



11C

Equipment and wheelchairs

Information for people with or affected by Motor Neurone Disease (MND) or Kennedy's disease

With MND or Kennedy's disease, you may have problems with movement and strength that make daily tasks and mobility more difficult and tiring. This information sheet looks at ways to improve quality of life by using a range of equipment, including wheelchairs. Always get advice from your occupational therapist to ensure solutions are both right and timely for your needs. The content includes:

- 1. Do I need to use equipment?**
- 2. What types of equipment can help?**
- 3. Where do I get equipment from?**
- 4. How do I access a wheelchair?**
- 5. How do I find out more?**



This content has been evidenced, user tested and reviewed by experts. See: piftick.org.uk



This symbol highlights quotes from people living with or affected by MND or Kennedy's disease.



This symbol highlights our information resources to help you explore further. Find out how to download or order printed copies in section 5: **How do I find out more?**

1. Do I need to use equipment?

At first, you may not need support and you will find new ways of doing things as symptoms progress. As time goes on with MND or Kennedy's disease, you will need more help.

This can feel challenging for you and those close to you. Support is available, including practical help and equipment to keep you independent for longer.



"For my wife's peace of mind, it's better for me to use walking aids, as I'm not balanced enough to risk not using them."

You may need a variety of equipment as your needs change. This support can help you and your carer save energy for activities you really want or need to do.

The impact of MND on your mobility and independence can be frustrating and upsetting, but support can make these changes feel easier. Ask your GP or another member of your health and social care team for advice.



See our booklets: **Emotional and psychological support** and **Changes to thinking and behaviour with MND.**

What if I'm just tired?

When you get extremely tired or feel this way most of the time, it's known as fatigue.

With MND or Kennedy's disease, you may need to use more effort on everyday tasks, as your muscles get weaker. This takes more energy and makes you tired.

If you have breathing problems or find it harder to eat the amounts you need, this can add to the sense of fatigue.

It may help to ask your GP for a referral to the following specialists:

- a respiratory team if you think your breathing is affected
- a speech and language therapist and a dietitian if your swallowing is affected
- an occupational therapist who can give you advice on managing tiredness (fatigue) and different ways to do activities which are important to you.



See our resources:

- **information sheet 7A Swallowing difficulties**
- **information sheets 8A to 8D**
- **Eating and drinking guide**

Equipment can also help with fatigue, particularly if tasks begin to take longer. If you can find ways to do tasks more easily, you can save energy.

It can help to think about energy like a 'bank account'. If you overspend one day, you may feel extremely tired the next. Plan what you really want or need to do first. Delay or get help with other tasks as needed.



"I prefer to think of fatigue in terms of my batteries running low and needing to recharge them".

Try to:

- listen to your body and pace yourself
- prioritise tasks, manage your time and be flexible with routines
- ask your physiotherapist, occupational therapist and dietitian about ways to manage your fatigue
- plan a rest day before and after a particularly busy time, such as a day out
- carry out tasks while sitting and take frequent breaks
- organise your home so that important items are close at hand.



See our booklet: **Personal care** for more about managing fatigue.

2. What types of equipment can help?

A wide range of solutions may help, depending on your symptoms.



See also section 3: **Where do I get equipment from?**

Getting Around

For support with mobility, try:

- splints and braces to support vulnerable joints
- walking sticks, crutches, walking frames or rollators for balance when walking
- a wheelchair if you find it harder to walk or walk far without getting tired
- either powered or manual hoists to help transfer, such as from chair to bed
- grab rails and ramps, and widened doorways for wheelchair access.

Getting upstairs or downstairs

For ease of access at home, try:

- handrails on both sides of the stairs or a ground floor conversion to enable ease of living on one floor
- a stair lift, but as symptoms progress, you'll need equipment to get on and off, such as a wheelchair on each floor (stair lifts may only be helpful for a short period)
- a through floor lift that a wheelchair can fit into.

Feeling safe on your own

For safety, especially if you trip or fall when on your own, try:

- keeping a cordless or mobile phone in a pocket to call for help
- using a personal alarm that automatically contacts emergency services or chosen contacts if you need urgent support (often worn as a pendant or on the wrist).

Independence around the home

For ease of using facilities at home, try:

- using smartphones or tablets to control devices, or smart speakers such as Amazon Echo, Google Home or Apple HomePod
- environmental controls to operate your TV, lighting, doors and other needs.

