

Research Paper: Comprehensive Needs Assessment Study and Deployment of QFD Targeted at New Wheelchair Design



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ABSTRACT

Objectives: Extensive use of wheelchair increases caregiver dependency, risk of bedsores, risk of injury during transfer, and so on, and it effectively decreases quality of life, safety, and comfort of the people with disability. Therefore, improving the design of wheelchairs is highly essential in promoting the quality of life and level of participation among people with disability. The design of wheelchair for users of a developed country might be inadequate in comparison to a developing country such as India because the users' needs and driving conditions are completely different. Therefore, the primary objective of this study was to understand the perspective of Indian wheelchair users through comprehensive needs assessment study and to recognize the primary design parameters and to prioritize them for evidence-based design solution.

Methods: A preliminary analysis was conducted through direct surveillance of wheelchairs (manual and electric) and deliberations with the healthcare professionals. Observations of this analysis were used to guide the design of the research questionnaire and interview guide. Comprehensive quantitative and qualitative data related to the design of the wheelchair were provided by a sample of 115 wheelchair users. The assessment of needs and expectations was performed by using the framework approach and with SPSS tool. Then, the data were further analyzed using Quality Function Deployment (QFD) design through House of Quality (HoQ) tool to recognize and prioritize design parameters for evidence-based design targeted at enhancement of quality of life of people with disability.

Results: Four key themes emerged: 1. Difficulties in transfer from wheelchair to and from bed; 2. Difficulty to stand from seating position; 3. Problems in using commode; and 4. Risk of bedsores due to extensive use of wheelchair. Furthermore, QFD-based analysis revealed that out of 11 design parameters recommended by cross-functional team based on needs assessment study the following parameters received the highest technical importance: 1. Sit to stand transfer feature (13.90%); 2. Bedsore prevention feature (12.60%); 3. Sit to sleep transfer feature (12.00%); and 4. Adjustable backrest with multi-posture adjustment feature (11.20%).

Discussion: The results of this study are useful in understanding the perspective of Indian wheelchair users' needs toward evidence-based wheelchair design. The design parameters with high absolute and relative technical importance can be selected to design new wheelchairs for Indian users in order to enhance the quality of life, comfort, and safety of people with disability.

Keywords:

Quality of life, Rehabilitation, Wheelchair

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1. Introduction

Disability is a physical or mental condition (consequence of impairment) that restricts normal human activities [1]. Orthopedic and neurological causes are the two primary reasons of physical disabilities limiting mobility [2]. Orthopedic disabilities involve the disfigurement of the skeletal framework, which can be the consequence of sickness (e.g. arthritis) or injury or mishap (e.g. amputation). Neurological disabilities result from the incapacity to control certain parts of the body, which can be due to inborn abnormality (e.g. cerebral palsy) or due to mishap (e.g. spinal cord injury) [2].

People with disabilities in developing countries such as India tackle different social, medicinal, educational, and political difficulties [1]. Disability is a significant public health issue in India. India contributes to 17.86% of the entire world's population. National Sample Survey Organization (NSSO) reported the population of people with disability in India as 18.5 million in 2001, which is 2.13% of the entire population of the country. The population of people with disability in India has increased by 22.4% from 2001 to 2011 [1], and large lives in rural areas with low family income. Furthermore, World Health Organization (WHO) has reported that any country has at least 10% of the population that accounts for people with disability, and among them, only 10% have access to wheelchair [3–5].

As per WHO, there are around 10 million potential wheelchair users in India, which can be validated by latest nationwide census of India [1]. There is an enormous requirement for assistive technologies (ATs) for people with disability in India; however, they are either imported (i.e., designed for developed countries) or very expensive (i.e., not suitable for people with low income). Accessibility of rehabilitation interventions and their delivery is exceptionally constrained. In many cases, use of such devices is restricted to the urban communities [2].

A wheelchair is a highest utilized assistive device used by people with different levels of disability. In most cases, the user requires aid to move a wheelchair, to use a toilet, to help in lifting from bed, and so on. Extensive use of existing wheelchairs increases caregiver dependency, risk of bedsores, risk of injury during transfer, and so on, which severely decreases quality of life, safety, and comfort of people with disability. Therefore, improving the designs of wheelchairs is highly essential in order to promote quality of life and level of participation among people with disability. Previously, wheelchair makers just focused on the manufacturing efficiency and cost of the wheelchair and

rarely performed assessment of users' needs. Investigating the needs and expectations of wheelchair users and caregivers is one of the initial moves toward providing a design alternative which will resolve various difficulties.

