APPENDIX C

CARE AREA ASSESSMENT (CAA) RESOURCES

Chapter 4 of this manual provides information on specific care areas triggered and the CAA process. This appendix contains both specific and general resources that nursing homes may choose to use to further assess care areas triggered from the MDS 3.0 resident assessment instrument. The resources include the care area specific tools beginning in this section and the general resource list at the end of this appendix.

It is important to note that the resources provided in this appendix are provided solely as a courtesy for use by nursing homes, should they choose to, in completing the RAI CAA process. **It is also important to reiterate that CMS does not mandate, nor does it endorse, the use of any particular resource(s), including those provided in this appendix.** However, nursing homes should ensure that the resource(s) used are current, evidence-based or expert-endorsed research and clinical practice guidelines/resources.

DISCLAIMER: The list of resources in this appendix is neither prescriptive nor allinclusive. References to non-U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) sources or sites on the Internet are provided as a service and do not constitute or imply endorsement of these organizations or their programs by CMS or HHS. CMS is not responsible for the content of pages found at these sites. URL addresses were current as of the date of this publication.

CARE AREA SPECIFIC RESOURCES

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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1. DELIRIUM

Review of Indicators of Delirium

		Supporting Documentation (Basis/reason for checking the item, including the location, date, and source (if
✓	Changes in vital signs compared to baseline	applicable) of that information)
	Temperatures 2.4 ^o F higher than baseline or a temperature of 100.4 ^o F (38 ^o C) on admission	
	prior to establishment of baseline. (J1550A) Pulse rate less than 60 or greater than 100 beats per minute	
	Respiratory rate over 25 breaths per minute or less than 16 per minute (J1100)	
	Hypotension or a significant decrease in blood pressure: (I0800)	
	• Systolic blood pressure of less than 90 mm Hg, OR	
	• Decline of 20 mm Hg or greater in systolic blood pressure from person's usual baseline, OR	
	• Decline of 10 mm Hg or greater in diastolic blood pressure from person's usual baseline, OR	
	Hypertension - a systolic blood pressure above 160 mm Hg, OR a diastolic blood pressure above 95 mm Hg (I0700)	

✓	Abnormal laboratory values (from clinical rec
	Electrolytes, such as sodium
	Kidney function
	Liver function
	Blood sugar
	Thyroid function
	Arterial blood gases
	• Other

√	Pain	
	• Pain CAA triggered (J0100, J0200) [review	
	findings for relationship to delirium	
	(C1300)]	
	• Pain frequency, intensity, and	
	characteristics (time of onset, duration,	
	quality) (J0400, J0600, J0800, J0850 and	
	clinical record) indicate possible	
	relationship to delirium (C1300)	
	• Adverse effect of pain on function (J0500A,	
	J0500B) may be related to delirium (C1300)	

	Diseases and conditions	Supporting Documentation (Basis/reason for checking the item, including the location, date, and source (if
1	(diagnosis/signs/symptoms)	applicable) of that information)
	Circulatory/Heart	
	— Anemia (I0200)	
	— Cardiac dysrhythmias (I0300)	
	 — Angina, Myocardial Infarction (MI) (I0400) 	
	— Atherosclerotic Heart Disease (ASHD) (I0400)	
	Congestive Heart Failure (CHF) pulmonary edema (I0600)	
	— Cerebrovascular Accident (CVA) (I4500)	
	— Transient Ischemic Attack (TIA) (14500)	
	Respiratory	
	— Asthma (I6200)	
	— Emphysema/Chronic Obstructive	
	Pulmonary Disease (COPD) (I6200)	
	— Shortness of breath (J1100)	
	— Ventilator or respirator (O0100F)	
	— Respiratory Failure (I6300)	
	• Infectious	
	— Infections (I1700-I2500)	
	— Wound infection other than on foot or	
	lower extremity (M) (I2500)	
	 — Isolation or quarantine for active infectious disease (O0100M) 	
	• Metabolic	
	— Diabetes (I2900)	
	— Thyroid disease (I3400)	
	— Hyponatremia (I3100)	
	Gastrointestinal bleed (clinical record)	
	• Renal disease (I1500), Dialysis (O0100J)	
	Hospice care (O0100K)	
	• Cancer (I0100)	
	• Dehydration (J1550C, clinical record)	

	Signs of Infection (from observation, clinical	
✓	record)	
	• Fever (J1550A)	
	Cloudy or foul smelling urine	
	Congested lungs or cough	
	• Dyspnea (J1100)	
	• Diarrhea	
	Abdominal pain	
	Purulent wound drainage	
	Erythema (redness) around an incision	

~	Indicators of Dehydration	Supporting Documentation (Basis/reason for checking the item, including the location, date, and source (if applicable) of that information)
	 Dehydration CAA triggered, indicating signs or symptoms of dehydration are present (J1550C) 	
	• Recent decrease in urine volume or more concentrated urine than usual (I and O) (clinical record)	
	 Recent decrease in eating habits – skipping meals or leaving food uneaten, weight loss (K0300) 	
	 Nausea, vomiting (J1550B), diarrhea, or blood loss 	
	• Receiving intravenous drugs (O0100H)	
	• Receiving diuretics or drugs that may cause electrolyte imbalance (medication administration record)(N0410G)	

1	Functional Status
	Recent decline in ADL status (Section
	G0110) (may be related to delirium)
	(C1300)
	• Increased risk for falls (J1700) (may be
	related to delirium) (See Falls CAA)

_	Medications (that may contribute to delirium)
	• New medication(s) or dosage increase(s)
	• Drugs with anticholinergic properties (for
	example, some antipsychotics (N0410A),
	antidepressants (N0410C), antiparkinsonian
	drugs, antihistamines)
	Opioids (narcotic pain drug)
	Benzodiazepines, especially long-acting
	agents (N0410B)
	• Analgesics, cardiac and GI medications,
	anti-inflammatory drugs
	• Recent abrupt discontinuation, omission, or
	decrease in dose of a short or long acting
	benzodiazepines (N0410B)
	• Drug interactions (pharmacist review may
	be required)
	• Resident taking more than one drug from a
	particular class of drugs
	• Possible drug toxicity, especially if the
	person is dehydrated (J1550C) or has renal
	insufficiency (I1500). Check serum drug
	levels

~	Associated or progressive signs and symptoms	Supporting Documentation (Basis/reason for checking the item, including the location, date, and source (if applicable) of that information)
	 Sleep disturbances (for example, up and awake at night/asleep during the day) (D0100C, D0500C) 	
	• Agitation and inappropriate movements (for example, unsafe climbing out of bed or chair, pulling out tubes) (E0500)	
	• Hypoactivity (for example, low or lack of motor activity, lethargy or sluggish responses) (D0200D, D0500D)	
	 Perceptual disturbances such as hallucinations (E0100A) and delusions (E0100B) 	

√	Other Considerations	
	Psychosocial	
	• Recent change in mood; sad or anxious (for	
	example, crying, social withdrawal)	
	(D0200, D0500)	
	Recent change in social situation (for	
	example, isolation, recent loss of family	
	member or friend)	
	• Use of restraints (P0100, clinical record)	
	Physical or environmental factors	
	• Hearing or vision impairment (B0200,	
	B1000) - may have an impact on ability to	
	process information (directions, reminders,	
	environmental cues)	
	• Lack of frequent reorientation, reassurance,	
	reminders to help make sense of things	
	• Recent change in environment (for	
	example, a room or unit change, new	
	admission, or return from hospital) (A1700)	
	• Interference with resident's ability to get	
	enough sleep (for example, light, noise,	
	frequent disruptions)	
	• Noisy or chaotic environment (for example,	
	calling out, loud music, constant	
	commotion, frequent caregiver changes)	

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

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

Information regarding the CAA transferred to the CAA Summary (Section V of the MDS): \Box Yes □ Ňo

2. COGNITIVE LOSS/DEMENTIA

Review of Indicators of Cognitive Loss/Dementia

~	Reversible causes of cognitive loss	Supporting Documentation (Basis/reason for checking the item, including the location, date, and source (if applicable) of that information)
	• Delirium (C1300) CAA triggered (Immediate follow-up required. Perform the Delirium CAA to determine possible causes, contributing factors, etc., and go directly to care planning for those issues. Then continue below.)	

1	Neurological factors	
	Mental Retardation/Developmental	
	Disability (A1550)	
	Alzheimer's Disease or other dementias	
	(I4200, I4800)	
	Parkinson's Disease (I5300)	
	Traumatic brain injury (I5500)	
	Brain tumor (clinical record)	
	Normal pressure hydrocephalus	
	• Other (clinical record, I8000)	

	Observable characteristics and extent of this
✓	resident's cognitive loss
	Analyze component of Brief Interview for
	Mental Status (BIMS) (C0200-C0500)
	(V0100D)
	• If unable to complete BIMS, analyze
	components of Staff Assessment for Mental
	Status (C0700, C0800, C0900, C1000)
	• Identify components of Delirium assessment
	(C1300) that are present and not new onset
	or worsening
	Confusion, disorientation, forgetfulness
	(observation, clinical record) (C0200,
	C0300, C0400, C0500,C0700, C0800,
	C0900, C1300, C1600)
	• Decreased ability to make self understood
	(B0700) or to understand others (B0800)
	Impulsivity (observation, clinical record)
	• Other (observation, clinical record)

*	Mood and behavior	Supporting Documentation (Basis/reason for checking the item, including the location, date, and source (if applicable) of that information)
	• Mood State (D0100) CAA triggered.	
	Analysis of Findings indicates possible	
	impact on cognition – important to consider	
	when drawing conclusions about cognitive	
	loss	
	Behavioral Symptoms (E0200) CAA	
	triggered: Analysis of Findings points to	
	cause(s), contributing factors, etc. –	
	important to consider when drawing	
	conclusions about cognitive loss	

✓	Medical problems that can impact cognition
	Constipation (H0600), fecal impaction,
	diarrhea
	• Diabetes (I2900)
	Thyroid Disorder (I3400)
	Congestive heart failure (I0600)/other
	cardiac diseases (I0300, I0400)
	• Respiratory problems (I6200, I6300, I2000,
	I2200, I8000)/decreased oxygen saturation
	• Cancer (I0100)
	• Liver disease (I1100, I2400, I8000, clinical
	record)
	• Renal failure (I1500)
	• Psychiatric or mood disorder (I5700-I6100)
	Electrolyte imbalance (clinical record)
	• Poor nutrition (I5600) or hydration status
	(J1550C) (clinical record)
	• End of life (Hospice O0100K and clinical
	record)
	Alcoholism (I8000)
	• Failure to thrive (I8000)

~	Pain and its relationship to cognitive loss and behavior	
	 Indications that pain is present (J0100, J0300, J0400, J0500, J0600, J0700, J0800, J0850) 	
	• Pain CAA triggered. Determine relationship between pain and cognitive status via observation and assessment.	

