



On approval of the classifier of technical auxiliary (compensatory) means, special vehicles and services provided to disabled people

Invalidated Unofficial translation

Order of the Minister of Labor and Social Protection of Population of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated December 27, 2021 № 502. Registered with the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Kazakhstan on December 27, 2021 № 26087. Abolished by the order of the Deputy Prime Minister - Minister of Labor and Social Protection of the Population of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated June 30, 2023 No. 284

Unofficial translation

Footnote. Abolished by the order of the Deputy Prime Minister - Minister of Labor and Social Protection of the Population of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated June 30, 2023 No. 284 (effective from 01.07.2023).

In accordance with subclause 9-2) of clause 1 of Article 7 of the Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan “On Social Protection of Disabled Persons in the Republic of Kazakhstan” **I HEREBY ORDER:**

1. To approve the Classifier of technical auxiliary (compensatory) means, special vehicles and services provided to disabled people according to the Appendix to this order.

2. The Department of Social Service Policy of the Ministry of Labor and Social Protection of Population of the Republic of Kazakhstan in accordance with the procedure, established by the legislation, shall ensure:

1) state registration of this order with the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Kazakhstan;

2) posting this order on the Internet resource of the Ministry of Labor and Social Protection of Population of the Republic of Kazakhstan after its official publication;

3) within ten working days after state registration of this order with the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Kazakhstan, submission to the Department of Legal Service of the Ministry of Labor and Social Protection of Population of the Republic of Kazakhstan of information about implementation of measures, stipulated by subclauses 1) and 2) of this clause.

3. Control over execution of this order shall be entrusted to the supervising Vice Minister of Labor and Social Protection of Population of the Republic of Kazakhstan Sakeyev R.K.

4. This order shall be enforced upon expiry of ten calendar days after the date of its first official publication.

*Minister of Labor and
social protection of Population
of the Republic of Kazakhstan*

S. Shapkenov

Approved by the order
of the Minister of Labor and Social
Protection
of Population of the Republic of
Kazakhstan
dated December 27, 2021 No. 502

Classifier of technical auxiliary (compensatory) means, special vehicles and services provided to disabled people

| Classification of technical auxiliary (compensatory) means, special vehicles and services | | | Section name | Name of the type of technical auxiliary (compensatory) means, special vehicles and services | Type of technical auxiliary (compensatory) means, special vehicles and services | Brief description |
|---|-----------|------|----------------------------|---|---|---|
| Section code | Type code | Code | | | | |
| 20 | | | prosthetic and orthopaedic | | | Means, that replace missing limbs or other parts of the body, compensating the impaired or lost functions of the body due to disease or damage to health. |
| | 201 | | | Prosthesis of the upper limbs | | A set of compatible components that are combined with a custom made component to provide a variety of prostheses of the upper limbs. |
| | | | | | | Means that replaces the part of the upper limb |

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| | 2011 | | | Shoulder prosthesis | | between the shoulder and elbow joint after amputation or in case of congenital absence of the limb. |
| | 201101 | | | Shoulder prosthesis using a new technology (modular) for the left limb | | In shoulder disarticulation prostheses, heat elimination, weight distribution and comfort are of paramount importance. The contact surface consists of a rigid or flexible plastic, or gel shock absorbing silicone material. The most functional prostheses for disarticulation and stump of the shoulder include myoelectric control of one or more joints and the functioning of the hand. When the elbow is disarticulated (the elbow is not placed), and when prosthetics are above the elbow, a mechanical elbow is required. |
| | | 20110101 | | | Shoulder prosthesis using a new technology (modular) for the left limb | |
| | | 20110102 | | | Repair of left shoulder prosthesis using a new technology (modular) | |
| | 201102 | | | Shoulder prosthesis using a new technology (modular) for the right limb | | |
| | | 20110201 | | | Shoulder prosthesis using a new technology (modular) for the right limb | |
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20110202

Repair of right
shoulder
prosthesis
using a new

Elbow disarticulation prostheses use body force to flex the elbow joint (gravity extends the elbow joint) and myoelectric control of the terminal device. Two external elbow loops are attached to the outside of the plastic socket. There are many combinations of elbow and control systems. Shoulder prostheses with electric drive, with myotonic or bioelectric two or one channel control system. In bioelectrical control, the source of the signal is the electrical activity of a group of muscles during their voluntary contraction. In prostheses with myotonic control, the signal source is a change in the tone of the contracting muscles selected for control. When disarticulating the elbow joint

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| | | | | | technology (modular) | , special splints with traction control are installed. When the shoulder is amputated above 7-8 centimeters, an elbow unit is installed, controlled by two or one traction. The unit has several levels of fixation at different angles. Rotation is passive, control of opening and closing (grasp) of the hand and rotation of the hand are active due to the electronic control system. |
| | 201103 | | | Leather brace shoulder prosthesis for the left limb | | Leather brace shoulder prosthesis include: |
| | | 20110301 | | | Leather brace shoulder prosthesis for the left limb | cosmetic prostheses, prostheses with traction control, |
| | | 20110302 | | | Repair of the leather brace shoulder prosthesis for the left limb | working prostheses. The shoulder socket is made individually to measure or a plaster cast of the stump made of leather, |
| | 201104 | | | Leather brace shoulder prosthesis for the right limb | | thermoplastics or laminates. Cosmetic hand or with traction |
| | | 20110401 | | | Leather brace shoulder prosthesis for the right limb | |
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| | | 20110402 | | | Repair of the leather brace shoulder prosthesis for the right limb | control of various sizes. Hand and elbow rotation is passive. |
| | 2012 | | | | Forearm prosthesis | Means that replaces part of the upper limb between the joints of the hand and the elbow joint after amputation or in case of congenital absence of a limb. |
| | 201201 | | | | Forearm prosthesis using a new technology (modular) for the left limb | Transradial/ elbow amputation: long - 2/3 or more of the original bone length, |
| | | 20120101 | | | Forearm prostheses using a new technology (modular) for the left limb | medium - from 1/3 to 2/3 of the original bone length, short - less than or equal to 1/3 of the original bone length. |
| | | 20120102 | | | Repair of the left forearm prosthesis using a new technology (modular) | Amputations performed at long and medium levels retain some pronation and supination. A passive, body-controlled prosthesis or powered by an external source is used - forearm prosthesis with an electric drive, with a myotonic or bioelectric two |
| | 201202 | | | | Forearm prosthesis using a new technology (modular) for the right limb | |
| | | 20120201 | | | Forearm prosthesis using a new technology (modular) for the right limb | or |
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| | | 20120202 | | Repair of the right forearm prosthesis using a new technology (modular) | one-channel control system. In bioelectric control, the source of the signal is the electrical activity of a group of muscles during their voluntary contraction. In a prosthesis with myotonic control, the signal source is a change in the tone of the contracting muscles selected for control. The functional length of the forearm stump is at least 6 centimeters. The difference in the length of the forearm stump and a healthy limb is at least 5 centimeters. The grip, opening and rotation of the hand are active . |
| | 201203 | | | Leather brace (traction) forearm prosthesis for the left limb | Leather brace forearm prosthesis: cosmetic, active-traction, working prosthesis. The forearm socket is made individually to measure or |
| | | 20120301 | | Leather brace (traction) forearm prosthesis for the left limb | |
| | | 20120302 | | Repair of the leather brace (traction) forearm | |

