



## **AGENCY AND PATIENT INFORMATION**

### **Assessment Strategy**

7. **Reason for Assessment**  
Why is the assessment being completed? What has happened to the patient that indicates there is a need for an assessment?
8. **Discharge/Transfer/Death Date**  
This item identifies the actual date of discharge, transfer, or death at home. Agency policy or physician order may establish discharge date. Telephone contact with the family or medical service provider may be required to verify the date of transfer to an inpatient facility or death at home. The transfer date is the actual date the patient was transferred to an inpatient facility. The death date is the actual date of the patient's death at home.
9. **Discharge Disposition**  
This item identifies where the patient resides after discharge from the home health agency. Patients who are in assisted living or board and care housing are considered to be living in the community. Noninstitutional hospice is defined as the patient receiving hospice care at home or a caregiver's home, not in an inpatient hospice facility.
10. **Services or Assistance**  
This item identifies the services or assistance a patient receives after discharge from the home health agency. Ask the patient/caregiver what type of services or support the patient might be receiving after discharge. Item PS234 contains a list of services or assistance that can be used as a reference.

### **Data Item**

7. **(PS080) This Assessment is Being Completed for the Following Reason:**
- 1 - Start of care
  - 2 - Resumption of care
  - 3 - Reassessment
  - 4 - Transferred to an inpatient facility
  - 5 - Death at home
  - 6 - Discharge from agency
8. **(PS090) Discharge/Transfer/Death Date:** Enter the date of the discharge, transfer, or death (at home) of the patient.
- \_\_\_/\_\_\_/\_\_\_  
month day year
9. **(PS100) Discharge Disposition:** Where is the patient after discharge from your agency? (Choose only one answer.)
- 1 - Patient remained in the community (not in hospital, nursing home, or rehab facility)
  - 2 - Patient transferred to a noninstitutional hospice
  - 3 - Unknown because patient moved to a geographic location not served by this agency [ **Skip Remainder of Form** ]
  - UK - Other unknown [ **Skip Remainder of Form** ]
10. **(PS110) After discharge, does the patient receive health, personal, or support Services or Assistance? (Mark all that apply.)**
- 1 - No assistance or services received
  - 2 - Yes, assistance or services provided by family or friends
  - 3 - Yes, skilled home health care services provided by another agency
  - 4 - Yes, assistance or services provided by other community resources (for example, meals-on-wheels, homemaker assistance, transportation assistance, assisted living, board and care)



# PATIENT DESCRIPTION

## Assessment Strategy

## Data Item

- 15. Race/Ethnicity**  
Determine through interview of patient or caregiver. These categories are those used by the US Census Bureau. The patient may self-identify with more than one group. Mark all categories that are mentioned. If you choose "UK - Unknown," no other options should be marked.

- 15. (PS140) Race/Ethnicity (as identified by patient): (Mark all that apply.)**

- 1 - American Indian or Alaska Native
- 2 - Asian
- 3 - Black or African-American
- 4 - Hispanic or Latino
- 5 - Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander
- 6 - White
- 7 - Other (specify) \_\_\_\_\_
- UK - Unknown

- 16. Current Payment Sources for Home Care**  
Referral source may provide information regarding payment, which can be verified with the patient or caregiver. Agency billing office also may have this information.

- 16. (PS150) Current Payment Sources for Home Care: (Mark all that apply.)**

- 0 - None; no charge for current services
- 1 - Medicaid (traditional fee-for-service)
- 2 - Medicaid (HMO/managed care)
- 3 - Workers' compensation
- 4 - Title programs (for example, Title III, V, or XX)
- 5 - Other government (for example, TRICARE, VA, EISEP)
- 6 - Private insurance
- 7 - Private HMO/managed care
- 8 - Self-pay
- 9 - Other (specify) \_\_\_\_\_
- UK - Unknown

Payment sources for the care your agency is providing.

## **DEMOGRAPHICS AND PATIENT HISTORY**

### **Assessment Strategy**

17. **Services Provided and Ordered**  
Examine the patient's current care plan. Confer with a case manager if indicated. Interview the patient or caregiver to determine whether skilled services (outside of the required assessments) and/or personal care services are being provided to or are ordered for the patient. Skilled services are those provided by a registered nurse or therapist. Care provided by a Certified Nursing Assistant (CNA) should not be recorded as skilled care. A visit conducted by a nurse for the sole purpose of supervising the aide/personal care aide also should not be considered a skilled service.

### **Data Item**

17. **Services Provided and Ordered**
- a. **(PS160)** Since the last assessment, has your agency provided (or been ordered to provide) skilled services to the patient?
- 0 - No  
 1 - Yes
- b. **(PS162)** Since the last assessment, has another agency provided (or been ordered to provide) skilled services to the patient?
- 0 - No  
 1 - Yes  
 UK - Unknown
- c. **(PS164)** Since the last assessment, has your agency provided (or been ordered to provide) personal care services to the patient?
- 0 - No  
 1 - Yes

## **ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS**

### **Assessment Strategy**

18. **Sanitation and Safety Hazards**  
Begin your observations as you approach and enter the patient's residence, when you wash your hands, and when you ask to see the bathroom, bedroom, and kitchen. If you choose option 0 ("None"), no other options should be marked.

### **Data Item**

18. **(PS240) Sanitation and Safety Hazards** found in the patient's current place of residence:  
**(Mark all that apply.)**
- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 0 - None   | <input type="checkbox"/> 11 - Cluttered/soiled living area                    |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1 - No running water   | <input type="checkbox"/> 12 - Obstructed traffic areas                        |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2 - Contaminated water   | <input type="checkbox"/> 13 - Inadequate floor, roof, or windows              |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 3 - No indoor toileting facilities                                 | <input type="checkbox"/> 14 - Unsafe floor coverings                          |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 4 - Inadequate safety devices in bathroom (for example, grab bars) | <input type="checkbox"/> 15 - Inadequate stair railings, stairs, and/or ramps |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5 - Inadequate sewage disposal                                     | <input type="checkbox"/> 16 - Inadequate lighting                             |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 6 - Inadequate/improper food storage                               | <input type="checkbox"/> 17 - Inadequate heating or cooling                   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 7 - No cooking facilities  | <input type="checkbox"/> 18 - Lack of working fire safety devices             |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 8 - Unsafe gas/electric appliance                                  | <input type="checkbox"/> 19 - Improperly stored hazardous materials           |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 9 - Insects/rodents present  | <input type="checkbox"/> 20 - Lack of working telephone                       |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 10 - No scheduled trash pickup                                     | <input type="checkbox"/> 21 - Other (specify) _____                           |

# PHYSIOLOGIC STATUS

## Assessment Strategy

## Data Item

### 19. Orientation to Place and Time

**Patient-Response Item:** Read each question to the patient. Allow the patient 10 seconds to respond to each question. Indicate whether the patient's response was correct or not.

### Patient-Response Item:

**PROVIDER:** Tell the patient "I am going to ask you some questions. Please try to answer the best you can." Then read each question and record whether the answer was correct or not.

Mark here if patient is nonresponsive [ Go to Item PS290 ]

"Nonresponsive" means that the patient is unable to respond.

### 19. (PS260) Orientation to Place and Time

(Allow 10 seconds for each reply.)

