MDS 3.0 Care Area Assessment (Pre-Care Plan) Development Process

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RAI/MDS/OASIS Education Coordinator

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ALL IN GOOD HEALTH



AGENDA

9:00 – 11:30* Carol Eastburg

11:30 – 12:00* Post-test/Answers/Eval

*approximate





Attendees will:

Be familiar with all components of the CAAs and CATs

Understand the requirements for each step in the process

Know where to find needed supportive documentation

Be confident in their ability to develop appropriate care plans





Information in this training is NOT intended to be all inclusive and is not a substitute for current regulations, CMS publications, updates, or instructions outlined in the RAI/MDS User Manual.

Attendees are encouraged to review the specific statutes, regulations, and other interpretive materials on a regular basis to ensure a full and accurate, up-to-date understanding of CMS requirements.





- Sections O, P and Q
- Trained/competent clinicians and administrative staff may complete sections of the RAI
- Documented evidence required to code active diagnosis (Physician query)
- RN Assessment Coordinator must document MDSrelated assignments given to LPNs; facility policy.





Is Hydroxyzine* considered/coded as anti-anxiety medication in Section N?

*Brand name Vistaril





N0415: High-Risk Drug Classes: Use and Indication

Check if the resident is taking any medications by pharmacological classification, not how it is used...





Does an RN have to oversee and sign off on MDS sections completed by an LPN?



FOLLOW-UP RESPONSE #2

- Per the RAI Manual, a registered nurse must conduct or coordinate each assessment and sign off (at Z0500).
- A registered nurse Coordinator has assigned completion of the MDS/RAI Assessment to the LPN consistent with NAC 632.230 (Effective 1/19/22)



FOLLOW-UP QUESTION #3

Can you provide some GG functional, selfcare and mobility care planning templates and/or examples?

FOLLOW-UP RESPONSE #3

No "templates" per se, but we have excellent tools and examples to assist with the process.

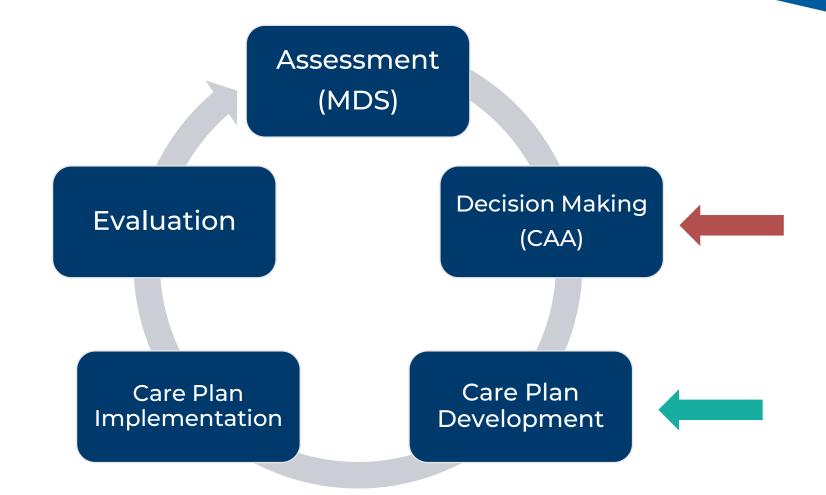


OBRA 1987

The Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1987 (OBRA 1987 or simply, OBRA) mandates that nursing facilities provide necessary care and services to help each resident attain or maintain the highest practicable well-being. Facilities must ensure that residents improve when possible and do not deteriorate unless the resident's clinical condition demonstrates that the decline was unavoidable.



RAI/CAA PROCESS OVERVIEW





ASSESSMENTS REQUIRED

Comprehensive (NC) – Admission, Annual, Significant Change in Status Assessment (SCSA) and Significant Correction in Prior Comprehensive Assessment (SCPA)

Quarterly (NQ) – OBRA Quarterly, includes Significant Correction of Prior Quarterly Assessment (SCQA)

PPS (NP) – 5-Day Medicare Part A

Interim Payment Assessment (IPA) – Optional, Unscheduled, only for Medicare Part A beneficiaries





The Resident Assessment Instrument (RAI) consists of three basic components:

- 1) the Minimum Data Set (MDS 3.0)
- 2) the Care Area Assessment (CAA) process
- 3) the RAI Utilization Guidelines (User Manual)





Care Area Assessment (CAA) Process:

Focused investigation of triggered areas to determine if they require interventions and care planning.



PURPOSE OF THE CAAs

When implemented properly, the CAA process should help staff:

- Consider each resident as an individual with unique characteristics and strengths that affect that individual's capacity to function;
- Identify areas of concern that may warrant interventions;
- Develop, to the extent possible, interventions to help improve, stabilize, or prevent decline in physical, functional, and psychosocial well-being, in the context of the resident's condition, choices, and preferences for interventions; and
- Address the need and desire for other important considerations, such as advanced care planning and palliative care; e.g., symptom relief and pain management.



CARE AREA TRIGGERS (CATs)

Care Areas are triggered by MDS item responses that indicate the need for additional assessment based on problem identification, known as "triggered care areas," which form a critical link between the MDS and decisions about care planning.



THE 20 CARE AREAS

Care Area Assessments in the Resident Assessment Instrument, Version 3.0 1. Delirium 11. Falls Cognitive Loss/Dementia Nutritional Status 3. Visual Function 13. Feeding Tube 14. Dehydration/Fluid Maintenance 4. Communication ADLs, Functional/Rehab Potential 15. Dental Care 6. Urinary Incontinence/Indwelling Catheter 16. Pressure Ulcer/Injury Psychosocial Well-Being 17. Psychotropic Medication Use Mood State 18. Physical Restraints Behavioral Symptoms 19. Pain Activities 20. Return to Community Referral

CARE AREA SPECIFIC RESOURCES

The specific resources or tools contained on the next several pages are provided by care area. The general instructions for using them include:

Step 1: After completing the MDS, review <u>all MDS</u> items and responses to determine if any care areas have been triggered.

