

EQUIPPING, ENABLING AND EMPOWERING

# Priority Assistive Products List



Improving access to assistive technology  
for everyone, everywhere



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# Introduction

WHO estimates that over one billion people need one or more assistive products. The majority of these are older people and people with disabilities. As people age, including those with disabilities, their function declines in multiple areas and their need for assistive products increases accordingly. As the global population progressively ages and prevalence of noncommunicable diseases rises, the number of people needing assistive products is projected to increase to beyond two billion by 2050.

Assistive products enable people to live healthy, productive, independent and dignified lives; to participate in education, the labour market and civic life. Assistive products can also help to reduce the need for formal health and support services, long-term care and the work of caregivers. Without assistive products, people may suffer exclusion, are at risk of isolation and poverty, and may become a burden to their family and on society.

The positive impact of assistive products goes far beyond improving the health and well-being of individual users and their families. There are also socioeconomic benefits to be gained, by virtue of reduced direct health and welfare costs (such as recurrent hospital admissions or state benefits), and by enabling a more productive labour force, indirectly stimulating economic growth.

Today, even before the predicted steep increases in need for assistive products are established, only around 10% of those in need have access to them. This is due to high costs, limited availability and inadequate financing in many settings, as well as a widespread lack of awareness and suitably trained personnel.

To improve access to high quality, affordable assistive products in all countries, the World Health Organization (WHO) is introducing the *Priority Assistive Products List* (APL). The APL is the first stage of implementing a global commitment to improve access to assistive products – the Global Cooperation on Assistive Technology (GATE).

The APL includes 50 priority assistive products, selected on the basis of widespread need and impact on a person's life. The list will not be restrictive; the aim is to provide Member States with a model from which to develop a national priority assistive products list according to national need and available resources. Like the WHO *Model List of Essential Medicines*, the APL can also be used to guide product development, production, service delivery, market shaping, procurement, and reimbursement policies (including insurance coverage).

The APL will support Member States to fulfil their commitment to improve access to assistive products – as mandated by the *United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities* (CRPD). More than 162 Member States have ratified the CRPD, thus committing to ensure access to assistive technology at an affordable cost, and to foster international cooperation in order to achieve this goal (Articles 4, 20, 26 and 32).

Member States have also endorsed the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Universal health coverage is central to SDG goal 3 (*Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages*). Promoting access to assistive products needs to be an integral part of universal health coverage if the SDGs are to be attained.

The APL aspires to follow in the footsteps of the WHO *Model List of Essential Medicines*, which creates awareness among the public, mobilizes resources and stimulates competition. It has also supported countries to develop national lists to promote access in their own contexts. The APL is similarly intended to be a catalyst in promoting access to assistive technology – everywhere and for everyone.

More broadly, the GATE Initiative will support the WHO global strategy on people-centred, integrated health services across the life span, as well as action plans on noncommunicable diseases, ageing and health, disability, and mental health.

## DEFINITIONS

**Assistive technology** is the application of organized knowledge and skills related to assistive products, including systems and services. Assistive technology is a subset of health technology.

**Assistive products:** Any external product (including devices, equipment, instruments or software), especially produced or generally available, the primary purpose of which is to maintain or improve an individual's functioning and independence, and thereby promote their well-being. Assistive products are also used to prevent impairments and secondary health conditions.

**Priority assistive products:** Those products that are highly needed, an absolute necessity to maintain or improve an individual's functioning and which need to be available at a price the community/state can afford.





# Who needs assistive technology?

## THE PEOPLE WHO MOST NEED ASSISTIVE TECHNOLOGY INCLUDE:



older people



people with disability



people with noncommunicable diseases



people with mental health conditions including dementia and autism



people with gradual functional decline

## ASSISTIVE PRODUCTS ARE ESSENTIAL TOOLS TO:



compensate for an impairment/ a loss of intrinsic capacity



reduce the consequences of gradual functional decline



help minimize the need for caregivers



prevent primary and secondary health conditions



lower health and welfare costs

## ASSISTIVE PRODUCTS ARE OFTEN THE FIRST STEP TOWARDS:



getting out of bed and out of one's house



accessing education, work and employment



escaping from poverty and hunger



greater mobility, freedom and independence



inclusion and participation



leading a dignified life



## Challenges in access

In 2011, the *World Report on Disability* collated evidence for the global unmet need for assistive products of all kinds. We now know that many people have little or no access to basic assistive products, even in some high-income countries. Today, few countries have national assistive technology policies or programmes. As a result, access to assistive products is far from universal: the majority are left behind.

In many countries, access to assistive products in the public sector is particularly poor or non-existent, leading to high out-of-pocket payments that are a burden for users and their families. People from the poorer sectors of society frequently rely on donations or charitable services, which often focus on provision of large quantities of sub-standard or used products. These are often not appropriate for the user

or the context, and may even cause secondary health complications or premature death. Similar scenarios are common in emergency response programmes, where the need for assistive products is high but often neglected.

Affordable and appropriate access requires government commitment to adequate and sustained financing, including efficient procurement of appropriate assistive products and delivery systems. In many high-income countries, people are able to access assistive products via health or welfare systems. Where services exist, they are often stand-alone and fragmented. People must often attend multiple appointments at different locations, which are costly and add to the burden on users and caregivers, as well as on health and welfare budgets.

The assistive products industry is currently limited and extremely specialized, primarily serving the requirements of high-income settings. There is a general lack of state funding, nationwide service delivery systems, user-centred research and development, procurement systems, quality and safety standards, and context-appropriate product design.

Trained personnel are essential for the proper prescription, fitting, user training, follow-up and maintenance of assistive products. Without these key steps, assistive products are often abandoned, of little benefit or harmful, all of which result in extra health care/welfare costs.

By supporting coherent, prioritized national assistive technology policies and programmes, the APL is a potential game-changer in improving access to assistive products globally.

# Priority Assistive Products List

1 Alarm signallers with light/sound/vibration



7 Closed captioning displays



2 Audioplayers with DAISY capability



8 Club foot braces



3 Braille displays (note takers)



9 Communication boards/books/cards



4 Braille writing equipment/braille writers



10 Communication software



5 Canes/sticks



11 Crutches, axillary/elbow



6 Chairs for shower/bath/toilet



12 Deafblind communicators



13 Fall detectors



19 Incontinence products, absorbent



14 Gesture to voice technology



20 Keyboard and mouse emulation software



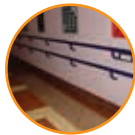
15 Global positioning system (GPS) locators



21 Magnifiers, digital hand-held



16 Hand rails/grab bars



22 Magnifiers, optical



17 Hearing aids (digital) and batteries



23 Orthoses, lower limb



18 Hearing loops/FM systems



24 Orthoses, spinal



# Priority Assistive Products List

25 Orthoses, upper limb



31 Prostheses, lower limb



26 Personal digital assistant (PDA)



32 Ramps, portable



27 Personal emergency alarm systems



33 Recorders



28 Pill organizers



34 Rollators



29 Pressure relief cushions



35 Screen readers



30 Pressure relief mattresses



36 Simplified mobile phones



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