The primary goal in developing a new assistive product is to comprehensively assess the users' needs. By assessing the users' needs at the start might help to enhance and filter out the problems that create inconveniences and imperfections in the design. It is the necessary to understand the necessities of people with disabilities prior to designing rehabilitation interventions like a wheelchair. The design of wheelchair for users of a developed country might be inadequate in comparison to a developing country such as India because the users' needs are completely different. A number of studies have been performed to understand the technological needs and desires of users of wheelchair [6–13].

No wheelchair has been intended to address the issues of users from the rural areas. Till date, no study has been performed to depict the nature of wheelchair users' challenges from the Indian users' perspectives. Indian ergonomic preferences, the performance objectives of wheelchair, and the wheelchair features are essential to study in order to accomplish a user-centric wheelchair design. Thus, a clear understanding of the difficulties of wheelchair users in India is highly essential in order to build a systematic, evidence-based design. The motivation behind this study was to depict the wheelchair users' challenges from Indian users' perspectives. Results of this study are quite useful to design a systematic, evidence-based wheelchair design that matches the Indian users' necessities.

Quality Function Deployment (QFD) is one of the methodical strategies that are intended at fulfilling the users' needs with better integration of multidisciplinary teams [14, 15]. Numerous researchers agree that QFD enhances the competitiveness of products thereby reducing the period of product development [16, 17]. Nowadays, QFD is utilized effectively by manufacturers of electronics, appliances, automobiles, and construction equipments (e.g. IBM and General Motors) [18, 19]. Thus, a comprehensive, user-centered, QFD-based approach is essential to address various issues encountered by Indian wheelchair users in order to enhance quality of life, comfort, and safety. The primary goal of this study was to explore the needs of wheelchair users with needs assessment study and to recognize design considerations for a new design.

Needs and expectation assessment is executed early in the study to understand difficulties confronted by Indian wheelchair users. The secondary goal of this study was to apply QFD-based method to understand and explore users' needs

Table 1. Inclusion criteria for participation in this study

Basic Criteria	Additional Parameters Considered for Participant Recruitment	
	Background Data	Wheelchair Specifications
Aged 15 to 70 years	Height	Manual or powered
Adequate intellectual capacity	Weight	Make
Adequate communication capacity	Gender	Model
No quickly progressive or fatal infection	Type of disability	Age of wheelchair
Basic knowledge of wheelchair design parameters	Years of using experience	Wheel types and sizes

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to identify design parameters for higher user satisfaction. The results of this study will contribute to the development of a wheelchair and improvement in the quality of life of people with disability.

2. Methods

Preliminary analysis

A preliminary analysis was conducted through direct surveillance of wheelchairs and deliberations with the medical professionals from various urban and rural settings. It was conducted to understand the reactions of users toward their existing wheelchair and the expectations of the users toward the desired wheelchair. Results of the preliminary analysis were used as a guideline for designing the research questionnaire and interview guide. It was used to get an underlying picture of users' perspective.

Participants

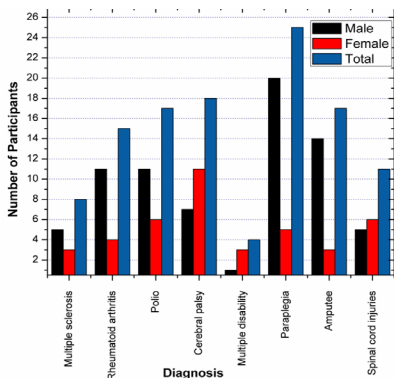
Participants who were in the age group of 15–70 years with adequate intellectual and communicational capacity, not having quickly progressive or fatal infection, and with basic knowledge of wheelchair design parameters participated in this study. Additional inclusion parameters for the study were users' background data and wheelchair specifications. Table 1 shows the inclusion criteria of participants.