Eating and drinking

For support with movement or swallowing difficulties, try:

- adapted cutlery, crockery and cups to help with grip and control
- mobile arm supports to help move your arms and reach your mouth
- different height and shaped tables
- head supports to keep your head and neck in a comfortable position
- portable suction unit to help clear the mouth.



See information sheet: **7A Swallowing difficulties.**

Showering

For safety and ease in the shower, try:

- non-slip mats for grip
- grab rails to support balance
- installing a level access shower or wet room for access
- a wall-fixed seat, shower stool or wheeled shower chair to sit in the shower.

Bathing

For safety and ease in the bath, try:

- non-slip mats for grip
- grab rails to support balance
- bath boards or a mechanical bath seat for ease getting in and out of the bath
- either a powered or manual hoist to transfer in and out of the bath.

Using the toilet

For safety and ease when using the toilet, try:

- a raised toilet seat, grab rails, toilet frame or commode
- a 'bottom wiper' with a long looped handle and paper grip, or install a powered washer-dryer toilet to support cleaning after using the toilet (a wash and dry toilet seat may fit over your existing toilet as a less expensive option).

Getting dressed and personal care

For ease of getting ready, try:

- leg lifters, sock aids and shoe horns for help with socks and shoes
- button hooks and zip pullers for help with fastenings
- long handled hairbrushes and hands free hairdryers for help with grooming
- adapted clothing.



See our booklet: **Personal care** for more on clothing and temperature control.

Mouth care

For keeping your mouth clean, try:

- a lightweight electric toothbrush, extra long handled toothbrush, three-sided toothbrush or easy-grip toothbrush with limited arm strength or movement
- non-foaming toothpaste if you have swallowing difficulties and worry about gagging on toothpaste
- portable suction units with a tooth brush attachment to help clear your mouth.

Bed

For support in bed, try:

- bed raisers to increase the height of your bed
- bed grab rails to make it easier to get in and out of bed
- slide sheets to help you transfer and make it easier for carers to move you in bed
- a powered adjustable bed to support your positioning, particularly if you have difficulties breathing and cannot lie flat (including a mattress or pillow lift).

Comfort

For general support, try:

- cushions to make chairs more comfortable and relieve pressure
- riser recliner chairs to help you sit and stand up, and for positioning
- head supports to keep your head and neck in a comfortable position.

Driving or being a passenger

For support in a vehicle, try:

- leg lifters, hand holds, transfer boards, hoists and swivel cushions for access
- adapted car controls to help you continue driving if you wish to do so and have DVLA clearance (standard controls may become difficult to manage)
- a wheelchair accessible vehicle to avoid transfer in and out of your wheelchair.



See our booklet **Getting around** for information about driving, travel and transport.

Communication

For help if your speech, gesture and expression are affected, try:

- communication boards or books to enable you to select letters, words or images
- eye-pointing frames to select a letter, word or image by directing your gaze
- a voice amplifier to make your voice louder if it has become faint
- voice output communication aids to store and play back words or phrases
- voice banking and message banking to use your recorded voice in communication apps
- tablet with text-to-speech app
- assistive technology such as eyegaze.



See information sheets: **7C Speech and communication support** and **7D Voice banking and message banking**.

Sex and intimacy

For support with intimacy, try:

- adjustable beds, slings, harnesses and positioning pillows for comfort
- sex aids, available for men and women, if fatigue or movement are an issue.



See our booklet: **Sex and relationships**.

3. Where do I get equipment from?

Before buying equipment seek an assessment with an occupational therapist. Not all equipment is suitable for everyone, and mistakes can be costly and frustrating.

An occupational therapist can also help you think about your future needs. As some items may take time to arrange, it is best to arrange them early.

Your needs should be regularly reviewed to ensure equipment is suitable for you.

Your symptoms may need a range of equipment and it can help to chat to others with MND or Kennedy's disease. Share tips on our online forum, which provides a safe space at: forum.mndassociation.org View without joining or become a forum member to reply or begin conversations.

Our branches and groups run informal support meetings for people with MND or Kennedy's disease, and their carers. Our MND Connect helpline can help connect you or explore our website at: mndassociation.org/support



See section 5: **How do I find out more?** for details about our support.

Who can help me?

Physiotherapist

A physiotherapist can give advice on exercise, passive or assisted, to help maintain flexibility and movement in muscles not yet affected by MND. They can offer guidance on muscle stiffness (spasticity), cramps, fatigue and positioning to maximise your comfort. They can also advise on mobility aids, such as walking frames.