*	Functional status and its relationship to cognitive loss	Supporting Documentation (Basis/reason for checking the item, including the location, date, and source (if applicable) of that information)
	Activities of Daily Living (ADL) status	
	(Section G)	
	— ADL Care Area triggered (G0110).	
	Analysis of Findings provides	
	important information about	
	relationship of ADL decline to cognitive loss (C0500, C0700, C0800,	
	C0900, C1000, V0100D)	
	— Resident has potential for more	
	independence with cueing, restorative	
	nursing program, and/or task	
	segmentation or other programs	
	(G0600, O0100 – O0500)	
	• Decline in continence (H0300, H0400,	
	clinical record)	
	• Impaired daily decision-making (C1000,	
	clinical record)	
	• Participates better in small group programs	
	(F0800P, observation, clinical record)	
	• Staff and/or resident believe resident is	
<u> </u>	capable of doing more (G0900)	

✓	Other Considerations
	Cognitive decline occurred slowly over
	time (V0100D)
	• Unexplainable behavior may be attempt at
	communication about pain, toileting needs,
	uncomfortable position, etc.
	Use of physical restraints (P0100)
	• Hearing or vision impairment (B0200,
	B0300, B1000, B1200) - may have an
	impact on ability to process information
	(directions, reminders, environmental cues)
	• Lack of frequent reorientation, reassurance,
	reminders to help make sense of things
	(C0900, C1300)
	• Interference with the resident's ability to
	get enough sleep (noise, light, etc.)
	(D0200C, D0500C)
	• Noisy or chaotic environment (for example,
	calling out, loud music, constant
	commotion, frequent caregiver changes)

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

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

Information	n regarding the CA.	A transferred to the	CAA Summary	(Section V	of the l	MDS):
\Box Yes	□ No					

3. VISUAL FUNCTION

Review of Indicators of Visual Function

		Supporting Documentation
		(Basis/reason for checking the item,
	Diseases and conditions of the eye (diagnosis	including the location, date, and source (if
✓	OR signs/symptoms present)	applicable) of that information)
	Cataracts, Glaucoma, or Macular	
	Degeneration (I6500)	
	Diabetic retinopathy (I2900)	
	• Blindness (B1000 = 3 or 4)	
	• Decreased visual acuity (B1000, B1200 = 1)	
	• Visual field deficit (B1200 = 1)	
	• Eye pain (J0800)	
	Blurred vision	
	Double vision	
	Sudden loss of vision	
	Itching/burning eye	
	Indications of eye infection (I8000)	

	Diseases and conditions that can cause visual	
~	disturbances	
	Cerebrovascular accident or transient	
	ischemic attack (I4500)	
	• Alzheimer's Disease and other dementias	
	(I4200, I4800)	
	• Myasthenia gravis (I8000, clinical record)	
	• Multiple sclerosis (I5200)	
	• Cerebral palsy (I4400)	
	• Mood ((I5800, I5900, I5950, I6000, I6100,	
	D0300 or D0600) or anxiety disorder	
	(15700)	
	Traumatic brain injury (I5500)	
	• Other (I8000)	

Functional limitations related to vision problems (from clinical record, resident and staff interviews, direct observation)	Supporting Documentation (Basis/reason for checking the item, including the location, date, and source (if applicable) of that information)
 Peripheral vision or other visual problem that impedes ability to eat, walk, or interact with others (B1000 = 3, 4) 	
• Ability to recognize staff limited by vision problem (B1000 = 3, 4)	
• Difficulty negotiating the environment due to vision problem (B1000 = 3, 4)	
• Balance problems (G0300) exacerbated by vision problem (B1000, B1200)	
• Participation in self-care limited by vision problem (B1000)	
• Difficulty seeing television, reading material of interest, or participating in activities of interest because of vision problem (B1000 = 2, 3, 4)	
 Increased risk for falls due to vision problems or due to bifocals or trifocals (B1200 = 1) 	

√	Environment
	• Is resident's environment adapted to his or
	her unique needs, such as availability of
	large print books, high wattage reading
	lamp, night light, etc.?
	• Are there aspects the facility's environment
	that should be altered to enhance vision,
	such as low-glare floors, low glare tables
	and surfaces, large print signs marking
	rooms, etc.?

	Medications that can impair vision	
	(consultant pharmacist review of medication	
✓	regimen can be very helpful)	
	Narcotics	
	Antipsychotics (N0410A)	
	• Antidepressants (N0410C)	
	Anticholinergics	
	Hypnotics (N0410D)	
	• Other	

✓	Use of visual appliances (B1200)	
	Reading glasses	
	Distance glasses	
	Contact lenses	
	Magnifying glass	

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

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

Information regarding the CAA transferred to the CAA Summary (Section V of the MDS): \Box Yes \Box No

4. COMMUNICATION

Review of Indicators of Communication

	Diseases and conditions that may be related to	Supporting Documentation (Basis/reason for checking the item, including the location, date, and source (if
✓	communication problems	applicable) of that information)
	Alzheimer's Disease or other dementias	
	(I4200, I4800, I8000)	
	• Aphasia (I4300) following a cerebrovascular	
	accident (I4500)	
	• Parkinson's disease (I5300)	
	• Mental health problems (I5700 – I6100)	
	• Conditions that can cause voice production	
	deficits, such as	
	— Asthma (I6200)	
	— Emphysema/COPD (I6200)	
	— Cancer (I0100)	
	— Poor-fitting dentures (L0200)	
	Transitory conditions, such as	
	— Delirium (C1300, I8000, clinical record)	
	— Infection (I1700 – I2500)	
	— Acute illness (I8000, clinical record)	
	• Other (I8000, clinical record)	

	Medications (consultant pharmacist review of	
✓	medication regimen can be very helpful)	
	Narcotic analgesics (medication	
	administration record)	
	Antipsychotics (N0410A)	
	• Antianxiety (N0410B)	
	Antidepressants (N0410C)	
	Parkinson's medications (medication	
	administration record)	
	Hypnotics (N0410D)	
	Gentamycin (N0410F) (medication	
	administration record)	
	Tobramycin(N0410F) (medication	
	administration record)	
	• Aspirin (medication administration record)	
	Other (clinical record)	

~	Characteristics of the communication impairment (from clinical record)	Supporting Documentation (Basis/reason for checking the item, including the location, date, and source (if applicable) of that information)
	Expressive communication (B0700)	
	— Speaks different language (A1100)	
	— Disruption in ability to speak (B0600,	
	clinical record)	
	 Problem with voice production, low volume (B0600, clinical record) 	
	— Word-finding problems (clinical record)	
	 — Difficulty putting sentence together (B0700, C1300B, clinical record) 	
	 Problem describing objects and events (B0700, clinical record) 	
	 Pronouncing words incorrectly (B0600, clinical record) 	
	— Stuttering (B0700, clinical record)	
	 Hoarse or distorted voice (clinical record) 	
	Receptive communication (B0800)	
	— Does not understand English (A1100)	
	— Hearing impairment (B0200, B0300 = 1, B0800)	
	 — Speech discrimination problems (clinical record) 	
	 — Decreased vocabulary comprehension (clinical record) (A1100A-B) 	
	 Difficulty reading and interpreting facial expressions (clinical record, direct observation) 	
	• Communication is more successful with some individuals than with others. Identify and build on the successful approaches (clinical record, interviews, observation)	
	• Limited opportunities for communication due to social isolation or need for communication devices (clinical record, interviews)	
	• Communication problem may be mistaken as cognitive impairment	

	Confounding problems that may need to be	Supporting Documentation (Basis/reason for checking the item, including the location, date, and source (if
✓	resolved before communication will improve	applicable) of that information)
	• Decline in cognitive status (clinical record) and BIMS decline (C0500, V0100D)	
	 Mood problem, increase in PHQ-9 score (D0300, D0600, V0100E) 	
	• Increased dependence in Activities of Daily Living (ADLs) (clinical record, changes in G0110, G0120)	
	• Deterioration in respiratory status (clinical record)	
	 Oral motor function problems, such as swallowing, clarity of voice production (B0600, K0100, clinical record) 	

	Use of communication devices (from clinical
✓	record, observation)
	• Hearing aid (B0300)
	Written communication
	Sign language
	• Braille
	• Signs, gestures, sounds
	Communication board
	Electronic assistive devices
	• Other

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

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

Information regarding the CAA transferred to the CAA Summary (Section V of the MDS): \Box Yes \Box No

5. ACTIVITIES OF DAILY LIVING (ADLs) – FUNCTIONAL STATUS/REHABILITATION POTENTIAL

Review of Indicators of ADLs - Functional Status/Rehabilitation Potential

		Supporting Documentation
		(Basis/reason for checking the item,
	Possible underlying problems that may	including the location, date, and source (if
✓	affect function. Some may be reversible.	applicable) of that information)
	• Delirium (C1300) (clinical record and	
	Delirium CAA)	
	Acute episode or flare-up of chronic	
	condition (I8000, clinical record)	
	• Changing cognitive status (C0100) (see	
	Cognitive Loss CAA)	
	• Mood decline (D0100)(clinical record and	
	Mood State CAA)	
	• Daily behavioral symptoms/decline in	
	behavior(E0200) (see Behavioral	
	Symptoms CAA)	
	• Use of physical restraints(P0100) (See	
	Physical Restraints CAA)	
	Pneumonia (I2000)	
	• Fall(J1700) (from record and Falls CAA)	
	• Hip fracture (I3900)	
	Recent hospitalization (clinical record)	
	(A1700, A1800= 3, 4)	
	• Fluctuating ADLs (G0110A-J, G0120,	
	G0300A-E, G0900) (observation, clinical	
	record)	
	• Nutritional problems (K0510A1, K0510A2)	
	(clinical record and Nutrition CAA)	
	• Pain(J0700) (See Pain CAA)	
	• Dizziness	
	• Communication problems (B0200, B0700,	
	B0800) (clinical record and	
	Communication CAA)	
	• Vision problems(B1000) (observation,	
	interview, clinical record, and Vision CAA)	

	Abnormal laboratory values (from clinical
~	record)
	• Electrolytes
	Complete blood count
	Blood sugar
	Thyroid function
	Arterial blood gases
	• Other