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| | | | | | prosthesis for the left limb | plaster cast of the stump made of leather, thermoplastics or laminates. The hand is cosmetic or with traction control of various shell sizes. Traction hand rotation is passive. |
| | 201204 | | | Leather brace (traction) forearm prosthesis for the right limb | | |
| | | 20120401 | | | Leather brace (traction) forearm prosthesis for the right limb | |
| | | 20120402 | | | Repair of the leather brace (traction) forearm prosthesis for the right limb | |
| | 2013 | | | H a n d prosthesis | | |
| | 201301 | | | H a n d prosthesis using a new technology (modular) for the left limb | | W i t h disarticulation of the wrist joint, the ability to bend or unbend the wrist is lost. Pronation and supination are preserved. Passive, traction or externally controlled (myoelectric) h a n d prosthesis is used. |
| | | 20130101 | | | H a n d prosthesis using a new technology (modular) for the left limb | Forearm prosthesis electrically driven, with myotonic or bioelectric dual or single channel control system. In bioelectrical control, the source of the signal is the electrical activity of a |

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| | | 20130102 | | | Repair of the left hand prosthesis using a new technology (modular) | group of muscles during their voluntary contraction. In prostheses with myotonic control, the signal source is a change in the tone of the contracting muscles selected for control. Functional length of the forearm stump at the level of the wrist joint. The grip and opening of the hand are active. Rotation due to the stump of the forearm. |
| | 201302 | | | Hand prosthesis (cosmetic) for the left limb | | Cosmetic hand prosthesis in case of amputation or defects of the hand at the level of the wrist, including protrusion in the metacarpophalangeal joints, fastened with contact tape, zipper or lacing. |
| | | 20130201 | | | Hand prosthesis (cosmetic) for the left limb | |
| | | 20130202 | | | Repair of the cosmetic left hand prosthesis | |
| | 201303 | | | Prosthesis of a left hand finger (cosmetic) | | Cosmetic prosthesis of the finger matches the shape of the natural limb in appearance. It compensates for the cosmetic defect, giving |
| | | 20130301 | | | Prosthesis of a left hand finger (cosmetic) | |
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| | | 20130302 | | | Repair of a prosthesis of a left hand finger (cosmetic) | it an anthropomorphic form, and is only used to a limited extent for pressing and supporting objects. |
| | 201304 | | | Hand prosthesis using a new technology (modular) for the right limb | | With disarticulation of the wrist joint, the ability to bend or unbend the wrist is lost. |
| | | 20130401 | | | Hand prosthesis using a new technology (modular) for the right limb | Pronation and supination are preserved. Passive, traction or externally controlled (myoelectric) hand prosthesis is used. |
| | | | | | Repair of the right forearm prosthesis using a new | Forearm prosthesis electrically driven, with myotonic or bioelectric dual or single channel control system. In bioelectrical control, the source of the signal is the electrical activity of a group of muscles during their voluntary contraction. In prostheses with myotonic control, the signal source is a change in the tone of the contracting muscles selected for |
| | | 20130402 | | | | |

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| | | | | | technology (modular) | (control. Functional length of the forearm stump at the level of the wrist joint. The grip and opening of the hand are active. Rotation due to the stump of the forearm. |
| | 201305 | | | | H a n d prosthesis (cosmetic) for the right limb | Cosmetic hand prosthesis in case of amputation or defects of the hand at the level of the wrist, |
| | | 20130501 | | | H a n d prosthesis (cosmetic) for the right limb | including protrusion in the metacarpophalangeal joints, fastened with contact tape, zipper or lacing. |
| | | 20130502 | | | Repair of a cosmetic hand prosthesis | |
| | 201306 | | | | Prosthesis of a right hand finger (cosmetic) | Cosmetic prosthesis of the finger matches the shape of the natural limb in appearance. It compensates for the cosmetic defect, giving it an anthropomorphic form, and is only used to a limited extent for pressing and supporting objects. |
| | | 20130601 | | | Prosthesis of a right hand finger (cosmetic) | |
| | | 20130602 | | | Repair of a cosmetic prosthesis of a right hand finger | |
| | | | | | | A set of compatible components that are |

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| | 202 | | | Prosthesis of lower limbs | | combined with a custom-made component to form a variety of lower limb prostheses. |
| | 2021 | | | Hip prosthesis | | Means that replaces the lower limb in the hip joint or part of the lower limb between the hip joint and the knee joint after amputation or in case of congenital absence of the limb |
| | 202101 | | | Hip prosthesis using a new technology (modular) for the left limb | | The modular construction of a hip prosthesis consists of: a |
| | | 20210101 | | | Hip prosthesis using a new technology (modular) for the left limb | prosthetic socket (with or without a soft (elastic) liner, with or without |
| | | 20210102 | | | Repair of a left hip prosthesis using a new technology (modular) | a silicone cover (liner), a socket adapter (support), a swivel module (optional), a |
| | 202102 | | | Hip prosthesis using a new technology (modular) for the right limb | | knee joint module, a carrier module, clamping sleeve (clamp), |
| | | 20210201 | | | Hip prosthesis using a new technology (modular) for the right limb | foot module, cosmetic shell and cosmetic coating. Prosthetic socket is the basis of a hip prosthesis. A bearing module and a clamping sleeve without |
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| | | 20210202 | | | Repair of a right hip prosthesis using a new technology (modular) | or with additional functions of torsion and (or) vertical amortization. The modules of the knee joint and foot vary in design, appearance, and implemented functions. The individual foot modules are equipped with a heel height adjustment function. In constructions of the modular hip prosthesis, modules are interchangeable without loss of the functionality of the prosthesis as a whole. |
| | 202103 | | | Leather brace hip prosthesis for the left limb | | Leather brace hip prosthesis consists of a leather sleeve. Steel braces act as a framework. Knee units with or without a lock. Feet made of polyurethane with transitional ankle. Hip prosthesis is recommended for unilateral limb |
| | | 20210301 | | | Leather brace hip prosthesis for the left limb | |
| | | 20210302 | | | Repair of a leather brace left hip prosthesis | |
| | 202104 | | | Leather brace hip prosthesis for the right limb | | |
| | | 20210401 | | | Leather brace hip prosthesis for the right limb | |
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| | | 20210402 | | | Repair of a leather brace right hip prosthesis | or bilateral hip amputation at various levels. |
| | 2022 | | | Tibia prosthesis | | |
| | 202201 | | | Tibia prosthesis using a new technology (modular) for the left limb | | Modular construction of a tibia prosthesis consists of: a prosthetic socket (with or without a soft (elastic) liner, with or without a silicone cover (liner), a |
| | | 20220101 | | Tibia prosthesis using a new technology (modular) for the left limb | | socket adapter (support), a swivel module (optional), a knee joint module, a carrier module, clamping sleeve (clamp), foot module, cosmetic shell and cosmetic coating. A bearing module and a clamping sleeve without |
| | | 20220102 | | Repair of a left tibia prosthesis using a new technology (modular) | | or with additional functions of torsion and (or) vertical amortization. |
| | | 20220103 | | Tibia prosthesis with a silicone case for the left limb | | Foot modules vary in design, appearance, implemented functions. Individual foot modules have the ability to adjust the height of the heel. |
| | 202203 | | | Tibia prosthesis using a new technology (modular) for the right limb | | |
| | | 20220301 | | Tibia prosthesis using a new technology (modular) for the right limb | | |
| | | 20220302 | | Repair of a right tibia prosthesis using a new technology (modular) | | |
| | | 20220303 | | Tibia prosthesis with a silicone case for the right limb | | |
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| | 202202 | | | Leather brace tibia prosthesis for the left limb | | |
| | | 20220201 | | | Leather brace tibia prosthesis for the left limb | Leather brace tibia prosthesis is made of leather, reinforced steel or titanium braces . Socket fastening on lacing or straps , leather belt, swivel. Foot is rubber or metal-stamped. |
| | | 20220202 | | | Repair of a leather brace tibia prosthesis of the left leg | |
| | 202204 | | | Leather brace tibia prosthesis for the right limb | | |
| | | 20220401 | | | Leather brace tibia prosthesis for the right limb | |
| | | 20220402 | | | Repair of a leather brace tibia prosthesis of the right leg | |
| | 2023 | | | Foot prosthesis | | |
| | 202301 | | | Foot prosthesis using a new technology (modular) for the left limb | | |
| | | 20230101 | | | Foot prosthesis using a new technology (modular) for the left limb | A modular foot prosthesis after amputation according to Pirogov consists of a tibia socket with or without soft-walled liner and foot. |
| | | 20230102 | | | Repair of a left foot prosthesis using a new technology (modular) | |
| | 202303 | | | Foot prosthesis using a new technology (modular) for the right limb | | The foot is low profile. The difference in the length of a healthy limb and an amputated one is at least 3-5 centimeters. Mounting on tape contact. |
| | | 20230301 | | | Foot prosthesis using a new technology (modular) for the right limb | |