- a. **What year is this?** *(accept exact answer only)*
- b. **What month of the year is this?** *(on the first day of a new month, or last day of the previous month, accept either month)*
- c. **What is today's date?** *(accept previous or next date, for example, on the 7th accept the 6th or 8th, as well as the 7th)*
- d. **What day of the week is this?** *(accept exact answer only)*
- e. **What country are we in?** *(accept exact answer only)*
- f. **What state are we in?** *(accept exact answer only)*
- g. **What city/town are we in?** *(accept exact answer only)*

	0 - Correct Response	1 - Incorrect Response
a.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
f.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
g.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

### 20. Oral Status

Ask the patient to open his/her mouth. Note whether there are sores on the gums, tongue, or mucous membranes; number of teeth missing; evidence of tooth decay; and whether the teeth present appear to be firmly implanted in the gums and free of debris. If the patient wears dentures, ask the patient if the dentures fit well or if they rub or cause any discomfort when worn. Does the patient have any mouth, tooth, or gum pain? Use clinical judgment to determine the best response. (This information also will be used in responding to Item PS350 part b.)

### 20. (PS290) Oral Status: How would you describe the health of the patient's teeth and gums?

- 0 - Excellent
- 1 - Very good
- 2 - Good
- 3 - Fair
- 4 - Poor

# PHYSIOLOGIC STATUS

## Assessment Strategy

**21. Dyspnea**  
During conversation, does the patient stop frequently to catch his/her breath? When you request to see the bathroom, ask the patient to walk with you. This provides an opportunity to observe and evaluate the occurrence of shortness of breath with a walk of a distance you can estimate (if less than 20 feet, ask the patient to extend the distance back to the chair). For the chairfast patient, use the examples provided in the response options to determine the exertion necessary to produce shortness of breath.

**22. Activity Tolerance**  
The patient may mention information relevant to activity tolerance early in the assessment process. If not, begin by asking the patient if there have been changes in the past 14 days in his/her energy to do the things he/she usually is able to do. If the patient acknowledges changes, ask more specific questions to determine whether the decreased activity tolerance seems to be related to his/her physical status or emotional factors (i.e., differentiate decreased activity due to fatigue from that related to depression). Changes in activity tolerance due to emotional factors should not be included in responding to this item.

## Data Item

**21. (PS320) Dyspnea:** When is the patient dyspneic or noticeably **Short of Breath**?

- 0 - Never, patient is not short of breath
- 1 - When climbing stairs, walking more than 20 feet, or transferring into/out of wheelchair (if chairfast)
- 2 - With moderate exertion (for example, while dressing, using commode or bedpan, walking distances less than 20 feet)
- 3 - With minimal exertion (for example, while talking, eating, or performing other ADLs) or with agitation
- 4 - At rest (during day or night)

If the patient usually uses oxygen continuously, mark the response that best describes the patient's shortness of breath while using oxygen. If the patient uses oxygen intermittently, mark the response that best describes the patient's shortness of breath without the use of oxygen.

**22. (PS330) Activity Tolerance:** How often during the past 14 days has the patient decreased participation in his/her regular activities because of fatigue, shortness of breath, lack of stamina, or other physical problems?

- 0 - Never
- 1 - Sometimes
- 2 - About half of the time
- 3 - Most of the time
- 4 - All of the time



# PHYSIOLOGIC STATUS

## Assessment Strategy

**24. Hydration**  
From Item PS350, you should have knowledge of what the patient drank with meals and at other times during the past 24 hours.

**25. Skin Turgor**  
Skin turgor decreases with age and in the presence of dehydration, which is the rationale for performing the assessment on the chest wall. You should pick up a fold of skin one inch below the patient's clavicle between your thumb and forefinger or you could ask the patient to pick up a fold of his/her own skin in the same location. Observe how rapidly the skin returns to its original configuration.

**26. Presence/Severity of Pain**  
Information about the presence or severity of pain may have arisen when discussing medical conditions, assistance provided by others, and activity tolerance.

a. **Frequency of Pain**  
Responses are arranged in order of lowest to highest frequency. Refer to the 14-day period precisely; orient the patient to this interval by referring to a specific date or day of the week. If the patient's pain is well controlled by medication, the frequency of pain will be lower than that of a patient whose pain is inadequately controlled.

b. **Severity of Pain**  
This item should be answered based on the patient's worst level of pain, whether or not the patient has taken medication.

**Patient-Response Item:** Read the item and the response options word-for-word to the patient. Record the response provided. If the patient does not use one of the response options provided, read the options again, and ask him/her to choose the appropriate option. Do not interpret the patient's answer and choose a response for him/her.

## Data Item

**24. (PS360) Hydration:** In the past 24 hours, the patient's approximate **Oral Fluid Intake** was:

- 0 - 6 cups or more (more than 1400 cc or 48 oz.)
- 1 - 2-5 cups (480-1400 cc or 16-48 oz.)
- 2 - Less than 2 cups (less than 480 cc or 16 oz.)
- NA - Unable to drink fluids

**25. (PS370) Skin Turgor:** Pick up a fold of skin approximately 1 inch below the patient's clavicle. When released, note what happens to the skin.

- 0 - Skin returns to place immediately upon release
- 1 - Skin returns slowly to place within 5 seconds
- 2 - Skin remains in pinched position for more than 5 seconds

**26. Presence/Severity of Pain**

a. **(PS380) Frequency of Pain:** During the past 14 days, how much of the time has the patient been troubled by pain?

- 0 - Never [ **Go to Item PS400** ]
- 1 - Rarely
- 2 - Some of the time
- 3 - Most of the time
- 4 - All of the time

**Patient-Response Item:**

b. **(PS382) Severity of Pain:** When the pain was at its worst, would it be described as:

- 1 - Mild
- 2 - Moderate
- 3 - Severe
- 4 - Unbearable
- NA - Patient nonresponsive

"Nonresponsive" means that the patient is unable to respond.

## **PHYSIOLOGIC STATUS**

### **Assessment Strategy**

c. **Pain Interfering with Daily Activities**

Note that this item asks only how often the pain has interfered with the patient's normal activities. Pain that is well controlled by medication may not be considered severe enough to produce alteration in the patient's usual routine. Refer to the 14-day period precisely; orient the patient to this interval by referring to a specific date or day of the week.

27. **Presence/Severity of Pressure Ulcers**

a. **Presence of Pressure Ulcer**

This item requires a visual examination of the patient's skin. Inspect the skin over bony prominences carefully. Pressure ulcers occur more often in patients who are very elderly, inactive, cognitively impaired, incontinent, have impaired circulation, and/or have poor nutritional status.

### **Data Item**

c. **(PS384) Pain Interfering with Daily Activities:** How much of the time over the past 14 days has pain interfered with the patient's normal routine? (Note: If the patient's level of pain has changed over the period, answer should be based on the most recent level of pain.)

- 0 - Pain did not get in the way of normal routine
- 1 - At times, but not every day
- 2 - Every day, but not constantly
- 3 - All of the time

27. **Presence/Severity of Pressure Ulcers**

a. **(PS400) Does the patient have a Pressure Ulcer?**

- 0 - No [ **Go to Item PS410** ]
- 1 - Yes

A pressure ulcer is defined as any lesion caused by unrelieved pressure resulting in tissue damage. Pressure ulcers most often occur over bony prominences that are subjected to pressure or friction (for example, sacrum, coccyx, occiput, heels, elbows). Answer "yes" if the patient has a pressure ulcer at any stage, even if healed.

# PHYSIOLOGIC STATUS

## Assessment Strategy

### b. Number of Pressure Ulcers at Each Stage

Recognizing erythema (a Stage 1 ulcer) in darker-skinned individuals requires close examination. Inspect for change in texture, a bluish/purplish skin tone, or extremely dry skin over bony prominences. Palpate for warmth, tissue consistency (firm or boggy feel), or slight edema in these areas. Interview for sensation changes (pain, itching).

The bed of the ulcer must be visible to determine the stage accurately. If the bed of the pressure ulcer is covered by necrotic tissue (slough or eschar), it cannot be staged until the necrotic tissue is removed.