Medical professionals from various healthcare facilities informed potential participants about the study. To obtain comprehensive data as possible, the sample was chosen to provide variation according to the diagnosis, duration of wheelchair use, age, marital status, educational level, type of wheelchair, geographical location, and sex. To accommodate regional variation of India, participants were selected from metropolitan cities, urban areas, and small villages.

Table 2. User diagnosis by gender and age

Diagnosis	Male	Female	Total	Age of Participants Mean (Range, SD)
Spinal cord injuries	05	06	11	34.63(19-48, 9.53)
Multiple sclerosis	05	03	08	38.25(15-66, 22.30)
Rheumatoid arthritis	11	04	15	34.26(15-67, 17.19)
Polio	11	06	17	38.11(19-58, 10.86)
Cerebral palsy	07	11	18	35.10(15-64, 15.14)
Multiple disability	01	03	04	30.50(22-45, 10.24)
Paraplegia	20	05	25	37.68(17-66, 14.74)
Amputee	14	03	17	37.53(19-62, 14.36)
Total	74	41	115	36.62(15-67, 14.45)

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Figure 1. User diagnosis by gender

Altogether, participants (n=115) in the age range of 15–70 (mean=36.62) years were chosen for participation. User diagnosis by age and gender is given in Table 2 and Figure 1.

Data collection

Individual in-depth interview was conducted with wheelchair users and their caregivers. The interview guide was customized as the interviews progressed to collect data in relation to emerging themes. Interview guide (including 12 questions) were used for data collection. It consisted of two

open-ended questions (Table 3) with explicit investigations concerning experiences and expectations of wheelchair users. Interviews were conducted in presence of medical professionals skilled in the area of rehabilitation science. Furthermore, structured questionnaire comprising 22 questions was used to collect data. Socio-demographic and user experience information was also collected using questionnaire. Participants were asked about their past and current wheelchair in order to record positive and challenging points. A total of 225 questionnaires were distributed. The information as per the questionnaire is detailed in Table 4.

Data analysis

The framework method provides a systematic model to support thematic analysis [20, 21]. It is used to recognize themes related to difficulties faced by users and understanding their perspectives of a desired wheelchair. The investigation of needs and expectations of wheelchair user yielded both quantitative and qualitative data. All interviews were recorded and checked against notes taken during each interview to confirm the accuracy of the collected content. Framework approach was used to analyze the collected data [20, 21].

Qualitative data were analyzed by developing categories to determine data tendency, data resemblance, and emerging

Table 3. The open ended questions asked during indepth interviews

Question No.	Open Ended Questions
1	What are the challenges do you encounter while using your current wheelchair?
1.1	What are the daily activities you are unable to perform using your current wheelchair?
1.2	Which are the functional parts of your existing wheelchair creates problems to your daily life?
2	What are your expectations from the new wheelchair?
2.1	What are the additional functionalities do you expect from the new wheelchair that will make your life easier?
2.2	Which are the design modifications do you expect in your existing wheelchair?

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Table 4. The information requested through the questionnaires

Details Required	Explanation
Personal and disability	Socio-demographic information including age, gender, main clinical diagnosis and years of experience with a wheelchair
Current wheelchair	Type, cost, make, specifications
Performance ratings to current wheelchair	Rating scale (1 to 10) used to examine performance of current wheelchair
Limitations of current wheelchair	Limitations of current wheelchair based on user and caregivers experience
Expected features in new wheelchair design	Expectations of users from new design