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| | | 20230302 | | | Repair of a right foot prosthesis using a new technology (modular) | |
| | 203 | | | Breast prosthesis | | Exoprosthesis has the characteristics of a healthy mammary gland: color, texture, shape, surface, elasticity. It also has a soft inner surface that provides minimal friction with its own tissues, especially in the area of the postoperative scar. The cosmetic qualities of the exoprosthesis are complemented by imitation of the nipple-areolar region of the gland. |
| | | 20301 | | | Breast prosthesis for the left breast | |
| | | | | | Breast prosthesis for the right breast | |
| | | 20302 | | | | |
| | 204 | | | Orthotic devices | | Orthotic devices include orthosis and splints for the upper and lower extremities. They are made for segments or the entire limb of a person in order to restore motor functions and (or) prevent the development of deformities |

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| | | | | | by unloading or fixing in the position of the achieved correction. |
| | | 20401 | | Orthosis | <p>All segments of an orthosis are articulated. Purpose of an orthosis: for the upper limb - ensuring the possibility of involving the affected limb in the performance of household and labor operations; for the lower limb - providing support function, partial or complete restoration of the locomotor act.</p> |
| | | | | | <p>A splint is an orthotic device of fixation-correcting type, in which there are no articulated joints. It is designed for rigid fixation of the joint (s) or segment of the limb and their partial unloading in the given correction position.</p> <p>A splint is made according to a plaster cast with the</p> |

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| | | 2040202 | | Splint | designation of individually located bone protrusions, as well as with the measurement of the limbs. Purpose of a splint: for the upper limb - ensuring fixation of the joint (s) and segment (s) of the limb with holding the hand in a certain functionally advantageous position, ensuring the involvement of the hand with a functioning hand in the performance of possible household or labor operations; for a lower limb – fixation and retention of the segments in a corrected (with the elimination of existing pathological installations) or a certain position, for an expedient load on the leg or for the purpose of ankylosing the joint and fusion of the bones with their slow consolidation. |
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| | 205 | | | Crutch | | An auxiliary technical device designed to facilitate walking, having a leg, a handle and support on the underarm or forearm. |
| | 2051 | | | Children crutch | | An underarm crutch creates a more stable support compared to the elbow crutch. |
| | | 2051001 | | | Underarm crutch for children | |
| | 2052 | | | Adult crutch | | The design of the underarm crutch provides a platform for support in the axillary region, a handle, a double bar that passes from below into one stand with a rubber tip. A crutch has clips, screws or fixtures to adjust their height. The height of an underarm crutch corresponds to the height of a person. An underarm crutch is used by patients who cannot stand on their own and require constant firm support. |
| | | 2052001 | | | Underarm crutch for adult | |
| | 2053 | | | Children elbow crutch | | An elbow crutch is used |

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| | | 2053001 | | | Multi-support elbow crutch for children | by persons who fully or partially |
| | | 2053002 | | | Single-support elbow crutch for children | support their own body weight. When |
| | 2054 | | | Adult elbow crutch | | moving with the help of an elbow crutch, |
| | | 2054001 | | | Multi-support elbow crutch for adults | the support falls on the elbow joint and hand. |
| | | 2054002 | | | Single-support elbow crutch for adults | Individual selection of the elbow crutch is ensured by the correct choice of its height, which corresponds to the height of the person. |
| | 206 | 206005 | | Walking cane | Walking cane | A walking cane provides an increase in the area of support and vertical stability of the user, and also reduces the load on the injured side, and contributes to the symmetry of the deviation of the body when walking. |
| | | | | | | A device in the form of a rod for support when walking, with a handle and a hand rest . A walking cane is made of various materials: wood, aluminum alloy, anodized |

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| | | 206001 | | | Single-support walking cane | aluminum, plastic, fiberglass, steel. The products use handles of various shapes, made of valuable wood, plastic, decorative, materials with shock-resistant , frost-resistant properties. |
| | | 206004 | | | Multi-support walking cane | It is produced with and without height adjustment, with a low or pyramidal base , resting on the hand or forearm, with a handle made of various materials, of various shapes, with and without an anti-slip device for use in winter, adjustment of the position of the base of the walking cane to the right or left hand. The design of a multi-support walking cane is improved, for example, with a polyurethane handle, with an adjustment step of 2.5 centimeters, secure fixation, and a maximum distance |

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| | | | | | | between the legs of the support; with a wide, pyramidal small and medium base. |
| | 207 | | | Walkers | | A device designed to facilitate walking, with four legs and two handles, operated with both hands of the user or in combination with the upper body. |
| | | 2071005 | | | Walkers for children | Walkers have two main functions: reducing the load on the lower limbs and facilitating balance. |
| | | 2072005 | | | Walkers for adults | it is used by adults and children for walking on hard and level surfaces. Stationary walkers: one-piece, foldable, adjustable, two-level with two levels of handrails (upper and lower), located one above the other, to facilitate the patient's getting up with their help from a bed or chair. |
| | | 207011 | | | Walkers without a step | The design of the walker |

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| | | 207012 | | Walkers with a step | <p>provides ease of use for adults and children, freedom of action for the user, smooth movement and no rattling of the walker during operation, as well as maintainability, including the interchangeability of individual parts, if necessary, their replacement, without the use of special tools and devices.</p> <p>The step of the reciprocating movement of the walker during its movement (reciprocating movement) is at least 90% of the maximum width of the walker. When moving with a walking walker, the user alternately moves the left and right sides of the walker, simulating a step.</p> |
| | | | | | <p>An auxiliary device with two or more wheels and two handles, designed to facilitate walking of</p> |