~	Medications that can contribute to functional decline	Supporting Documentation (Basis/reason for checking the item, including the location, date, and source (if applicable) of that information)
	Psychoactive medications (N0410A-D)	
	• Other medications – ask consultant	
	pharmacist to review medication regimen to	
	identify these medications	

	Limiting factors resulting in need for
	assistance with any of the ADLs (observation,
✓	interview, clinical record)
	• Mental errors such as sequencing problems,
	incomplete performance, or anxiety
	limitations
	Physical limitations such as weakness
	(G0110A–J.1 = 2,3, 4) (G0110 A-J.2 = 2, 3),
	limited range of motion ($G0400A = 1, 2,$
	G0400B = 1, 2), poor coordination, poor
	balance (G0300A-E =2), visual impairment
	(B1000 = 1-4), or pain $(J0300 = 1, J0700 = 1)$
	• Facility conditions such as policies, rules, or
	physical layout

	Problems resident is at risk for because of
	functional decline (from observation,
✓	assessment, clinical record)
	• Falls (J1700)
	• Weight loss (K0300)
	Unidentified pain (J0700)
	Social isolation
	• Restraint use (P0100)
	• Depression(D0100)
	Complications of immobility, such as
	— Pressure ulcers (M0210)
	— Muscular atrophy
	— Contractures (G0400 A, $B = 1, 2$)
	— Incontinence (H0300, H0400)
	— Urinary (I2300) and respiratory
	infections

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

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

Information regarding the CAA transferred to the CAA Summary (Section V of the MDS): \Box Yes □ Ňo

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

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

6. URINARY INCONTINENCE AND INDWELLING CATHETER

Review of Indicators of Urinary Incontinence and Indwelling Catheter

~	Modifiable factors contributing to transitory urinary incontinence	Supporting Documentation (Basis/reason for checking the item, including the location, date, and source (if applicable) of that information)
	• Delirium (C1300) (See Delirium CAA)	
	• Urinary Tract Infection (I2300)	
	 Atrophic vaginitis in postmenopausal women (I8000) 	
	Medications (see below)	
	 Psychological or psychiatric problems (I5700-I6100) 	
	 Constipation/impaction (H0600, clinical record) 	
	Caffeine use	
	Excessive fluid intake	
	• Pain (J0300)	
	Environmental factors	
	Restricted mobility (G0110.1.A-F. = 2, 3,4)(G0110.2.A-F.=2, 3) (See ADL CAA)	
	—Lack of access to a toilet	
	 Other environmental barriers (such as pads or briefs) 	
	— Restraints (P0100)	

1	Other factors that contribute to incontinence or catheter use	
	Excessive or inadequate urine output	
	• Urinary urgency AND need for assistance in	
	toileting (G0110.1.I = $2, 3, 4$)	
	• Bladder cancer (I0100) or stones (I8000)	
	• Spinal cord or brain lesions (I8000)	
	Tabes dorsalis (I8000)	
	Neurogenic bladder (I1550)	

✓	Laboratory tests	
	High serum calcium	
	High blood glucose	
	• Low B12	
	High BUN or creatinine	

~	Diseases and conditions	Supporting Documentation (Basis/reason for checking the item, including the location, date, and source (if applicable) of that information)
	• Benign prostatic hypertrophy (I1400)	
	• Congestive Heart Failure (CHF), pulmonary	
	edema (I0600)	
	Cerebrovascular Accident (CVA) (I4500)	
	• Transient Ischemic Attack (TIA) (I4500)	
	• Diabetes (I2900)	
	Depression (I5800)	
	• Parkinson's disease (I5300)	
	• Prostate cancer (I0100)	

 Image: A start of the start of	Type of incontinence
	• Stress (occurs with coughing, sneezing,
	laughing, lifting heavy objects, etc.)
	• Urge (overactive or spastic bladder)
	• Mixed (stress incontinence with urgency)
	• Overflow (due to blocked urethra or weak
	bladder muscles)
	• Transient (temporary/occasional related to a
	potentially improvable/reversible cause)
	• Functional (can't get to toilet in time due to
	physical disability, external obstacles, or
	problems thinking or communicating)

1	
	Medications (from medication administration
	record and preadmission records if new
✓	admission; review by consultant pharmacist)
	• Diuretics(N0410G)– can cause urge
	incontinence
	• Sedative hypnotics (N0410B, N0410D)
	• Anticholinergics – can lead to overflow
	incontinence
	— Parkinson's medications (except Sinemet
	and Deprenyl)
	— Disopyramide
	— Antispasmodics
	— Antihistamines
	— Antipsychotics (N0410A)
	— Antidepressants (N0410C)
	Narcotics
	• Drugs that stimulate or block sympathetic
	nervous system
	Calcium channel blockers

~	Use of indwelling catheter (H0100 is checked): (Presence of situation in which catheter use <i>may</i> be appropriate intervention after consideration of risks/benefits and after efforts to avoid catheter use have been unsuccessful	Supporting Documentation (Basis/reason for checking the item, including the location, date, and source (if applicable) of that information)
	• Coma (B0100)	
	• Terminal illness (O0100K)	
	• Stage 3 or 4 pressure ulcer in area affected by incontinence	
	• Need for exact measurement of urine output	
	• History of inability to void after catheter removal	

Analysis of Findings		Care Plan Considerations
Review indicators and supporting	Care	Document reason(s) care plan will/ will
documentation, and draw conclusions. Document:	Plan Y/N	not be developed.
 Description of the problem; 	1/1	
• Causes and contributing factors; and		
• Risk factors related to the care area.		

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

Information	n regarding the	CAA transferred to	the CAA Summary	(Section V of the MDS):
\Box Yes	□No		•	

7. PSYCHOSOCIAL WELL-BEING

Review of Indicators of Psychosocial Well-Being

1	Modifiable factors for relationship problems (from resident, family, staff interviews and clinical record)	Supporting Documentation (Basis/reason for checking the item, including the location, date, and source (if applicable) of that information)
	• Resident says or indicates he or she feels lonely	
	 Recent decline in social involvement and associated loneliness can be sign of acute health complications and depression 	
	• Resident indicates he or she feels distressed because of decline in social activities	
	• Over the past few years, resident has experienced absence of daily exchanges with relatives and friends	
	• Resident is uneasy dealing with others	
	• Resident has conflicts with family, friends, roommate, other residents, or staff	
	• Resident appears preoccupied with the past and unwilling to respond to needs of the present	
	• Resident seems unable or reluctant to begin to establish a social role in the facility; may be grieving lost status or roles	
	• Recent change in family situation or social network, such as death of a close family member or friend	
*	Customary lifestyle (from resident, family, staff interviews and clinical record) (Section F)	
	• Was lifestyle more satisfactory to the resident prior to admission to the nursing home?	
	Are current psychosocial/relationship	

• Are current psychosocial/relationship problems consistent with resident's long-
standing lifestyle or is this relatively new for the resident?
• Has facility care plan to date been as consistent as possible with resident's prior lifestyle, preferences, and routines (F0400, F0600, F0800)?

~	Diseases and conditions that may impede ability to interact with others	Supporting Documentation (Basis/reason for checking the item, including the location, date, and source (if applicable) of that information)
	• Delirium (C1300, C1600 = 1, Delirium CAA)	
	 Mental retardation/developmental disability (A1550) 	
	• Alzheimer's disease (I4200)	
	• Aphasia (I4300)	
	• Other dementia (I4800)	
	• Depression (I5800)	

	Health status factors that may inhibit social
✓	involvement
	• Decline in activities of daily living (G0110)
	• Health problem, such as falls (J1700, J1800), pain (J0300, J0800), fatigue, etc.
	 Mood (D0200A1, D0300, D0500A1, D0600) or behavior (E0200) problem that impacts interpersonal relationships or that arises because of social isolation (See Mood State and Behavioral Symptoms CAAs)
	 Change in communication (B0700, B0800), vision (B1000), hearing (B0200), cognition (C0100, C0600)
	• Medications with side effects that interfere with social interactions, such as incontinence, diarrhea, delirium, or sleepiness

1	Environmental factors that may inhibit social involvement	
	Use of physical restraints (P0100)	
	• Change in residence leading to loss of autonomy and reduced self-esteem (A1700)	
	Change in room assignment or dining location or table mates	
	 Living situation limits informal social interaction, such as isolation precautions (O0100M) 	

~	Strengths to build upon (from resident, family, staff interviews and clinical record)	Supporting Documentation (Basis/reason for checking the item, including the location, date, and source (if applicable) of that information)
	• Activities in which resident appears especially at ease interacting with others	
	• Certain situations appeal to resident more than others, such as small groups or 1:1 interactions rather than large groups	
	• Certain individuals who seem to bring out a more positive, optimistic side of the resident	
	• Positive traits that distinguished the resident as an individual prior to his or her illness	
	• What gave the resident a sense of satisfaction earlier in his or her life?	

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

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

Information regarding the CAA transferred to the CAA Summary (Section V of the MDS): \Box Yes □ Ňo

8. MOOD STATE

Review of Indicators of Mood

	Psychosogial changes	Supporting Documentation (Basis/reason for checking the item, including the location, date, and source (if applicable) of that information)
	Psychosocial changes Personal loss	applicable) of that information)
	 Recent move into or within the nursing 	
	home (A1700)	
	Recent change in relationships, such as illness or loss of a relative or friend	
	• Recent change in health perception, such as perception of being seriously ill or too ill to return home (Q0300 - Q0600)	
	• Clinical or functional change that may affect the resident's dignity, such as new or worsening incontinence, communication, or decline	
	Clinical issues that can cause or contribute to a	
✓	mood problem	
	• Relapse of an underlying mental health problem (I5700 – I6100)	
	Psychiatric disorder (anxiety, depression, mania depression, schizophrapia, post	
	manic depression, schizophrenia, post- traumatic stress disorder) (I5700 – I6100)	
	 Alzheimer's disease (I4200) 	
	• Delirium (C1600)	
	Delusions (E0100B)	
	Hallucinations (E0100A)	
	Communication problems (B0700, B0800)	
	Decline in Activities of Daily Living	
	(ADLs) (G0110, clinical record)	
	• Infection (I1700 – I2500, clinical record)	
	Pain (J0300 or J0800) Continue disease (J0200 - J0000)	
	 Cardiac disease (I0200 – I0900) Thyroid abnormality (I3400) 	
	 Dehydration (J1550C, clinical record) 	
	 Metabolic disorder (I2900 – I3400) 	
	 Neurological disease (I4200 – I5400) 	
	Recent cerebrovascular accident (I4500)	
	 Dementia, cognitive decline (I4800, clinical record) 	
	• Cancer (I0100)	
	• Other (I8000)	