Speech and language therapist

For assessment on speech and swallowing difficulties, ask your GP or another specialist for referral to a speech and language therapist (SLT). This is recommended before purchasing any communication aids so the SLT can offer guidance and help meet your communication needs.

District or community nurse

These nurses provide medical services, such as support with medication and monitoring symptoms. They can help arrange nursing equipment at home such as a hospital bed, pressure relieving mattress or commode. (In some areas an occupational therapist can assess for and supply a commode to help with fatigue.)

Dietitian

Often working closely with your speech and language therapist, your dietitian can advise on the most appropriate diet. They can help you maintain weight and help with nutrition for swallowing difficulties.

Occupational therapist

Your occupational therapist (OT) can advise about home environment and equipment, to help you continue daily routines with as much independence as possible. They can guide you on different ways to approach self-care and daily living.

Your OT is usually your main professional contact for equipment and adaptations. If you do not currently have an occupational therapist, ask a member of your health and social care team for a referral.

Occupational therapists can also:

- provide guidance on preventing falls
- recommend how to maintain posture, minimise pain and reduce discomfort
- advise about adapting your home environment for wheelchair accessibility or for equipment to help you with mobility or tasks
- provide advice to you and your carer on moving and handling (a physiotherapist may also be involved)
- suggest ways to budget your energy to help manage fatigue
- provide guidance on how to maintain work or social activity and personal hobbies or interests
- advise you about using equipment to control your environment
- support the psychological and emotional impact of MND and using new equipment.

Will I need to pay for any equipment supplied?

Home or personal equipment through your occupational therapist

If you are assessed by an occupational therapist who agrees you need equipment, it is usually loaned to you free of charge. However, your local authority in England and Wales may charge for certain items of equipment. In Northern Ireland, you will not be charged for agreed assistive equipment, following assessment.

Nursing equipment through your community nurse

If a district or community nurse provides home nursing equipment, this is usually free of charge, but larger items may be provided on loan, such as a powered bed.

Servicing and maintenance

Check with the service providing the equipment if they pay for servicing. If equipment is provided following an assessment, this is usually the case.

Home adaptations or installations

For larger adaptations or installations, you may qualify for a Disabled Facilities Grant (DFG) from your local authority, or the Northern Ireland Housing Executive (NIHE) in Northern Ireland.

You may still need to contribute towards the costs if you get a DFG.

Think ahead, rather than waiting until you need the adaptation, as a DFG can take a long time to be agreed. Some people choose to fund the work themselves or seek funding from charities to complete the work more quickly.

Always seek assessment from an occupational therapist first to ensure any adaptation will suit your needs. Your local authority or the NIHE can usually advise on how to check if a building contractor is reputable, with appropriate certifications.



See information sheet:
10C Disabled Facilities Grants (DFGs) and home accessibility.

What if I need to source equipment for myself?

You can source products through specialist suppliers, mail order, the internet or various general stores. However, it is still worth getting your needs assessed by an occupational therapist before buying items.

Some key things to consider when purchasing equipment:

- Can I get spare parts easily if needed?
- Does it need to be serviced?
- Can it be returned if I am not happy with it?
- Does it come with a warranty?
- Would hiring the equipment be a better option?
- Will it meet my needs in the future, as my symptoms progress?

You may be able to get VAT exemption on products designed for people with disabilities if you qualify. The supplier should sell you the goods or services with the VAT already discounted, so discuss this in advance.

What if I need equipment to be able to continue working?

Your employer may be able to get a grant from the Access to Work scheme to help you. This funding can be used to provide equipment, adaptations or support to enable disabled employees and carers to continue working, if this is their wish.

For England and Wales, contact Access to Work. For Northern Ireland, contact your local job centre or social security office.



See section 5: **How do I find out more?** for other organisations and information sheet: **10E Work and MND.**

4. How do I access a wheelchair?

MND can cause muscle wasting and fatigue. This can lead to mobility problems, including difficulty walking.

Initially, equipment such as walking sticks and frames can help, but you may need a wheelchair as your symptoms progress.

At first, you may just need the wheelchair to rest or walk for shorter distances when out. This saves on fatigue and can help you spend more time out and about.

The thought of using a wheelchair may feel upsetting. Discuss any concerns about using a wheelchair with your occupational therapist or wheelchair service, as they are experienced in supporting people to adjust and can answer your questions.



