ASPREX Fact Sheet

Timepiece

Device (typically a table clock or a wristwatch) that has the capability of primarily displaying the time and date; output can be a visual display, and/or auditory and vibratory; alarm function may be included. Time can be presented in either 12 hour or 24-hour formats. Stopwatch and countdown functions may be included.

Some time management products can receive information from other sources and present it to the user. Some devices utilize a remote signaling function such as a pillow vibrator. Some devices can be controlled by remote switches.

- Product Classification
  - APL (WHO Assistive Product Priority List): 40 (Time management products)
  - ISO 9999:2022: 222803 (Clocks and timepieces)
- Possible configuration variants

  None specified.
- Possible accessories or optional components

  None specified.
- Product goals

  Activities or functions the product is mainly intended to support, according to WHO ICF Classification:
  - Carrying out daily routine [d230].
- Indicated impairments

  Difficulties the product is mainly intended to address, according to the WHO ICF Classification:
  - Seeing [b210].
  - Memory functions [b144].
  - Experience of self and time functions [b180].
  - Focusing attention [d160].
  - Orientation functions [b114].
  - Looking after one's health [d570].
  - Doing housework [d640].
- Contraindicated impairments

  Difficulties for which the product may be inappropriate:
  - Difficulty in understanding basic concepts of dates, times, and task accomplishment.
- Indicated environments

  Specific environments in which the product should be used:
  None specified.
- Contraindicated environments

  Environments in which the product may be inappropriate:
  None specified.
- Other indicated factors

  Other factors or situations the product is intended to address:
  - Memory difficulties due to conditions such as traumatic brain injury, aneurysm, stroke, intellectual impairment or dementia.
  - Knowing the time.
  - Maintain a schedule and time events in the user's daily life.
  - Presenting the date and time in a simple, easily recognizable way.

- Other contraindicated factors

  Other factors or situations in which the product may be inappropriate:
  None specified.
- Points to be considered in product selection
  - What kind of display is best for the user by assessing the person's functional abilities.
  - Are alternative outputs, e.g. vibration or auditory, appropriate for user?
  - Should the device be worn, e.g. wristwatch or tabletop?
  - Are other options required, e.g. stopwatch, timer, alarm?
  - Should device be battery operated?
- Points to be considered in product fitting
  - Use of 12- or 24-hour time format.
  - Messages alarms, and reminders must be programmed to meet the specific needs of the user.
  - If used, photos, pictograms and graphics must be chosen and programmed.
  - Appropriate language must be chosen.
  - Appropriate output modality must be chosen.
- Points to be considered in product use
  - Reminders, messages, and alarms must be kept up to date.
  - Pictograms and graphic elements must be kept up to date.
  - Time and date must be kept up to date.
  - User must be trained to perform functions and programming of the device.
- Points to be considered in product maintenance / follow-up
  - Correct time and date must be maintained.
  - Battery must be maintained
- Examples of products available on the market
  - Live product search in the EASTIN website https://www.eastin.eu/en/searches/products/list?iso=222803

Source

This Fact Sheet was compiled in 2021 by an international team of experts, to provide the initial knowledge base for a project ("An online system to assist the selection of assistive product") supported by the World Health Organization in 2020-2021 within the GATE Initiative (Global collaboration on Assistive Product). Fact Sheets were compiled for each of the 50 types of products included in the WHO APL (Assistive Product Priority List).

The team was composed of Renzo Andrich (Italy, group leader), Natasha Layton (Australia), Stefan von Prondzinski (Italy), Jerry Weisman (USA), Silvana Contepomi (Argentina) and Hasan Minto (Pakistan).

The project led to a prototype online tool called ASPREX (ASsistive PRoduct EXplorer). At the end of the project, it was transferred to a WHO collaborating center (the Global Disability Hub in the UK), in view of possible future developments.