~	Medications (from medication administration record and preadmission records if new admission)	Supporting Documentation (Basis/reason for checking the item, including the location, date, and source (if applicable) of that information)
	Antibiotics (N0410F)	
	Anticholinergics	
	Antihypertensives	
	Anticonvulsants	
	Antipsychotics (N0410A)	
	Cardiac medications	
	Cimetidine	
	Clonidine	
	Chemotherapeutic agents	
	Digitalis	
	• Other	
	Glaucoma medications	
	Guanethidine	
	Immuno-suppressive medications	
	Methyldopa	
	Narcotics	
	Nitrates	
	Propranolol	
	Reserpine	
	• Steroids	
	Stimulants	

✓	Laboratory tests	
	Serum calcium	
	Thyroid function	
	Blood glucose	
	Potassium	
	• Porphyria	

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

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

Information	n regarding the	CAA transferred to	the CAA Summary	(Section V of the MDS):
\Box Yes	□No		•	

9. **BEHAVIORAL SYMPTOMS**

Review of Indicators of Behavioral Symptoms

		Supporting Documentation (Basis/reason for checking the item,
	Seriousness of the behavioral symptoms	including the location, date, and source (if
✓	(E0300, E0800, E0900, E1100)	applicable) of that information)
	 Resident is immediate threat to self – IMMEDIATE INTERVENTION REQUIRED (D0200I.1=1, D0500I.1=1, E1000 = 1) 	
	 Resident is immediate threat to others – IMMEDIATE INTERVENTION REQUIRED (E0600A) 	
		T
	Nature of the behavioral disturbance	
	(resident interview, if possible; staff	
✓	observations)	
	Provoked or unprovoked	
	Offensive or defensive	
	• Purposeful	
	• Occurs during specific activities, such as	

• Others in the vicinity are involved

Resident appears to startle easily

• Pattern, such as certain times of the day, or

• Reaction to a particular action, such as being

bath or transfers

varies over time

physically moved

•

√	Medication side effects that can cause behav- ioral symptoms (from medication records)	Supporting Documentation (Basis/reason for checking the item, including the location, date, and source (if applicable) of that information)
	New medication	
	Change in dosage	
	• Antiparkinsonian drugs - may cause hypersexuality, socially inappropriate behavior	
	• Sedatives, centrally active antihypertensives, some cardiac drugs, anticholinergic agents can cause paranoid delusions, delirium	
	• Bronchodilators or other respiratory drugs, which can increase agitation and cause difficulty sleeping	
	• Caffeine	
	Nicotine	
	• Medications that impair impulse control, such as benzodiazepines, sedatives, alcohol (or any product containing alcohol, such as some cough medicine)	

	Illness or conditions that can cause behavior	
✓	problems	
	 Long-standing mental health problem 	
	associated with the behavioral disturbances,	
	such as schizophrenia, bipolar disorder,	
	depression, anxiety disorder, post-traumatic	
	stress disorder (I5700 – I6100)	
	• New or acute physical health problem or	
	flare-up of a known chronic condition	
	(I8000)	
	Delusions (E0100B)	
	Hallucinations (E0100A)	
	Paranoia (from record)	
	Constipation (H0600)	
	Congestive heart failure (I0600)	
	• Infection (I1700 – I2500)	
	• Head injury (I5500, clinical record)	
	• Diabetes (I2900)	
	• Pain (J0300, J0800)	
	• Fever (J1550A, clinical record)	
	• Dehydration (J1550C, clinical record; see	
	Dehydration CAA)	

*	Factors that can cause or exacerbate the behavior (from observation, interview, record)	Supporting Documentation (Basis/reason for checking the item, including the location, date, and source (if applicable) of that information)
	• Frustration due to problem communicating discomfort or unmet need	
	• Frustration, agitation due to need to urinate or have bowel movement	
	• Fear due to not recognizing caregiver	
	• Fear due to not recognizing the environment or misinterpreting the environment or actions of others	
	 Major unresolved sources of interpersonal conflict between the resident and family members, other residents, or staff (see Psychosocial Well-Being CAA) 	
	• Recent change, such as new admission (A1700) or a new unit, assignment of new care staff, or withdrawal from a treatment program	
	Departure from normal routines	
	• Sleep disturbance (D0500C = 1)	
	Noisy, crowded area	
	Dimly lit area	
	 Sensory impairment, such as hearing or vision problem (B0200, B1000) 	
	Restraints (P0100)	
	• Fatigue (D0500D = 1)	
	• Need for repositioning (M1200)	

	Cognitive status problems (also see
✓	Cognitive Loss CAT/CAA)
	• Delirium (C1300), clinical record (Delirium CAT)
	• Dementia (I4800)
	• Recent cognitive loss (clinical record,
	interviews with family, etc.)
	• Alzheimer's disease (I4200)
	• Effects of cerebrovascular accident (I4500)

~	Other Considerations	Supporting Documentation (Basis/reason for checking the item, including the location, date, and source (if applicable) of that information)
	• May be communicating discomfort, personal needs, preferences, fears, feeling ill	
	 Persons exhibiting long-standing problem behaviors related to psychiatric conditions may place others in danger of physical assault, intimidation, or embarrassment and place themselves at increased risk of being stigmatized, isolated, abused, and neglected by loved ones or care givers 	
	• The actions and responses of family members and caregivers can aggravate or even cause behavioral outbursts	

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

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

Information	n regarding the	CAA transferred to	the CAA Summary	(Section V of the MDS):
\Box Yes	□No		•	

10. ACTIVITIES

Review of Indicators of Activities

		Supporting Documentation
		(Basis/reason for checking the item,
	Activity preferences prior to admission	including the location, date, and source (if
✓	(from interviews and clinical record)	applicable) of that information)
	Passive	
	Active	
	• Outside the home	
	• Inside the home	
	• Centered almost entirely on family activities	
	• Centered almost entirely on non-family	
	activities	
	• Group (F0500E) activities	
	Solitary activities	
	• Involved in community service, volunteer	
	activities	
	• Athletic	
	Non-athletic	

~	Current activity pursuits (from interviews and clinical record)	
	• Resident identifies leisure activities of interest	
	• Self-directed or done with others and/or planned by others	
	 Activities resident pursues when visitors are present 	
	Scheduled programs in which resident participates	
	• Activities of interest not currently available or offered to the resident	

*	Health issues that result in reduced activity participation	Supporting Documentation (Basis/reason for checking the item, including the location, date, and source (if applicable) of that information)
	 Indicators of depression or anxiety (D0200, D0300, D0500, D0600) 	
	• Use of psychoactive medications (N0410A-N0410D)	
	 Functional/mobility (G0110) or balance (G0300) problems; physical disability (G0300, G0400) 	
	 Cognitive deficits (C0500, C0700-C1000), including stamina, ability to express self (B0700), understand others (B0800), make decisions (C1000) 	
	 Unstable acute/chronic health problem (clinical record, O0100, J0100, J1100, J0700, J1400, J1550, I8000, M1040, M1200) 	
	 Chronic health conditions, such as incontinence (H0300, H0400) or pain (J0300) 	
	• Embarrassment or unease due to presence of equipment (O0100D, E, F), such as tubes, oxygen tank (O0100C), or colostomy bag (H0100) (observation, clinical record)	
	• Receives numerous treatments (O0100, O0400) that limit available time/energy (clinical record)	
	• Performs tasks slowly due to reduced energy reserves (observation, clinical record)	

~	Environmental or staffing issues that hinder participation
	• Physical barriers that prevent the resident from gaining access to the space where the activity is held (observation)
	• Need for additional staff responsible for social activities (observation)
	• Lack of staff time to involve residents in current activity programs (observation)
	• Resident's fragile nature results in feelings of intimidation by staff responsible for the activity (from observation, interviews, clinical record)

		Supporting Documentation
	Unique skills or knowledge the resident has	(Basis/reason for checking the item,
	that he or she could pass on to others (from	including the location, date, and source (if
✓	interviews and clinical record)	applicable) of that information)
	• Games	
	• Complex tasks such as knitting, or computer	
	skills	
	• Topic that might interest others	

	Issues that result in reduced activity
✓	participation
	• Resident is new to facility or has been in
	facility long enough to become bored with
	status quo (interview, clinical record)
	• Psychosocial well-being issues, such as
	shyness, initiative, and social involvement
	• Socially inappropriate behavior (E0200)
	Indicators of psychosis (E0100A-E0100C)
	• Feelings of being unwelcome, due to issues
	such as those already involved in an activity
	drawing boundaries that are difficult to
	cross (observation, interview, clinical
	record)
	• Limited opportunities for resident to get to
	know others through activities such as
	shared dining, afternoon refreshments,
	monthly birthday parties, reminiscence
	groups (observation, facility activity
	calendar)
	• Available activities do not correspond to
	resident's values, attitudes, expectations
	(interview, clinical record) (F0500, F0800)
	• Long history of unease in joining with
	others (interview, clinical record)

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

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

Information regarding the CAA transferred to the CAA Summary (Section V of the MDS): \Box Yes □ Ňo

11. FALL(S)

Review of Indicators of Fall Risk

		Supporting Documentation (Basis/reason for checking the item, including the location, date, and source (if
1	History of falling (J1700, J1800, J1900)	applicable) of that information)
	• Time of day, exact hour of the fall(s)	
	• Location of the fall(s), such as bedroom,	
	bathroom, hallway, stairs, outside, etc.	
	Related to specific medication	
	Proximity to most recent meal	
	• Responding to bowel or bladder urgency	
	Doing usual/unusual activity	
	Standing still or walking	
	Reaching up or reaching down	
	• Identify the conclusions about the root	
	cause(s), contributing factors related to	
	previous falls	
	Physical performance limitations: balance, gait, strength, muscle endurance	

		gait, strength, muscle endurance
L	✓	(G0300A-G0300E)
L		Difficulty maintaining sitting balance
		• Need to rock body or push off on arms of chair when standing up from chair
L		Difficulty maintaining standing position
		 Impaired balance during transitions (G0300A-G0300E)
		 Gait problem, such as unsteady gait, even with mobility aid or personal assistance, slow gait, takes small steps, takes rapid steps, or lurching gait
Γ		• One leg appears shorter than the other
		• Musculoskeletal problem, such as kyphosis, weak hip flexors from extended bed rest, or shortening of a leg

		Supporting Documentation (Basis/reason for checking the item, including the location, date, and source (if
✓	Medications	applicable) of that information)
	Antipsychotics (N0410A)	
	• Antianxiety agents (N0410B)	
	• Antidepressants (N0410C)	
	• Hypnotics (N0410D)	
	Cardiovascular medications (from	
	medication administration record)	
	• Diuretics (N0410G) (from medication	
	administration record)	
	 Narcotic analgesics (from medication 	
	administration record)	
	Neuroleptics (from medication	
	administration record)	
	• Other medications that cause lethargy or	
	confusion (from medication administration	
	record)	

