



SCOOOT

Reported outcomes



Aims of this document

1. Explain what the Scoot is?

2. Outline reported outcomes of using Scoot

3. Upsee Case Histories



What is the Scoot?

The Scoot is a 3-in-1 mobility rider that promotes independence indoors. Its three configurations are:

A user manual is provided with the Scoot to instruct you on how to configure the Scoot between its three variations. The Scoot can be bought as its 2-in-1 configuration (Crawl and Scoot - £195) or as its 3-in-1 rider (£325). The wheel accessory can be bought separately for those who purchase the 2-in-1 setup.



- 1. Crawl** – this allows children to mobilise in prone (similar to a scooter board).



- 2. Scoot** – children sit upright and mobilise using lower limbs. They are supported by backrest and lap belt, encouraging their trunk and pelvis to stabilise.



- 3. Ride** – children propel themselves using their upper limbs to manoeuvre the wheel. It also has an extendable footrest to support their lower limbs.



- 4. Advanced backrest** – the advanced backrest attaches to the Scoot and provides additional trunk support for your child.

Suitability?

Scoot's suitability depends on the child's level of physical development, hip-width and leg-length. It is generally suitable for children aged 2-6 who are assessed at levels I-IV on the Gross Motor Function Classification System (GMFCS)

Children benefit most from Scoot if they have levels of head and trunk control and an ability to floor sit with limited pelvic support. A child will find it difficult to use Scoot in any configuration if they have limited head and trunk control or sitting ability.



Reported outcomes

The Scoot can attribute to the development of a child in many ways, however as we do not currently have research behind therapeutic benefits of Scoot, we have gathered reported outcomes from both therapist and families using Scoot. These outcomes have been classed into the following categories:



Physical



Cognitive



Social



Psychological



Environmental

Physical

The majority of reported outcomes regarding the Scoot fall into the physical category. These reported physical benefits include:

- Encourages gross motor skills upper and lower limb quadrilateral, bilateral and reciprocal movement dynamic balance and reaching.
- Develops strength and range of movement in upper and lower limbs and trunk control sitting/supination/pronation tolerance.



Cognitive

Although the Scoot is often seen as a piece of mobility equipment, it also provides cognitive benefits such as:

- Encourages problem-solving skills
e.g. negotiating turns and obstacles
- Promotes orientation and spatial awareness
- Enhances proprioception
- Encourages initiation and choice of play



Social

With greater independence comes greater opportunity for social development. Reported social benefits of Scoot use include:

- Greater independence in mobilising indoors
- Facilitates play
- Promotes inclusion and social interaction



Psychological

Psychological benefits often arise from and interact with physical and social outcomes. Some reported psychological benefits include:

- Enhanced quality of life
- Your child may become more confident to explore their environment
- Your child may be more motivated to engage in fun activities



Environmental

The Scoot is a small and practical piece of equipment, meaning it can be easily stored and transported.

Additionally, as the Scoot enables independence in mobilising indoors, it reduces the environmental barriers children can face at home.



Case Histories

Our case histories provide further insight into the potential therapeutic outcomes the Scoot can have on children with complex needs. Please visit our website to view our collection of case histories or go to www.fireflyfriends.com/uk/casehistories to see the Scoot-specific case studies.



Makenzie's Story



Ella's Story

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