

Wheelchair Selection & Comparison Guide

A clinical, target-user, and economic reference for healthcare professionals and buyers.

TYPE	BEST FOR (TARGET USERS)	CLINICAL EVIDENCE	PRICE RANGE (KES)
Manual	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Independent users with upper-body strength. • Short-term post-operative recovery. • Injury rehabilitation. • Community mobility. • Budget-conscious buyers. 	WHO/USAID WSTP (2012)	10,000 – 25,000
Reclining	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stroke patients experiencing hypotension. • Patients at risk of pressure sores. • Patients who are bed-bound or semi-bed-bound. • Busy hospital wards for seating and moving patients. 	NPUAP/EPUAP (2014)	18,000 – 45,000
Commode	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Users in rural homes without Western-style plumbing. • Instances where bathroom access is difficult or impossible. • Elderly patients with incontinence. • Patients recovering from hip or knee replacement surgery. • Busy hospitals and nursing homes. 	WOCN Journal (2010)	18,000 – 45,000
Pediatric	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Children (18 months to 16 years) with spina bifida, muscular dystrophy, or mobility impairments. • Children's hospitals and pediatric wards. • Schools and special education centers. 	RESNA (2012)	30,000 – 80,000
Cerebral Palsy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Patients with spastic, dyskinetic, or mixed-type CP. • Special schools for children with disabilities. • Physiotherapists and occupational therapists. 	Cochrane Review (2015)	30,000 – 80,000

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Electric	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Users who prioritize independence. • Patients with tetraplegia, late-stage muscular dystrophy, or ALS. • Individuals who often move across wide areas. 	Auger et al. (2010)	120,000 – 250,000