Step 2: For any triggered care area(s), conduct a thorough assessment of the resident using the care area-specific resources.

Step 3: Check the box in the left column if the item is present for this resident. Some of this information will be on the MDS - some will not.

Step 4: In the right column the facility can provide a summary of supporting documentation regarding the basis or reason for checking a particular item or items. This could include the location and date of that information, symptoms, possible causal and contributing factor(s) for item(s) checked, etc.

Step 5: Obtain and consider input from resident and/or family/resident's representative regarding the care area.

Step 6: Analyze the findings in the context of their relationship to the care area and standards of practice. This should include a review of indicators and supporting documentation, including symptoms and causal and contributing factors, related to this care area. Draw conclusions about the causal/contributing factors and effect(s) on the resident, and document these conclusions in the Analysis of Findings section.

Step 7: Decide whether referral to other disciplines is warranted and document this decision.

Step 8: In the Care Plan Considerations section, document whether a care plan for the triggered care area will be developed and the reason(s) why or why not.

Step 9: Information in the Supporting Documentation column can be used to populate the Location and Date of CAA Documentation column in Section V, Item V0200A (CAA Results) – for e.g. "See Delirium CAA 4/30/11, H&P dated 4/18/11."

NOTE: An optional Signature/Date line has been added to each checklist. This was added if the facility wants to document the staff member who completed the checklist and date completed.

DISCLAIMER: The checklists of care area specific resources in this appendix are not mandated, prescriptive, or all-inclusive and are provided as a service to facilities. They do not constitute or imply endorsement by CMS or HHS.



See Page C-3 in Appendix C of the Manual

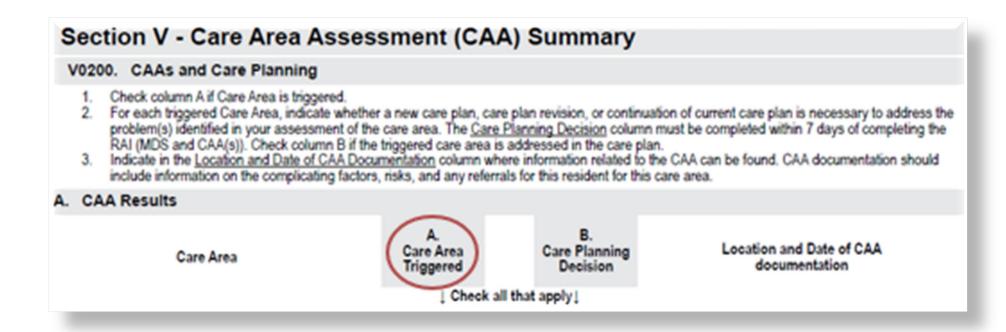
October 2023 Appendix C-3

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STEP 1:

After completing the MDS, review all MDS items and responses to determine if any care areas have been triggered.





STEP 2:

Check the box in the left column if the item is present for this resident. Some of this information will be in the MDS – some will not.

Care Area	A. Care Area Triggered	B. Care Planning Decision	Location and Date of CAA documentation
	↓ Check a	II that apply↓	
01. Delirium			
02. Cognitive Loss/Dementia			
03. Visual Function			
04. Communication			
05. ADL Functional/Rehabilitation Potential			
06. Urinary Incontinence and Indwelling Catheter			
07. Psychosocial Well-Being			
08. Mood State			
09. Behavioral Symptoms			





- SNF Admission orders
- History & Physical, physician notes, surgical reports, discharge summary from previous setting
- Nursing, therapies, social services, and dietary notes, ADL flow sheets, activity department notes, etc.
- Lab results and other diagnostic test reports (Radiological, EKG, MRI, CT scan, etc.)
- The resident and/or the resident's representative (spouse, other family member, friend, fiancé, Power of Attorney, court assigned advocate, etc.), attending provider.



STEP 3:

For each triggered care area, conduct a thorough assessment of the resident using the care areaspecific resources. (Pages C-5 thru C-84)

APPENDIX C CARE AREA ASSESSMENT (CAA) RESOURCES



STEP 4:

In the right column, the facility provides a summary of supporting documentation regarding the basis or reason for checking certain items. This could include the location and date of documentation, symptoms, possible causal and contributing factor(s) for item(s) checked, etc.

✓	Reversible causes of cognitive loss Delirium (C1310) CAA triggered (Immediate follow-up required. Perform the Delirium CAA to determine possible	Supporting Documentation (Basis/reason for checking the item, including the location, date, and source (if applicable) of that information)
	causes, contributing factors, etc., and go directly to care planning for those issues. Then continue below.)	
✓	Neurological factors	Supporting Documentation
	Intellectual disability/Developmental District (A1550)	



STEP 5:

Obtain and consider input from the resident and/or family/resident's representative regarding each specific triggered care area.

Input from resident and/or family/representative regarding the care area. (Questions/Comments/Concerns/Preferences/Suggestions)



STEP 6:

Step 6: Analyze the findings in the context of their relationship to the care area and standards of practice. This should include a review of indicators and supporting documentation, including symptoms and causes and contributing factors, related to this care area. Draw conclusions abut the causal/contributing factors and effect(s) on the resident and document these conclusions in the Analysis of Findings

section.

Analysis of Findings		Care Plan Considerations
Review indicators and supporting documentation, and draw conclusions. Document: Description of the problem; Causes and contributing factors; and Risk factors related to the care area.	Care Plan Y/N	Document reason(s) care plan will/ will not be developed.



STEP 7:

Decide whether referrals to other disciplines are warranted and document this decision.

Referral(s) to another discipline(s) is warranted (to whom and why): __________



STEP 8:

In the Care Plan Considerations section, document whether a care plan for the triggered area will be developed and the reason(s) why or why not.

Analysis of Findings		Care Plan Considerations	
Review indicators and supporting documentation, and draw conclusions. Document: Description of the problem; Causes and contributing factors; and Risk factors related to the care area.		Document reason(s) care plan will/ will not be developed.	