Reverse staging of granulating pressure ulcers is not an appropriate clinical practice according to the National Pressure Ulcer Advisory Panel (NPUAP). Therefore, an ulcer should always be staged according to the wound at its worst. For example, a healing Stage 3 pressure ulcer continues to be listed as Stage 3 and the degree of healing would be identified in part c. The clinician may need to contact previous providers (including the patient's physician) to determine the stage of the wound at its worst.

Consult published guidelines of NPUAP ([www.npuap.org](http://www.npuap.org)) for additional clarification or resources for training.

### c. Status of Most Problematic (Observable) Pressure Ulcer

Visualize the wound to identify the degree of healing evident in the "most problematic" ulcer. The "most problematic" may be the largest, the most advanced stage, the most difficult to access for treatment, the most difficult to relieve pressure, etc., depending on the specific situation.

## Data Item

### b. (PS402) Current Number of Pressure Ulcers at each stage: (Circle one response for each stage.)

Pressure Ulcer Stages	Number of Pressure Ulcers				
	0	1	2	3	4 or more
i) Stage 1: Nonblanchable erythema of intact skin; the heralding of skin ulceration. In darker-pigmented skin, warmth, edema, hardness, or discolored skin may be indicators.					
ii) Stage 2: Partial thickness skin loss involving epidermis and/or dermis. The ulcer is superficial and presents clinically as an abrasion, blister, or shallow crater.					
iii) Stage 3: Full-thickness skin loss involving damage or necrosis of subcutaneous tissue that may extend down to, but not through, underlying fascia. The ulcer presents clinically as a deep crater with or without undermining of adjacent tissue.					
iv) Stage 4: Full-thickness skin loss with extensive destruction, tissue necrosis, or damage to muscle, bone, or supporting structures (for example, tendon, joint capsule, etc.).					
v) In addition to the above, is there at least one pressure ulcer that cannot be observed due to the presence of eschar or a nonremovable dressing, including casts? <input type="checkbox"/> 0 - No <input type="checkbox"/> 1 - Yes					

A pressure ulcer covered by eschar (necrotic tissue) or a nonremovable dressing or cast cannot be staged because it cannot be observed adequately.

If there are no ulcers at a given stage, circle "0" for that stage. A pressure ulcer should be staged at its greatest level of tissue destruction. Therefore, the stage of any ulcer can progress from Stage 1 to Stage 4. The reverse is not true. Even after a pressure ulcer begins to heal, it should always be staged according to the wound at its worst.

### c. (PS404) Status of Most Problematic (Observable) Pressure Ulcer:

- 0 - Re-epithelialized
- 1 - Fully granulating
- 2 - Early/partial granulation
- 3 - Not healing

Re-epithelialized means that the wound bed is completely covered with new epithelium; there are no openings in the wound.  
Fully granulating means that the wound bed is filled with granulation tissue to the level of the surrounding skin or new epithelium; no dead space, no necrotic tissue; no signs or symptoms of infection; wound edges are open.  
Early/partial granulation means that at least 25% of the wound bed is covered by granulation tissue; no necrotic tissue; may be dead space; no signs or symptoms of infection; wound edges may be open.  
Not healing means that a Stage 1 pressure ulcer or an infected pressure ulcer is not healing. A pressure ulcer that is covered by necrotic tissue (eschar) cannot be staged, but its status is not healing, because it cannot heal while covered by necrotic tissue.

## PHYSIOLOGIC STATUS

### Assessment Strategy

- 28. Presence/Severity of Surgical Wounds**  
Item identifies the presence, number, and severity of surgical wounds.
- a. The following are considered surgical wounds: Orthopedic pin sites; central line sites; stapled or sutured incisions; debrided graft sites; wounds with drains; surgical incisions with approximated edges and scabs; Medi-port sites and other implanted infusion devices or venous access devices; and muscle flaps performed to surgically replace pressure ulcers. "Old" surgical wounds that have resulted in scar or keloid formation are not considered current surgical wounds. A pressure ulcer that has been surgically debrided remains a pressure ulcer. It does not become a surgical wound. A PICC line is not a surgical wound, as it is peripherally inserted.
- b. Count the number of visible wounds. A wound is not observable if it is covered by a dressing (or cast) which is not to be removed per physician's orders. Each opening in a single surgical wound is counted as one wound. Suture or staple insertion sites are not considered to be separate wounds.
- c. This item identifies the presence of a surgical wound that is covered by a dressing (or cast) that is not to be removed, per physician's orders. Answer "yes" if there is a wound for which the dressing cannot be removed by home care clinicians (for example, a plastic surgeon may order that he/she be the only one to remove the dressing over a new skin graft).
- d. If there is more than one wound, determine which is the most problematic. The "most problematic" wound is the one that may be complicated by the presence of infection, location of wound, large size, difficult management of drainage, or slow healing. Visualize this wound to identify the degree of healing.

### Data Item

- 28. Presence/Severity of Surgical Wounds**
- a. **(PS410)** Does this patient have a **Surgical Wound**?
- 0 - No [ **Go to Item PS420** ]  
 1 - Yes
- b. **(PS412) Current Number of (Observable) Surgical Wounds:** (If a wound is partially closed but has more than one opening, consider each opening as a separate wound.)
- 0 - Zero  
 1 - One  
 2 - Two  
 3 - Three  
 4 - Four or more
- c. **(PS414)** Does this patient have at least one **Surgical Wound that Cannot be Observed** due to the presence of a nonremovable dressing?
- 0 - No  
 1 - Yes
- d. **(PS416) Status of Most Problematic (Observable) Surgical Wound:**
- 1 - Fully granulating  
 2 - Early/partial granulation  
 3 - Not healing  
 NA- No observable surgical wound

# PHYSIOLOGIC STATUS

## Assessment Strategy

**29. Urinary Incontinence or Urinary Catheter Presence**  
Review the urinary elimination pattern as you assess the patient. Urinary incontinence may result from multiple causes, including physiologic reasons, cognitive impairments, or mobility problems. Does the patient admit having difficulty controlling urine? Is a catheter present? Be alert for an odor of urine, which might indicate a problem with bladder sphincter control. Ask for input from the aide/personal care aide when subsequent assessments are done. A leaking urinary drainage appliance is not incontinence.

**30. Urinary Incontinence Frequency**  
Once the existence of incontinence is known, ask when the incontinence occurs.

**31. Bowel Incontinence Frequency**  
Bowel incontinence is the involuntary passing of stool. Review the bowel elimination pattern as you assess the patient. Observe the cleanliness around the toilet when you are in the bathroom. Note any visible evidence of soiled clothing. Ask the patient if he/she has difficulty controlling bowels, has problems with soiling clothing, uncontrollable diarrhea, etc. The patient's responses to these questions may make you aware of a previously unidentified problem, which can be addressed in the care plan. On subsequent assessments, ask the aide/personal care aide about evidence of bowel incontinence.

**32. Constipation Frequency**  
Constipation is a change in bowel habits, with decreased frequency of stools, often associated with increased difficulty in passing stools. Interview patient regarding bowel habits, use of over-the-counter laxatives/enemas, use of dietary or "natural" laxatives, etc. Frequency of stools is no different in active elderly people than in those who are younger (the normal range is generally considered to be 3 times daily to 3 times weekly). If medications or foods are used regularly to prevent constipation, note the frequency of constipation while these interventions are being used.

## Data Item

**29. (PS420) Urinary Incontinence or Urinary Catheter Presence:**

0 - No incontinence or catheter (includes anuria or ostomy for urinary drainage)  
[ Go to Item PS440 ]

1 - Patient is incontinent

2 - Patient requires a urinary catheter (i.e., external, indwelling, intermittent, suprapubic)  
[ Go to Item PS440 ]

Identifies presence of urinary incontinence or condition that requires urinary catheterization of any type.

