


2014/2015 MDS 3.0
Advanced training
10/01/2014 Changes
Understanding PPS
Care Assessments an Care Planning



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Changes to MDS
10/1/2014

Chapter 2

- Assessment Maintenance, pg. 2-6: After the 15-month period, RAI information may be thinned... The **exception** is that demographic information (Items A0500-A1600) from the most recent Admission assessment must be maintained in the active clinical record until the resident is discharged return not anticipated **or is discharged return anticipated but does not return within 30 days**.
- Discharge assessment requirement, pg. 2-10: Added: **"Resident is transferred from a Medicare- and/or Medicaid-certified bed to a noncertified bed."**
- SCSA/Hospice, pg. 2-21: Admitted on or elects prior to ARD, complete Admission and check Hospice Care at O0100K. Elects hospice after Admission ARD but before completion, can adjust ARD to date of election and complete Admission only
pg. 2-22: Admitted on hospice but d/c prior to Admission ARD, complete Admission and check Hospice Care at O0100K. If after ARD but before completion, can adjust ARD to date of revocation and complete Admission only.

Chapter 3

- Section A
 - A0410: Medicare/Medicaid status
 - A0600: SSN & Medicare/RR1 numbers-need both for PPS/Medicare A residents ONLY
 - A1900: Admission Date- Episode vs. Stay
 - Stay: set of contiguous days in facility
 - Episode: series of 1 or more stays that may be separated by brief interruptions during resident's time in facility
 - An episode continues until:
 1. D/C return not anticipated
 2. D/C return anticipated but doesn't return w/in 30 days
 3. Resident dies in facility

4

- Section G
- Section H
- Section J
- Section K
- Section M
- Section O
- Section X

Chapter 3 continued

5

Skilled Nursing Facility Prospective Payment System

6

PPS

- Used to determine reimbursement for nursing home residents under Medicare Part A
- Projects the cost of a resident's care by classifying into a category that reflects his/her acuity
- Timeframes are shorter than OBRA because resident acuity likely to change over time
- RUG-IV category computed by assessments and billed to Medicare for specific time periods
- Section V Care Area Assessments not required for PPS purposes

7

ARD and PPS

- ARD drives payment under PPS
- Establishes time period for capturing care and services
- Varies by assessment type and facility determination
- First Part A day is Day 1
- Look-back periods are consecutive calendar days, including weekends and holidays
- If resident dies or is discharged prior to the end of a look-back period, the ARD is adjusted to equal the discharge date
- IDT works to determine the ARD that will capture different services and conditions to calculate a RUG
- Setting ARD outside the required ARD window can result in default billing or facility assuming liability

8

Grace Days

- Specific number of days that can be added to the ARD window without penalty
- Used in situations where as assessment might be delayed or additional days are needed to fully capture therapy or other treatments
- For PPS assessments only
- If grace days will put an OBRA assessment outside the required timeframe, OBRA rules must be followed

9

Types of PPS Assessments

- Scheduled: 5-day, 14-day, 30-day, 60-day and 90-day
- Unscheduled: Significant Change in Status, Significant Correction of Prior Comprehensive Assessment, Start of Therapy Other Medicare Required Assessment SOT OMRA), End of Therapy (EOT) OMRA, Change of Therapy (COT) OMRA
- Unscheduled assessment in a scheduled assessment window can't be followed by a scheduled assessment later in that window (combine assessments with ARD appropriate to the unscheduled)

10

5-day

- First Medicare assessment completed for SNF Part A stay
- ARD set on days 1-5 of the Part A stay, extended up to 8 with grace days
- Authorizes payment for days 1-14
- If resident goes from Medicare Advantage to Medicare Part A, schedule starts over with a 5-day since this is the beginning of the Part A stay

11

Other Scheduled Assessments

- 14-day: ARD set on Days 13-14with grace days up to Day 18; pays days 15-30
- 30-day: ARD sent on Days 27-29 with grace days through Day 33; pays days 31-60
- 60-day: ARD set on Days 57-59 with grace days through Day 63; pays days 61-90
- 90-day: ARD set on Days 87-89 with grade days up to Day 93; pays days 91-100
- Readmission/Return Assessment: used when resident is hospitalized or discharged return anticipated and returns within 30 days and still requires Part A services

12

Other Medicare Required Assessments

Start of Therapy (SOT): used only to classify resident into RUG-IV Rehab Plus Extensive Services or Rehabilitation group

- Completed only if resident hasn't already been classified into one of these
- May be combined with other PPS assessments
- Not necessary if rehab services start within
- ARD for 5-day (therapy starts paying Day 1)
- ARD may not precede ARD of first scheduled PPS assessment
- Required if more than 5 consecutive days since EOT performed

13

Other Medicare Required Assessments

End of Therapy (EOT): required when resident was classified in Rehab Plus Extensive or Rehab group and still needs Part A services after planned or unplanned discontinuation of all therapies for 3 consecutive days