STEP 9:

Information in the *Supporting Documentation* column can be used to populate the *Location and Date of CAA Documentation* column in Section V, Item V0200A (CAA Results) - For example:

Supporting Documentation

See Delirium CAA 4/30/11, H&P dated 4/18/11



NOTE

An optional Signature/Date line has been added to each checklist in case the facility wants to document the staff member who completed the checklist and the date it was completed.

Information regard	ding the CAA transferred	to the CAA Summ	nary (Section V	of the MDS):
☐ Yes ☐ No			• 1	
Signature/Title:		Da	ate:	



DISCLAIMER ON PAGE C-3

The checklists of care area specific resources in this appendix are not mandated, prescriptive, or all-inclusive and are provided as a service to facilities. They do not constitute or imply endorsement by CMS or HHS.



MR. R. - EXAMPLE RESIDENT

72-year-old male admitted from acute care last night 10 days s/p ischemic CVA, with new onset expressive aphasia, impaired short-term memory, moderate right (dominant)-sided weakness, unable to transfer independently, impaired ambulation, and deep tissue injury right heel.

The hospital discharge summary reveals Mr. R. has a history of hypertension, atherosclerosis, O2 dependent COPD, and arthritis bilateral hands.

Orders are for skilled speech, occupational, and physical therapy to evaluate and treat; skilled nursing for close monitoring of vital signs and reactions to medication adjustments, prevent worsening of DTI, and development of additional skin issues.

A social service note indicates Mr. R., a retired architect, lives in a onestory house with his very supportive wife of 50 years, along with their adult daughter and her 12-year-old son. Mr. R. would like to return home.



EXAMPLE STEP 1:

Review entire completed MDS and indicate which care areas are triggered in Section V0200

MDS RESPONSES-SECTION A



A0310. Type of Assessment



A. Federal OBRA Reason for Assessment

- 01. Admission assessment (required by day 14)
- 02. Quarterly review assessment
- 03. Annual assessment
- 04. Significant change in status assessment
- 05. Significant correction to prior comprehensive asse
- 06. Significant correction to prior quarterly assessmer
- 99. None of the above



Enter Code B. PPS Assessment

PPS Scheduled Assessment for a Medicare Part A Stay

01. 5-day scheduled assessment

PPS Unscheduled Assessment for a Medicare Part A S

08. IPA - Interim Payment Assessment

Not PPS Assessment

99. None of the above



E. Is this assessment the first assessment (OBRA, Sched)

- 0. **No**
- 1. Yes

9 9

F. Entry/discharge reporting

- 01. Entry tracking record
- 10. Discharge assessment-return not anticipated
- 11. Discharge assessment-return anticipated
- 12. Death in facility tracking record
- 99. None of the above

"Bonus Slide"

MDS RESPONSES-SECTION B



Section B - Hearing, Speech, and Vision

B0100. Comatose

Persistent vegetative state/no discernible consciousness



No → Continue to B0200, Hearing



B0200. Hearing



Ability to hear (with hearing aid or hearing appliances if normally u

- Adequate no difficulty in normal conversation, social int
- Minimal difficulty difficulty in some environments (e.g.,
- Moderate difficulty speaker has to increase volume an Highly impaired - absence of useful hearing

B0300. Hearing Aid

Enter Code

Hearing aid or other hearing appliance used in completing B020



- Yes

B0600. Speech Clarity

Enter Code 2

Select best description of speech pattern

- Clear speech distinct intelligible words
- Unclear speech slurred or mumbled words
- No speech absence of spoken words

B0700. Makes Self Understood



Ability to express ideas and wants, consider both verbal and non-v

- Usually understood difficulty communicating some words
- Sometimes understood ability is limited to making concre
- Rarely/never understood

B0800. **Ability To Understand Others**



Understanding verbal content, however able (with hearing aid or d

- Understands clear comprehension
- Usually understands misses some part/intent of messag
- Sometimes understands responds adequately to simple
- Rarely/never understands

B1000. Vision



Ability to see in adequate light (with glasses or other visual applian)

- Adequate sees fine detail, such as regular print in newspa
- Impaired sees large print, but not regular print in newspar Moderately impaired - limited vision; not able to see news
- Highly impaired object identification in question, but eyes Severely impaired - no vision or sees only light, colors or s
- B1200. Corrective Lenses

Enter Code

Corrective lenses (contacts, glasses, or magnifying glass) used





B1300. Health Literacy

Complete only if A0310B = 01 or A0310G = 1 and A0310H = 1



How often do you need to have someone help you when you read it pharmacy?

- Never
- Rarely
- Sometimes
- Often
- Always
- Resident declines to respond
- Resident unable to respond

MDS RESPONSES-SECTION GG0130



06. Independent - Resident completes the activity by themself with no assistance from a helper.
05. Setup or clean-up assistance - Helper sets up or cleans up; resident completes activity. Helper assists only prior to or following the activity.
04. Supervision or touching assistance - Helper provides verbal cues and/or touching/steadying and/or contact guard assistance as resident completes activity. Assistance may be provided throughout the activity or intermittently.
03. Partial/moderate assistance - Helper does LESS THAN HALF the effort. Helper lifts, holds, or supports trunk or limbs, but provides less than half the effort.

O2. Substantial/maximal assistance - Helper does MORE THAN HALF the effort. Helper lifts or holds trunk or limbs and provides more than half the effort.

O1. Dependent - Helper does ALL of the effort. Resident does none of the effort to complete the activity. Or, the assistance of 2 or more helpers is required for the resident to complete the activity.

