning needs. • The option supports safer lower-limb positioning before and after transfers.	3,4,6,8,11
Padded footplate	• Padded footplate provides a softer and warmer contact surface under the feet/lower legs than bare metal. • Softer contact reduces friction and localised pressure for clients with reduced sensation, oedema or fragile skin. • Padding reduces tone/spasm triggers for clients whose lower limbs respond adversely to hard or cold surfaces. • Improved foot comfort supports sitting tolerance and more consistent lower-limb positioning.	3,4,5

Feature of shower commode	What is the functional benefit for the client relating to the feature?	Evidence No.
Angle-adjustable foot support	• Angle-adjustable foot support matches the client's available ankle range, plantarflexion pattern, contracture or spasticity presentation. • Matching the support angle reduces abnormal pressure points at the feet/ankles and improves lower-limb comfort. • Better foot loading improves pelvic stability, reduces sliding and supports more symmetrical sitting alignment. • Correctly aligned lower-limb support improves sitting tolerance and reduces repeated carer repositioning.	3,4,6,8,10
Self-propel rear wheels	• Self-propel rear wheels and quick-release axles enable independent movement between bathroom zones or to/from the toilet when the client has adequate upper-limb function and safety awareness. • Independent propulsion increases independence and privacy during personal-care routines. • Self-propel configuration reduces reliance on carers for positioning and short-distance movement within suitable bathroom environments. • The feature supports NDIS goals relating to independence, privacy, dignity and reduced support needs.	1,3,4,9,11
Interchangeable self-propel / attendant-propel configuration	• Tuki self-propelled rear wheels and snap-on rear attendant castors support interchangeable setup between self-propelled and attendant-propelled use when clinically required. • Self-propelled wheels support independence and privacy where the client has adequate upper-limb function, cognition and environmental safety. • Snap-on attendant castors allow the commode to be adapted for different environments and care contexts, supporting the most suitable setup across home, hospital, respite and travel, while also future-proofing the equipment for bathroom modifications, relocation or changes in the client's functional needs. • Smaller attendant castors reduce overall chair footprint compared with large rear wheels, improving access through narrow doorways and tight toilet/shower spaces. • Interchangeable configuration supports accurate positioning over the toilet, shower area or transfer location while allowing the OT to script the safest mobility setup for each environment.	3,4,8,9,11
Front castors	• Tuki front braking medical-grade castors provide mobility, steering control and braking at the front of the commode. • Front castors improve maneuverability for turning, reversing and aligning the commode over the toilet in confined bathrooms. • Accurate castor placement and wheel alignment support safe transfers, hygiene access and positioning of the seat aperture over the toilet bowl. • For Tuki models(travel, folding, self-propelled) with forward-set or outboard front castor placement, the wider base of support improves transfer stability and reduces unwanted tipping or movement. • Braked front castors immobilize the commode during transfers and over-toilet use.	3,4,8,11

Feature of shower commode	What is the functional benefit for the client relating to the feature?	Evidence No.
Braking system	• Tuki braking options include push-to-lock brakes as standard, with composite scissor lock available on some models/configurations. • Custom brake selection and placement should match the client and carer's hand function, reach, transfer technique and bathroom setup. • Accessible brakes improve task efficiency by reducing awkward bending, reaching and repeated repositioning by carers. • Secure braking locks the commode during transfers, showering and over-toilet use, reducing rolling, slips and falls risk for the client and carers. • Brake prescription must be checked during trial to confirm reliable access from the required transfer and care positions.	2,3,4,8,11
Tilt-in-space	• Tilt-in-space changes the client's orientation in space without changing the hip/knee angles or requiring active repositioning. • Tilt redistributes pressure away from high-load areas and supports pressure management for clients unable to independently weight shift. • Tilt improves postural stability and sitting tolerance for clients with weakness, fatigue, pain, poor trunk control or high-level neurological injury. • Tilt assists management of postural hypotension by allowing graded positioning during showering, bowel care and recovery. • Tilt reduces repeated manual repositioning by carers and supports safer completion of longer hygiene routines.	3,4,6,7,8,10,11
Gas-strut tilt mechanism	• Gas-strut tilt mechanism provides smooth, controlled tilt movement and assists the attendant to reposition the client with less physical effort. • Gas-strut assistance supports manual handling for care staff by reducing the force required to tilt and return the client safely during showering, toileting and bowel care. • Controlled tilt makes pressure management and postural adjustment practical during routine showering, toileting and bowel care. • Smooth movement reduces abrupt changes in position that destabilize the client, trigger tone/spasm or increase carer handling load. • Gas-strut assistance improves consistency of tilt use, supporting safer and more repeatable positioning.	3,4,8,11