- ARD set on Days 1, 2 or 3 after all therapies have stopped for any reason
- Will keep resident in non-Rehab RUG
- Last day of therapy is Day 0
- Day 1 is first day after last therapy treatment
- Not required if the last day of Medicare Part A benefit is prior to the 3rd consecutive day

14

Other Medicare Required Assessments

Change of Therapy (COT): required when intensity of therapy changes to such a degree that it would no longer reflect the RUG-IV classification assigned based on most recent PPS assessment

- ARD is Day 7
- Observation periods are successive 7-day windows starting the day after the ARD for most recent scheduled or unscheduled assessment

15

Combining Assessments

- Used when more than one Medicare-required assessment is due in the same time period
- Two scheduled assessments may never be combined
- May combine scheduled and unscheduled or two unscheduled assessments
- If assessments aren't combined as required by combined assessment policy, payment is controlled by the unscheduled assessment
- Can combine OBRA and Medicare assessments when all requirements are met
- See User's Manual for information on combination types

16

PPS Factors

- Resident expires or transfers before/on 8th day: complete as much as possible and submit; bill at default rate if no PPS assessment in QIES ASAP; also must complete Death in Facility tracking
- Short Stay: must meet all criteria to qualify
- Leave of Absence (LOA): assessment schedule adjusted to exclude LOA days for scheduled assessments; unscheduled assessments not affected
- Resident leaves/returns during observation period: observation period not extended
- Resident d/c Part A to different payer source and remains in facility in Medicare/Medicaid certified bed: OBRA schedule continues; PPS assessments not completed

17

PPS Factors

- Early assessments (ARD not in defined window): will be paid at default rate
- Late assessments: may have to bill at default rate for number of days out of compliance
- Missed assessments: if resident already d/c'd, cannot complete the missed PPS or bill for those days; existing OBRA (except standalone d/c) can be used to bill for some Part A days in specific circumstances (see Chapter 6)

18

Care Area Assessments (CAA) and Care Planning

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Overview-RAI Process



The development of an individualized care plan is predicated upon the RAI Process being used to its fullest and then some.

20

What are CAA's? (Care Area Assessments)

- Triggered responses to coded MDS items which are specific to possible problems, needs or strengths of the resident.
- The Care Area Assessments (CAA's) reflect conditions, symptoms and areas of concern
- These are common in NH residents
- Commonly identified by MDS findings
- Interpreting and addressing CAA's is basis for the development of individualized care plan.

CAA's

- Each CAA has two parts:
 - An introduction that provides general information about the condition, **and**
 - A list of items and responses from the MDS that serve as the trigger(s) for review called CATS (Care Area Triggers)

22


20 CARE AREA ASSESSMENTS

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

The IDT


- **Interdisciplinary Team considers:**
- Resident as a whole
- Identifies areas of concern
- Develops interventions to improve, stabilize or prevent decline
- Addresses the need and desire for important considerations
- Determines connections between triggered items and underlying causes of triggered items and other areas pertinent to resident

(4-5)




- Identify and use tools that are **current**
- Must use current clinical standards of practice
- Must use evidence-based or expert-endorsed research
- Must use clinical practice guidelines and resources
- Use sound clinical problem solving skills
- Use **critical thinking** skills

The Process



Why is Critical Thinking Important?

- Critical thinking is the ability to think clearly and rationally. It includes the ability to engage in reflective and independent thinking.
- Someone with critical thinking skills is able to do the following:
 - understand the logical connections between ideas
 - identify, construct and evaluate arguments
 - detect inconsistencies and common mistakes in reasoning
 - solve problems systematically
 - identify the relevance and importance of ideas
 - reflect on the justification of one's beliefs and values



Critical Thinking for CAA's

These questions are intended to develop critical thinking skills.

1. Questions for **clarification**: Why do you say that? How does this relate?
2. Questions that probe **assumptions**: What could we assume?
3. Questions that probe **reasons and evidence**: What is an example?
4. Questions about **viewpoints and perspectives**: What is an alternative? What is another way to look at it?
5. Questions that probe **implications and consequences**: What are you implying? What generalizations can you make?
6. Questions about the question: **What was the point** of this question? What does ----- mean? How does ----- apply in this situation?

- Critical thinking is a disciplined manner of thought that a person uses to assess the validity of something: a care plan, statement, news story, argument, research, etc.
- Critical thinking is disciplined thinking that is clear, rational, open-minded, and informed by evidence
- Reading everyday from Medline or other websites for current clinical information <http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/>
- Look up conditions at "the Hartford Institute for Geriatric Nursing" or other places on page C-84 of the MDS 3.0 manual to stay current with standards of practice

What will help?