1.	2.		
Admission Performance	Discharge Goal		
Enter Codes	in Boxes		
0 4	0 6	A.	Eating: The ability to use suitable utensils to bring food and/or liquid to the mouth and swallow food and meal is placed before the resident.
0 4	0 6	В.	Oral hygiene: The ability to use suitable items to clean teeth. Dentures (if applicable): The ability to insedentures into and from the mouth, and manage denture soaking and rinsing with use of equipment.
0 3	0 6	C.	Toileting hygiene: The ability to maintain perineal hygiene, adjust clothes before and after voiding or he movement. If managing an ostomy, include wiping the opening but not managing equipment.
0 2	0 4	E.	Shower/bathe self: The ability to bathe self, including washing, rinsing, and drying self (excludes washing poes not include transferring in/out of tub/shower.
0 2	0 4	F.	Upper body dressing: The ability to dress and undress above the waist; including fasteners, if applicat
0 2	0 4	G.	Lower body dressing: The ability to dress and undress below the waist, including fasteners; does not i
0 1	0 6	H.	Putting on/taking off footwear: The ability to put on and take off socks and shoes or other footwear the safe mobility; including fasteners, if applicable.
0 3		I.	Personal hygiene: The ability to maintain personal hygiene, including combing hair, shaving, applying i drying face and hands (excludes baths, showers, and oral hygiene).



MDS RESPONSES-SECTION GG0170

06. Independent - Resident completes the activity by themself with no assistance from a helper.
05. Setup or clean-up assistance - Helper sets up or cleans up; resident completes activity. Helper assists only prior to or following the activity.
04. Supervision or touching assistance - Helper provides verbal cues and/or touching/steadying and/or contact guard assistance as resident completes activity. Assistance may be provided throughout the activity or intermittently.
03. Partial/moderate assistance - Helper does LESS THAN HALF the effort. Helper lifts, holds, or supports trunk or limbs, but provides less than half the effort.

02. Substantial/maximal assistance - Helper does MORE THAN HALF the effort. Helper lifts or holds trunk or limbs and provides more than half the effort.

O1. Dependent - Helper does ALL of the effort. Resident does none of the effort to complete the activity. Or, the assistance of 2 or more helpers is required for the resident to complete the activity.

1. Admission Performance	2. Discharge Goal		
Enter Codes			
0 4	0 6	A.	Roll left and right: The ability to roll from lying on back to left and right side, and return to lying on back on the bed.
0 3	0 6	В.	Sit to lying: The ability to move from sitting on side of bed to lying flat on the bed.
0 3	0 6	C.	Lying to sitting on side of bed: The ability to move from lying on the back to sitting on the side of the bed and with no b support.
0 3	0 6	D.	Sit to stand: The ability to come to a standing position from sitting in a chair, wheelchair, or on the side of the bed.
03	0 6	E.	Chair/bed-to-chair transfer: The ability to transfer to and from a bed to a chair (or wheelchair).
0 3	0 6	F.	Toilet transfer: The ability to get on and off a toilet or commode.
0 3		FF.	Tub/shower transfer: The ability to get in and out of a tub/shower.
0 2	0 6	G.	Car transfer: The ability to transfer in and out of a car or van on the passenger side. Does not include the ability to open door or fasten seat belt.
02	0 6	l.	Walk 10 feet: Once standing, the ability to walk at least 10 feet in a room, corridor, or similar space. If admission perform is coded 07, 09, 10, or $88 \rightarrow Skip$ to GG0170M, 1 step (curb)
0 3	0 6	J.	Walk 50 feet with two turns: Once standing, the ability to walk at least 50 feet and make two turns.
88	0 6	K.	Walk 150 feet: Once standing, the ability to walk at least 150 feet in a corridor or similar space.





If activity was not attempted, code reason:

- 07. Resident refused
- **09.** Not applicable Not attempted and the resident did not perform this activity prior to the current illness, exacerbation, or injury.
- 10. Not attempted due to environmental limitations (e.g., lack of equipment, weather constraints)
- 88. Not attempted due to medical condition or safety concerns

1. Admission Performance	2. Discharge Goal		
Enter Codes	in Boxes		
10		L.	Walking 10 feet on uneven surfaces: The ability to walk 10 feet on uneven or sloping surfaces (indoor or outdoor), such as turf or gravel.
1 0		M.	1 step (curb): The ability to go up and down a curb and/or up and down one step. If admission performance is coded 07, 09, 10, or 88 → Skip to GG0170P, Picking up object
		N.	4 steps: The ability to go up and down four steps with or without a rail. If admission performance is coded 07, 09, 10, or 88 → Skip to GG0170P, Picking up object
		0.	12 steps: The ability to go up and down 12 steps with or without a rail.
88		P.	Picking up object: The ability to bend/stoop from a standing position to pick up a small object, such as a spoon, from the floor.
			Q1. Does the resident use a wheelchair and/or scooter?
			 No → Skip to GG0130, Self Care (Discharge) Yes → Continue to GG0170R, Wheel 50 feet with two turns
0 7		R.	Wheel 50 feet with two turns: Once seated in wheelchair/scooter, the ability to wheel at least 50 feet and make two turns.
			RR1. Indicate the type of wheelchair or scooter used.
			1. Manual 2. Motorized
0 7		S.	Wheel 150 feet: Once seated in wheelchair/scooter, the ability to wheel at least 150 feet in a corridor or similar space.
			SS1. Indicate the type of wheelchair or scooter used.
			1. Manual 2. Motorized



EXAMPLE STEP 2:

Current Problems:

Expressive aphasia Impaired memory Weakness right side Transfer dependent Impaired ambulation DTI right heel

Hx:
HTN
Atherosclerosis
O2 dependent COPD
RA bilateral hands

A.	CAA Results			
	Care Area	A. Care Area Triggered ↓ Check all	B. Care Planning Decision that apply↓	Location and Date of CAA documentation
01.	Delirium			
02.	Cognitive Loss/Dementia		₹	
03.	Visual Function			
04.	Communication			
05.	ADL Functional/Rehabilitation Potential			
06.	Urinary Incontinence and Indwelling Catheter			
07.	Psychosocial Well-Being			
08.	Mood State			
09.	Behavioral Symptoms			
10.	Activities			
11.	Falls			
12.	Nutritional Status		2	
13.	Feeding Tube			
14.	Dehydration/Fluid Maintenance	$\overline{\mathbf{v}}$		
15.	Dental Care			
16.	Pressure Ulcer		\blacksquare	
17.	Psychotropic Drug Use			
18.	Physical Restraints			
19.	Pain			
20.	Return to Community Referral			