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| | | 207013 | | | <p>adults and children, operated with both hands of the user or in combination with the upper body.</p> <p>Four-wheeled walkers are designed for users who need constant support while walking.</p> <p>Three-wheeled walkers are more maneuverable than four-wheeled walkers.</p> <p>Four-wheel and three-wheel walkers are equipped with brakes.</p> <p>Two-wheel walker - two wheels in the front and two rubber-tipped legs in the back. More stable but less maneuverable.</p> |
| | | 2073007 | | Walkers with additional support for children | <p>The main purpose of use is the suppression of pathological postural activity; creating conditions for developing the correct gait with full or partial fixation of the body; balance training in walking and</p> |
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2074007

Walkers with additional

standing, in particular in cerebral palsy. The design of the walker includes: devices for proper standing (rigid frame); corset that fixes the body in a physiologically correct position; guiding hand rests, as well as a support frame (with a forearm support in the form of a horizontal support frame or two horizontal forearm supports, or underarm frames, providing a high level of stability during movement, which is especially important for patients suffering from coordination disorders) with wheels or tips. Walkers have service brakes, which are activated by the user during movement, and parking brakes. The support without wheels ends with a removable tip, which is

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| | | | | | <p>support for adults</p> <p>securely fixed on the walker support. Walker handles are adjustable and securely fastened during use; folding walkers are fixed in working position when unfolding. Materials of a walker in contact with the human body are biocompatible and do not leave marks on the skin or clothing when used.</p> |
| | | | | | <p>A product used for fixing the spine in a normal physiological state, and its partial unloading, as well as correcting (correcting) various deformities. According to the type of purpose, the corset is divided into two groups: for the prevention of diseases of the spine and therapeutic. Therapeutic corset is designed for active and passive</p> |

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| | 208 | 208002 | | Corset | <p>correction of the spine at various stages of deformity. By functional purpose: fixing (fixation-correcting) and functional (functional-correcting). The choice of corset design depends on the nature of the necessary impact on the affected spine:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - implementation of scoliotic curvature correction; - relief of damaged vertebrae with redistribution of the load on intact regions; - partial or almost complete immobilization and retention of the spine in a certain position in order to prevent the growth of deformity, for example, with paralytic scoliosis. |
| | | | | | <p>A product made of elastic fabric for the upper thoracic spine, designed to spread the shoulders and develop the correct posture</p> |

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| | 209 | 209 | | Reclinator (posture device) | Reclinator (posture device) | <p>stereotype. The reclinator ensures the dilution of the upper shoulder girdle with the pressing of the shoulder blades; creates a soft and semi-rigid fixation of the thoracic spine, which leads to relief of its thoracolumbar region; eliminates excessive tone of the back muscles. The recliner is selected strictly individually. Recommended for wearing at work, at home or in an educational institution, when sitting for a long time or without back support. The reclinator is intended for all age groups.</p> |
| | 210 | 210 | | Head supporter | Head supporter | <p>Practically, it performs the function of a corset that provides unloading and fixation of the cervical spine in the position of the necessary correction. It is used for the prevention of head tilts, the elimination of</p> |

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| | | | | | the existing pain syndrome, as well as the normalization of the blood supply to the brain, which often suffers from the above affects. |
| | 211 | 211002 | | Bandage | Bandage |
| | | | | | Bandage is designed for additional fixation of the anterior wall of the abdomen to raise and maintain the organs of the abdominal cavity and small pelvis when they are lowered; with weakness of the abdominal press; to prevent the formation of a hernia of the anterior abdominal wall; with a divergence of the pubic joint; with an artificial anus located on the anterior abdominal wall; with hernias on the anterior wall of the abdomen. Hernial bandage of individual production (inguinal, oscheal, scrotal, suspensoria). Hernial bandages - leather top and |

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| | | | | | | <p>bottom (chrome leather (lining)) for prostheses, with one (or two) rubber pads (groin or scrotal) and one (or two) steel springs, or without springs, with thigh pads, fastening on a bandage hook.</p> <p>Suspensory bandage (one-sided hernial bandage) - made of cotton fabric, lining from the main fabric, fastener with buttons and inserted tapes in the sides, on the belt.</p> |
| | 212 | 212 | | Therapeutic waist belts | Therapeutic waist belts | <p>Therapeutic waist belts are used for osteochondrosis of the lumbar spine (pinching of the nerve roots as a result of a decrease in the intervertebral gap), for sciatica (inflammation of the nerve roots), for sprains and injuries of the lumbar muscles.</p> |
| | | | | | | An orthopedic construction |

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| | 213 | 213 | | Children prophylactic pants | Children prophylactic pants | for the correct spreading legs of young children with congenital and acquired anomalies of the hip joint. The device fixes the head of the femur in the center of the acetabulum of the pelvic bone. With its help, they regulate the angle of spreading hips, reduce the load on the joints. |
| | 214 | | | Orthopedic shoes | | Shoes of a special shape and design, which are made for patients with deformities, defects or functional insufficiency of the feet in order to compensate for the lost functions of the lower extremities. The requirements for orthopedic shoes are as follows: - orthopedic shoes are custom-made (orthopedic shoes are not mass-produced); - orthopedic shoes are made mainly of hard leather, which |
| | | 214013 | | | Orthopedic shoes for children (summer) | |
| | | 214014 | | | Orthopedic shoes for children (winter) | |
| | | 214015 | | | Orthopedic shoes for adults (summer) | |
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214016

Orthopedic

is reinforced with a metal or cork frame that stiffens the shoe to correct leg (foot) deformity;

- the upper of the shoe is entirely made of straps or strips;
- orthopedic shoes are designed to correct foot deformity and relieve pain when walking.

Orthopedic shoes are divided into two types: non-compound and compound. Non-compound orthopedic shoes are shoes, the internal shape of which is unified and designed taking into account the anatomical changes in the lower extremities in case of defects for which it is designed; it has inlays or built-in elements for correcting the foot.

Non-compound orthopedic shoes are designed for people with shortening of the lower limb with

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| | | | | | shoes for adults (winter) | <p>compensation up to 3 centimeters, with an arch support, a pronator; foot deformities; longitudinal and transverse flat feet.</p> <p>Compound orthopedic shoes include: shoes are made from a cast; shoes, the manufacture of which requires fitting and fitting; shoes are made on a last, individually modified for a particular patient.</p> |
| | 215 | | | Inserted accessories | | <p>Various corrective inserts to support the foot in the correct position.</p> |
| | | 2151022 | | | Orthopedic insoles | <p>Therapeutic and prophylactic agents for violation of the functions of the foot due to pathological conditions and deformities of various etiologies.</p> <p>Normalize the spring, support, push and balance functions of the foot due to the uniform distribution of static and</p> |

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| | | | | | dynamic loads on the feet and the control of the position of the foot. Made of saddlecloth or elastic synthetic materials with or without a rigid frame. |
| | | | | | <p>Insert shoes are intended to restore or compensate for the static-dynamic function of the foot in case of foot defects in Lisfranc or Chopart amputations due to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - rational redistribution of the load on the plantar surface of the foot; - keeping the foot or its segments in a corrected position; - compensation of the missing segment of the foot; compensation for shortening of the lower limb. <p>With supportable short and medium stumps, when unloading painful areas of the plantar surface is required, as well as when</p> |