 Circulatory/Heart Anemia (I0200) Cardiac Dysrhythmias (I0300) Cardiac Dysrhythmias (I0300) Angina, Myocardial Infarction (MI), Atherosclerotic Heart Disease (ASHD) (I0400) Congestive Heart Failure (CHF) pulmonary edema (I0600) Cerebrovascular Accident (CVA) (I4500) Transient Ischemic Attack (TIA) (I4500) 	~	Internal risk factors (from diagnosis list and clinical indicators)	
		 Circulatory/Heart Anemia (I0200) Cardiac Dysrhythmias (I0300) Angina, Myocardial Infarction (MI), Atherosclerotic Heart Disease (ASHD) (I0400) Congestive Heart Failure (CHF) pulmonary edema (I0600) Cerebrovascular Accident (CVA) (I4500) 	

~	Internal risk factors (from diagnosis list and clinical indicators) (continued)	Supporting Documentation (Basis/reason for checking the item, including the location, date, and source (if applicable) of that information)
	 Neuromuscular/functional Cerebral palsy (I4400) Loss of arm or leg movement (G0400) Decline in functional status (G0110) Incontinence (H0300, H0400) Hemiplegia/Hemiparesis (I4900) Parkinson's disease (I5300) Seizure disorder (I5400) Paraplegia (I5000) Multiple sclerosis (I5200) Traumatic brain injury (I5500) Syncope Chronic or acute condition resulting in instability Peripheral neuropathy Muscle weakness 	
	 Orthopedic Joint pain Arthritis (I3700) Osteoporosis (I3800) Hip fracture (I3900) Missing limb(s) (G0600D) 	
	 Perceptual Visual impairment (B1000) Hearing impairment (B0200) Dizziness/vertigo 	
	 Psychiatric or cognitive Impulsivity or poor safety awareness Delirium (C1300) Wandering (E0900) Agitation behavior (E0200) – describe the specific verbal or motor activity- e.g. screaming, babbling, cursing, repetitive questions, pacing, kicking, scratching, etc. Cognitive impairment (C0500, C0700- C1000) Alzheimer's disease (I4200) Other dementia (I4800) Anxiety disorder (I5700) Depression (I5800) Manic depression (I5900) Schizophrenia (I6000) 	

~	Internal risk factors (from diagnosis list and clinical indicators) (continued)	Supporting Documentation (Basis/reason for checking the item, including the location, date, and source (if applicable) of that information)
	• Infection (I1700 – I2500)	
	• Low levels of physical activity	
	• Pain (J0300)	
	• Headache	
	Fatigue, weakness	
	Vitamin D deficiency	

✓	Laboratory tests	
	Hypo- or hyperglycemia	
	Electrolyte imbalance	
	• Dehydration (J1550C)	
	Hemoglobin and hematocrit	

	Environmental factors (from review of	
✓	facility environment)	
	Poor lighting	
	• Glare	
	Patterned carpet	
	Poorly arranged furniture	
	Uneven surfaces	
	Slippery floors	
	Obstructed walkway	
	Poor fitting or slippery shoes	
	Proximity to aggressive resident	

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

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

Information regarding the CAA transferred to the CAA Summary (Section V of the MDS): \Box Yes □Ňo

12. NUTRITIONAL STATUS

Review of Indicators of Nutritional Status

	Current eating pattern – resident leaves significant proportion of meals, snacks, and	Supporting Documentation (Basis/reason for checking the item, including the location, date, and source (if
✓	supplements daily for even a few days	applicable) of that information)
	 Food offered or available is not consistent with the resident's food choices/needs Food preferences not consistently honored Resident has allergies or food intolerance (for example, needs lactose- free) Food not congruent with religious or cultural needs Resident complains about food quality (for example, not like what spouse used to prepare, food lacks flavor) Resident doesn't eat processed foods Food doesn't meet other special diet 	
	requirementsPattern re: food left uneaten (for example,	
	usually leaves the meat or vegetables)	
	• Intervals between meals may be too long or too short	
	• Unwilling to accept food supplements or to eat more than three meals per day	

		Supporting Documentation (Basis/reason for checking the item,
		including the location, date, and source (if
✓	Functional problems that affect ability to eat	applicable) of that information)
	• Swallowing problem (K0100)	
	• Arthritis (I3700)	
	• Contractures (G0400)	
	• Functional limitation in range of motion (G0400)	
	• Partial or total loss of arm movement (G0400A)	
	• Hemiplegia/hemiparesis (I4900)(G0400 A and B = 1)	
	 Quadriplegia/paraplegia (I5100/I5000) (G0400 A and/or B =2) 	
	• Inability to perform ADLs without significant physical assistance (G0110)	
	• Inability to sit up (G0300)	
	• Missing limb(s) (G0600D)	
	• Vision problems (B1000)	
	Decreased ability to smell or taste food	
	 Need for special diet or altered consistency which might not appeal to resident 	
	• Recent decline in Activities of Daily Living (ADLs) (G0110-G0600)	

	Cognitive, mental status, and behavior	
✓	problems that can interfere with eating	
	Review Cognitive Loss CAA	
	• Alzheimer's Disease (I4200)	
	• Other dementia (I4800)	
	 Mental retardation/developmental disability (A1550) 	
	Paranoid fear that food is poisoned	
	Requires frequent/constant cueing	
	Disruptive behaviors (E0200)	
	Indicators of psychosis (E0100)	
	• Wandering (E0900)	
	• Pacing (E0200)	
	• Throwing food (E0200C)	
	• Resisting care (E0800)	
	• Very slow eating	
	Short attention span	
	• Poor memory (C0500, C0700-C0900)	
	• Anxiety problems (I5700)	

~	Communication problems	Supporting Documentation (Basis/reason for checking the item, including the location, date, and source (if applicable) of that information)
	Review Communication CAA	
	• Comatose (B0100)	
	• Difficulty making self understood (B0700)	
	• Difficulty understanding others (B0800)	
	• Aphasia (I4300)	

	Dental/oral problems (from Section L and
✓	physical assessment)
	See Dental Care CAA
	• Broken or fractured teeth (L0200D)
	• Toothache (L0200F)
	• Bleeding gums (L0200E)
	• Loose dentures, dentures causing sores
	(L0200A)
	• Lip or mouth lesions (for example, cold
	sores, fever blisters, oral abscess) (L0200C)
	• Mouth pain (L0200F)
	Dry mouth

	Other diseases and conditions that can affect	
✓	appetite or nutritional needs	
	• Anemia (I0200)	
	• Arthritis (I3700)	
	• Burns (M1040F)	
	• Cancer (I0100)	
	Cardiovascular disease (I0300-I0900)	
	Cerebrovascular accident (I4500)	
	Constipation (H0600)	
	• Delirium (C1600)	
	• Depression (I5800)	
	• Diabetes (I2900)	
	• Diarrhea	
	Gastrointestinal problem (I1100-I1300)	
	• Hospice care (O0100K)	
	• Liver disease (I8000)	
	• Pain (J0300)	
	Parkinson's disease (I5300)	
	Pressure ulcers (M0300)	

		Supporting Documentation (Basis/reason for checking the item,
	Other diseases and conditions that can affect	including the location, date, and source (if
✓	appetite or nutritional needs (continued)	applicable) of that information)
	• Radiation therapy (O0100B)	
	• Recent acute illness (I8000)	
	• Recent surgical procedure (I8000) (M1200F)	
	• Renal disease (I1500)	
	Respiratory disease (I6200)	
	• Thyroid problem (I3400)	
	• Weight loss (K0300)	
	• Weight gain (K0310)	

	Abnormal laboratory values (from clinical	
✓	record)	
	• Electrolytes	
	Pre-albumin level	
	Plasma transferrin level	
	• Others	

Medications (from medication administration	
record and preadmission records if new	
 admission)	
 Antipsychotics (N0410A) 	
Chemotherapy (O0100A)	
Cardiac drugs	
• Diuretics (N0410G)	
Anti-inflammatory drug	
Anti-Parkinson's drugs	
Laxatives	
Antacids	
• Start of a new drug	

~	Environmental factors (from direct observation and clinical record)
	Sufficient eating assistance
	• Availability of adaptive equipment
	• Dining environment fosters pleasant social experience
	Appropriate lighting
	Sufficient personal space during meals
	Proper positioning in wheelchair/chair for dining

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

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

Information regarding the CAA transferred to the CAA Summary (Section V of the MDS): \Box Yes □ No

13. FEEDING TUBE(S)

Review of Indicators of Feeding Tubes

		Supporting Documentation
		(Basis/reason for checking the item,
1	Reason for tube feeding	including the location, date, and source (if applicable) of that information)
	• Unable to swallow or to eat food and	
	unlikely to eat within a few days due to	
	— Physical problems in chewing or	
	swallowing (for example, stroke or	
	Parkinson's disease) (L0200F, K0100D)	
	— Mental problems (I5700 – I6100) (for	
	example, Alzheimer's (I4200),	
	depression (I5800))	
	• Normal caloric intake is substantially	
	impaired due to endotracheal tube or a tracheostomy (O0100E)	
	Prevention of meal-induced hypoxemia	
	(insufficient oxygen to blood), in resident	
	with COPD (I6200) or other pulmonary	
	problems that interfere with eating (I6200)	
✓	Complications of tube feeding	
	Diagnostic conditions	
	— Delirium (C1600)	
	- Repetitive physical movements	
	— Anxiety (I5700, clinical record)	
	— Depression (I5800)	
	 — Lung aspiration, pneumonia (I2000, clinical record) 	
	— Infection at insertion site	
	— Shortness of breath (J1100)	
	Bleeding around insertion site	
	Constipation (H0600)	
	Abdominal distension or abdominal pain	
	Diarrhea or cramping	
	• Nausea, vomiting (J1550B)	
	Tube dislodgement, blockage, leakage	
	Bowel perforation	
	Dehydration (J1550C) or fluid overload	
	Self-extubation	
	• Use of physical restraints (P0100)	

~	Psychosocial issues related to tube feeding	Supporting Documentation (Basis/reason for checking the item, including the location, date, and source (if applicable) of that information)
	 Signs of depression ((D0300, D0600, I5800); see Mood State CAA) 	
	• Ways to socially engage the resident with a feeding tube	
	• Emotional and social support from social workers, other members of the healthcare team	