If the patient is incontinent at all (for example, "occasionally," "only once in a while," "sometimes I leak a little bit"), mark option 1.

If the patient requires the use of a urinary catheter for any reason, mark option 2. If the patient is both incontinent and requires a urinary catheter, mark only option 2.

**30. (PS430) Urinary Incontinence Frequency:** When does urinary incontinence occur?

- 0 - Timed voiding defers incontinence
- 1 - During the night only
- 2 - During the day and night

**31. (PS440) Bowel Incontinence Frequency:** How often does the patient experience bowel incontinence?

- 0 - Never has bowel incontinence
- 1 - Once a week or less
- 2 - Two to six times each week
- 3 - At least once a day
- NA - Ostomy present

Refers only to the frequency of the symptom.

Use option "NA" if the patient has an ostomy for bowel elimination.

**32. (PS450) Constipation Frequency:** During the past 14 days, how many times has the patient been constipated?

- 0 - Not at all
- 1 - Once
- 2 - Twice
- 3 - Three or more times

## PHYSIOLOGIC STATUS

### Assessment Strategy

- 33. Presence of UTI**  
Interview for symptoms and treatment while assessing the patient. Question the patient about any new medications and call the physician if necessary. This item asks only about UTIs that have been treated in the past 14 days. If the patient had symptoms of a UTI or a positive culture for which the physician did not prescribe treatment, or the treatment ended more than 14 days ago, mark option 0. If the patient is on prophylactic treatment and develops a UTI, mark option 1.

### Data Item

- 33. (PS460) Presence of UTI:** Has the patient been treated for a **Urinary Tract Infection** in the past 14 days?
- 0 - No
  - 1 - Yes
  - NA - Patient on prophylactic treatment
  - UK - Unknown

## FUNCTIONAL STATUS

The following items address the patient's functional status. Level of functioning is an important indicator of the patient's ability to remain at home, even with assistance. Included in the functional status items are basic self-care activities (for example, bathing, grooming, dressing, eating, mobility) and other activities needed to support independent living (for example, meal preparation, medication management, shopping).

Most of the functional status items address two aspects of functioning: (a) the patient's ability to perform the specified activity independently, and (b) the degree to which the activity is successfully accomplished with any assistance provided by agency staff and informal caregivers, and the use of assistive devices.

Direct observation, supplemented by interview, is the preferred method for assessing functional status. If direct observation is not possible, responses should be based on all observed and reported information. All items present the most independent (least impaired) level first, then proceed to the most dependent (most impaired). If a patient's level of functioning appears to fluctuate, choose the option that reflects his/her worst or most dependent level of functioning. Except where otherwise indicated, functional status items should be answered based on the patient's condition over the past week.

## FUNCTIONAL STATUS

### Assessment Strategy

- 34. Grooming**  
This item measures (a) the degree to which the patient is able to groom independently and (b) the frequency with which grooming tasks are successfully completed considering all assistance provided by agency staff, informal caregivers, and the use of assistive devices. Observe the patient gathering equipment needed for grooming. The patient can verbally report the procedure used for grooming and demonstrate the motions utilized in grooming (for example, hand to head for combing, hand to mouth for teeth care). You also should observe the general appearance of the patient to assess grooming deficiencies and verify upper

### Data Item

- 34. Grooming:** Grooming refers to washing of hands and face, hair care, shaving or make up, teeth or denture care, and fingernail care.
- a. **(PS480A) Grooming Ability:** Indicate the patient's ability to groom independently.
- 0 - Patient is able to groom independently without human assistance or assistive devices
  - 1 - Patient is able to groom independently using assistive devices
  - 2 - Patient is able to groom with intermittent supervision and/or verbal cueing (patient may require assistive devices as well)
  - 3 - Patient is able to groom with intermittent human assistance (patient may require assistive devices as well)
  - 4 - Patient requires human assistance throughout the grooming process

# FUNCTIONAL STATUS

## Assessment Strategy

## Data Item

### 35. Bathing

This item measures (a) the degree to which the patient is able to bathe independently and (b) the frequency with which bathing tasks are successfully completed considering all assistance provided by agency staff, informal caregivers, and the use of assistive devices. Ask the patient what type of assistance is needed to wash entire body in tub or shower. Observe the patient's general appearance to determine if the patient has been bathed as needed. Observe patient actually stepping into shower or tub to determine how much assistance the patient needs to perform the activity safely. If the patient requires hands-on assistance, choose option 3 or 4 for PS490A, depending on the level of assistance required.

- b. **(PS480P) Grooming Performance:** Considering any assistance currently received from agency staff and/or informal caregivers as well as the use of assistive devices, how much of the time is the patient well groomed?

- 0 - All of the time
- 1 - Most of the time
- 2 - About half the time
- 3 - Sometimes
- 4 - Rarely, if ever

### 35. Bathing

- a. **(PS490A) Bathing Ability:** Indicate the patient's ability to wash hair and body independently.

- 0 - Patient is able to wash hair and body independently without human assistance or assistive devices
- 1 - Patient is able to wash hair and body independently using assistive devices
- 2 - Patient is able to bathe with intermittent supervision and/or verbal cueing (patient may require assistive devices as well)
- 3 - Patient is able to bathe with intermittent human assistance (patient may require assistive devices as well)
- 4 - Patient requires human assistance throughout the bathing process

- b. **(PS490P) Bathing Performance:** Considering any assistance currently received from agency staff and/or informal caregivers as well as the use of assistive devices, how much of the time are the patient's hair and body clean?

- 0 - All of the time
- 1 - Most of the time
- 2 - About half the time
- 3 - Sometimes
- 4 - Rarely, if ever

# FUNCTIONAL STATUS

## Assessment Strategy

## Data Item

### 36.-37. Dressing Upper Body/Lower Body

These items measure (a) the degree to which the patient is able to dress upper and lower body independently and (b) the frequency with which dressing tasks are successfully completed considering all assistance provided by agency staff, informal caregivers, and the use of assistive devices. Dressing tasks include the ability to obtain, put on, and remove upper and lower body clothing (including any lower-extremity prosthesis). A combined observation/interview approach with the patient or caregiver is required to determine the most accurate responses for these items. Observe the patient's general appearance and clothing and ask him/her about any difficulty dressing. The patient also can be asked to demonstrate the body motions involved in dressing. Assess ability to put on whatever clothing is routinely worn.

### 36. Dressing Upper Body

Opening and removing upper body garments during the physical assessment of the heart and lungs provides an excellent opportunity to evaluate the upper extremity range of motion, coordination, and manual dexterity needed for dressing.

**36. Dressing Upper Body:** Dressing upper body refers to all tasks related to dressing the upper body, including the management of undergarments, pullovers, front-opening shirts, zippers, buttons, and snaps.

- a. **(PS520A) Ability to Dress Upper Body:** Indicate the patient's ability to dress his/her upper body independently.
- 0 - Patient is able to dress upper body independently without human assistance or assistive devices
  - 1 - Patient is able to dress upper body using assistive devices
  - 2 - Patient requires human assistance to dress upper body (patient may or may not require assistive devices as well)
- b. **(PS520P) Performance in Dressing Upper Body:** Considering any assistance currently received from agency staff and/or informal caregivers as well as the use of assistive devices, how much of the time is the patient's upper body appropriately clothed?
- 0 - All of the time
  - 1 - Most of the time
  - 2 - About half the time
  - 3 - Sometimes
  - 4 - Rarely, if ever

# FUNCTIONAL STATUS

## Assessment Strategy

### 37. Dressing Lower Body

The patient can report the lower body dressing procedure. Observe spinal flexion, joint range of motion, shoulder and upper arm strength, and manual dexterity during the assessment. If the patient requires hands-on assistance, choose option 3 or 4 for PS530A, depending on the level of assistance required.