215201

Insert shoe (boot)

mobility in the ankle joint is limited within 5-10 °, insert shoes (boots) are shown. A prerequisite for the manufacture of shoes (boots) is a reduction of at least 2 centimeters of the girth of the stump compared to the girth of a healthy foot. Insert shoes (boots) consist of a rubber toe, a cork pad in the front in the form of a wedge between the artificial toe and the actual receiving sleeve of the stump, and a blank that forms the receiving compartment. Receiving socket is made according to plaster cast. The insert shoe (boot) is designed for use in standard or specially made orthopedic shoes. When using standard shoes, the fitting of the insert shoe (boot) is made

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| | | | | | | according to the supplied shoes. |
| | | 215301 | | | Arch support | <p>The inner part of the bottom of the shoe, raising the inner edge of the foot, attached to the insole, or between the insole and the semi-insole, designed to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - correct distribution and reduction of the load on the arch of the foot; - support of the arch of the foot in the presence of flat feet; - unloading painful areas of the foot (bones, heel spurs and deformed fingers); - Ensuring correct installation of the heels; - form stability of the sole and depreciation in the process of walking. <p>It is made of leather, cork, metal or plastic, as well as molded, with the main insole, by casting; inserted in regular or orthopedic shoes. The arch support in</p> |

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| | | | | | | orthopedic shoes is located in the area of the rear, middle, anterior sections of the orthopedic insole. |
| | 216 | 216 | | Orthosis shoes (prosthesis) | Orthosis shoes (prosthesis) | <p>Orthosis shoes are made on special "orthosis" lasts, individually modified according to the outline and measured values of the patient's foot girth in the orthosis, as well as taking into account the size of a healthy foot.</p> <p>Shoes for prosthesis with unilateral amputation are made depending on the condition of the preserved limb and do not interfere with its normal functioning. In bilateral amputation, shoes are made depending on the design and size of the artificial foot. Shoes on prosthesis do not violate the biomechanical parameters of walking on prosthesis.</p> |

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| | | | | | Orthosis shoes (prosthesis) are easy to put on and securely fixed on the leg, the prosthesis artificial foot and the leg in the orthosis. |
| | 217 | | | Accessories | Tools to facilitate self-servicing. |
| | | 2171 | | | Tool for putting on a shirt It is a simple device for facilitating putting on a shirt in the form of a handle with a large "C" shaped hook (on one side) and a special grip (on the other side). |
| | | 2172 | | | Tool for putting on tights It is a rigid frame, consisting of one or two rails, on which tights are put on, and a traction element, with which tights are put on the legs. |
| | | 2173 | | | It is a device designed for putting on socks, as well as taking them off, consisting of a base and a socks installation unit in a fixed initial, convenient position for use. Details of the node for |

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| | | | | | Tools for putting on socks | setting the initial position of the socks and the elements of the connection of the toe with the node withstand the load applied to the toe up and down, not less than 50 Newtons. |
| | | 2174 | | | Tool (hook) for buttoning up | It is a rigid elongated loop and a voluminous handle of various sizes and shapes, providing a fairly tight grasp of the handle with a brush (in the presence of a palmar or lateral grip). When fastening the button, the rigid elongated loop of the device is threaded into the buttonhole on the clothes, catches the button and, together with the button, is threaded back into the buttonhole on the clothes. When unbuttoning a button, it is captured by the loop of the device and threaded through the |

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| | | | | | loop on the garment. |
| | | 2175 | | | Active rack It is a device that facilitates the manipulation of small objects with severe violations of the functions of the musculoskeletal system. Consists of a gripper, a handle with an extension cord, a gripper control. |
| | | 2176 | | | Rack for holding tableware Designed to capture and hold dishes of various modifications: removable, stationary, suction cups, tiltable and non-tiltable, with a flexible tripod. |
| | | 2177 | | | Rack for opening lids It is a series of modifications that provide for a reduction in ergonomic efforts due to special nozzles, thickened handles. |
| | | 2178 | | | Rack for keys It is a device with a voluminous handle and a container for a key, which makes it possible to hold and manipulate the key for persons with impaired |

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| | | | | | | grip and hold functions. |
| | 220 | 220 | | Stationary prosthetic care services | Stationary prosthetic care services | <p>In a hospital, prosthetic-orthopedic care - a specialized type of medical and technical assistance to provide disabled people with prosthesis-orthopedic aids and training in their use, is provided. The decision on the need for stationary prosthetic care is made by the supplier, taking into account the nature and type of the prosthetic-orthopedic product being manufactured.</p> |
| | | | | | | <p>Type of medical rehabilitation carried out in the conditions of temporary stay of persons in a sanatorium-resort organization. The building of the sanatorium and resort organization is provided with access for people with limited mobility (with</p> |

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| | 222 | 222 | | Sanatorium-resort therapy | Sanatorium-resort therapy | <p>visual, hearing, musculoskeletal disorders). The following services are included in the course of spa treatment as prescribed by a doctor:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - balneological (mineral baths, healing showers: circular, Charcot); - hydrotherapy; - paraffin-ozocerite treatment, mud therapy; - mechanical massage (at least 7 procedures); - manual massage (at least 7 procedures); - wellness procedures: gym, swimming pool; - five meals a day with calories in accordance with established norms and the formation of dietary tables. |
| 30 | | | Surdologic technical aids | | | <p>Technical aids for the correction and compensation of hearing defects, including amplifying means of</p> |

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| | | | | | communicatio n and information transmission. |
| 301 | | | | Hearing aids | An electronic device designed for sound amplification by air or bone conduction. Its main purpose is to convert the signal generated by the source of sound information in such a way that this signal is perceived by a hearing-impair ed person. For this purpose, hearing aid amplifies sound signals, |
| 3011 | | | Hearing aid for adults with 1-2 degrees of hearing loss | | |
| | | 3011006 | | Hearing aid for adults with 1-2 degrees of hearing loss in the left ear | |
| | | 3011007 | | Hearing aid for adults with 1-2 degrees of hearing loss in the right ear | |
| 3012 | | | | Hearing aid for adults with 2-3 degrees of hearing loss | |
| | | 3012006 | | Hearing aid for adults with 2-3 degrees of hearing loss in the left ear | |
| | | 3012007 | | Hearing aid for adults with 2-3 degrees of hearing loss in the right ear | |
| 3013 | | | | Hearing aid for adults with adults with 3-4 degrees of hearing loss | |
| | | 3013006 | | Hearing aid for adults with 3-4 degrees of hearing loss in the left ear | |
| | | 3013007 | | Hearing aid for adults with 3-4 degrees of hearing loss in the right ear | |
| 3014 | | | | Hearing aid for children with 1 | |

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| | | | | -2 degrees of hearing loss | | and also changes their dynamic and frequency characteristics in accordance with the degree and nature of the hearing impairment. |
| | | 3014001 | | | Hearing aid for children with 1-2 degrees of hearing loss in the left ear | Each hearing aid has a microphone that converts the acoustic signal into an electrical one, in order to then transmit them to the amplifier. |
| | | 3014002 | | | Hearing aid for children with 1-2 degrees of hearing loss in the right ear | |
| | | 3014004 | | | Behind-the-ear hearing aid, medium-powered | |
| | 3015 | | | Hearing aid for children with 2-3 degrees of hearing loss | | |
| | | 3015010 | | | Hearing aid for children with 2-3 degrees of hearing loss in the left ear | |
| | | 3015011 | | | Hearing aid for children with 2-3 degrees of hearing loss in the right ear | |
| | 3016 | | | Hearing aid for children with 3-4 degrees of hearing loss | | |
| | | 3016007 | | | Hearing aid for children with 3-4 degrees of hearing loss in the left ear | |
| | | 3016008 | | | Hearing aid for children with 3-4 degrees of hearing loss in the right ear | |
| | | | | | | A portable personal computer, in the case of which typical components of a personal |