✓	Periodic evaluations and consultations
	• Weight check at least monthly (K0300, K0310)
	• Lab tests to monitor electrolytes, serum albumin, hematocrit
	Periodic evaluations by nutritionist or dietitian
	• Periodic evaluation of possibility of resuming oral feeding
	• Regular changing and replacement of PEG tubes and J-tubes, per physician order and facility protocol (K0510B1, K0510B2)

1	Factors that may impede removal of feeding tube
	Comatose (B0100)
	• Failure to eat and resists assistance in eating (E0800)
	Cerebrovascular accident (I4500)
	• Gastric ulcers, gastric bleeding, or other stomach disorder (I1200, I1300)
	Chewing problems unresolvable (L0200F)
	• Swallowing problems (K0100) unresolvable
	• Mouth pain (L0200F)
	Anorexia (I8000)
	Lab values indicating compromised nutritional status
	• Significant weight loss (K0300)
	• Significant weight gain (K0310)
	Prolonged illness
	• Neurological disorder (I4200 – I5500)
	• Cancer or side effects of cancer treatment (I0100, clinical record)
	Advanced dementia (I4800)

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

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

Information	n regarding the	CAA transferred to	the CAA Summary	(Section V of the MDS):
\Box Yes	□No		•	

14. DEHYDRATION/FLUID MAINTENANCE

Review of Indicators of Dehydration/Fluid Maintenance

		Supporting Documentation (Basis/reason for checking the item, including the location, date, and source (if
	Symptoms of dehydration	applicable) of that information)
	Dizziness on sitting or standing	
	 Confusion or change in mental status (delirium) (C1600, V0100D) 	
	• Lethargy (C1300C)	
	• Recent decrease in urine volume or more concentrated urine than usual	
	 Decreased skin turgor, dry mucous membranes (J1550) 	
	• Newly present constipation (H0600), fecal impaction	
	• Fever (J1550A)	
	• Functional decline (G0110)	
	• Increased risk for falls (J1700)	
	• Fluid and electrolyte disturbance	

	Abnormal laboratory values (from clinical	
✓	record)	
	Hemoglobin	
	Hematocrit	
	Potassium chloride	
	• Sodium	
	Albumin	
	Blood urea nitrogen	
	Urine specific gravity	

~	Cognitive, communication, and mental status issues that can interfere with intake	Supporting Documentation (Basis/reason for checking the item, including the location, date, and source (if applicable) of that information)
	 Depression (I5800, D0300, D0600) or anxiety (I5700) 	
	• Behavioral disturbance that interferes with intake (E0200, clinical record)	
	• Recent change in mental status (C1600)	
	• Alzheimer's or other dementia that interferes with eating due to short attention span, resisting assistance, slow eating/drinking, etc. (I4200, I4800)	
	• Difficulty making self understood (B0700)	
	• Difficulty understanding others (B0800)	

	Diseases and conditions that predispose to
1	limitations in maintaining normal fluid balance
	• Infection (I1700 – I2500)
	• Fever (J1550A)
	• Diabetes (I2900)
	• Congestive heart failure (I0600)
	• Swallow problem (K0100)
	• Renal disease (I1500)
	• Weight loss (K0300)
	• Weight gain (K0310)
	• New cerebrovascular accident (clinical record, I4500)
	• Unstable acute or chronic condition (clinical record, I8000)
	• Nausea or vomiting (J1550B)
	Diarrhea (clinical record)
	• Excessive sweating (clinical record)
	Recent surgery (clinical record, I8000)
	• Recent decline in activities of daily living (G0110), including body control or hand control problems, inability to sit up (G0300), etc. (observation, interview, clinical record)
	• Parkinson's or other neurological disease that requires unusually long time to eat (I4200 – I5500)
	• Abdominal pain, with or without diarrhea, nausea, or vomiting (clinical record, (J1550B)

~	Diseases and conditions that predispose to limitations in maintaining normal fluid balance (continued)	Supporting Documentation (Basis/reason for checking the item, including the location, date, and source (if applicable) of that information)
	• Newly taking a diuretic or recent increase in diuretic dose (N0410G) (medication records)	
	• Takes excessive doses of a laxative (interview, clinical record)	
	• Hot weather (increases risk for elderly in absence of increased fluid intake)	

	Oral intake (from observation and clinical
 Image: A set of the set of the	record)
	Recent change in oral intake
	• Skips meals or consumes less than 25 percent of meals
	Fluid restriction
	Newly prescribed diet
	Decreased perception of thirst
	Limited fluid-drinking opportunities
	• Fluid intake limited to try to control incontinence
	• Dependence on staff for fluid intake
	• Excessive output compared to fluid intake

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

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

Information	n regarding the	CAA transferred to	the CAA Summary	(Section V of the MDS):
\Box Yes	□No		•	

15. DENTAL CARE

Review of Indicators of Oral/Dental Condition/Problem

		Supporting Documentation (Basis/reason for checking the item,
~	Cognitive problems that contribute to oral/dental problems	including the location, date, and source (if applicable) of that information)
	• Needs reminders to clean teeth	
	 Cannot remember steps to complete oral hygiene 	
	• Decreased ability to understand others (B0800) or to perform tasks following demonstration	
	• Cognitive deficit (C0500, C0700 – C1000)	

1	Functional impairment limiting ability to perform personal hygiene	
	Loss of voluntary arm movement (G0400A)	
	• Impaired hand dexterity (G0400A)	
	• Functional limitation in upper extremity range of motion (G0400A)	
	• Decreased mobility (G0110)	
	Resists assistance with activities of daily living (E0800)	
	• Lacks motivation or knowledge regarding adequate oral hygiene, dental care	
	• Requires adaptive equipment for oral hygiene	

✓	Dry mouth causing buildup of oral bacteria	
	Dehydration (see Dehydration/Fluid	
	Maintenance CAA)	
	Medications (from MDS and medication	
	administration record)	
	— Antipsychotics (N0410A)	
	— Antidepressants (N0410C)	
	— Antianxiety agents (N0410B)	
	— Sedatives/hypnotics (N0410D)	
	— Diuretics (N0410G)	
	— Antihypertensives	
	Antiparkinsons medications	
	Narcotics	
	— Anticonvulsants	
	— Antihistamines	
	— Decongestants	
	— Antiemetics	
	Antineoplastics	

~	Diseases and conditions that may be related to poor oral hygiene, oral infection	Supporting Documentation (Basis/reason for checking the item, including the location, date, and source (if applicable) of that information)
	• Recurrent pneumonia related to aspiration of saliva contaminated due to poor oral hygiene (I2000)	
	• Unstable diabetes related to oral infection (I2900)	
	 Endocarditis related to oral infection (I8000) 	
	• Sores in mouth related to poor-fitting dentures (L0200C)	
	• Poor nutrition (I5600) (See Nutrition CAA)	

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

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

Information	n regarding the	CAA transferred to	the CAA Summary	(Section V of the MDS):
\Box Yes	□No		•	

16. PRESSURE ULCER(S) Review of Indicators of Pressure Ulcer(s)

~	Existing pressure ulcer(s) (M0100)	Supporting Documentation (Basis/reason for checking the item, including the location, date, and source (if applicable) of that information)
	 Assess location, size, stage, presence and type of drainage, presence of odors, condition of surrounding skin (M0610) Note if eschar or slough is present (M0300F, M0700 = 4) Assess for signs of infection, such as the presence of a foul odor, increasing pain, surrounding skin is reddened (erythema) or warm, or there is a presence of purulent drainage Note whether granulation tissue (required for healing) is present and the wound is healing as expected (M0700 = 2) 	
	 If the ulcer does not show signs of healing despite treatment, consider complicating factors Elevated bacterial level in the absence of clinical infection Presence of exudate, necrotic debris or slough in the wound, too much granulation tissue, or odor in the wound bed Underlying osteomyelitis (bone infection) 	

×	Extrinsic risk factors
	• Pressure
	— Requires staff assistance to move sufficiently to relieve pressure over any one site
	Confined to a bed or chair all or most of the time
	 Needs special mattress or seat cushion to reduce or relieve pressure (M1200A, M1200B)
	Requires regular schedule of turning (M1200C)
	Friction and shear
	— Slides down in the bed
	— Moved by sliding rather than lifting
	Maceration
	 Persistently wet, especially from fecal incontinence, wound drainage, or perspiration
	— Moisture associated skin damage (M1040H)

~	Intrinsic risk factors	Supporting Documentation (Basis/reason for checking the item, including the location, date, and source (if applicable) of that information)
	• Immobility (G0110)	
	Altered mental status	
	— Delirium limits mobility (see Delirium	
	CAA)	
	— Cognitive loss (C0500, C0700-C1000)	
	limits mobility (see Cognitive Loss CAA)	
	• Incontinence (H0300, H0400, M1040H) (see	
	Incontinence CAA)	
	• Poor nutrition (see Nutrition CAA)	

	Medications that increase risk for pressure ulcer	
✓	development	
	Antipsychotics (N0410A)	
	• Antianxiety agents (N0410B)	
	Antidepressants (N0410C)	
	Hypnotics (N0410D)	
	• Steroids	
	Narcotics	

	Diagnoses and conditions that present	
1	complications or increase risk for pressure ulcers	
	• Delirium (C1600)	
	• Comatose (B0100)	
	• Cancer (I0100)	
	• Peripheral Vascular Disease (I0900)	
	• Diabetes (I2900)	
	• Alzheimer's disease (I4200)	
	Cerebrovascular Accident (I4500)	
	• Other dementia (I4800)	
	Hemiplegia/hemiparesis (I4900)	
	• Paraplegia (I5000), Quadriplegia (I5100)	
	• Multiple sclerosis (I5200)	
	• Depression (D0300, D0600, I5800)	
	• Edema	
	• Severe pulmonary disease (I6200)	
	• Sepsis (I2100)	
	• Terminal illness (O0100K)	

~	Diagnoses and conditions that present complications or increase risk for pressure ulcers (continued)	Supporting Documentation (Basis/reason for checking the item, including the location, date, and source (if applicable) of that information)
	• Chronic or end-stage renal (I1500), liver, or heart disease (I0400, I0600)	
	• Pain (J0300)	
	• Dehydration (J1500C, I8000)	
	• Shortness of breath (J1100)	
	• Recent weight loss (K0300)	
	• Recent weight gain (K0310)	
	Malnutrition (I5600)	
	Decreased sensory perception	
	• Recent decline in Activities of Daily Living (ADLs) (G0110-G0600)	