### 38. Toileting

This item measures (a) the degree to which the patient is able to toilet independently and (b) the frequency with which toileting tasks are successfully completed considering all assistance provided by agency staff, informal caregivers, and the use of assistive devices. Observe the patient transferring to the toilet or commode with whatever assistance he/she usually uses. Observation may be combined with an interview approach with the patient or caregiver to determine the most accurate response for this item.

## Data Item

**37. Dressing Lower Body:** Dressing lower body refers to all tasks related to dressing the lower body, including the management of undergarments, slacks, socks, and shoes.

- a. **(PS530A) Ability to Dress Lower Body:** Indicate the patient's ability to dress his/her lower body independently.
- 0 - Patient is able to dress lower body independently without human assistance or assistive devices
  - 1 - Patient is able to dress lower body independently using assistive devices
  - 2 - Patient is able to dress lower body with intermittent supervision and/or verbal cueing (patient may require assistive devices as well)
  - 3 - Patient is able to dress lower body with intermittent human assistance (patient may require assistive devices as well)
  - 4 - Patient requires human assistance throughout the process of dressing lower body
- b. **(PS530P) Performance in Dressing Lower Body:** Considering any assistance currently received from agency staff and/or informal caregivers as well as the use of assistive devices, how much of the time is the patient's lower body appropriately clothed?
- 0 - All of the time
  - 1 - Most of the time
  - 2 - About half the time
  - 3 - Sometimes
  - 4 - Rarely, if ever

**38. Toileting:** Toileting refers to transferring to bedside commode or toilet; use of toilet, bedside commode, bedpan, or urinal; and management of hygiene and clothes after toileting.

- a. **(PS540A) Toileting Ability:** Indicate the patient's ability to toilet independently.
- 0 - Patient is able to toilet independently without human assistance or assistive devices
  - 1 - Patient is able to toilet independently using assistive devices
  - 2 - Patient is able to toilet with intermittent supervision and/or verbal cueing (patient may require assistive devices as well)
  - 3 - Patient is able to toilet with intermittent human assistance (patient may require assistive devices as well)
  - 4 - Patient requires human assistance throughout the toileting process
  - NA - Patient has catheter for urinary elimination and ostomy for bowel elimination [ Go to Item PS550A ]

# FUNCTIONAL STATUS

## Assessment Strategy

## Data Item

### 39. Transferring

This item measures (a) the degree to which the patient is able to transfer independently and (b) the frequency with which the patient transfers safely considering all assistance provided by agency staff, informal caregivers, and the use of assistive devices. Observe the patient transferring between the bed and chair with whatever assistance the patient usually uses. Determine whether the transfer is done safely. This may be observed at the same time you observe the patient's ambulation/locomotion or toileting transfers. Observation may be combined with an interview approach with the patient or caregiver to determine the most appropriate response to this item. If the patient requires hands-on assistance, choose option 3 or 4 for PS550A, depending on the level of assistance required.

- b. **(PS540P) Toileting Performance:** Considering any assistance currently received from agency staff and/or informal caregivers as well as the use of assistive devices, how much of the time is the patient toileted as needed?

- 0 - All of the time
- 1 - Most of the time
- 2 - About half the time
- 3 - Sometimes
- 4 - Rarely, if ever

39. **Transferring:** Transferring refers to all tasks associated with transferring between bed and chair.

- a. **(PS550A) Transferring Ability:** Indicate the patient's ability to transfer independently.

- 0 - Patient is able to transfer independently without human assistance or assistive devices
- 1 - Patient is able to transfer independently using assistive devices
- 2 - Patient is able to transfer with intermittent supervision and/or verbal cueing (patient may require assistive devices as well)
- 3 - Patient is able to transfer with intermittent human assistance (patient may require assistive devices as well)
- 4 - Patient requires human assistance throughout the transferring process
- NA - Patient is bedbound [ **Go to Item PS570** ]

- b. **(PS550P) Transferring Performance:** Considering any assistance currently received from agency staff and/or informal caregivers as well as the use of assistive devices, how much of the time does the patient safely transfer between bed and chair?

- 0 - All of the time
- 1 - Most of the time
- 2 - About half the time
- 3 - Sometimes
- 4 - Rarely, if ever

# FUNCTIONAL STATUS

## Assessment Strategy

**40. Ambulation/Locomotion**  
This item measures (a) the degree to which the patient is able to ambulate/wheel independently and (b) the circumstances under which the patient ambulates/wheels safely considering all assistance provided by agency staff, informal caregivers, and the use of assistive devices. Observe the patient ambulating or wheeling with whatever assistance the patient usually uses and on the surfaces to which the patient has access. Determine whether the activity is done safely. Note if the patient uses furniture or walls for support. Observation may be combined with an interview approach with the patient or caregiver to determine the most appropriate response to this item. If the patient requires hands-on assistance, choose option 3 or 4 for PS560A, depending on the level of assistance required.

**41. Bed Mobility**  
This item measures the patient's ability to move in bed. Observe the patient moving in bed with whatever assistance he/she usually uses. Observation may be combined with an interview approach with the patient or caregiver to determine the most appropriate response to this item. If the patient requires supervision or verbal cues, choose option 1; if the patient requires human assistance to position limbs or roll, choose option 2; and if the patient is totally dependent on another person to move in bed at all, option 3 is appropriate.

## Data Item

- 40. Ambulation/Locomotion:** Ambulation/locomotion refers to getting to a standing position, walking, or using a wheelchair once seated.
- a. **(PS560A) Ambulation/Locomotion Ability:** Indicate the patient's ability to ambulate/wheel independently.
- 0 - Patient is able to ambulate/wheel independently without human assistance or assistive devices
  - 1 - Patient is able to ambulate/wheel using assistive devices
  - 2 - Patient requires human assistance to ambulate/wheel (patient may or may not require assistive devices as well)
- b. **(PS560P) Ambulation/Locomotion Performance:** Considering any assistance currently received from agency staff and/or informal caregivers as well as the use of assistive devices, under what circumstances is the patient able to safely ambulate or wheel?
- 0 - In all situations inside and outside the home, including on ramps or stairs
  - 1 - Inside and outside the home, except for ramps or stairs
  - 2 - Inside the home, but not outside the home
  - 3 - Only for limited distances within the home
  - 4 - Does not ambulate/wheel safely anywhere
- 41. (PS570) Bed Mobility:** Can the patient move to and from a lying position, turn from side to side, and position his/her body while in bed?
- 0 - Able to move independently while in bed
  - 1 - Able to move in bed with minor assistance
  - 2 - Able to move in bed only with assistance
  - 3 - Unable to move in bed

# FUNCTIONAL STATUS

## Assessment Strategy

**42. Feeding/Eating**  
This item measures (a) the degree to which the patient is able to feed/eat independently and (b) the frequency with which feeding/eating tasks are successfully accomplished considering all assistance provided by agency staff, informal caregivers, and the use of assistive devices. Ask the patient about the frequency of food consumption over the past 24 hours and any difficulties he/she has encountered in eating or being fed. In some cases, it may be necessary to obtain additional information from the caregiver about this activity. This information should have been discussed in answering Item PS350. If the patient requires hands-on assistance, choose option 3 or 4 for PS580A, depending on the level of assistance required.