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| | 302 | 302 | | Notebook with a webcam | Notebook with a webcam | <p>computer are combined, including a display, a high-resolution webcam, a keyboard, a pointing device (touchpad, or touchpad), a rechargeable battery, complete with a mouse, power supply, passport. Notebook with a webcam has licensed software, supports modern programs and is easy to use.</p> |
| | 303 | 303 | | Multifunctional signaling system | Multifunctional signaling system | <p>Wireless signaling device, consisting of a sensor installed at sound sources (handset, door lock, intercom, crying / voice of a child, smoke), and a receiver (attached to the arm or clothing), which converts the received signals into light or vibration signals. Digital indicator light attracts user attention with receiver</p> |

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| | | | | | | stroboscopic or L E D indication. |
| | 304 | 3041 | | Mobile phone with text messaging and transmission reception | Mobile phone with text messaging and transmission reception | Designed to receive a sound radio signal that carries information and output in text format, with the function of easy access for people with hearing impairment in order to restore the ability to communicate, orientation. |
| | 305 | 305 | | Watches for the deaf and persons with difficulty of hearing | Watches for the deaf and persons with difficulty of hearing | The watches contain a vibration device that allows it to be used as a portable alarm clock with the possibility to snooze every hour or every few minutes. The watches are also used as a stopwatch and calendar. |
| | | | | | | An electronic device whose function is to pick up sounds with a microphone, encode them into serial electrical impulses, and transmit the impulses through a coil (antenna) directly to a |

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| | 306 | 306 | | Speech processor for cochlear implant | Speech processor for cochlear implant | <p>cochlear implant.</p> <p>The speech processor set includes at least:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - transmission coil; - coil cable (at least 2 pieces); - coil magnet; - batteries (at least 6 pieces); - behind-the-ear fastening (standard horn) (at least 3 pieces); - Case for everyday use; - remote control; - Universal serial bus cable (micro); - control headphones; - Charger; - microphone protection (at least 2 pieces); - container for drying; - moisture absorber in capsules; - briquette for drying in a container; - instruction manual. |
| | | | | | | <p>It is a vibrating electronic device that is applied to the chin and converts the vibrations of the articulatory muscles and muscles of the floor of the</p> |

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| | 307 | 307 | | Speech-generating device | Speech-generating device | mouth into a voice. The principle of operation is based on the excitation of sound vibrations in the resonator cavities of the mouth, replacing the vibrations of the missing vocal cords. |
| 40 | | | Typhlotechnical aids | | | Aids designed to correct and compensate lost abilities as a result of vision deficiency. |
| | 401 | 401 | | Typhlo walking cane | Typhlo walking cane | An assistive device that facilitates walking and orientation for persons with defective vision. Types of typhlo walking cane: unfolded and foldable, which includes a cane, folding with a rubber cord, telescopic and combined. |
| | | | | | | A device for listening to any flat-printed texts for persons with vision disabilities by the machine in the selected language and user-defined voice. The |

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| | 402 | 402 | | Reading machine | Reading machine | <p>machine recognizes languages, including Kazakh, Russian, English; works with different types of documents; has built-in stereo speakers and headphone jack, built-in microphone.</p> |
| | 403 | 403 | | Laptop with speech synthesis screen reader software | Laptop with speech synthesis screen reader software | <p>A portable personal computer for receiving information from the monitor screen through a speech synthesizer, in the case of which typical components of a personal computer are combined, including a display, keyboard, pointing device (touch panel, or touchpad), battery, complete with a mouse, power supply, passport. It has a licensed screen reader software with speech synthesis and supports modern programs.</p> |
| | | | | | | <p>The device is designed to</p> |

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| | 404 | 404 | | Braille writing device | Braille writing device | record text in braille line by line. Consists of two connected plates: one is lattice, the second is flat. There are tabs on the flat side of the plate to secure the paper. |
| | 405 | 405 | | Stylus for Braille writing | Stylus for Braille writing | A device for making notes in raised dotted Braille on paper for writing in raised dotted print. |
| | 406 | 406 | | Paper for writing in Braille raised dots | Paper for writing in Braille raised dots | Special paper for writing and printing in Braille raised dots. |
| | 407 | 407 | | Mobile phone with voice messaging and voice recorder | Mobile phone with voice messaging and voice recorder | Mobile telephone device for persons with defective vision with a speech synthesizer designed for text-to-speech, voice control, vibrating, loud signal, voice recorder. |
| | 408 | 408 | | Audio player | Audio player | It is designed to listen to the "talking book", an aid for information support for the blind. Includes player, remote control, power supply. |
| | | | | | | A device that allows persons |

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| | 409 | | | Clocks for persons with defective vision | | with defective vision to determine the current time of day. |
| | | 409001 | | | Talking clocks | Clocks for the visually impaired and the blind with speaking time. Also used as an alarm clock, calendar |
| | | 409002 | | | Watches with backlit for the visually impaired, with large, easy-to-read numerals and watch hands | Wristwatches with backlight for the visually impaired, large, easy-to-read numerals and hand. |
| | | 409003 | | | Braille watch | Wristwatches with a chrome-plated, waterproof, shockproof case. The numbers on the dial are duplicated by embossed tactilely comfortable dots, an opening glass with a reinforced mechanism. |
| | | | | | | A small-sized hand-held device with the following functions and modes: voice duplication of liquid crystal display readings; giving sound signals about switching on and off; automatic |

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| | 410 | 410 | | Thermometer with voice output | Thermometer with voice output | shutdown of the thermometer when using it for more than 2 minutes. Temperature measurement error in the operating range of 35.5-42 ° Celsius. The measuring part of the device is sealed and meets the hygienic safety requirements. |
| | 411 | 411 | | Tonometer with voice output | Tonometer with voice output | The device is equipped with voice support for the process of measuring blood pressure and pulse, has a large liquid crystal display. It has high measurement accuracy, has one-button control, the ability to connect an adapter, as well as automatic memory, memory of the last measurement. |
| | 412 | 412 | | Glucometer with voice output and test strips | Glucometer with voice output and test strips | Designed to measure the level of glucose (sugar) in the blood at home and is specially designed for the visually impaired and the blind. The main feature is |

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| | | | | | | the ability to report the measurement result by voice. |
| | 413 | 413 | | Talking Braille self-instructional device | Talking Braille self-instructional device | <p>The six dots of Braille are in 5 :1 scale. Each dot is made in the form of a button cap, which is recessed, or raises 1 millimeter above the surface of the front panel of the device.</p> <p>There are two sound modes available:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - voicing of alphabetic characters and punctuation marks; - sounding of digital symbols and mathematical signs. |
| | 414 | 414 | | Braille alphabet portable | Braille alphabet portable | <p>It is designed for teaching writing and reading in Braille. Composition of numbers, letters and words is made using pins on the bar.</p> |
| | 416 | 416 | | Needle threaders, sewing needles for disabled | Needle threaders, sewing needles for disabled | <p>The needle threader has a small metal or plastic handle with a wire loop to hold it between thumb and forefinger. The needles differ in the thickness of</p> |