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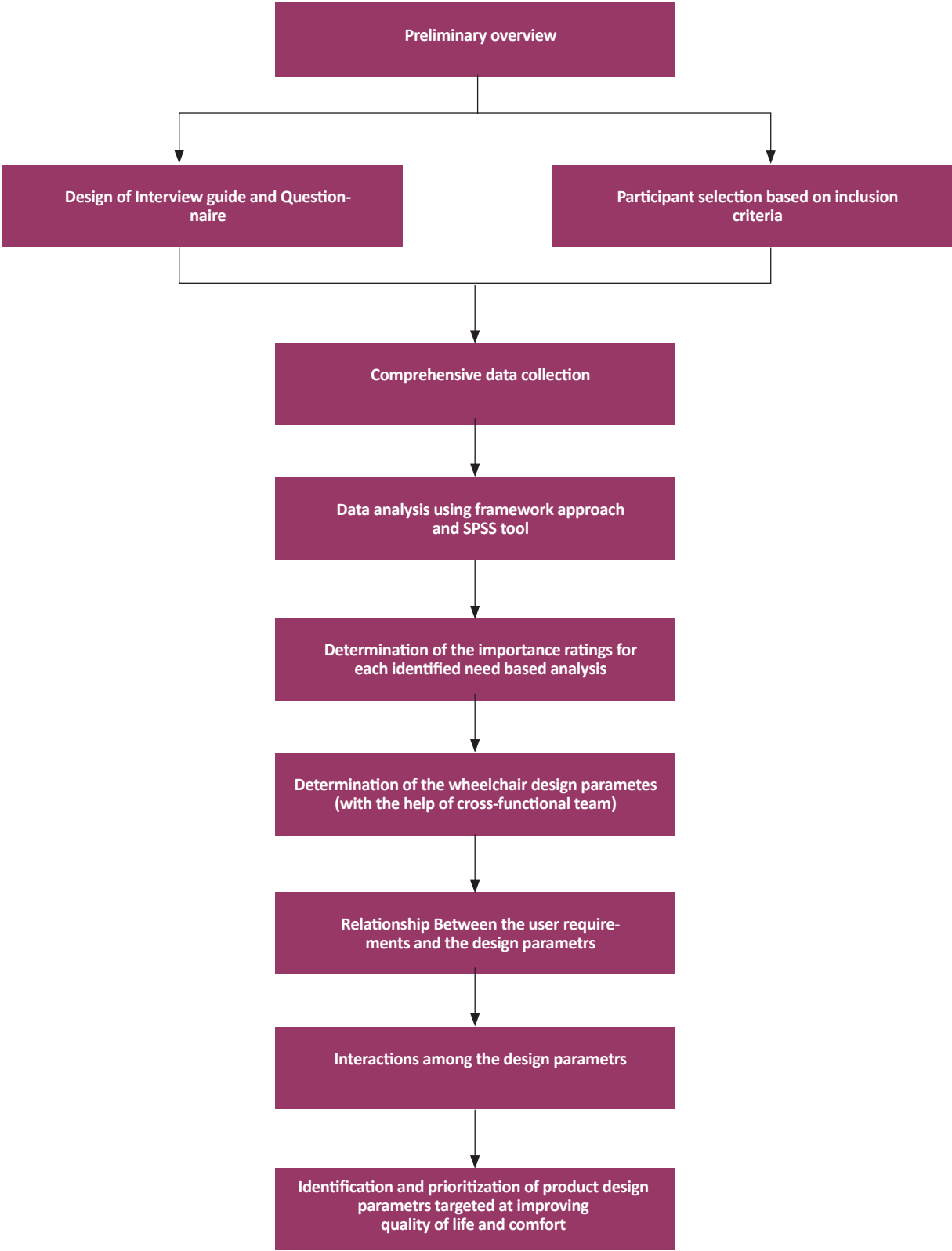


Figure 2. Research methodology used in the study

themes. At first, the raw information was examined to recognize relevant expressions and sentences. These were selected and further scrutinized to recognize evolving themes related to the topic. The data were composed with respect to developing themes and re-examined to further refine the growing themes. Data were then set into figures and charts by compressing individual responses and evolving themes. The investigation then concentrated on seeking patterns of themes and the data poised into the classifications [20, 21].

Next, investigation of the categories was performed. An interpretative analysis was used to provide explanations for the outcome. Furthermore, quantitative data was managed using excel spread sheet and analyzed using SPSS tool. Then, the analyzed information was processed using QFD design by means of House of Quality (HoQ) matrix. Using HoQ matrix, user requirements were converted in terms of design requirements. QFD investigation was supported by various matrices and tables. It was implemented to convert user requirements into the product design parameters in order to improve quality of life of people with disability [22–24]. The research methodology employed in this study is shown in Figure 2.

Ethical approval

Full consent was obtained from each subject prior to the study. Each subject was informed that participation was voluntary and confidential. Adequate level of confidentiality of the personal data of the participants was ensured. Any type of misleading information and representation of primary data findings in a biased way was avoided. Research participants did not subject to harm in any ways whatsoever. All subjects were informed that the lack of participation in the study would not impact on their relationships with the staff.