Feature of shower commode	What is the functional benefit for the client relating to the feature?	Evidence No.
Adjustable tilt range	- Adjustable tilt range allows the prescribed tilt amount to match the client's pressure risk, orthostatic tolerance, posture and functional task needs. - Appropriate tilt range prevents under-tilting that fails to support posture/pressure needs and over-tilting that reduces function, access or client confidence. - Smaller tilt ranges support clients who require minor postural assistance while remaining active in hygiene tasks; greater tilt ranges support increased pressure redistribution, blood pressure management or head/trunk stability during longer routines.	3,4,8,11
Headrest	- Tuki headrest options include stainless steel ball-and-socket and heavy-duty headrest configurations with a durable polyurethane head pad for clients who require additional head and neck support. - Headrest selection is scripted to match the client's head control, neck range, tilt use and required contact area. - Secure head support improves comfort and safety during showering, toileting and bowel care. - The feature reduces the need for carers to manually support the head/neck during care routines. - Head support improves tolerance for longer hygiene tasks by maintaining alignment when fatigue affects head control.	3,4,8,10,11
Lateral supports	- Adjustable swing-away lateral support options can be adjusted or scripted to the client's trunk support needs, allowing the OT to balance postural stability with transfer access, showering access and carer positioning requirements. - Lateral supports provide side trunk contact to reduce collapse, leaning and loss of midline posture. - Improved trunk alignment supports comfort, pressure distribution, breathing and functional upper-limb use. - Lateral supports reduce repeated carer guarding and repositioning during showering, toileting and transfers.	3,4,6,8,10,11
Thigh guides / knee guides	- Tuki thigh guides use aluminum brackets with a closed-cell foam pad and can be customized to support lower-limb positioning during commode use. - Improved lower-limb alignment supports pelvic positioning and helps maintain the client over the seat aperture. - Correct thigh position improves sitting stability, hygiene access and pressure distribution through the seated base. - Consistent leg positioning reduces repeated carer repositioning before, during and after care tasks.	3,4,6,8,10,11

Feature of shower commode	What is the functional benefit for the client relating to the feature?	Evidence No.
Pelvic and trunk positioning supports	• Pelvic and trunk positioning supports include perforated neoprene 2-point pelvic belts and 4-point body harnesses, which are suitable for showering and wet environments because the material is water-resistant, durable and quick-drying • A 2-point pelvic belt or 4-point body harness is selected according to the client's pelvic control, sliding risk, trunk stability, transfer method, posture and restrictive-practice considerations. • Improved pelvic and trunk position reduces sliding, shear and compensatory trunk collapse, supporting safer sitting and improved pressure distribution. • Better pelvic and trunk stability improves functional reach for hygiene tasks and reduces repeated carer repositioning.	1,2,4,6
Toilet clearance / over-toilet fit	• Over-toilet clearance is achieved through the commode's custom frame dimensions, seat height, frame cutaways and aperture alignment, allowing the commode to be positioned directly over the toilet. • Correct toilet clearance gives the client safe access to toileting using one prescribed item for showering and toileting. • Using the toilet directly improves dignity and hygiene by reducing handling of urine/faeces in pans where direct toilet use is clinically and environmentally possible. • Using one device for both routines reduces extra transfers, lowering pain, fatigue, falls risk, shear and upper-limb overuse. • Correct toilet clearance and aperture alignment improves bowel/bladder routine access and hygiene effectiveness. • Combining showering and toileting functions improves value for money by reducing the need for multiple bathroom items when one scripted commode meets the assessed need.	1,3,4,8,9,11
Bedpan / pan carrier option	• Bedpan/pan carrier option enables toileting when direct toilet access is not possible due to bathroom layout, urgency, fatigue, night-time routines or travel. • The pan option preserves supported seating while avoiding urgent or unsafe transfers to another toilet setup. • The feature supports continuity of bowel/bladder routines across home, respite, hospital and travel environments. • Pan carrier prescription improves environmental flexibility when one commode must work across multiple settings.	3,4,9,11

