

Sling Measuring Guide: Oxford Access Padded



CAUTION: This document is intended as a guide only and in no way replaces an individual patient risk assessment. Patient specific conditions, functional independence measure (FIM) and weight distribution may influence the most suitable sling size as well as the most suitable type.

| | | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|
| Proportional | Slender | Apple Shape | Pear Shape |
|-------------------------|--------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|

Body shape and size are important considerations when prescribing a sling. This quick reference tool is designed to help determine the compatibility of an individual with this type of sling.

✓ = Good general compatibility.
 ✓ = May be suitable.
 ✗ = Probably not compatible. **Use only with extreme caution.**

Key Dimension: High Waist Circumference

Take the client measurement as shown in the diagram below and reference it against the corresponding measurements in the colour-coded chart to help determine the most suitable sling size.

| | Sling Size | Dimensional Range | |
|--|------------|-------------------|------|
| | | Min | Max |
| | XS | 550 | 670 |
| | S | 650 | 810 |
| | M | 790 | 1040 |
| | L | 1020 | 1290 |
| | XL | 1270 | 1510 |

Oxford slings have colour-coded binding matching this chart to help quickly identify the size.

Selecting a sling for an individual involves more than simply measuring their size. Other considerations, as part of a comprehensive risk assessment, should include, but are not limited to:

- Type of transfer (e.g. bed to chair, chair to toilet, etc)
- Level of support required
- Patient conditions
- Physical and cognitive ability of the patient
- Abilities and limitations of the carer
- Compatibility of the sling with other equipment
- Is a commode aperture required?
- Is the sling to be used for bathing?
- Potential obstacles and hazards during transfer



It is critical to assess all possible risks when planning to lift and transfer a patient from one surface to another. Failure to assess the risk correctly may result in serious injury to the patient and/or caregiver.