3. Results

Participants

A total of 115 individuals participated in this study (74 male, 41 females) with a variety of diagnoses comprising spinal cord injuries (n=11), multiple sclerosis (n=08), rheumatoid arthritis (n=15), polio (n=17), cerebral palsy (n=18), multiple disability (n=04), paraplegia (n=25), and amputee (n=17). Forty-six participants were between the ages of 15 and 30 years, 50 participants between 31 and 50 years,

Table 5. List of difficulties with number of users reported

Difficulty Number	Difficulties Faced by Wheelchair User	Number of Users Reported (Out of 115)
1	Difficulties in bed/ chair transfer	42
2	Problems in standing from sitting position	34
3	Problems in performing commode/ bathroom activities	31
4	Problems in bed sore prevention	29
5	Uncomfortable seating	24
6	Not portable	27
7	Heavy and large battery	04
8	Heavy to propel	22
9	No safety features	15
10	Obtrusive footplates and armrests	16
11	Poor backrest angle	21
12	Wheelchair is not suitable as per body dimensions	27
13	Low battery backup	05
14	High weight	19
15	No backrest tilt	17
16	High cost	29
17	More maintenances required	18
18	More mechanical breakdown	24

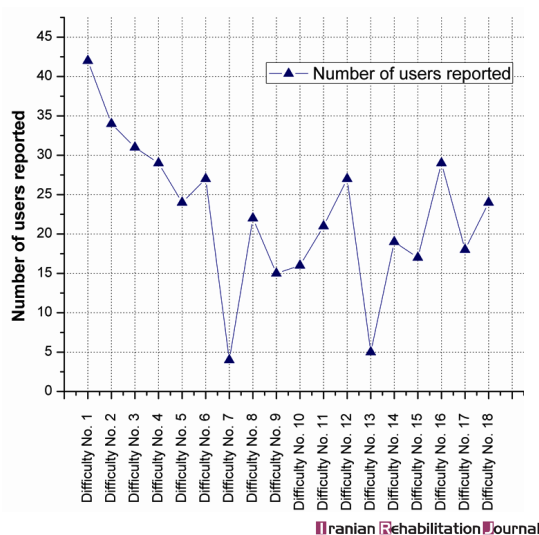


Figure 3. Difficulty number with number of users reported the same difficulty

and 19 participants between 51 and 67 years. Thirty-nine participants had experience of using wheelchair between 0 and 5 years, 51 had between 5 and 10 years, and 25 had ≥ 10 years. All the interviews are conducted in Hindi and Marathi language.

Key evolving themes

The four key themes that evolved from framework thematic analysis were the following: Difficulties in transfer from the wheelchair to and from the bed; Problems faced while standing from sitting position; Difficulties in using the commode/ bathroom; and Risk of bedsores due to extensive use of the wheelchair. List of difficulties with number of users reported is detailed in Table 5 and Figure 3.

Difficulties in transfer from the wheelchair to and from the bed

While using existing wheelchair, people with disability were facing the problem of transfer from the wheelchair to and from the bed. In most of the cases, transfer support is provided by the caregivers, which increases the problem of caregiver dependency. In response to the questions posed related to transfer, 42 (36.52%) users reported difficulties in bed/chair transfer. Thirty-three (28.69%) users provided 10/10 rating to assistance for wheelchair to bed transfer as desired wheelchair feature which received 9.15/10 overall rating.

A number of problems have been reported that are associated with bed/chair transfer. Seventy-five (65.21%) users reported an increase in the lower back injuries of their caregivers. Forty-six (40.00%) users reported injuries due to the failure of the caregiver to properly apply strength during

transfer process. Forty-nine (42.60%) users reported inconvenience to get into/out of bed without the assistance of a caregiver. Thirty-nine (33.91%) users reported transfer is a tiring and tedious process for their caregivers.

Problems faced while standing from sitting position

The capability to stand from sitting position is essential life quality. Many people with disability are confined to wheelchairs due to the absence of standing capability. Thirty-four (29.56%) users experienced difficulties in standing from the sitting position. Thirty-nine (33.91%) users provided 10/10 rating to assistance to sit to stand transfer as expected wheelchair feature which received 8.9/10 overall ratings. A number of difficulties have been reported by users related to the lack of ability to stand from a sitting position.

