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INTRODUCTION

The pre-admission screening process pre-authorizes a continuum of long-term care services available to an individual under the Virginia Medical Assistance Program. Medicaid-funded long-term care services may be provided in either a nursing facility or community-based care setting.

FACTORS TO CONSIDER WHEN EVALUATING WHETHER AN INDIVIDUAL NEEDS TO BE SCREENED

In Virginia, individuals, who seek or are at risk of nursing facility placement and who are already or may be Medicaid-eligible within 180 days of admission to a nursing facility, are screened by either hospitals or local screening committees. Usually, the individual or their family requests a pre-admission screening. In some instances, individuals or their families may ask for assistance but state they are not interested in nursing facility placement and do not intend to apply for Medicaid. In these cases, the screening committee must look beyond what the individual and family are saying and complete an assessment to determine whether or not the individual meets the criteria and is at imminent risk of nursing facility placement. screening committee can do this by asking whether or not the individual's needs are being met by his or her social support system and currently available community resources, or is that situation likely to deteriorate with the individual or family or both eventually seeking nursing If the screening committee believes that the individual cannot be facility placement?) maintained by the social support system and other community resources, a screening should be done, and, if appropriate, services should be offered. An individual's refusal to seek nursing facility placement or apply for Medicaid is not a legitimate basis for a decision not to screen.

The screening committee must look at many factors when weighing the risk of nursing facility placement. Among these factors are: (1) the extent and type of individual dependencies, (2) the coping ability and resources of the individual's support system, (3) other demands already placed on the individual's support system, and (4) other available community resources.

The following is a list of characteristics that indicate to the screening committee that a closer examination is warranted. Screening committees should not assume that the list is all-inclusive or that anyone in a similar situation is automatically at risk of nursing facility placement. Indeed, some individuals' circumstances may be similar to those listed below, but they may be eligible for another community resource that may better meet their needs.

- 1. Individuals with terminal illness whose family may or may not be effective problemsolvers because of their own difficulty in coping with the individual's diagnoses and prognosis;
- 2. Individuals requiring 24-hour supervision because of physical dependencies or mental confusion;
- 3. Individuals with medical conditions likely to deteriorate and whose families are experiencing difficulty in coping with the individual's present care needs;

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- 4. Individuals with a primary caretaker who is elderly or has health problems;
- 5. Individuals with a primary caretaker who has other time-consuming obligations, such as a full-time job, children (school age or younger), or other dependent relatives; and
- 6. Individuals who live alone and are experiencing deteriorating health or are unable to perform their activities of daily living (ADLs).

To summarize, screening committees should screen not only individuals who state they are seeking nursing facility admission, but also those who meet any of the conditions outlined above.

PRE-ADMISSION SCREENING CRITERIA

The criteria for assessing an individual's eligibility for Medicaid payment of nursing facility, home- and community-based care waivers, and the Program for the All Inclusive Care of the Elderly (PACE) consist of two components:

- 1. Functional capacity (the degree of assistance an individual requires to complete activities of daily living); and
- 2. Medical or nursing needs.

In order to qualify for Medicaid payment for services, an individual must meet both functional capacity requirements and have a medical condition which requires ongoing medical or nursing management. An exception may be made when the individual does not meet the functional capacity requirement, but the individual does have a health condition that requires the daily direct services of a licensed nurse that cannot be managed on an outpatient basis.

There is an additional component necessary for individual's seeking services through the Elderly or Disabled with Consumer Direction Waiver or the HIV/AIDS Waiver. The additional component is:

• The individual's risk of nursing facility placement in the absence of Community-Based Waiver services.

Pre-admission screenings are performed by teams composed of agencies contracting with DMAS. The authorization for Medicaid-funded long-term care may be rescinded by the nursing facility or community-based care provider or by DMAS at any point that the individual is determined to no longer meet the criteria for Medicaid-funded long-term care. Medicaid-funded long-term care services are covered for individuals whose needs meet the criteria established by program regulations. Authorization of appropriate non-institutional services shall be evaluated before actual nursing facility placement is considered.