EXAMPLE STEP 3:

Care Area Assessments in the Resident Assessment Instrument, Version 3.0

1. Delirium	11. Falls
2. Cognitive Loss/Dementia	12. Nutritional Status
3. Visual Function	13. Feeding Tube
4. Communication	14. Dehydration/Fluid Maintenance
5. ADLs, Functional/Rehab Potential	15. Dental Care
6. Urinary Incontinence/Indwelling Catheter	16. Pressure Ulcer/Injury
7. Psychosocial Well-Being	17. Psychotropic Medication Use
8. Mood State	18. Physical Restraints
9. Behavioral Symptoms	19. Pain
10. Activities	20. Return to Community Referral





	4. COMMUN Review of Indicators of					
		Supporting Documentation (Basis/reason for checking the item,	1			
	Diseases and conditions that may be related	including the location, date, and source (if				S
✓	to communication problems	applicable) of that information)				Supporting Documentation
	Alzheimer's Disease or other dementias			Supporting Documentation		(Basis/reason for checking the item,
	(I4200, I4800, I8000)			(Basis/reason for checking the item,	Confounding problems that may need to be	including the location, date, and source (if
	Aphasia (I4300) following a		Characteristics of the communication	including the location, date, and source	resolved before communication will improve	applicable) of that information)
	cerebrovascular accident (I4500)	√	impairment	applicable) of that information)		applicable) of that information)
	Parkinson's disease (I5300)		Expressive communication (B0700)		 Decline in cognitive status and BIMS 	l II
	Mental health problems (I5700–I6100)		— Speaks different language (A11/0.4-		decline (C0500, V0100D)	
	Conditions that can cause voice production		B)		 Mood problem, increase in PHQ-2 to 9[®] 	1 II
	deficits, such as — Asthma (I6200)		- Disruption in ability to speak (B0600)	_	or PHO-9-OV® score (D0160, D0600,	
			- Problem with voice production, low		~	
	— Emphysema/COPD (I6200)	<u></u>	volume (B0600)		V0100E)	l II
	— Cancer (I0100)		Word-finding problems		Increased dependence in functional	
	— Poor-fitting dentures (L0200)		— Difficulty putting sentence together		abilities (changes in GG0130, GG0170)	
	Transitory conditions, such as		(B0700, C1310C)		Deterioration in respiratory status	i II
	— Delirium (C1310)	<u> </u>	— Problem describing objects and events			· II
	— Infection (I1700–I2500, M1040A)	 	(B0700) — Pronouncing words incorrectly	- □	 Oral motor function problems, such as 	
	— Acute illness (I8000)		(B0600)		swallowing, clarity of voice production	
	Other (I8000, clinical record)		— Stuttering (B0700)		(B0600, K0100)	l II
1	Medications (consultant pharmacist review of medication regimen can be very helpful)	Supporting Documentation	— Hoarse or distorted voice		Use of communication devices	
	Opioids (N0415H)		Receptive communication (B0800)	,	Ose of communication devices	Supporting Documentation
	Antipsychotics (N0415A)		— Does not understand English	· ·		11 8
	Antianxiety (N0415B)		(A1110A-B)		Hearing aid (B0300)	
	Antidepressants (N0415C)		—Hearing impairment (B0200, B0300,		Written communication]
	Parkinson's medications	<u></u> -	B0800)		Sign language (A1100A)	l II
	Hypnotics (N0415D)		Speech discrimination problems			l I
	Gentamycin (N0415F)		Decreased vocabulary comprehension		Braille (A1100A)	l II
	Tobramycin (N0415F)	-	(A1110B)		 Signs, gestures, sounds 	l II
	Aspirin		 Difficulty reading and interpreting facial expressions 		Communication board	l
	Other		Communication is more successful with		Electronic assistive devices	l II
			some individuals than with others. Identify	<u> </u>		l II
			and build on the successful approaches		Other	
			Limited opportunities for communication			
			due to social isolation or need for			
			communication devices	l III		
			Communication problem may be mistaken as cognitive impairment			



STEP 4: SUPPORTIVE DOCUMENTATION

Review of Indicators of Communication

\	Confounding problems that may need to be resolved before communication will improve • Decline in cognitive status and BIMS decline (C0500, V0100D) • Mood problem, increase in PHQ-2 to 9® or PHQ-9-OV® score (D0160, D0600, V0100E) • Increased dependence in functional abilities (changes in GG0130, GG0170) • Deterioration in respiratory status • Oral motor function problems, such as swallowing, clarity of voice production (B0600, K0100)	Supporting Documentation (Basis/reason for checking the item, including the location, date, and source (if applicable) of that information)
~	Use of communication devices	Supporting Documentation
	Hearing aid (B0300) Written communication Sign language (A1100A) Braille (A1100A) Signs, gestures, sounds Communication board Electronic assistive devices Other	4/19/24 Acute SLP evaluation; 4/30/24 Acute DC Summary; 5/2/24 SNF Admission H&P 5/3/24 SNF SLP evaluation; 5/5/24 MDS Communication CAA; 5/1/24 wife's input

20400. Signature of Persons Completing th	e Assessment or Entry/Deat	th Reporting	
l certify that the accompanying information accurately reflect of this information on the dates specified. To the best of my k requirements. I understand that this information is used as a from federal funds. I further understand that payment of such conditioned on the accuracy and truthfulness of this informat civil, and/or administrative penalties for submitting false infor	mowledge, this information was colle basis for ensuring that residents rec n federal funds and continued particip ion, and that I may be personally sub	cted in accordance with applicable leve appropriate and quality care, and attention in the government-funded headject to or may subject my organizate.	Medicare and Medicaid nd as a basis for payment of the care programs is ion to substantial criminal,
Signature	Title	Sections	Date Section Completed
A			
В.			
с.			
0.			
E STherapy	SLP	B, F	5/3/24
F.			
G.			
н.			
J.			
К.			
L			

Section Z - Assessment Administration



STEP 5: RESIDENT/FAM INPUT

Input from resident and/or family/representative regarding the care area.