Increase in leg problems as unable to stand (59 (51.30%) users reported); Excretion system failure as unable to stand (51 (44.34%) users reported); Pain in hip joint as unable to stand (45 (39.13%) users reported); Low level of the eyesight creates psychological stress (29 (25.11%) users reported)

Difficulties in using the commode/ bathroom

Taking help from a caregiver for using toilet/ bathroom decreases their quality of life severely. In response to the questions posed, 31 (26.95%) users reported problems in performing commode/bathroom activities. Thirty (26.08%) users provided 10/10 rating to assistance for using commode as expected wheelchair feature which received 8.61/10 overall ratings.

Forty-five (39.13%) users reported problems with accessibility of existing toilets at public places and experienced lack of a good toilet environment. While using the toilet, postural control of a person with disability is necessary. Sixty-four (55.65%) people with disability reported inconvenience while using toilet because of lack of posture control.

Risk of bedsores due to extensive use of the wheelchair

Bedsores are regions of broken skin that can produce when individuals with long-term disabilities are confined to bed or wheelchair for long periods of time. Twenty-nine (25%) users reported risk of bedsores due to extensive use of existing wheelchair. Twenty-five (22%) users provided 10/10 rating to assistance for prevention of risk of bedsores as expected wheelchair feature which received 8.12/10 overall rating. A number of problems have been reported that are associated with the risk of bedsores due to extensive use of current wheelchair. Lack of frequent

re-positioning arrangement (34 (29.56%) users reported); Caregiver dependency to keep skin and clothes dry and clean (45 (39.13%) users reported); Improper wheelchair fit (25 (21.17%) users reported).

QFD design

Users importance ratings

Identification of user requirements was performed during needs assessment step. The answers were weighted to get the measured value. This information was utilized directly in the QFD analysis to translate the user requirements into design parameters expressed in the technical terms. Table 6 reports the user requirements and user importance ratings.

Selection of the design parameters for mapping user needs

Design parameters were used to symbolize the voice of designers. The design parameters were determined by deliberation with specialists in the field of wheelchair design.

However, the medical parameters related to the design were obtained through consultation with medical professionals. Table 7 presents the design parameters identified for study.

Correlations between user requirements and the design parameters

Selection of correlations among the user requirements and design parameters was performed through deliberations with the engineering experts and the medical professionals. The correlation values were assigned to each value based on the strength of relationship. The correlation values were represented by several categories such as strong ($\bullet=5$), moderate ($\circ=3$), weak ($\Delta=1$), and no relationship (no symbol).

Relationship among the design parameters

The relationship among the design parameters reflects design clash and corresponding characteristics [24-26]. It is also useful to see how a design parameter affects the other design parameter. There are five design parameter relationships used in present HoQ matrix. These relationships were

Tavle 6. Twenty user requirements received from data analysed

User Requirement (UR) No.	User Requirements	User Importance Ratings (Out of 10)
1	Assistance during bed/ chair transfer	9.15
2	Low cost	7.24
3	Assistance during the commode/ bathroom activities	8.61
4	Low service and maintenance	6.29
5	Obstacle detection feature	5.9
6	Navigation assistance feature	6.5
7	Safety features like belts	6.85
8	Healthcare alerts	6.5
9	Foldable wheelchair	7.54
10	Modular design	7.80
11	Tilt backrest	5.54
12	Adjustable footrests and armrests	5.76
13	Assistance for bed sore prevention	8.12
14	Seating comfort	7.19
15	GPS positioning	7.84
16	Autonomous driving	6.56
17	Shared driving	6.22
18	Multiple operating control modes	5.10
19	Assistance during standing from seating position	8.90
20	Low weight	6.12