Purpose of Section V

- Documents **key information** to support the CAA process:
 - **Type** of the most recent prior assessment
 - **ARD** for the most recent prior assessment
 - **Summary Score** for the BIMS from the most recent prior assessment
 - **Total Severity Score** for the Resident Mood Interview or Staff Assessment of Resident Mood for the most recent prior assessment
 - **CAA summary** for the current assessment

29

V0100: Items - most recent Prior OBRA or PPS Assessment

- 2 care areas require information from the most recent prior MDS 3.0 to allow evaluation of resident decline.
- The 6 items in this section of V are recorded based on the coding of the most recent prior OBRA or PPS MDS, if available
- Complete these items only if a prior MDS has been completed since the most recent admission to the facility
- **Do not include or consider prior discharge or entry records**

30

V0200A: CAA and Care Planning

Summarizes the “triggered” items from the MDS that will require further assessment

- V0200A: CAA Results
 - Column A: record which CAAs are “triggered”
 - Column B: record if they are addressed in the care plan
 - Last column: **record the location and date of CAA Assessment documentation**
- Most software will generate the report with the triggered items checked, based on the MDS responses

31

V0200B,C: CAA and Care Planning

- **V0200B1 & 2:** Signature of **RN Coordinator** for CAA process and date that process is complete
 - CAA review done no later than the 14th day of admission for admission MDS, and
 - Within 14 days of ARD for annual, significant change or significant correction assessments
 - **This is the “Completion Date” of the RAI**
- **V0200C:** Signature of person facilitating the care planning decision-making process and the date this column was completed
 - **Care plan must be done within 7 days of the V0200B date**

32

Appendix C Resources

- Staff should follow their facility’s chosen protocol or policy for performing the CAA. The resources provided in Appendix C are **not** mandated nor are they part of the MDS Item Set. They are not to be included with the MDS 3.0. This is a choice of the facility to check to see if something might be missed.
- CMS does not endorse the use of any other particular resource(s).
- Ensure that the resource(s) used are **current, evidence-based or expert-endorsed** research and clinical practice guidelines/ resources – see page C-84 for a non-inclusive list
- MDS 3.0 suggests that you get the physician involved with IDT

33

Chapter 4 and Care Area Assessments

- MDS alone does not provide a comprehensive assessment
 - **It is a preliminary screening to identify potential resident issues/conditions, strengths and preferences**
- Care Areas are triggered by MDS item responses that indicate the need for more in-depth evaluation. **See Chapter 4 for the MDS items that trigger a CAA.(starts on pg. 4-16)**
- These triggered care areas form the critical link between the MDS and care planning decisions

34

CAA Process

- Starts with the MDS Assessment:
 - Determine triggered care areas and assess further
 - Review MDS and gathered data
 - Decision-making and care planning via IDT & physician
 - Documentation (medical record & Section V)
 - Use CAA resources and current standards of practice, evidence-based or expert-endorsed resources

35

CAA Process

- Identify what Care Area is triggered and why
- Determine if the Care Area is a problem for this resident - describe nature of problem and the impact on functioning.
- Identify causative and unique risk factors and include
 - Potential for improvement or decline
 - Strengths to build on

36

CAA process - continued

- Identify a need for referral
- Document which research, resources (s) or assessment tool (s) were used in completing the CAA as specified in Chapter 4 of the MDS manual
- What plan of care can be developed/ revised to **improve** status, **maintain** function and **prevent** decline?
- If IDT decides not to proceed with care planning, you must document why.

37

Key to writing good CAA's

- Paint a picture of the resident's status
- Talk about the resident's individual condition – the care plan must be individualized.
- The better all staff "**really know**" the resident, the better able they will be able to provide and monitor adequate care and services to help that individual reach their **highest practicable level of well-being**

38

- The MDS information and the CAA process provide the foundation upon which the individualized care plan is formulated.
- Only done for OBRA comprehensive assessments (initial, annual, significant change, significant correction of full) **NOT** for non-comprehensive, PPS only or entry/discharge assessments

CAA Summary

39

- Includes measurable objectives and timetables
- Meets medical, nursing, mental and psychosocial needs
- MDS is the starting point
- Identifies areas of concern
- Identifies causes and risk factors related to triggered care area items
- Conclusions provide the basis for an individualized care plan

Comprehensive Care Plan

Care Planning

- No required format or structure
 - Must have measurable goals and time tables
 - Goals should have a subject, verb, modifier and time frame
 - Mr. "B" will walk 50 ft 2x daily within the next 3 months
 - Approaches should identify what staff are to do and when they are to do it and when it will be evaluated by the RN for possible changes
 - Ambulate Mr. "B" to and from lunch and dinner with FWW and stand by assist daily
- Check Nurse Practice Act in your state; LPNs gather information and RNs assess and evaluate

41

Federal Tags for Care Planning

- F272 – Comprehensive assessment
- F278 – Accuracy of Assessment
- F279 – Comprehensive Care Plan
- F280 – Care Plan done within 7 days/reviewed & revised

42