**43. Meal Preparation**  
This item measures (a) the degree to which the patient is able to prepare meals independently and (b) the frequency with which meals are successfully prepared considering all assistance provided by agency staff, informal caregivers, and the use of assistive devices. This may have been discussed earlier while assessing caregiver support or nutrition. If not, ask the patient how frequently meals were available over the past 24 hours and who prepared these meals. If the patient has help intermittently, ask how he/she manages to obtain/prepare meals when alone. It may be necessary to ask the caregiver about this activity.

## Data Item

**42. Feeding/Eating:** Feeding/eating refers to taking in nutrients orally and/or by nasogastric or gastrostomy tube. It does not include food preparation.

- a. **(PS580A) Feeding/Eating Ability:** Indicate the patient's ability to feed/eat independently.
- 0 - Patient is able to feed/eat independently without human assistance or assistive devices
  - 1 - Patient is able to feed/eat independently using assistive devices
  - 2 - Patient is able to feed/eat with intermittent supervision and/or verbal cueing (patient may require assistive devices as well)
  - 3 - Patient is able to feed/eat with intermittent human assistance (patient may require assistive devices as well)
  - 4 - Patient requires human assistance throughout the feeding/eating process
- b. **(PS580P) Feeding/Eating Performance:** Considering any assistance currently received from agency staff and/or informal caregivers as well as the use of assistive devices, how often did the patient consume food or nutrients over the past 24 hours?
- 0 - More than three times
  - 1 - Three times
  - 2 - Two times
  - 3 - One time
  - 4 - Never

**43. Meal Preparation:** Meal preparation refers to light meals, full meals, reheating of delivered meals, or nutritional supplements.

- a. **(PS590A) Meal Preparation Ability:** Indicate the patient's ability to prepare meals independently.
- 0 - Patient is able to prepare meals independently without human assistance or assistive devices
  - 1 - Patient is able to prepare meals using assistive devices
  - 2 - Patient requires human assistance to prepare meals (patient may or may not require assistive devices as well)

# FUNCTIONAL STATUS

## Assessment Strategy

## Data Item

### 44. Medication Management

This item measures (a) the degree to which the patient is able to manage medications independently and (b) the frequency with which medications are successfully managed considering all assistance provided by agency staff, informal caregivers, and the use of assistive devices. Ask the patient if anyone helps him/her with any part of taking medications (for example, knowing when to take each medicine and remembering to take medicine at the right time). Does someone help by setting up medicines in pillboxes periodically? Ask the patient if he/she ever has trouble remembering when pills were taken last, especially medications taken only as needed (for example, pain medications). If patient denies memory problems, ask him/her to tell you when he/she should take the various medications. If patient self-administers medications, how does he/she know which pill is which? Ask patient to demonstrate. If patient must remove the medications from a pill box or medication bottle independently, ask him/her to demonstrate that task. This item relates to Item PS740.

- b. **(PS590P) Meal Preparation Performance:** Considering any assistance currently received from agency staff and/or informal caregivers as well as the use of assistive devices, how often were meals prepared and accessible to the patient over the past 24 hours?

- 0 - More than three times
- 1 - Three times
- 2 - Two times
- 3 - One time
- 4 - Never

44. **Medication Management:** Medication management refers to administration of current dosage at appropriate times/intervals.

- a. **(PS600A) Medication Management Ability:** Indicate the patient's ability to manage medications independently.

- 0 - Patient is able to manage medications independently without human assistance or assistive devices
- 1 - Patient is able to manage medications independently using assistive devices
- 2 - Patient is able to complete some, but not all medication management activities without human assistance (patient may or may not require assistive devices as well)
- 3 - Patient is physically or cognitively unable to manage medications; all medication management activities must be completed by others
- NA - Patient takes no medications [ **Go to Item PS500A** ]

- b. **(PS600P) Medication Management Performance:** Considering any assistance currently received from agency staff and/or informal caregivers as well as the use of assistive devices, how much of the time are medications prepared and taken reliably and safely?

- 0 - All of the time
- 1 - Most of the time
- 2 - About half the time
- 3 - Sometimes
- 4 - Rarely, if ever

# FUNCTIONAL STATUS

## Assessment Strategy

**45. Laundry**  
This item measures (a) the degree to which the patient is able to independently launder his/her clothing and linens as needed and (b) the frequency with which laundry tasks are successfully completed considering all assistance provided by agency staff, informal caregivers, and the use of assistive devices. Ask the patient about his/her ability to do laundry, even if this task is not routinely performed. Utilize observations made during the assessment of cognitive status, ambulation, transferring, and other activities of daily living (ADLs) to assist in determining the best response to this item. Awareness of the location of laundry facilities (from the environmental assessment) also is needed.

**46. Housekeeping**  
This item measures (a) the degree to which the patient is able to complete housekeeping chores independently and (b) the frequency with which housekeeping chores are successfully completed considering all assistance provided by agency staff, informal caregivers, and the use of assistive devices. Ask the patient about his/her ability to complete housekeeping tasks, even if these tasks are not routinely performed. Utilize observations made during the assessment of cognitive status, ambulation, transferring, and other activities of daily living (ADLs) to assist in determining the best response to this item.

## Data Item

- 45. Laundry**
- a. **(PS500A) Laundry Ability:** Indicate the patient's ability to wash clothing and linens independently.
- 0 - Patient is able to wash clothing and linens independently without human assistance or assistive devices
  - 1 - Patient is able to wash clothing and linens independently using assistive devices
  - 2 - Patient is able to complete some, but not all activities related to laundry without human assistance (patient may or may not require assistive devices as well)
  - 3 - Patient is physically or cognitively unable to wash clothing and linens; all laundry-related activities must be completed by others
- b. **(PS500P) Laundry Performance:** Considering any assistance currently received from agency staff and/or informal caregivers as well as the use of assistive devices, how much of the time are the patient's clothing and linens well laundered?
- 0 - All of the time
  - 1 - Most of the time
  - 2 - About half the time
  - 3 - Sometimes
  - 4 - Rarely, if ever
- 46. Housekeeping**
- a. **(PS510A) Housekeeping Ability:** Indicate the patient's ability to complete housekeeping chores independently.
- 0 - Patient is able to complete housekeeping chores independently without human assistance or assistive devices
  - 1 - Patient is able to complete housekeeping chores independently using assistive devices
  - 2 - Patient is able to complete some, but not all housekeeping chores without human assistance (patient may or may not require assistive devices as well)
  - 3 - Patient is physically or cognitively unable to complete housekeeping chores; all housekeeping activities must be completed by others

# FUNCTIONAL STATUS

## Assessment Strategy

## Data Item

47. **Obtaining Needed Items**  
 Ask the patient if he/she shops independently or if someone else helps. "Assistance" in obtaining needed items might involve someone else doing the shopping, arranging for delivery, etc. Personal supplies refers to toiletries, cosmetics, etc. Identify the frequency with which necessary items are obtained, regardless of how they are obtained.
- b. **(PS510P) Housekeeping Performance:** Considering any assistance currently received from agency staff and/or informal caregivers as well as the use of assistive devices, how much of the time is the patient's home clean and orderly?
- 0 - All of the time
  - 1 - Most of the time
  - 2 - About half the time
  - 3 - Sometimes
  - 4 - Rarely, if ever
47. **(PS610) Obtaining Needed Items:** How much of the time is the patient able to obtain the following necessary items with currently available human assistance, agency care, and assistive devices?
- |   | <b>0 -<br/>Always</b>    | <b>1 -<br/>Most of<br/>the time</b> | <b>2 -<br/>Some-<br/>times</b> | <b>3 -<br/>Never</b>     |
|---|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------|
| a. Groceries and personal supplies                  | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/>            | <input type="checkbox"/>       | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| b. Clothing   | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/>            | <input type="checkbox"/>       | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Household items                                  | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/>            | <input type="checkbox"/>       | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| d. Medications                                      | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/>            | <input type="checkbox"/>       | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> NA - No medications needed |                          |                                     |                                |                          |

## **COGNITIVE/MENTAL STATUS**

The objective of this portion of the assessment is to evaluate those mental or psychological processes that affect the individual's ability to function independently. This assessment includes observation of the patient throughout the entire assessment visit, as well as interview strategies to obtain more specific information. In addition to the patient, the family, caregiver, physician, and past health history all are important data sources for the assessment of cognitive/mental status.