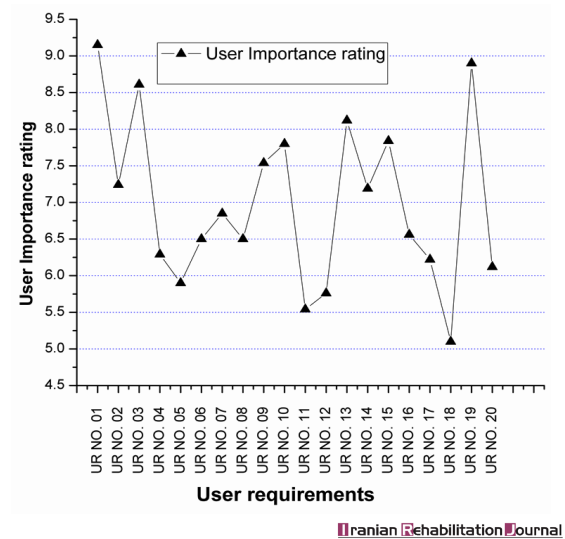


Figure 4. Users rating to each user requirement

assigned by several categories such as a positive relationship (**), moderate positive relationship (+), no relationship (no symbol), moderate negative relationship (X), and strong negative relationship (XX).

Priority estimation of the design parameters

The values of absolute technical importance and relative technical importance were assigned to each design parameter. Technical importance of each design parameter was estimated by adding the results of multiplication of the user importance ratings with the corresponding correlation value [24]. For each design parameter, the absolute technical importance can be estimated using the below equation [23, 25].

AIj=∑i=1m(XiYij), where l≤m

Where AIj is the absolute technical importance of design parameter DPj, where j=1,...,n; Xi is the importance rating of user requirement URI, i=1,..., m; and Yij is the value of correlation that describes the relationship between DPj and URj [26].

The relative technical importance RIj can be estimated as the below equation [23, 25].

RIj=AIj/∑k=1nAIk where l≤n

Figure 5 shows the HoQ matrix that comprises user requirements received from needs assessment, user importance ratings, correlations among the user requirements and the design parameters, relations among the design parameters, and the absolute and relative technical importance of each design parameter.

4. Discussion

Improvements in existing wheelchair design might play a decisive role in promoting quality of life and level of participation among people with disability. Most of the people with disability from India confront major problems such as caregiver dependency, risk of bedsores, risk of injury during transfer, and so on. By considering needs of the potential users at the beginning of design process, the design might get better and filter out the problems that are users confront. In the past, wheelchairs were designed by only aiming at maximizing the manufacturing efficiency and lowering

Table 7. Eleven design parameters deployed in the QFD study

Design Parameter (DP) Number	Design Parameters Identified to Resolve Major Issues of Wheelchair Users	Relative Weighting (Out of 10)
1	Modification of wheelchair mechanism for assistance to sit to stand position	8.6
2	Provision of incinerator toilet	8.4
3	Backrest adjustment for bed sore prevention	7.5
4	Provision of safety sensors	7.4
5	Modification of wheelchair mechanism for assistance to position change for preventing bedsores	8.9
6	Provision of healthcare sensors	7.4
7	Easy Foldable mechanism	7.1
8	Selection of low weight material	7.2
9	The selection of low-cost manufacturing method	7.5
10	Modification of wheelchair mechanism for assistance to seat to sleep position	8.7
11	Modification of wheelchair mechanism for leg exercise for rehabilitation	8.1