(Questions/Comments/Concerns/Preferences/Suggestions)

5/1/24 during admission: Per spouse, before CVA, Mr. R. was a very articulate/open communicator; now reliant on communication board; becomes extremely frustrated/angry if not always accessible; anger is new - normally very low-key, upbeat, go with the flow attitude.

Indicate if this section is continued and where the continuation may be found.



STEP 6: ANALYSIS OF FINDINGS

Analysis of Findings

Review indicators and supporting documentation, and draw conclusions.

Document:

- Description of the problem;
- Causes and contributing factors; and
- Risk factors related to the care area.

New onset expressive aphasia s/p CVA; Pre-CVA, articulate and very communicative; inability to communicate triggers instant frustration/anger; risks include exacerbation of HTN, CVA Enter all pertinent details affecting this care area.





STEP 7: REFERRAL DECISIONS

Referral(s) to another discipline(s) is warranted (to whom and why):	N/A



STEP 8: TO CARE PLAN OR NOT?

	Care Plan Considerations
Care Plan VN	Document reason(s) care plan will/ will not be developed.
	Need to avoid increased risk of uncontrolled HTN, additional CVA

Enter reason why care plan will (or won't) be developed.





STEPS 6 & 8 COMBINED:

Analysis of Findings		Care Plan Considerations
Review indicators and supporting documentation, and draw conclusions. Document: Description of the problem; Causes and contributing factors; and Risk factors related to the care area.	Care Plan ②N	Document reason(s) care plan will/ will not be developed.
New onset expressive aphasia s/p CVA; Pre-CVA, resident articulate and very communicative; inability to communicate triggers instant frustration/anger; risks include exacerbation of HTN, CVA		To avoid increased risk of uncontrolled HTN, additional CVA, ensure comm board is always available.