	Treatments and other factors that cause	
1	complications or increase risk	
	• Newly admitted or readmitted (A1700)	
	• History of healed pressure ulcer(s) (M0900)	
	Chemotherapy (O0100A)	
	• Radiation therapy (O0100B)	
	• Ventilator or respirator (O0100F)	
	Renal dialysis (O0100J)	
	Functional limitation in range of motion	
	(G0400)	
	• Head of bed elevated most or all of the time	
	Physical restraints (P0100)	
	• Devices that can cause pressure, such as	
	oxygen (O0100C) or indwelling catheter	
	(H0100A) tubing, TED hose, casts, or	
	splints	

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

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

Information	n regarding the	CAA transferred	to the CAA Sum	mary (Section V	/ of the MDS):
\Box Yes				•	

17. PSYCHOTROPIC MEDICATION USE

Review of Indicators of Psychotropic Drug Use

~	Class(es) of medication this resident is taking	Supporting Documentation (Basis/reason for checking the item, including the location, date, and source (if applicable) of that information)
	Antipsychotic (N0410A)	
	• Antianxiety (N0410B)	
	• Antidepressant (N0410C)	
	• Sedative/Hypnotic (N0410D)	

1	Unnecessary drug evaluation (from clinical record)	
	• Excessive dose, including duplicate medications	
	• Excessive duration and/or without gradual dose reductions	
	• Inadequate monitoring for effectiveness and/or adverse consequences	
	Inadequate or inappropriate indications for use	
	• In presence of adverse consequences of the drug	

1	Treatable/reversible reasons for use of psychotropic drug	
	• Environmental stressors such as excessive heat, noise, overcrowding, etc. (observation, clinical record)	
	 Psychosocial stressors such as abuse, taunting, not following resident's customary routine, etc. (observation, clinical record) (F0300 – F0800) 	
	• Treatable medical conditions, such as heart disease (I0200 – I0900), diabetes (I2900), or respiratory disease (from medical evaluation) (I6200, I6300)	

~	Adverse consequences of ANTIDEPRESSANTS exhibited by this resident	Supporting Documentation (Basis/reason for checking the item, including the location, date, and source (if applicable) of that information)
	 Worsening of depression and/or suicidal behavior or thinking (D0350, D0650, V0100E, V0100F, clinical record) 	
	• Delirium unrelated to medical illness or severe depression (C1600, clinical record)	
	Hallucinations (E0100A)	
	Dizziness (clinical record)	
	Nausea (clinical record)	
	Diarrhea (clinical record)	
	Anxiety (I5700, clinical record)	
	 Nervousness, fidgety or restless (clinical record) 	
	Insomnia (clinical record)	
	Somnolence (clinical record)	
	• Weight gain (K0310, clinical record)	
	• Anorexia or increased appetite (clinical record)	
	• Increased risk for falls (clinical record), falls (J1700-J1900)	
	• Seizures (I5400)	
	• Hypertensive crisis if combined with certain foods, cheese, wine (MAO inhibitors)	
	• Anticholinergic (tricyclics), such as constipation, dry mouth, blurred vision, urinary retention, etc. (clinical record)	
	• Postural hypotension (tricyclics) (I0800, clinical record)	

✓	Adverse consequences of ANTIPSYCHOTICS exhibited by this resident	
	• Anticholinergic effects, such as constipation, dry mouth, blurred vision, urinary retention, etc. (clinical record)	
	• Increase in total cholesterol and triglycerides (clinical record)	
	• Akathisia (inability to sit still) (clinical record)	
	• Parkinsonism (any combination of tremors, postural unsteadiness, muscle rigidity, pill-rolling of hands, shuffling gait, etc.) (clinical record)	

~	Adverse consequences of ANTIPSYCHOTICS exhibited by this resident	Supporting Documentation (Basis/reason for checking the item, including the location, date, and source (if applicable) of that information)
	• Neuroleptic malignant syndrome (high fever with severe muscular rigidity) (clinical record)	
	• Blood sugar elevation (clinical record)	
	Cardiac arrhythmias (I0300)	
	• Orthostatic hypotension (I0800, clinical record)	
	 Cerebrovascular accident or transient ischemic attack (I4500) 	
	• Falls (J1700-J1900)	
	• Tardive dyskinesia (persistent involuntary movements such as tongue thrusting, lip movements, chewing or puckering movements, abnormal limb movements, rocking or writhing trunk movements) (clinical record)	
	• Lethargy (D0200D, clinical record)	
	• Excessive sedation (clinical record)	
	• Depression (D0300, D0600, I5800)	
	Hallucinations (E0100A)	
	• Delirium unrelated to medical illness or severe depression (C1600, clinical record)	

T	
	Adverse consequences of ANXIOLYTICS
✓	exhibited by this resident
	• Sedation manifested by short-term memory
	loss (C0500, C0700), decline in cognitive
	abilities, slurred speech (B0600),
	drowsiness, little/no activity involvement
	(clinical record)
	• Delirium unrelated to medical illness or
	severe depression (C1600, clinical record)
	Hallucinations (E0100A)
	• Depression (D0300, D0600, I5800)
	• Disturbances of balance, gait, positioning
	ability (G0300, G0110C, G0110D, G0110A,
	clinical record)

~	Adverse consequences of SEDATIVES/HYPNOTICS exhibited by this resident	Supporting Documentation (Basis/reason for checking the item, including the location, date, and source (if applicable) of that information)
	• May increase the metabolism of many medications (for example, anticonvulsants, antipsychotics), which may lead to decreased effectiveness and subsequent worsening of symptoms or decreased control of underlying illness (clinical record)	
	• Hypotension (I0800, clinical record)	
	• Dizziness, lightheadedness (clinical record)	
	 "Hangover" effect (interview, clinical record) 	
	• Drowsiness (observation, clinical record)	
	• Confusion, delirium unrelated to acute illness or severe depression (C1600, clinical record)	
	• Mental depression (I5800, I5900)	
	• Unusual excitement (clinical record)	
	Nervousness (clinical record)	
	• Headache (interview, clinical record)	
	Insomnia (clinical record)	
	Nightmares (interview, clinical record)	
	Hallucinations (E0100A)	
	• Falls (J1700-J1900)	

~	Drug-related discomfort requiring treatment and/or prevention
	• Dehydration (J1550C, I8000)
	• Reduced dietary bulk (from observation of food intake)
	• Lack of exercise (observation, clinical record)
	• Constipation/fecal impaction (H0600, clinical record)
	Urinary retention (clinical record)
	• Dry mouth (interview, clinical record)

	Overall status change for relationship to	
*	psychotropic drug use (from clinical record)	
	• Major differences in a.m./p.m. performance	
	Decline in cognition/communication	
	(V0100D)	
	• Decline in mood (V0100E, V0100F)	
	Decline in behavior	
	• Decline in Activities of Daily Living (ADLs) (G0110)	

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

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

Information	n regarding the	CAA transferred to	the CAA Summary	(Section V of the MDS):
\Box Yes	□No			

Signature/Title:_____ Date:_____

18. PHYSICAL RESTRAINTS

Review of Indicators of Physical Restraints

	Evaluation of current restraint use (based on	Supporting Documentation (Basis/reason for checking the item, including the location, date, and source (if
1		
_	chart documentation, including care plan)	applicable) of that information)
	• Does not meet regulatory definition of	
	restraint (stop here and check accuracy of	
	MDS item that triggered this CAA)	
	• Evidence of informed consent not evident on	
	chart	
	• Medical symptom not identified for	
	treatment via restraints	
	Used for staff convenience	
	Used for discipline purposes	
	Multiple restraints in use	
	• Non-restraint interventions not attempted	
	prior to restraining	
	 Less restrictive devices not attempted 	
	• No regular schedule for removing restraints	
	• No schedule for frequency by hour of the	
	day for checking on resident's well-being	
	No plan for reducing/eliminating restraints	

	Medical conditions/treatments that may lead
✓	to restraint use
	• Indwelling catheter (H0100A), external
	catheter (H0100B), or ostomy (H0100C)
	• Parenteral/IV feeding (K0510A1, K0510A2)
	• Feeding tube (K0510B1, K0510B2)
	• Pressure ulcer (M0210) or pressure ulcer
	care (M1200E)
	• Other skin ulcers, wounds, skin problems
	(M1040) or wound care (M1200F-M1200I)
	• Oxygen therapy (O0100C)
	Tracheostomy (O0100E, clinical record)
	• Ventilator or respirator (O0100F)
	• IV medications (O0100H)
	Transfusions (O0100I)
	• Functional decline, decreased mobility
	(clinical record)
	• Other medical problem or equipment
	associated with restraint use (clinical record)

~	Cognitive impairment/behavioral symptoms that may lead to restraint use (also see Cognitive Loss and Behavior CAAs)	Supporting Documentation (Basis/reason for checking the item, including the location, date, and source (if applicable) of that information)
	• Inattention, easily distracted (C1300A)	
	• Disorganized thinking (C1300B)	
	Fidgety, restless	
	• Agitation behavior (E0200) – describe the	
	specific verbal or motor activity- e.g.	
	screaming, babbling, cursing, repetitive	
	questions, pacing, kicking, scratching, etc.	
	• Confusion (C0100, C0600)	
	• Psychosis (E0100A, E0100B)	
	 Physical symptoms directed toward others (E0200A) 	
	 Verbal behavioral symptoms directed toward others (E0200B) 	
	• Rejection of care (E0800)	
	• Wandering (E0900)	
	• Delirium (C1600), including side effects of medications (clinical record)	
	• Alzheimer's disease (I4200) or other dementia (I4800)	
	Traumatic brain injury (I5500)	
	Psychiatric disorder (I5700-I6100)	

1	Disk for falls that many load to negtra interest
	Risk for falls that may lead to restraint use
✓	(also see Falls CAA)
	• Poor safety awareness, impulsivity (clinical
	record)
	Urinary urgency (clinical record)
	Incontinence of bowel and/or bladder
	(H0300, H0400)
	• Side effect of medication, such as dizziness,
	postural/orthostatic hypotension (I0800),
	sedation, etc. (clinical record)
	• Insomnia, fatigue (D0200D, D0500D)
	• Need for assistance with mobility (G0110)
	Balance problem (G0300)
	Postural/orthostatic hypotension (I0800,
	clinical record)
	• Hip or other fracture (I3900, I4000)
	Hemiplegia/hemiparesis (I4900), paraplegia
	(I5000), quadriplegia (I5100)
	• Other neurological disorder (for example,
	Cerebral Palsy (I4400), Multiple Sclerosis
	(I5200), Parkinson's Disease (I5300))
	• Respiratory problems (J1100, I6200, I6300,
	clinical record)
	• History of falls (J1700 – J1900)