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| | | | | people with visual impairments | people with visual impairments | the rod, the length of the needle and the size of the eye. One set includes at least 3 needle threaders and 25 sewing needles. |
| | 417 | 417 | | Portable audio-computer with speech synthesis, with built-in input/output of information in Braille | Portable audio-computer with speech synthesis, with built-in input/output of information in Braille | A portable device that is intended for use by the blind or by users with both visual and hearing loss. Input / output is carried out in Braille, along with this , speech accompaniment is also used. In addition to specialized software, the device allows you to use the functionality of the operating system, including third-party applications available for screen reader software. The main function is reading documents, browsing the Internet, working with e-mail, preparing voluminous texts, documents, articles that are edited, sent by |

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| | | | | | | e-mail, posted on the Internet or printed on another computer. Also, the device plays the role of a notebook, organizer, document storage, notes. |
| 50 | | | Special means of transportation | | | Type of technical assistance for active and passive movement of the disabled. Parameters for individual selection of a wheelchair: width, depth and height of the seat, height of the backrest and armrests. |
| | 501 | | | Indoor wheelchairs | | Wheelchairs with a manual drive from the wheel rim are designed for movement indoor (indoor wheelchairs) and outdoors on roads and paved areas (outdoor wheelchairs) both independently by disabled people and with the help of accompanying persons. Wheelchairs are characterized by the presence |
| | 5011 | | | Indoor wheelchair (for children) | | |
| | | 501101 | | | Indoor wheelchair manual standard (for children) | |
| | 5012 | | | Indoor wheelchair (adolescent) | | |
| | | 501201 | | | Indoor wheelchair manual standard (adolescent) | |
| | 5013 | | | Indoor wheelchair for adults | | |
| | | 501302 | | | Indoor wheelchair | |

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| | | | | | manual standard (for adults) | folding back; footrests with adjustable angle of inclination; |
| 502 | | | | Outdoor wheelchairs | | removable, folding or fixed armrests; |
| 5020 | | | | Outdoor wheelchair for adults | | folding frame; removable and folding leg supports, |
| | | 502003 | | | Outdoor wheelchair lever drive | adjustable in length of the lower leg; |
| | | 502006 | | | Outdoor wheelchair manual standard (for adults) | parking brakes ; pneumatic (|
| 5021 | | | | Outdoor wheelchair (for children) | | outdoor wheelchairs) or solid-cast (|
| | | 502101 | | | Outdoor wheelchair manual standard (for children) | indoor wheelchairs) tires; removable sidewalls; |
| 5022 | | | | Outdoor wheelchair (adolescent) | | tight-fitting rounded shields of large wheels; overall dimensions. |
| | | | | | | The frame of the wheelchair is made of high-strength materials. The surfaces of the metal elements of the wheelchair provide anti-corrosion protection and are resistant to disinfection. Wheelchairs with lever drive have the following features: height-adjustable control levers and |

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| | | 502201 | | | Outdoor wheelchair manual standard adolescent) | <p>lever drive to the rear wheels .</p> <p>(The movement of a wheelchair with a lever drive is carried out by a disabled person independently by alternately pressing the drive levers forward (push) and back (pull) with his/her hands. Turning the wheelchair to the left or right is carried out by rotating the rotary handle on the drive lever corresponding to the direction of rotation.</p> |
| | 5023 | | | Wheelchairs universal | | <p>Designed to move indoors and outdoors, on roads and paved areas.</p> |
| | | | | | | <p>It is designed for the rehabilitation of disabled people leading an active daily lifestyle.</p> <p>The active wheelchair is used for moving indoors and outdoors, on roads and paved areas, including for long and distant independent walks.</p> |

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| | | 502301 | | | Wheelchair active type universal | The benefits of active wheelchairs are: increased maneuverability; ease of movement; low mass and dimensions; opportunity to overcome stairs, curbs and others obstacles; ease of folding and transportation, availability is sufficient wide range of customization options. |
| | | 502302 | | | Electric wheelchair universal | It is designed for movement both with the help of an electric drive and with the help of an accompanying person (with the electric drive turned off). The wheelchair is controlled by a joystick-type manipulator located on the control panel. The control panel is adjustable in length relative to the armrest. It is equipped with: - controller with indication of battery charging; - button to turn |

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| | | | | | on/off the wheelchair; - speed control buttons; - button of the sound signal. |
| | | 502304 | | | Wheelchair multifunctional universal for adults Suitable for daylong use. Due to the system of adjustments of the length and angle of the backrest and soft footrests, it allows you to change the position of the body and legs, reducing the load on the spine. |
| | | 502305 | | | Wheelchair multifunctional The design of wheelchairs was developed taking into account the peculiarities that exist in patients with functional disorders of the musculoskeletal system, in particular with cerebral palsy. The design and equipment of the wheelchair (headrest, seat belts, removable / fixed rollers, pillows) provide the necessary support and means to correct incorrect postures and movements, which |

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| | | | | | universal for children | contributes to free blood circulation and the normal functioning of all organs. |
| | 5024 | 5024 | | Invalid's wheel chair | Invalid's wheel chair | Designed for movement indoors and outdoors with the help of accompanying persons, in the absence of the possibility of independent use of a wheelchair by a disabled person. |
| 60 | | | Mandatory hygiene products | | | Aids intended for the functions of natural physiological needs and requirements. |
| | 601 | 601009 | | Urine bag | Urine bag | Reservoir with drain valve for continuous collection of urine in patients with urinary dysfunction. Urine bags: - leg, designed for patients who walk and lead an active lifestyle. Supplied with leg straps; - bedside, intended for use in stationary / home conditions and attached to the patient's bed; - single-compon |
| | | 601001 | | | Urine leg bag with a set of straps for attaching urine bags to the leg | |
| | | 601002 | | | Urine bag bedside with urine bag kits | |
| | | 601003 | | | Single-component drainable urine bag with integrated convex plate | |
| | | 601004 | | | Single-component drainable urine bag with integrated flat plate | |
| | | 601005 | | | Bicomponent drainable urine bag for retracted stomas | |

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| | | 601008 | | | <p>ent urine bag, is a one-piece drainable urostoma bag made of a transparent multi-layer, odor-proof material, with a soft non-woven backing, with anti-reflux and drain valves; with an integrated convex or flat (adhesive) plate ;</p> <p>- a bicomponent urine bag is a detachable device consisting of two separate components: an stoma bag and a flat or convex adhesive (glue) plate for fixing the urine bag on the anterior abdominal wall. The plate and the bag are connected to each other using a mechanical or adhesive flange connection. The adhesive plate of urine bags provides reliable protection of the skin from the aggressive effects of urine during the day.</p> |
| 602 | 602012 | | Colostomy bag | Colostomy bag | |