Prior to an individual's admission, the nursing facility must review the completed pre-admission screening forms to ensure that appropriate nursing facility admission criteria have been documented. The nursing facility is also responsible for documenting, upon admission and on an ongoing basis, that the individual meets and continues to meet nursing facility criteria. For this

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purpose, the nursing facility will use the Minimum Data Set (MDS). The post-admission assessment must be conducted no later than 14 days after the date of admission and promptly after a significant change in the resident's physical or mental condition. If at any time during the course of the resident's stay, it is determined that the resident does not meet nursing facility criteria as defined in the *State Plan for Medical Assistance*, the nursing facility must initiate the discharge of such resident. Nursing facilities must conduct a comprehensive, accurate, standardized, and reproducible assessment of each resident's functional capacity and medical and nursing needs.

DMAS shall conduct surveys of the assessments completed by nursing facilities to determine that services provided to the residents, who meet nursing facility criteria and that needed services, are provided.

The community-based provider is responsible for documenting upon admission and on an ongoing basis that the individual meets the criteria for Medicaid-funded long-term care.

The criteria for nursing facility level-of-care under the Virginia Medical Assistance Program are contained herein. An individual's need for care must meet these criteria before any authorization for payment by Medicaid will be made for either institutional or non-institutional long-term care services. The Pre-Admission Screening Committee is responsible for documenting on the state-designated assessment instrument that the individual meets the criteria for nursing facility or community-based waiver services and for authorizing admission to Medicaid-funded long-term care.

Functional dependency alone is not sufficient to demonstrate the need for nursing facility care or placement.

Except as provided for individuals who require the daily direct services of a licensed nurse that cannot be managed on an outpatient basis, an individual may only be considered to meet the nursing facility criteria when both the functional capacity of the individual and his or her medical or nursing needs meet the following requirements. Even when an individual meets nursing facility criteria, placement in a non-institutional setting shall be evaluated before actual nursing facility placement is considered.

Functional Capacity

Functional capacity must be documented on the Uniform Assessment Instrument (UAI), completed in a manner consistent with the definitions of ADLs and directions provided by DMAS for the rating of those activities. Individuals may be considered to meet the functional capacity requirements for nursing facility care when one of the following describes their functional capacity:

- 1. Rated dependent in two to four of the ADLs, rated semi-dependent or dependent in Behavior Pattern and Orientation, and also semi-dependent in Joint Motion or semi-dependent in Medication Administration;
- 2. Rated dependent in five to seven of the ADLs and also rated dependent in Mobility; or

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3. Rated semi-dependent in two to seven of the ADLs and also rated dependent in Mobility and Behavior Pattern and Orientation.

The rating of functional dependencies on the pre-admission screening assessment instrument must be based on the individual's ability to function in a community environment, not including any institutionally-induced dependence. The following abbreviations shall mean:

I = independent d = semi-dependent D = dependent MH = mechanical help HH = human help

(1)	Bathing				Dres	sing	
	(a) (b) (c) (d) (e)	Without help MH only HH only MH and HH Is bathed	(I) (d) (D) (D) (D)		(a) (b) (c) (d) (e) (f)	Without help MH only HH only MH and HH Is dressed Is not dressed	(I) (d) (D) (D) (D) (D)

(3)	Toileting				Tran	sferring	
	(a)	Without help	(I)		(a)	Without help	(I)
		day or night	. ,		(b)	MH only	(d)
	(b)	MH only	(d)		(c)	HH only	(\mathbf{D})
	(c)	HH only	(D)		(d)	MH and HH	(D)
	(d)	MH and HH	(D)		(e)	Performed by others	(D)
	(e)	Performed by others	(D)		(f)	Is not performed	(D)

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(5)	Bow	el Function		(6)	Blad	der Function	
	(a)	Continent	(I)		(a)	Continent	(I)
	(b)	Incontinent less than weekly	(d)		(b)	Incontinent less than weekly	(I) (d)
	(c)	External/In- dwelling device/ Ostomy self-care	(d)		(c)	External device self-care	(d)
	(d)	Incontinent weekly or more	(D)		(d)	Indwelling catheter self-care	(d)
	(e)	Ostomy not self-care	(D)		(e) (f)	Ostomy self-care Incontinent weekly or more	(d) (D)
					(g)	External device, not self-care	(D)
					(h)	Indwelling catheter, not self-	(D)
					(i)	Ostomy not self- care	(D)