Throughout the visit, carefully observe the patient's (1) posture and motor behavior, (2) manner of dress, (3) facial expressions, (4) grooming and personal hygiene, (5) affect, and (6) manner of speech. All are indicators of the patient's mental status.

Interviewing the patient or others involves a combination of asking open-ended questions and waiting while the patient answers in his/her own words. Based on the patient's responses, the clinician can proceed to more specific questions. The clinician should attempt to explore the patient's own perception of his/her emotional status. In addition to questions about mood or feelings, other information collected during the assessment process concerning appetite and weight changes also is relevant to the mental status assessment. If a patient's level of functioning appears to fluctuate, choose the option that reflects his/her worst or most dependent level of functioning.

Assessment Strategy	Data Item
<p><b>48. Cognitive Functioning</b> The patient's description of current illnesses, past health history, and performance of self-care activities allows the clinician to make meaningful observations related to cognitive function. If the patient is having trouble remembering questions or the topic of conversation, ask if this is usual or related to a strange or novel situation. Has there been a change in the patient's attention span? If there is a caregiver in the home, gather information from that person also.</p>	<p><b>48. (PS630) Cognitive Functioning:</b> Record patient's current level of alertness, orientation, comprehension, concentration, and immediate memory for simple commands.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> 0 - Alert/oriented, able to focus and shift attention, comprehends and recalls task directions independently.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> 1 - Requires prompting (cueing, repetition, reminders) only under stressful or unfamiliar conditions.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> 2 - Requires assistance and some direction in specific situations (for example, on all tasks involving shifting of attention) or consistently requires low stimulus environment due to distractibility.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> 3 - Requires considerable assistance in routine situations. Is not alert and oriented or is unable to shift attention and recall directions more than half the time.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> 4 - Totally dependent due to disturbances such as constant disorientation, coma, persistent vegetative state, or delirium.</li> </ul>
<p><b>49. When Confused (Reported or Observed)</b> Information can be collected by observing the patient throughout the visit and by report from the patient or others. Ask the patient whether or not he/she ever feels somewhat confused (for example, "you don't know where you are or how you got there") and determine under what circumstances that occurs. Mild confusion can be masked in patients with well-developed social skills, so careful assessment is needed. If a caregiver or family member is present, they also may be able to provide information.</p>	<p><b>49. (PS640) When Confused (Reported or Observed):</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> 0 - Never</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> 1 - In new or unstructured situations only</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> 2 - On awakening or at night only</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> 3 - During the day and evening, but not constantly</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> 4 - Constantly</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> NA - Patient nonresponsive [ <b>Go to Item PS680</b> ]</li> </ul> <div data-bbox="1619 1013 1984 1146" style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-top: 10px;"> <p>If it is reported that the patient is "occasionally" confused, identify the situation(s) in which confusion occurs.</p> </div> <div data-bbox="1604 1175 1984 1247" style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-top: 10px;"> <p>"Nonresponsive" means that the patient is unable to respond.</p> </div>

# COGNITIVE/MENTAL STATUS

## Assessment Strategy

## Data Item

### 50. Depressive Symptoms

**Patient-Response Item:** Read each question word-for-word to the patient. Indicate whether the patient responds "yes" or "no" to each question.

#### Patient-Response Item:

### 50. (PS650) Depressive Symptoms

	0 - No	1 - Yes
a. Are you basically satisfied with your life?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. Are you less interested in activities you used to enjoy?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. Do you often get bored?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d. Do you often feel helpless?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e. Do you often feel worthless?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

### 51. Socialization/Isolation

Assess the patient's sense of loneliness or isolation.

**Patient-Response Item:** Read the item and the response options word-for-word to the patient. Record the response provided. If the patient does not use one of the response options provided, read the options again, and ask him/her to choose the appropriate option. Do not interpret the patient's answer and choose a response for him/her.

#### Patient-Response Item:

**51. (PS660) Socialization/Isolation:** Sometimes people don't have as much contact with other people as they would like. How often do you feel lonely or isolated?

- 0 - Never
- 1 - Not very often
- 2 - About half the time
- 3 - Most of the time
- 4 - Always

### 52. Frequency of Anxiety (Reported or Observed)

Information can be collected by observation throughout the visit or by report of the patient or others. Observe posture, motor behavior, facial expressions, affect, and manner of speech. Ask the patient if he/she ever has episodes of feeling anxious. Does the patient wake up at night feeling fearful and anxious and possibly unable to go back to sleep? Has there been an increase in irritability or restlessness? Anxiety is common in patients with chronic respiratory disease, so increased respiratory difficulty also can increase anxiety. Refer to the 14-day period precisely; orient the patient to this interval by referring to a specific date or day of the week.

**52. (PS670) Frequency of Anxiety (Reported or Observed)** in the past 14 days: (Anxiety can be manifested in tension, nervousness, apprehension, and/or verbal expressions of distress.)

- 0 - Rarely, if ever
- 1 - Sometimes
- 2 - About half of the time
- 3 - Most of the time
- 4 - All of the time

# COGNITIVE/MENTAL STATUS

## Assessment Strategy

**53. Ability to Express Own Needs**  
 This information can be determined by careful observation throughout the visit or by report of the patient or others. If patient is cognitively impaired or if speech is compromised by a medical condition, is the patient able to communicate needs to a caregiver by any method?

**54. Presence and Frequency of Behavior Problems (Reported or Observed)**  
 The specific behaviors noted may be observed by the clinician or reported by the patient or others and may indicate alterations in a patient's cognitive or mental/emotional status. Be alert for the presence of these behaviors throughout the visit. If present, discuss the frequency of their occurrence. All behavioral problems should be noted, regardless of their cause. Consult with family members or a caregiver familiar with the patient's behavior. Note the time interval of 30 days.

## Data Item

**53. (PS680) Ability to Express Own Needs:** Identify the patient's ability to express his/her needs relating to health, safety, and welfare.

0 - Good: Is able to express those needs that must be met for self-maintenance and personal safety

1 - Fair: Sometimes has difficulty expressing needs that must be met

2 - Poor: Is not able to express needs that must be met

**54. (PS690) Presence and Frequency of Behavior Problems (Reported or Observed):** In the past 30 days, how often has the patient experienced or exhibited any of the following behaviors? **(Respond for each item below.)**

	0 - Never	1 - Once	2 - Several times	3 - Several times a week	4 - At least daily
a. Verbal disruption: Yelling, threatening, excessive profanity, sexual references, etc.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. Physical aggression: Aggressive/combative to self or others (for example, hits self, throws objects, punches, dangerous maneuvers with wheelchair or other objects)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. Disruptive, infantile, regressive, or socially inappropriate behavior (other than above)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d. Delirium, confusion, delusions, hallucinations, or paranoia	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e. Agitated: Pacing, fidgeting, argumentative	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
f. Wandering (straying or becoming lost in the community as a result of impaired judgment)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
g. Withdrawn	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

# FALLS

## Assessment Strategy

55. **Falls**
- a. Ask the patient or caregiver about all falls, even those that resulted in only very minor or no apparent injuries.
- b. Ask the patient or caregiver if any medical attention was required as a result of any fall that occurred in the past two months.