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| | | 602001 | | | Single-component drainable colostomy bag with integrated convex plate | Reservoir for receiving feces in patients with impaired bowel function |
| | | 602002 | | | Single-component drainable colostomy bag with integrated flat plate | · There are single-component and bicomponent, drainable and non-drainable colostomy bags. |
| | | 602003 | | | Single-component non-drainable colostomy bag with integrated convex plate | Single-component colostomy bag is a one-piece device with a built-in flat or convex, adhesive (adhesive) plate |
| | | 602004 | | | Single-component non-drainable colostomy bag with integrated flat plate | |
| | | 602005 | | | Bicomponent drainable colostomy bag for retracted stomas | for fixation on the anterior abdominal wall. Bicomponent colostomy bag is a detachable device consisting of two separate components: an ostomy bag and a flat or convex adhesive (adhesive) plate for fixing the colostomy bag on the anterior abdominal wall, the plate and the bag are interconnected using a mechanical or adhesive flange connection. |
| | | 602006 | | | Bicomponent non-drainable colostomy bag for retracted stomas | |
| | 603 | | | | | |
| | 6031 | | | | Diapers | |
| | | | | | Adult diapers | |

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| | | 6031001 | | | Diaper with a size up to 55 centimeters at the waist, of normal absorbency (up to 20% of daily diuresis or up to 2310 milliliters) |
| | | 6031002 | | | Diaper with a size up to 55 centimeters at the waist, of high absorbency (more than 50% of daily urine output or more than 2310 milliliters) |
| | | 6031003 | | | Diaper with a size of more than 55 centimeters at the waist, of normal absorbency (up to 20% of daily urine output or up to 2310 milliliters) |
| | | 6031004 | | | Diaper with a size of more than 55 centimeters at the waist, of high absorbency (more than 50% of daily urine output or more than 2310 milliliters) |
| | | 6031005 | | | Diaper with a size of more than 75 centimeters at the waist, of normal absorbency (up to 20% of |

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| | | | | | daily diuresis or up to 2310 milliliters) | Special products that are used for moderate, severe and very severe urinary and fecal incontinence. The shape and size of the diaper correspond to the development of a part of the human torso with an additional increase in the area for the smell of the side parts. The main functional property of a diaper is its absorbency (the total volume of liquid absorbed by the diaper). |
| | | 6031006 | | | Diaper with a size of more than 75 centimeters at the waist, of high absorbency (more than 50% of daily urine output or more than 2310 milliliters) | |
| | | 6031007 | | | Diaper with a size of more than 100 centimeters at the waist, of normal absorbency (up to 20% of daily diuresis or up to 2310 milliliters) | |
| | | 6031008 | | | Diaper with a size of more than 100 centimeters at the waist, of high absorbency (more than 50% of daily urine output or more than 2310 milliliters) | |
| | | 6031012 | | | Diaper with a size of more than 130 centimeters at the waist, of normal absorbency (up to 20% of daily diuresis or up to 2310 milliliters according to the classifier) | |
| | | | | | Diaper with a size of more | |

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| | | 6031013 | | | than 130 of high absorbency (more than 50% of daily urine output or more than 2310 milliliters according to the classifier) | |
| | 6032 | | | Children diapers | | |
| | | 6032001 | | | Diaper for children with the weight of up to and including 5 kg | |
| | | 6032002 | | | Diaper for children with the weight of up to and including 7 kg | |
| | | 6032003 | | | Diaper for children with the weight of up to and including 9 kg | |
| | | 6032004 | | | Diaper for children with the weight of up to and including 20 kg | |
| | | 6032005 | | | Diaper for children with the weight of more than and including 20 kg | |
| | 604 | | | Underpads (bed mats) | | Designed to protect the bed |
| | | 604001 | | | Underpad (bed mat) of 60 centimeters by 60 centimeters (from 1 year to 7 years) | linen of a disabled person from pollution and wetting in case of dysfunction of the pelvic organs, they have the following qualities: |
| | | | | | Underpad (bed mat) of 60 centimeters by | |

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|--|-----|--------|--|-----------|---|--|
| | | 604002 | | | 90 centimeters (from 7 years and above) | absorbency, water resistance, hypoallergenicity, comfort. |
| | 605 | 605004 | | Catheters | Catheter | A medical product for long-term/ reusable use in the form of a hollow tube designed to connect the urinary tract to the external environment in order to empty them. It has rounded tips and "eyes" for effective drainage. Catheters are distinguished by diameter, shape, number of channels, mechanism and place of fixation. |
| | | | | | Disposable catheter for disabled | Designed for one-time emptying of the bladder by disabled children with a diagnosis of Spina Bifida (spina bifida). Used for short-term catheterization of the bladder. Models differ in length and internal diameter of the tube. It is made of thermoplastic materials that easily accept the temperature of |

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| | | 605003 | | | children diagnosed with Spina Bifida | the human body. It has a smooth, specially treated surface for easy insertion without the need for additional lubrication. The closed, rounded tip of the catheter ensures painless insertion. The catheter connector has a conical shape and fits any type of urine bag and is color-coded. |
| | 606 | 606 | | Sealant paste to protect and smooth the skin around the stoma | Sealant paste to protect and smooth the skin around the stoma | Designed to protect the skin around the stoma from possible irritation. When drying, the sealant paste forms a long-term moisture-proof barrier (film) and prevents the contents from flowing under the plate ; also used to fill irregularities in the skin around the stoma (scars, depressions). |
| | 607 | | | Protective cream | | Designed to protect the skin from the effects of harmful stoma secretions, is ideal for |
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| | | 60701 | | | Cream for protection and care of the skin around the stoma | protecting dry skin and healing skin irritations caused by exposure to harmful stoma secretions, is water repellent, softens the skin, restores the normal pH level of the skin, protects it from damage. |
| | 608 | | | Absorbent powder (powder) | | Designed to protect and treat weeping macerated skin around the stoma and is a fine non-sterile white powder packed in a vial. |
| | | 60801 | | | Absorbent powder (powder) for protection and care of the skin around the stoma | |
| | 609 | 609 | | O d o r neutralizer | O d o r neutralizer | Designed to eliminate odors, including urine and feces, within a few hours with minimal use and is a colorless liquid in the form of a concentrated solution. |
| | 610 | 610 | | Cleaner for the care and treatment of the skin around the stoma or in the perineal area | Cleaner for the care and treatment of the skin around the stoma or in the perineal area | It is intended for treatment of the skin around the stoma or fistula, as well as skin exposed to urine or feces during their incontinence. Gentle, effective cleanser that replaces soap |

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| | | | | | | and water, solvents, harsh and skin-drying agents. |
| | 611 | 611 | | Armchair-chair with sanitary equipment | Armchair-chair with sanitary equipment | Designed for patients with partial loss of function of the musculoskeletal system. It is used as a mobile sanitary and hygienic device at home and in hospitals. |
| | 612 | 612 | | Support folding handrails for bathrooms | Support folding handrails for bathrooms | Designed for independent visits to the toilet room for physiological administration by persons with musculoskeletal disorders and are a supporting structure for wall or floor installation and fixation. |
| | 613 | 613 | | Grab bars for bathrooms | Grab bars for bathrooms | Designed to perform hygienic procedures by persons with musculoskeletal disorders without assistance and are a supporting structure for wall or floor installation and fixation. |
| 70 | | | Services | | | |
| | | | | | | Accompanying a disabled person of the |

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|--|-----|-----|--|---|---|--|
| | 701 | 701 | | Social services of an individual assistant | Social services of an individual assistant | first group who has difficulty in moving, and providing assistance when visiting facilities. |
| | 702 | 702 | | Social services of a sign language specialist | Social services of a sign language specialist | Providing mediation services between hearing and deaf people |

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