(7)	Eating/Feeding					vior ern and ntation	
	(a)	Without help	(I)		(a)	Appropriate or Wandering/Passive less than weekly + Oriented	(I)
	(b)	MH only	(d)		(b)	Appropriate or Wandering/Passive less than weekly + Disoriented Some Spheres, some- times or all times	(I)
	(c)	HH only	(D)		(c)	Wandering/Passive Weekly or more + Oriented	(I)
	(d)	MH and HH	(D)		(d)	Wandering/Passive weekly or more + Disoriented some spheres, some- times or all times	(d)

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(7)		ng/Feeding inued)		(8)	Behavior Pattern and Orientation (continued)		
	(e)	Spoon fed	(D)		(e)	Appropriate or Wandering/Passive less than weekly + Disoriented All Spheres, sometimes or all times	(d)
	(f)	Syringe fed	(D)		(f)	Wandering/Passive Weekly or more + Disoriented All Spheres, sometimes or all times	(d)
	(g)	Tube fed by I.V. or clysis	(D)		(g)	Abusive/Aggressive /Disruptive less than weekly + Oriented or Disoriented some spheres, sometimes or all times, or Disoriented all spheres, sometimes	(d)
					(h)	Abusive/Aggressive /Disruptive weekly or more + Oriented	(d)
					(i)	Abusive/Aggressive /Disruptive less than weekly or weekly or more + Disoriented All Spheres, all times	(D)
					(j)	Semi-Comatose/ Comatose and Semi-Comatose/ Comatose	(D)

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(9)	(9) Joint Motion (NF)			(10)	Mob	ility	
	(a) (b)	Within normal limits Limited motion	(I) (d)		(a)	Goes outside without help	(I)
	(c) (d)	Instability corrected Instability uncorrected	(I) (D)		(b)	Goes outside MH only	(d)
	(e)	Immobility	(D)		(c)	Goes outside HH only	(D)
					(d)	Goes outside MH and HH	(D)
					(e)	Confined, moves about	(D)
					(f)	Confined, does not move about	(D)

	Medication Administration (NF)		(12)		ication ninistration (ACR)	
(a) (b) (c) (d)	No medications Self-administered, monitored < weekly By lay persons administered/ monitored By licensed/ professional nurse administered/ monitored	(I) (I) (D) (D)		(a) (b) (c)	Without assistance Administered, monitored by lay person Administered, monitored by professional staff	(I) (D) (D)

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(13)	(13) Behavior Pattern		(14)		rumental Activities o	f	
					Dail	ly Living (ACR)	
	(a)	Appropriate	(I)		(a)	Meal Preparation	
	(b)	Wandering/	(I)			(1) No help needed	
	()	passive, less	()			(2) Needs help	(D)
		than weekly			(b)	Housekeeping	(2)
	(c)	Wandering/	(d)		(0)	(1) No help needed	
	(0)		(u)			(2) Needs help	(D)
		passive, weekly			()		(D)
		or more			(c)	Laundry	
	(d)	Abusive/	(D)			(1) No help needed	
		aggressive/				(2) Needs help	(D)
		disruptive, less			(d)	Money	
		than weekly			()	Management	
						(1) No help needed	
	(e)	Abusive/	(D)			(2) Needs help	
	(•)	aggressive/	(2)			(2) Needs help	(D)
		disruptive,					
		weekly or more					
		weekly of mole					

Medical and Nursing Needs

An individual with medical or nursing needs is an individual whose health needs require medical or nursing supervision or care above the level which could be provided through assistance with ADLs, Medication Administration, and general supervision and is not primarily for the care and treatment of mental diseases. Medical or nursing supervision or care beyond this level is required when any one of the following describes the individual's need for medical or nursing supervision:

- 1. The individual's medical condition requires observation and assessment to assure evaluation of the person's need for modification of treatment or additional medical procedures to prevent destabilization, and the person has demonstrated an inability to self-observe or evaluate the need to contact skilled medical professionals; or
- 2. Due to the complexity created by the person's multiple, inter-related medical conditions, the potential for the individual's medical instability exists; or
- 3. The individual requires at least one ongoing medical or nursing service. The following is a non-exclusive list of medical or nursing services which may, but need not necessarily, indicate a need for medical or nursing supervision or care:
 - (a) Application of aseptic dressings;
 - (b) Routine catheter care;