## Data Item

55. **Falls**
- a. **(PS700)** Has the patient fallen in the past two months?
- 0 - No [ **Go to Item PS721** ]
- 1 - Yes
- b. **(PS702)** When the patient fell, did he/she sustain an injury that required medical attention (for example, he/she went to see a doctor or other health care provider)?
- 0 - No
- 1 - Yes

# KNOWLEDGE AND ADHERENCE

## Assessment Strategy

56. **Knowledge of Emergency Procedures**  
Information relevant to answering this item may be gathered as a part of the preceding assessment items, and based on your observations and reports of the patient or others. Present the patient with a hypothetical situation and ask the patient what he/she would do (for example, "If a fire started in your kitchen, what would you do?"). Probe to determine if the patient would know what to do if leaving the residence became necessary. Assess the patient's knowledge of how to summon help and of how to use the telephone to summon help in an emergency situation.
57. **Ability to Implement Emergency Procedures**  
Based on the your observations of the patient as well as the reports of the patient or others, determine whether the patient is capable of independently exiting the building, summoning help, and using the telephone to summon help in an emergency situation.

## Data Item

56. **(PS721) Knowledge of Emergency Procedures:** Please indicate the patient's knowledge of how to implement emergency procedures.
- |  | <b>0-No</b>              | <b>1-Yes</b>             |
|--|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| a. Patient knows how to exit residence (for example, home or apartment building) in an emergency situation | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| b. Patient knows how to summon help in an emergency situation  | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Patient knows how to use the telephone to summon help in an emergency situation                         | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
57. **(PS723) Ability to Implement Emergency Procedures:** Please indicate the patient's ability to implement emergency procedures.
- |  | <b>0-No</b>              | <b>1-Yes</b>             |
|--|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| a. Patient is able to exit residence independently in an emergency situation     | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| b. Patient is able to summon help in an emergency situation                      | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Patient is able to use the telephone to summon help in an emergency situation | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

## **KNOWLEDGE AND ADHERENCE**

### **Assessment Strategy**

- 58. Adherence to Medication Regimen**  
Ask the patient (or caregiver, if appropriate) about any difficulties remembering to take medications or accessing the medications. Option 0 would be appropriate if the patient adheres 4 out of 5 times each day, option 1 if he/she adheres 2-4 out of 5 times, and option 2 if less than 2 out of 5 times. For schedules of different frequencies (for example, 7 times, 4 times), compute the percentage of adherence and mark the appropriate response. This item relates to Items PS600A and PS600P.

### **Data Item**

- 58. (PS740) Adherence to Medication Regimen:** With the help of the aide/personal care aide, family members/friends, unpaid caregivers, etc., how closely has the patient adhered to his or her prescribed medication regimen over the past 7 days?
- 0 - Adheres completely (more than 80% of the time)
  - 1 - Fair adherence (40-80% of the time)
  - 2 - Poor adherence (less than 40% of the time)
  - NA - Patient does not take prescription medications

# PATIENT NEEDS

## Assessment Strategy

**59. Patient Needs**  
 This item is meant to capture the patient's needs for different types of health-related assistance, whether or not those needs are met adequately by the assistance currently being received. The clinician should consider all assistance being received by the patient, not just assistance provided by agency staff. Responses to this item should be based on all information collected during the assessment using the clinician's observations and reports from the patient or others. The clinician or the patient or caregiver can identify a particular need. Based on the assessment data, the clinician should determine whether the assistance the patient currently receives adequately meets these needs and whether the patient will accept additional assistance.

## Data Item

**59. (PS750) Patient Needs:** Please make a checkmark in the appropriate boxes to identify the skilled care, personal care, and other health services for which the patient requires assistance, regardless of whether assistance currently is being provided by the agency, informal caregivers, or other sources. Describe the status of the need.

Service Need	Patient Needs Assistance		Current Assistance <u>Not</u> Adequate	Patient Will Accept Additional Assistance
	0-No	1-Yes		
<b>Personal Care</b>				
1. Grooming .....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. Dressing.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. Bathing.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4. Feeding or eating.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5. Toileting .....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6. Bowel program.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
7. Transferring.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
8. Ambulation/locomotion .....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
9. Medication management .....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
10. Meal preparation.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
11. Housekeeping.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
12. Laundry .....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
13. Shopping.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>Skilled Care</b>				
14. Skilled nursing care .....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
15. Physical or occupational therapy.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
16. Speech therapy.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
17. Social work.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>Other Health Services</b>				
18. Case management .....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
19. Caregiver support or respite .....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
20. Community-based food program .....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
21. Home-delivered meals.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
22. Hospice .....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
23. Mental health services .....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
24. Nutrition counseling .....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
25. Personal emergency response system .....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
26. Adult protective services.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
27. Transportation.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
28. Pain management.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
29. Other (specify) _____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

## QUALITY OF LIFE

### Assessment Strategy

60. **Self-rated Quality of Life**  
**Patient-Response Item:** Read the item and the response options word-for-word to the patient. Record the response provided. If the patient does not use one of the response options provided, read the options again, and ask him/her to choose the appropriate option. Do not interpret the patient's answer and choose a response for him/her.

### Data Item

#### Patient-Response Item:

60. **(PS760) Self-rated Quality of Life:** Think about all the parts of your life - your health, your happiness, and other feelings. Considering all of these things, how would you rate your quality of life overall?

- 0 - Excellent
- 1 - Very Good
- 2 - Good
- 3 - Fair
- 4 - Poor
- NA - Patient nonresponsive

"Nonresponsive" means the patient is unable to respond.

## UTILIZATION OF SERVICES

### Assessment Strategy

61. **Emergent Care**  
Ask the patient or caregiver if the patient has had any services for emergent care since the last assessment. Reviewing the patient's medical record also may provide the information needed to answer this item. Emergent care reflects all unscheduled visits for medical care as well as medical appointments that occur within 24 hours of scheduling. Care could have been received in settings other than an emergency room. Services provided by the home care agency are not considered emergent.

### Data Item

61. **(PS810) Emergent Care:** Since the last time assessment data were collected, has the patient utilized any emergency services?

- 0 - No [ Skip Remainder of Form ]
- 1 - Yes

Emergency services are defined as unscheduled medical visits or services provided within 24 hours of scheduling.

## UTILIZATION OF SERVICES

### Assessment Strategy

- 62. Emergent Care Reason**  
Ask the patient or caregiver to state all the symptoms and reasons for which he/she sought emergent care. A phone call to the doctor's office or emergency room may be required to clarify the reason(s) for emergent care.

### Data Item

- 62. (PS820) Emergent Care Reason:** For what reason(s) did the patient or family seek emergent care? **(Mark all that apply.)**
- 1 - Acute mental/behavioral health problem
  - 2 - Hypo/hyperglycemia, diabetes out of control
  - 3 - Improper medication administration, medication side effects, toxicity, anaphylaxis
  - 4 - Injury caused by fall or accident at home
  - 5 - Injury while straying unsupervised from a protective environment
  - 6 - Nausea, dehydration, malnutrition, constipation, impaction
  - 7 - Pneumonia
  - 8 - Pressure ulcer (new or deterioration)
  - 9 - Respiratory problems (for example, shortness of breath, respiratory infection other than pneumonia, obstruction)
  - 10 - Uncontrolled pain
  - 11 - Urinary tract infection
  - 12 - Wound or tube site infection, deteriorating wound status, new wound (other than pressure ulcer)
  - 13 - Other (specify) \_\_\_\_\_
  - UK - Reason unknown