“My wheelchair has really changed my life.”

Using a wheelchair can improve your quality of life by helping you to:

- maintain your mobility and independence
- continue community and social activities
- preserve your energy
- avoid falls.

Local wheelchair services are provided by the NHS in England and Wales. In Northern Ireland, they are provided by your local health and social care trust. A member of your health and social care team can refer you to your local service.

You will have an assessment to determine whether you need a wheelchair and which type would be most suitable for you.

Getting a wheelchair can be a lengthy process. However, the NICE guideline on MND recommends to professionals that you should get an appropriate wheelchair quickly, if needed.



See information sheet: **1A About the NICE Guideline on MND.**

What types of wheelchair are there?

Manual wheelchairs

There are two main types of manual wheelchair:

- a standard wheelchair is easy to use when you first need help with mobility and it can be folded into a car boot
- a highly supportive manual wheelchair gives greater posture support, but this is larger than a standard wheelchair and may not fit in a car boot.

Tilt-in-space is a mechanism that will tilt the whole seat and back backwards for ease of positioning. If you have weakness in your trunk, shoulders and neck, it prevents you sliding down the wheelchair and can help with fatigue.

Powered wheelchairs

If you are unable to self-propel a manual wheelchair, powered wheelchairs offer more independence. You move the chair using a joystick control or adapted controller.

You will be assessed by a wheelchair therapist or rehabilitation engineer for the most suitable control system and for comfort in the chair. Powered wheelchairs usually include a powered tilt-in-space mechanism.

There are many types of powered wheelchair, which may be suitable for indoor or outdoor use, or both. The NHS will only provide wheelchairs that can be used either indoors only, or indoors and outdoors.

It is not advisable to lift a powered wheelchair into a car due to the weight of the wheelchair, but a boot hoist might be an option if an existing car is big enough. A wheelchair accessible vehicle (WAV) is an alternative option, especially if transferring into a car seat is difficult.

If travelling by air, powered wheelchairs can be taken on a plane. However, airlines may require them to be immobilised while flying.

An 'airsafe' plug can be bought to inhibit powered wheelchairs on flights. This device works with most powered wheelchairs.

It plugs into the charging socket to immobilise the chair. This can prevent costly damage to wheelchairs, such as wires being cut or taking the chair apart to remove the battery.

You can purchase these online. Search for: airsafes wheelchair plug.



See our booklet: **Getting around** on travel. Also information sheet: **8D Air travel and ventilation** for more on wheelchair flight guidance.

Powered neuro wheelchairs

The MND Association worked with three manufacturers to create powered neuro wheelchairs. These were developed to meet the needs of people with MND or similar conditions. Each model is suitable for indoor and outdoor use and can adapt as needs change. Ask about these options at assessment, as they were designed to be affordable by local NHS wheelchair services. Their features include:

- powered tilt-in-space, to help prevent slumping or sliding
- a cushioned, adjustable backrest
- a seat board that can be supplied with the most appropriate cushion
- different headrest options and padded arm rests
- options for adding different controls and switches
- independent angle-adjustable foot rests.

How will I be assessed for a wheelchair?

Your assessment will consider:

- your posture, mobility and prevention of pressure sores
- your living environment and local surroundings (for example, whether a chosen wheelchair can fit through doorways in your home)
- how the wheelchair will be transported
- the needs of your family and carers
- the activities you wish to do
- your ability, to ensure comfort and safe control of a powered wheelchair
- how your needs may change in future.

The assessment may include an eye test for a powered wheelchair, although not every wheelchair service will need to do this.

Where you live may affect how you get assessed:

England

Assessments are offered by the NHS through its wheelchair services.

Wales

Assessments may be provided by an OT, or if you need a specialist wheelchair, the Artificial Limb and Appliance Service, with three Artificial Limb and Appliance Centres.

Northern Ireland

Assessments are carried out through the occupational therapy service in your local health and social care trust.

Will I need to fund the wheelchair?

Once you have been assessed, the wheelchair service will advise which type of wheelchair they can provide to you on loan.

The loan of the chair is free of charge. They will also be responsible for cost of servicing, maintenance and repairs.

If you choose to purchase a wheelchair privately, you should still have your needs properly assessed by a relevant professional. You can request a copy of your assessment and use this to help you choose an appropriate wheelchair.

Purchasing a wheelchair privately without an assessment can lead to costly mistakes and a chair that may not meet your needs.