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- (c) Respiratory therapy;
- (d) Supervision for adequate nutrition and hydration for individuals who show clinical evidence of malnourishment or dehydration or have a recent history of weight loss or inadequate hydration which, if not supervised, would be expected to result in malnourishment or dehydration;
- (e) Therapeutic exercise and positioning;
- (f) Routine care of colostomy or ileostomy or management of neurogenic bowel and bladder;
- (g) Use of physical (e.g., side rails, poseys, locked wards) or chemical restraints;
- (h) Routine skin care to prevent pressure ulcers for individuals who are immobile;
- (i) Care of small uncomplicated pressure ulcers and local skin rashes;
- (j) Management of those with sensory, metabolic, or circulatory impairment with demonstrated clinical evidence of medical instability;
- (k) Chemotherapy;
- (1) Radiation;
- (m) Dialysis;
- (n) Suctioning;
- (o) Tracheostomy care;
- (p) Infusion therapy; and
- (q) Oxygen.

Even when an individual meets nursing facility criteria, provision of services in a non-institutional setting shall be considered before nursing facility placement is sought.

Summary of Pre-Admission Screening Criteria for Nursing Facility Care

An individual shall be determined to meet the nursing facility criteria when:

- 1. The individual has both limited functional capacity and requires medical or nursing management according to the requirements of the Pre-Admission Screening Criteria for Nursing Facility Care; or
- 2. The individual is rated dependent in some functional limitations, but does not meet

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the functional capacity requirements, and the individual requires the daily direct services or supervision of a licensed nurse that cannot be managed on an outpatient basis (e.g., clinic, physician visits, or home health services).

An individual shall not be determined to meet nursing facility criteria when one of the following specific care needs solely describes his or her condition:

- 1. An individual who requires minimal assistance with ADLs, including those persons whose only need in all areas of functional capacity is for prompting to complete the activity;
- 2. An individual who independently uses mechanical devices such as a wheelchair, walker, crutch, or cane;
- 3. An individual who requires limited diets such as a mechanically altered, low-salt, low-residue, diabetic, reducing, and other restrictive diets;
- 4. An individual who requires medications that can be independently self-administered or administered by the caregiver;
- 5. An individual who requires protection to prevent him or her from obtaining alcohol or drugs or to address a social or environmental problem;
- 6. An individual who requires minimal staff observation or assistance for confusion, memory impairment, or poor judgment; or
- 7. An individual whose primary need is for behavioral management which can be provided in a community-based setting.

ASSISTED LIVING SERVICES CRITERIA

Authorization of Services to Be Provided

The assessor is responsible for authorizing the individual for the appropriate level-of-care for admission to and continued stay in an assisted living facility (ALF). The ALF must be knowledgeable of the criteria for level-of-care in an ALF and is responsible for discharge of the resident whenever a resident does not meet the criteria for level-of-care in an ALF upon admission or at any later time. The appropriate level-of-care must be documented based on the completion of the Uniform Assessment Instrument (UAI) and definitions of ADLs and directions provided in the *User's Manual: Virginia Uniform Assessment Instrument.* The UAI-User's Manual can be downloaded or printed from the DMAS website (www.dmas.virginia.gov).

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Criteria for Residential Living in an Assisted Living Facility

Individuals meet the criteria for residential living as documented on the UAI when at least one of the following describes their functional capacity:

- 1. Rated dependent in only one of seven activities of daily living (ADLs) (i.e., bathing, dressing, toileting, transferring, bowel function, bladder function, and eating/feeding).
- 2. Rated dependent in one or more of four selected instrumental activities of daily living (IADLs) (i.e., meal preparation, housekeeping, laundry, and money management).
- 3. Rated dependent in medication administration.

Criteria for Regular Assisted Living in an Assisted Living Facility

Individuals meet the criteria for regular assisted living as documented on the UAI when at least one of the following describes their capacity:

- 1. Rated dependent in two or more of seven ADLs.
- 2. Rated dependent in behavior pattern (i.e., abusive, aggressive, and disruptive).