Evidence list

1. NDIS / NDIA General Assistive Technology Assessment Template - requires evidence of functional outcomes for each feature, including how features increase independence and reduce need for other supports.
Link: <https://www.ndis.gov.au/media/381/download>
2. NDIS 'Providing assistive technology' guidance - AT funding is based on cost and risk, and higher-risk items require suitable guidance, assessment and safe prescription.
Link: <https://www.ndis.gov.au/providers/housing-and-living-supports-and-services/providing-assistive-technology>
3. NSW Agency for Clinical Innovation, 'Mobile shower commodes' - clinical rationale and feature-specific guidance on transfers, pressure care, posture, tilt, head support, arm supports, foot supports, pans and independence. Link: <https://aci.health.nsw.gov.au/publications/occupational-therapy-sci/equipment/mobile-shower>
4. Queensland Spinal Outreach Team (QSCIS/SPOT) Mobile Shower Commode Assessment and Prescription Tool - feature checklist and trial criteria for skin, posture, transfers, hygiene access, brakes, toilet clearance, blood pressure and travel. Link: https://www.health.qld.gov.au/_data/assets/pdf_file/0024/423951/msc-assess.pdf
5. QSCIS skin guidance for showering/toileting aids - highlights skin exposure, reduced seating surface area, transfer difficulty, sliding risk, and risk from limited padding or sharp seams.
Link: <https://www.health.qld.gov.au/qscis/health/equipment>
6. Queensland Health 'Postural Assessment and Seating Systems for People with Spinal Cord Injury' plus seating texts - neutral pelvic alignment and symmetrical support improve posture and pressure distribution; seating should accommodate or correct posture within range. Link: https://www.health.qld.gov.au/_data/assets/pdf_file/0019/423433/seating.pdf
7. International Pressure Injury Guideline, Seating section - strong recommendation to use pressure-redistributing seating surfaces for people at risk of pressure injuries when seated.
Link: <https://www.internationalguideline.com/seating>
8. Queensland Health shower seating prescribing resources and SPOT/MSCs trial tools - emphasize assessment of transfers, function, carer access, postural support, seat alignment, foot support and safety.
S-AD05 link: https://www.health.qld.gov.au/_data/assets/pdf_file/0019/711721/S-AD05.pdf
S-AD07 link: https://www.health.qld.gov.au/_data/assets/pdf_file/0032/712589/S-AD07.pdf
9. Friesen, Theodoros & Russell mobile shower commode usability literature - Peer-reviewed research supporting the importance of mobile shower commode usability domains, including stability, portability/foldability/packability, seating, cushioning, manoeuvring, lower-leg supports, cleaning, maintenance, set-up and context of use.
Key paper: Friesen, E. L., Theodoros, D. G., & Russell, T. G. (2017). *Usability of mobile shower commodes for adults with spinal cord injury*. British Journal of Occupational Therapy, 80(2), 90–100.
Link: <https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/10.1177/0308022616676817>
Related paper: Friesen, E. L., Theodoros, D. G., & Russell, T. G. (2015). *Development, construction, and content validation of a questionnaire to test mobile shower commode usability*. Topics in Spinal Cord Injury Rehabilitation, 21(1), 77–86.
Link: <https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/26294459/>
10. Clinician's Seating Handbook / seating literature - posture, pelvic position, trunk support, hamstring range and pressure management materially affect comfort, function and tissue risk in seated equipment.
Link: <https://seatingmatters.com/the-clinicians-seating-handbook>
11. Tuki Design Co / Nudge Assist / supplier product specifications - product-specific details for Tuki shower commodes, including high-grade stainless-steel or anodised-aluminium frames depending on model, handmade fully padded memory foam seats, quick-drying canvas backrests, front/side frame cutaways, swing-over armrests, quick-release axles, front braking medical-grade castors, flip-up footplate options, tool-free travel/folding features, gel overlay options, weight limits, warranty and AS/NZS 3973:2009 information. Link: <https://www.tukidesign.com>

Important note

- This table is not a substitute for individual assessment, trial and risk assessment.
- For NDIS reports, link the selected feature directly to the participant's disability-related functional limitations, goals, trial outcomes, support needs, environment and risk profile.