Personal wheelchair budgets (England only)

In England, a personal wheelchair budget (PWB) can help you choose a wheelchair suited to your needs and preferences, with support from your wheelchair therapist.

Personal wheelchair budget schemes are being gradually introduced and may vary depending on where you live.

With a PWB, you still need to be assessed for a suitable wheelchair by your local NHS wheelchair service. This assessment will help develop your wheelchair support plan.

Find out as much as you can at your assessment, including how this type of budget works in your area.

It may help to ask the following:

- Is a personal wheelchair budget available?
- Can I have the details of my local personal wheelchair budget scheme?
- Who will own the wheelchair?
- Who will maintain or repair the wheelchair?
- What happens if I need a reassessment if my needs change and my equipment is no longer suitable?

There are three personal wheelchair budget (PWB) options:

Notional PWB (within the NHS)

With this, you access a wheelchair from the NHS range of the wheelchair service. Your budget will only cover what it would cost the NHS for an appropriate wheelchair, but you can then add features if needed, using money from another source.

They will own the wheelchair, and will repair and maintain it for you.

Third party PWB (outside the NHS)

Your budget contributes to buying a wheelchair from an independent provider, in agreement with your wheelchair therapist. Your budget will not cover the whole cost of the wheelchair, so you will need to top up the rest from another source of funding. Your budget will help with the cost of wheelchair repairs and maintenance, which you will need to organise.

You may be able to own the wheelchair, following a decision from your local wheelchair service.

Direct payments

If you currently receive a personal budget for other needs, such as social care or continuing healthcare, you can receive your budget in direct payments to your bank account. You can then use your budget to contribute to buying a wheelchair, and pay for repairs and maintenance from an independent provider. The rest of the cost of the wheelchair must come from your other personal budget.

You may be able to own the wheelchair, following a decision from your local wheelchair service.



See information sheets:

- **10B What is social care?**
- **10D NHS Continuing Healthcare**
- **10F Personal health budgets**

What happens when the wheelchair arrives?

This will depend on the type of wheelchair you are getting and how services work in your area. Your wheelchair may be issued from the stock available at the wheelchair service. However, it may need to be ordered from a supplier, which can take longer.

Once it arrives, your wheelchair will be adjusted to suit you and then you will be shown how to use it.

For powered wheelchairs, you will be given opportunity to practice using it to ensure your safety. You should also be given advice about insurance.

Waiting times will depend on whether your chair is a standard order or made to measure. Powered neuro wheelchairs come as standard order chairs, that are adjusted to your needs on arrival (this helps reduce the waiting time).

How do I maintain and repair my wheelchair?

The wheelchair service should tell you who to contact if there is a problem with your wheelchair. Most often, this will be an external service provider.

Any wheelchair provided by a local wheelchair service will be serviced and maintained by the service. This may not be the case where a personal wheelchair budget has been used in England, so ensure that you ask.

What if my needs change?

If the wheelchair no longer meets your needs, contact the wheelchair service for a reassessment. Ask professionals involved in your care if an item is no longer helpful, as alternatives may be available.

Adaptations such as seat risers, attendant controls, power packs and leg elevators may help. Changing from from a manual to a powered wheelchair might be needed.

Ensuring that your wheelchair and other equipment meet your changing needs can improve your quality of life and prolong your independence.



“During the summer, he wanted to just get out and enjoy the sunshine, and so we decided to use a wheelchair to go for walks... But also on weekends we tend to go shopping together, it’s like our thing that we do together. So a wheelchair has been really helpful.”

5. How do I find out more?

Other organisations

We cannot endorse organisations, but the following may help your search for further information. Our MND Connect helpline can help you find organisations. See contact details later in this section, under the heading: Our support.

Adult social care services

Contact adult social care services for a needs assessment or carer's assessment.

Website search for:
find your local council at **gov.uk** (England and Wales)
health and social care trusts at **nidirect.gov.uk** (Northern Ireland)
find my council at **careinfoscotland.scot** (Scotland)

Age UK

Help for older people on a range of subjects about support and independence.

Telephone 0800 169 8080

Website **ageuk.org.uk**

British Red Cross

This charity includes information and products to help with mobility.

Tel: 0344 871 11 11

Email: through the website contact page

Website: **redcross.org.uk/get-help**

Design Innovation and Assisted Living (DIAL) centre (Northern Ireland)

A centre showcasing assistive equipment for people to see and try out.