STEP 9: SUPPORTING DOCUMENTATION

Supporting Documentation

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4/19/24 Acute care SLP evaluation; 4/30/24 Acute DC Summary; 5/2/24 SNF Admission H&P; 5/3/24 SNF SLP evaluation; 5/5/24 RAI Communication CAA; 5/1/24 Spouse input
```



NOTE: YOU HAVE OPTIONS

Information rega	arding the CAA tran	sferred to the C	AA Summary (Section V	of the M	DS):
\square Yes \square N	O			•		
Signature/Title:_			Date:_			
_						



STEP 3 ADLS FUNCT REHAB

Review of Indicators of ADLs - Functional/Rehabilitation Potential

1101	iew of illulcators of ADES - Fullc	and an
✓	Possible underlying problems that may affect function. Some may be reversible.	Supporting Documentation (Basis/reason for checking the item, including the location, date, and source (if applicable) of that information)
	Delirium (C1310) (Delirium CAA)	TI
	Acute episode or flare-up of chronic condition	
	Changing cognitive status (C0100) (see Cognitive Loss CAA)	
	Mood decline (<i>D0160</i> , <i>D0600</i>) (see Mood State CAA)	
	Daily behavioral symptoms/decline in behavior (E0200) (see Behavioral Symptoms CAA)	
	Use of physical restraints (P0100) (see Physical Restraints CAA)	
	Pneumonia (I2000)	
	 Fall (J1700–J1900) (see Falls CAA) 	1
	Hip fracture (I3900)	1
□ ▽	Recent hospitalization (A1700, A1805)	1
	Fluctuating functional abilities (GG0130, GG0170)	
	Nutritional problems (K0520A, K0520B) (see Nutrition CAA)	
	 Pain (J0300, J0800) (see Pain CAA) 	
	Dizziness]
\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\	Communication problems (B0200, B0700, B0800) (see Communication CAA)	
	Vision problems (B1000) (see Vision CAA)	
✓	Abnormal laboratory values	Supporting Documentation
	Electrolytes	
	Complete blood count]
	Blood sugar	
	Thyroid function	
	Arterial blood gases	
	Other	

✓ □ □	Medications that can contribute to functional decline Psychoactive medications (N0415A-D) Opioids (N0415H) Other medications – ask consultant pharmacist to review medication regimen to identify these medications	Supporting Documentation (Basis/reason for checking the item, including the location, date, and source (if applicable) of that information)
✓ □	Limiting factors resulting in need for assistance with <i>self-care or mobility</i> • Mental errors such as sequencing problems, incomplete performance, or anxiety limitations	Supporting Documentation
	Physical limitations such as weakness (GG0130, GG0170), limited range of motion (GG0115), poor coordination, poor balance, visual impairment (B1000), or pain (J0300, J0800) Facility conditions such as policies, rules,	
	or physical layout Problems resident is at risk for because of	S
✓,	functional decline	Supporting Documentation
∇	 Falls (J1700–J1900) 	
	Weight loss (K0300)	
	Unidentified pain (J0800)	
	Social isolation	
	Restraint use (P0100)	
Ι,	 Depression (D0150, D0160, D0500, D0600) 	
□ V	Complications of immobility, such as Pressure ulcer/injury (M0210, M0300) — Muscular atrophy — Contractures (GG0115) — Incontinence (H0300, H0400) — Urinary (I2300) and respiratory (12000, 12200, 18000) infections	



EXAMPLE STEP 3 ADLS FUNCT REHAB

ADL SUPPLEMENT (Attaining maximum possible Independence)						
PART 1: ADL Problem Evaluation INSTRUCTIONS: For those triggered - In areas physical help provided, indicate reason(s) for this help.	DRESSING	Maximum po BATHING	TOILETING	LOCOMOTION	TRANSFER	EATING
Mental Errors: Sequencing problems, incomplete performance, anxiety limitations, etc.						
Physical Limitations: Weakness, limited range of motion, poor coordination, visual impairment, pain, etc.						
Facility Conditions: Policies, rules, physical layout, etc.						
PART 2: Possible ADL Goals INSTRUCTIONS: For those considered for rehabilitation or decline prevention treatment -				If wheelchair, check:		
Indicate specific type of ADL activity that might require: 1. Maintenance to prevent decline.	Locates/ selects/ obtains clothes	Goes to tub/ shower	Goes to toilet (include commode/ urinal at night)	Walks in room/ nearby	Positions self in preparation	Opens/ pours/ unwraps/ cuts etc.
 Treatment to achieve highest practical self- sufficiency (selecting ADL abilities that are just above 	Grasps/puts on upper lower body	Turns on water/ adjusts temperature	Removes/ opens clothes in preparation	Walks on unit	Approaches chair/bed	Grasps utensils and cups
those the resident can now perform or participate in).	Manages snaps, zippers, etc.	Lathers body (except back)	Transfers/ positions self	Walks throughout building (uses elevator)	Prepares chair/bed (locks pad, moves covers)	Scoops/ spears food (uses fingers when necessary)
	Puts on in correct order	Rinses body	Eliminates into toilet	Walks outdoors	Transfers (stands/sits/ lifts/turns)	Chews, drinks, swallows
	Grasps, removes each item	Dries with towel	Tears/uses paper to clean self	Walks on uneven surfaces	Repositions/ arranges self	Repeats until food consumed
	Replaces clothes properly	Other	Flushes	Other	Other	Uses napkins, cleans self
	Other		Adjusts clothes, washes hands			Other

Where rehabilitation goals are envisioned, use of the ADL Supplement will help care planners to focus on those areas that might be improved, allowing them to choose from among a number of basic tasks in designated areas. Part 1 of the supplement can assist in the evaluation of all residents that trigger this care area. Part 2 of the supplement can be helpful for residents with rehabilitation potential (ADL Triggers A), to help plan a treatment program.



EXAMPLE STEP 4: SUPPORTIVE DOCUMENTATION

Review of Indicators of ADLs - Functional/Rehabilitation Potential

√	Possible underlying problems that may affect function. Some may be reversible.	Supporting Documentation (Basis/reason for checking the item, including the location, date, and source (if applicable) of that information)
	Delirium (C1310) (Delirium CAA)	
	Acute episode or flare-up of chronic condition	
	Changing cognitive status (C0100) (see Cognitive Loss CAA)	
	Mood decline (D0160, D0600) (see Mood State CAA)	
	Daily behavioral symptoms/decline in behavior (E0200) (see Behavioral Symptoms CAA)	4 26 24 Acute P7