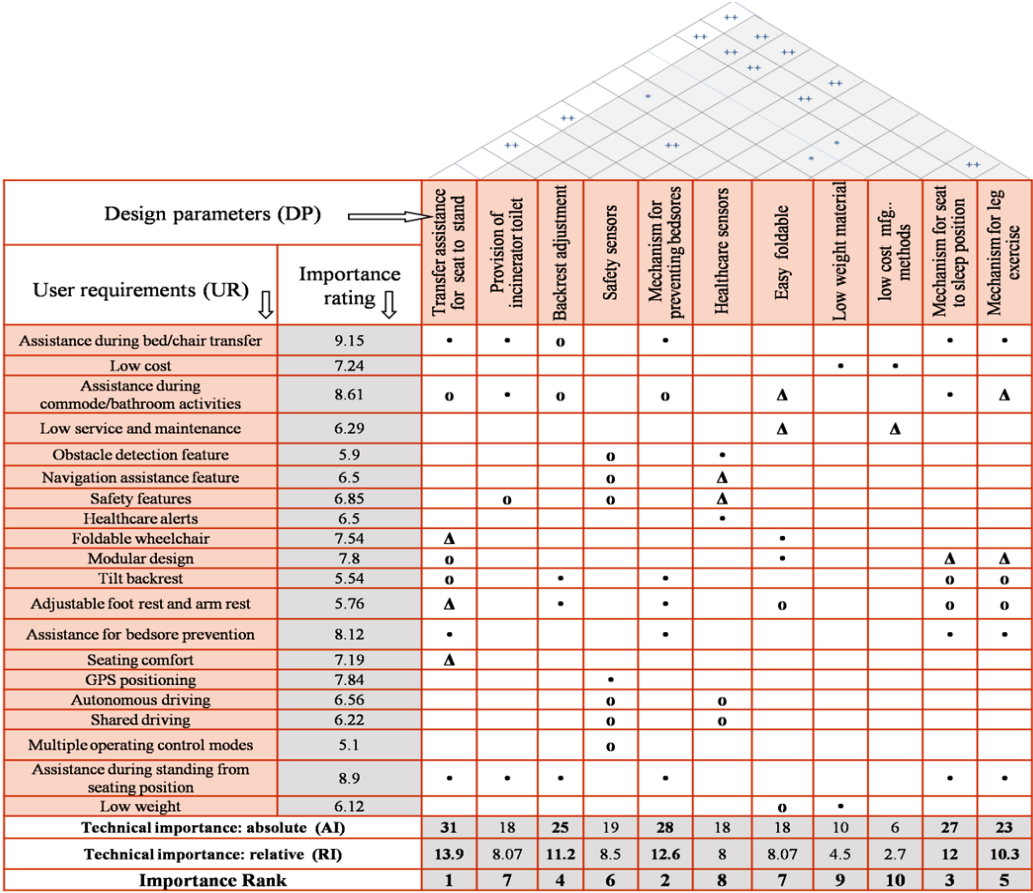


Figure 5. House of Quality (HoQ) diagram for new wheelchair design

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cost, thereby effectively keeping potential users as passive part of the system. Thus, needs assessment of potential wheelchair users was required to provide design solution aiming at improvement in the quality of life.

The assessment of needs and expectations of Indian wheelchair users resulted in both quantitative and qualitative data. Framework approach was applied to the qualitative data which revealed that most of the users are uncomfortable with bed to and from chair transfer, standing from sitting position, using commode/bathroom, generation of bedsores due to extensive use of the wheelchair. Four key themes emerged: 1. Difficulties in transfer from wheelchair to and from bed; 2. Problems to stand from sitting position; 3. Problems in using commode; and 4. Risk of bedsores due to extensive use of wheelchair. Furthermore, QFD analysis revealed that out of 11 design parameters recommended by cross-functional team based on needs assessment study the following parameters received the highest technical importance: 1. Seat to stand transfer feature (13.90%); 2. The bed-sore prevention feature (12.60%); 3. Seat to sleep transfer feature (12.00%); and 4. Adjustable backrest feature with multi-posture adjustment feature (11.20%).

Figure 5 depicts the association of 20 user requirements and 11 design parameters with their importance in terms of absolute technical importance and relative technical importance. Every design parameter has minimum one correlation with the user requirements, whereas every user requirement has two or more correlations with the design parameters. No vacant user requirement rows or design parameter columns were found in the matrix; hence, no inappropriate or unnecessary parameters existed. Each user requirement was responded by at least two design parameters.

5. Conclusion

This study presented the perspective of Indian wheelchair users through comprehensive needs assessment study. Second part of this paper reported primary wheelchair design parameters to improve the quality of life of people with disability and technological importance of each design parameter in order to prioritize them by aiming at an evidence-based design solution. It can be concluded that the users' requirements reported by the Indian wheelchair users can be resolved by considering the high ranked design parameters suggested in this study. The design parameters with higher absolute and relative technical importance might be

chosen to design new wheelchairs which will reflect the satisfaction of the wheelchair users. The design of wheelchair for users' of a developed country might be inadequate in comparison to a developing country because the users' needs are different. Hence, wheelchairs for Indian people with disability should be designed based on the needs assessment study. Thus, the results of this study can contribute to enhancing the existing wheelchair designs aimed at improving quality of life of people with disability.

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Conflict of Interest

The authors declared no conflicts of interest.

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