Telephone 028 7127 6411

Email veronica.mcwilliams@nwrc.ac.uk

Website **<http://dial.nwrc.ac.uk>**

Living made easy

Provide impartial advice, information and training on independent living.

Tel: 0300 999 0004

Email: info@dlf.org.uk

Website: **livingmadeeasy.org.uk**

Government information

Online government information about benefits and support.

Website: **gov.uk** (England and Wales)

nidirect.gov.uk (Northern Ireland)

gov.scot (Scotland)

MND Scotland

Care, information and research funding for people affected by MND in Scotland.

Tel: 0141 332 3903
Email: info@mndscotland.org.uk
Website: mndscotland.org.uk

NHS and UK healthcare

Information about NHS services and healthcare across the UK.

Tel: 111 (England, Wales and Scotland)
for Northern Ireland, see individual trust contact page
Website: 111.nhs.uk (For England)
111.wales.nhs.uk (For Wales)
hscni.net (For Northern Ireland)
nhs24.scot (For Scotland)

National Wheelchair Managers Forum (NWMF)

Find your local wheelchair service details for advice on local provision.

Website: wheelchairmanagers.org.uk

Research Institute for Disabled Consumers (RIDC)

Research and information to enable independence for disabled and older people.

Tel: 020 7427 2460
Email: mail@ridc.org.uk
Website: ridc.org.uk

The Royal College of Occupational Therapists (RCOT)

Sets occupational therapy standards with a register of qualified therapists.

Tel: 020 3141 4600
Email: hello@rcot.co.uk
Website: rcot.co.uk

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Jenny Rolfe	MND Specialist Occupational Therapist, John Radcliffe Hospital, Oxford.
Members from Wales and Northern Ireland	Royal College of Occupational Therapists.

References

References used to support this resource are available on request:

Email: infofeedback@mndassociation.org

Or write to:

Information feedback,
Motor Neurone Disease Association,
Francis Crick House,
6 Summerhouse Road,
Moulton Park,
Northampton, NN3 6BJ

Further information

We offer a wide range of information about MND and Kennedy's disease. You may find the following resources helpful, relating to this sheet.

Information sheets

- 6A Physiotherapy
- 7A Swallowing difficulties
- 10C Disabled Facilities Grants and home accessibility (DFGs)
- 10D NHS Continuing Healthcare
- 10E Work and MND
- 10F Personal health budgets
- 11E Environmental controls

Booklets

- Personal care
- Getting around
- Making the most of life with MND
- Sex and relationships
- Caring and MND - quick guide

Large guides

- Living with MND
- Caring and MND - support for you

Search for information by need at: mndassociation.org/careinfofinder

Find information for professionals at: mndassociation.org/professionals

Download our information at: mndassociation.org/publications

Find information in other languages at: mndassociation.org/languages

Order printed copies from our MND Connect helpline (see Our support next).

Our support

Every day we support people affected by motor neurone disease, campaign for better care and fund ground-breaking research. Because with MND, every day matters.

We also support people affected by Kennedy's disease.

MND Connect

Our helpline offers practical and emotional support, information and signposting to people with MND, carers, family and professionals. Find out more and current opening times at: mndassociation.org/mndconnect

Tel: 0808 802 6262

Email: mndconnect@mndassociation.org

Support services

Find out about our support services at: mndassociation.org/our-services

Local and regional support

Find out about our branches and groups at: mndassociation.org/local-support

MND Association Benefits Advice Service

For help to identify claims and how to apply, visit: mndassociation.org/benefitsadvice or call our MND Connect helpline.

Tel: 0808 802 6262

MND Association website and online forum

Website: mndassociation.org

Online forum: forum.mndassociation.org

We welcome your views

We'd love to know what you think we're doing well and where we can improve our information for people with or affected by MND, or Kennedy's disease.

Your anonymous comments may also be used to help raise awareness and influence within our resources, campaigns, and applications for funding.

To give feedback on any of our information sheets, access our online form at:
smartsurvey.co.uk/s/infosheets_1-25

You can request a paper version of the form or provide direct feedback by email:
infofeedback@mndassociation.org

Or write to:
Information feedback
Motor Neurone Disease Association
Francis Crick House,
6 Summerhouse Road,
Moulton Park
Northampton, NN3 6BJ

Would you like to help with user review of our information?

If you are living with MND or Kennedy's disease, or a carer, contact us at
infofeedback@mndassociation.org

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