	Use of physical restraints (P0100) (see Physical Restraints CAA)	Progress Note:
	Pneumonia (I2000)	
	• Fall (J1700–J1900) (see Falls CAA)	4 30 24 Acute DC
	Hip fracture (I3900)	Summary
V	Recent hospitalization (A1700, A1805)	Sammorg
	Fluctuating functional abilities (GG0130, GG0170)	((, 045 4)
	Nutritional problems (K0520A, K0520B) (see Nutrition CAA)	5/2/24 SNF Admission H&P 5/3/24 SNF SLP
	• Pain (J0300, J0800) (see Pain CAA)	
	Dizziness	evaluation; 5/5/24 MDS
V	Communication problems (B0200, B0700, B0800) (see Communication CAA)	Communication CAA
	Vision problems (B1000) (see Vision CAA)	



EXAMPLE STEP 4: SUPPORTIVE DOCUMENTATION, CONT.

	Limiting factors resulting in need for	Supporting Documentation
V	assistance with self-care or mobility	Triple
	 Mental errors such as sequencing problems, incomplete performance, or anxiety limitations 	
☑	 Physical limitations such as weakness (GG0130, GG0170), limited range of motion (GG0115), poor coordination, poor balance, visual impairment (B1000), or pain (J0300, J0800) 	4/26/24 Acute PT Progress Note; 4/30/24 Acute DC Summary; 5/2/24 SNF PT Eval;
	 Facility conditions such as policies, rules, or physical layout 	5/2/24 SNF OT Eval
✓,	Problems resident is at risk for because of functional decline	Supporting Documentation
	• Falls (J1700– <i>J1900</i>)	5/2/24 SNF PT Eval;
	Weight loss (K0300)	3/2/24 3M 1 1 Evat,
	Unidentified pain (J0800)	
	Social isolation	
	Restraint use (P0100)	
	 Depression (D0150, D0160, D0500, D0600) 	
V	 Complications of immobility, such as Pressure ulcer/injury (M0210, M0300) — Muscular atrophy — Contractures (GG0115) — Incontinence (H0300, H0400) — Urinary (I2300) and respiratory (I2000, I2200, I8000) infections 	4/30/24 Acute DC Summary; 5/1/24 Admission H&P 5/2/24 skilled nursing eval



EXAMPLE STEP 5: RESIDENT/FAM INPUT

Input from resident and/or family/representative regarding the care area.

(Questions/Comments/Concerns/Preferences/Suggestions)

5/1/24 during admission: Per spouse, before CVA, Mr. R. was independent with activities of daily living and only occasionally needed assistance due to the pain and moderate deformity caused by RA in both hands, but especially the dominant right hand; afraid of being a burden to his family

Indicate if this section is continued and where the continuation may be found.



EXAMPLE STEP 6: ANALYSIS OF FINDINGS

Analysis of Findings

Review indicators and supporting documentation, and draw conclusions.

Document:

- Description of the problem;
- Causes and contributing factors; and
- Risk factors related to the care area.

New onset right-sided upper and lower extremity (dominant side)s/p CVA; Now needs substantial assistance with ADLs; frustration r/t dependence on others for help results in risk for HTN exacerbation, subsequent CVA

Related details affecting this care area.

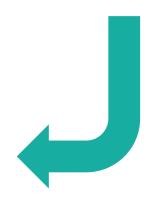




EXAMPLE STEP 8: TO CARE PLAN OR NOT?

	Care Plan Considerations
Care Plan WN	Document reason(s) care plan will/ will not be developed.
	Full therapeutic efforts to return to pre-acute care level of function will be care planned - resident very motivated and family is 100% supportive

Reason why care plan will (or won't) be developed.





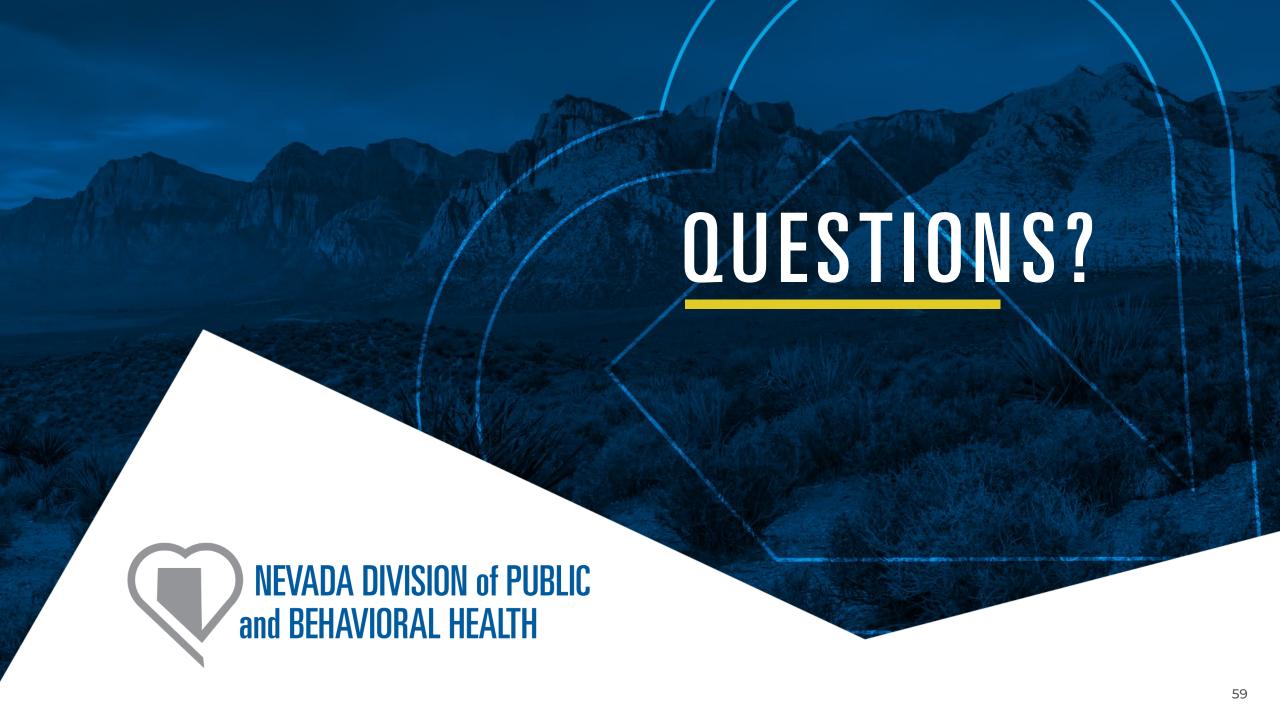
EXAMPLE STEPS 6 & 8 COMBINED:

Analysis of Findings		Care Plan Considerations
Review indicators and supporting documentation, and draw conclusions. Document: Description of the problem; Causes and contributing factors; and Risk factors related to the care area.	Care Plan ŴN	Document reason(s) care plan will/ will not be developed.
At risk for HTN exac/subsequent CVA d/t frustration with being dependent for ADL assistance (formerly independent).		Full therapeutic efforts to return to pre-CVA level of function to be care planned - resident very motivated and family 100% supportive





- ✓ Reviewed the three components of the RAI
- ✓ Described CAAs and their purpose
- ✓ Described CATs and their purpose
- ✓ Learned the steps of the CAA Process
- ✓ Practiced with an example resident





THANK YOU!





POST TEST/EVALUATION

- Please follow the directions in the email with PT&E attached
- Both documents are required if you would like to receive CEUs
- All fields must have an entry to submit
- Your honest feedback is truly appreciated and considered for future use





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ACRONYMS



- ADLs Activities of Daily Living
- AKA also known as
- ARD Assessment Reference Date
- BIMS Brief Interview for Mental Status
- CAAs Care Area Assessments
- CATs Care Area Triggers
- CCN CMS Certification Number
- CMS Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services
- IADLs Instrumental Activities of Daily Living

- IDT Interdisciplinary Team (the Team)
- MDS Minimum Data Set (aka RAI)
- RAI Resident Assessment Instrument (aka MDS)



RESOURCES, 1

RAI Manual

https://www.cms.gov/Medicare/Quality-Initiatives-Patient-Assessment-Instruments/NursingHomeQualityInits/MDS30RAIManual

DHHS Official YouTube Channel

https://www.youtube.com/channel/UC5Bfpf86CylhRm6vP5rjfRA

State Operations Manual (SOM) Appendix PP

https://www.cms.gov/medicare/provider-enrollment-and-certification/guidanceforlawsandregulations/downloads/appendix-pp-state-operations-manual.pdf



RESOURCES, 2

State Operations Manual (SOM) Appendix PP

https://www.cms.gov/medicare/provider-enrollment-and-certification/guidanceforlawsandregulations/downloads/appendix-pp-state-operations-manual.pdf

Section GG Assessment Tool

https://www.aota.org/-/media/Corporate/Files/Practice/Manage/Documentation/Self-Care-Mobility-Section-GG-Items-Assessment-Template.pdf

Care Plans and Examples

https://www.nursetogether.com/nursing-care-plans/#care-plan-examples



RESOURCES, 3

Care Plans

https://nurselabs.com

LPN Scope of Practice Decision Regarding MDS/RAI https://nevadanursingboard.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/03/LPN-MDS-RAI-final.pdf

Nevada Official DHHS YouTube Channel

https://www.youtube.com/@nevadadepartmentofhealthan3934/videos