		Supporting Documentation (Basis/reason for checking the item,
1	Adverse reaction to restraint use	including the location, date, and source (if applicable) of that information)
	Skin breakdown (Section M)	upplicable) of that information)
	• Incontinence or increased incontinence (H0300, H0400, clinical record)	
	• Moisture associated skin damage (M1040H)	
	Constipation (H0600)	
	 Increased agitation behavior (E0200, clinical record) – describe the specific verbal or motor activity- e.g. screaming, 	
	babbling, cursing, repetitive questions, pacing, kicking, scratching, etc.	
	 Depression, withdrawal, diminished dignity, social isolation (I5800, I5900, clinical record) 	
	• Loss of muscle mass, contractures, lessened mobility (G0110, G0300, G0400) and stamina (clinical record)	
	• Infections, such as UTI or pneumonia (I1700 – I2500)	
	• Frequent attempts to get out of the restraints (P0100), falls (J1700 – J1900, clinical record)	

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

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

Information regarding the CAA transferred to the CAA Summary (Section V of the MDS): \Box Yes □ Ňo

Signature/Title:______Date:_____

19. PAIN

Review of Indicators of Pain

~	Diseases and conditions that may cause pain (diagnosis OR signs/symptoms present)	Supporting Documentation (Basis/reason for checking the item, including the location, date, and source (if applicable) of that information)
	• Cancer (I0100)	
	Circulatory/heart	
	— Angina, Myocardial Infarction (MI),	
	Atherosclerotic Heart Disease (ASHD)	
	(10400)	
	— Deep Vein Thrombosis (I0500)	
	 — Peripheral Vascular Disease (I0900) Skin/Wound 	
	- Pressure ulcer (section M)	
	— Other ulcers, wounds, incision, skin	
	problems (M1040)	
	— Moisture associated skin damage	
	(M1040H)	
	• Infections	
	— Urinary tract infection (I2300)	
	— Pneumonia (I2000)	
	• Neurological (I4200 – I5500)	
	— Head trauma (clinical record)	
	— Headache	
	 — Neuropathy — Post-stroke syndrome 	
	Gastrointestinal	
	- Gastroesophageal Reflux Disease/Ulcer	
	(I1200)	
	— Ulcerative Colitis/Crohn's	
	Disease/Inflammatory Bowel Disease	
	(I1300)	
	— Constipation (H0600, clinical record,	
	resident interview)	
	Hospice care (O0100K) Museuloskalatal	
	 Musculoskeletal Arthritis (I3700) 	
	— Artifilitis (15700) — Osteoporosis (I3800)	
	— Hip fracture (I3900)	
	— Other fracture (14000)	
	— Back problems (I8000)	
	— Amputation (O0500)	
	— Other (I8000)	
	• Dental problems (section L) (L0200)	

~	Characteristics of the pain	Supporting Documentation (Basis/reason for checking the item, including the location, date, and source (if applicable) of that information)
	Location	
	• Type (constant, intermittent, varies over time, etc.)	
	• What makes it better	
	What makes it worse	
	 Words that describe it (for example, aching, soreness, dull, throbbing, crushing) — Burning, pins and needles, shooting, numbness (neuropathic) — Cramping, crushing, throbbing, stabbing (musculoskeletal) — Cramping, tightness (visceral) 	

	Frequency and intensity of the pain (J0400,	
✓	J0600, J0850)	
	• How often it occurs	
	• Time or situation of onset	
	How long it lasts	

1	Non-verbal indicators of pain (particularly important if resident is stoic)	
	• Facial expression (frowning, grimacing, etc.) (J0800A, J0800C)	
	• Vocal behaviors (signing, moaning, groaning, crying, etc.) (J0800A, J0800B)	
	• Body position (guarding, distorted posture, restricted limb movement, etc.) (J0800D)	
	Restlessness	

~	Pain effect on function
	• Disturbs sleep (J0500A)
	Decreases appetite (clinical record)
	• Adversely affects mood (D0200, D0500,
	clinical record)
	• Limits day-to-day activities (J0500B) (social
	events, eating in dining room, etc.)
	• Limits independence with at least some
	Activities of Daily Living (ADLs) (G0110)

~	Associated signs and symptoms	Supporting Documentation (Basis/reason for checking the item, including the location, date, and source (if applicable) of that information)
	 Agitation or new or increased behavior problems (E0200) – describe the specific verbal or motor activity- e.g. screaming, babbling, cursing, repetitive questions, pacing, kicking, scratching, etc. 	
	• Delirium (C1600)	
	• Withdrawal	

✓	Other Considerations
	• Improper positioning (M1200C)
	Contractures (G0400)
	• Immobility (G0110)
	• Use of restraints (P0100)
	• Recent change in pain (characteristics,
	frequency, intensity, etc.) (J0400, J0600)
	• Insufficient pain relief (from resident/staff
	interview, clinical record, direct
	observation) (J0100 – J0850)
	• Pain relief occurs, but duration is not
	sufficient, resulting in breakthrough pain
	(J0100 – J0850)

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

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

Information regarding the CAA transferred to the CAA Summary (Section V of the MDS): \Box Yes □ Ňo

Signature/Title:______Date:_____

20. RETURN TO COMMUNITY REFERRAL

Review of Return to Community Referral

√	Steps in the Process
	1. Document in the care plan whether the individual indicated a desire to talk to someone about the possibility of returning to the community or not (Q0500B).
	2. Discuss with the individual and his or her family to identify potential barriers to transition planning. The care planning/discharge planning team should have additional discussions with the individual and family to develop information that will support the individual's smooth transition to community living. (Q0100)
	 3. Other factors to consider regarding the individual's discharge assessment and planning for community supports include: Cognitive skills for decision making (C1000) and Cognitive deficits (C0500, C0700-C1000) Functional/mobility (G0110) or balance (G0300) problems Need for assistive devices and/or home modifications if considering a discharge home
	4. Inform the discharge planning team and other facility staff of the individual's choice.
	5. Look at the previous care plans of this individual to identify their previous responses and the issues or barriers they expressed. Consider the individual's overall goals of care and discharge planning from previous items responses (Q0300 and Q0400B). Has the individual indicated that his or her goal is for end-of-life-care (palliative or hospice care)? Or does the individual expect to return home after rehabilitation in your facility? (Q0300, Q0400)
	6. Initiate contact with the State-designated local contact agency within approximately 10 business days, and document (Q0600). Follow-up is expected in a "reasonable" amount of time, 10 business days is a recommendation and not a requirement.
	7. If the local contact agency does not contact the individual by telephone or in person within approximately 10 business days, make another follow-up call to the designated local contact agency as necessary. The level and type of response needed by a particular individual is determined on a resident-by-resident basis, so timeframes for response may vary depending on the needs of the resident and the supports available within the community.
	8. Communicate and collaborate with the State-designated local contact agency on the discharge process. Identify and address challenges and barriers facing the individual in their discharge process. Develop solutions to these challenges in the discharge/transition plan.
	9. Communicate findings and concerns with the facility discharge planning team, the individual's support circle, the individual's physician and the local contact agency in order to facilitate discharge/transition planning.

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

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

Information	n regarding the	CAA transferred to	the CAA Summary	(Section V of the MDS):
\Box Yes	□No		•	

Signature/Title:_____ Date:_____

CARE AREA GENERAL RESOURCES

The general resources contained on this page are not specific to any particular care area. Instead, they provide a general listing of known clinical practice guidelines and tools that may be used in completing the RAI CAA process.

NOTE: This list of resources is neither prescriptive nor all-inclusive. References to non-U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) sources or sites on the Internet are provided as a service and do not constitute or imply endorsement of these organizations or their programs by CMS or HHS. CMS is not responsible for the content of pages found at these sites. URL addresses were current as of the date of this publication.

- Advancing Excellence in America's Nursing Homes Resources: <u>http://www.nhqualitycampaign.org/star_index.aspx?controls=resImplementationGuides;</u>
- Agency for Health Care Research and Quality Clinical Information, Evidence-Based Practice: <u>http://www.ahrq.gov/clinic/;</u>
- Alzheimer's Association Resources: http://www.alz.org/professionals_and_researchers_14899.asp#professional;
- American Dietetic Association Individualized Nutrition Approaches for Older Adults in Health Care Communities (PDF Version): http://www.eatright.org/About/Content.aspx?id=8373;
- American Geriatrics Society Clinical Practice Guidelines and Tools: <u>http://www.americangeriatrics.org/health_care_professionals/clinical_practice/featured_p</u> <u>rograms_products/;</u>
- American Medical Directors Association (AMDA) Clinical Practice Guidelines and Tools: <u>http://www.amda.com/tools;</u>
- American Pain Society: <u>http://www.ampainsoc.org/pub/cp_guidelines.htm;</u>
- American Society of Consultant Pharmacists Practice Resources: http://www.ascp.com/articles/professional-development/clinical-practice-resources;
- Association for Professionals in Infection Control and Epidemiology Practice Resources: <u>http://www.apic.org/AM/Template.cfm?Section=Practice;</u>
- Centers for Disease Control and Prevention: Infection Control in Long-Term Care Facilities Guidelines: <u>http://www.cdc.gov/HAI/settings/ltc_settings.html;</u>
- CMS Pub. 100-07 State Operations Manual Appendix PP Guidance to Surveyors for Long Term Care Facilities (federal regulations noted throughout; resources provided in endnotes): <u>http://cms.gov/manuals/Downloads/som107ap_pp_guidelines_ltcf.pdf;</u>
- Emerging Solutions in Pain Tools: <u>http://www.emergingsolutionsinpain.com/;</u>
- Hartford Institute for Geriatric Nursing Access to Important Geriatric Tools: <u>http://www.hartfordign.org/resources;</u>
- Hartford Institute for Geriatric Nursing Evidence-Based Geriatric Content: <u>http://www.hartfordign.org/practice/consultgerirn/;</u>
- Improving Nursing Home Culture (CMS Special Study): http://www.healthcentricadvisors.org/images/stories/documents/inhc.pdf
- Institute for Safe Medication Practices: <u>http://www.ismp.org/;</u>
- Quality Improvement Organizations: <u>http://www.qualitynet.org/dcs/ContentServer?c=Page&pagename=QnetPublic%2FPage</u> <u>%2FQnetTier2&cid=1144767874793</u>

CARE AREA GENERAL RESOURCES (cont.)

- University of Missouri's Geriatric Examination Tool Kit: <u>http://web.missouri.edu/~proste/tool/;</u> and
- U.S. Department of Health and Human Services Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality's National Guideline Clearinghouse: <u>http://www.guideline.gov/;</u>