|  |
| --- |
| **Enable if catnum = 10, 29, 41, 42, or 53 (Computer to pre-fill question responses prior to EDPT)** |
|  |  | **Organizational Identifiers** |  |  |
|  | VAMCCONTROLQICBEGDTEREVDTE | Facility IDControl NumberAbstractor IDAbstraction Begin DateAbstraction End Date | Auto-fillAuto-fillAuto-fillAuto-fillAuto-fill |  |
|  |  | Patient Identifiers |  |  |
|  | SSNPTNAMEFPTNAMELBIRTHDTSEXMARISTATRACE | Patient SSNFirst NameLast NameBirth DateSexMarital StatusRace | Auto-fill: no changeAuto-fill: no changeAuto-fill: no changeAuto-fill: no changeAuto-fill: **can change**Auto-fill: no changeAuto-fill: no change |  |
| 1 | arrvdate | Enter the **earliest** documented date the patient arrived at acute care at this VAMC. | mm/dd/yyyyAbstractor may enter 99/99/9999 if arrival date is unable to be determined

|  |
| --- |
| < = admdt and < = dcdt |

 | **Arrival date is the earliest recorded date on which the patient arrived in the hospital’s acute care setting where care for heart failure could be most appropriately provided**. The intent of the arrival data elements is to capture the earliest date and time the patient was in this VAMC. Arrival date may differ from admission date. * Do not include documentation from external sources (e.g., ambulance records, clinic records, physician office record, or lab reports) obtained prior to arrival to determine arrival date. The intent is to utilize documentation that reflects processes that occurred in the ED or hospital.
* For patients in observation status and subsequently admitted to hospital:
	+ If the patient was admitted to observation from the ED of the hospital, use the date the patient presented to ED.
	+ If the patient was admitted to observation from an outpatient setting of the hospital, use the date the patient presented to ED or arrived on the floor for observation care.
	+ If the patient was a direct admit to observation, use the earliest date the patient arrived at the hospital.
* If the patient is in an outpatient setting of the hospital (e.g., undergoing dialysis, chemotherapy) and is subsequently admitted to acute inpatient, use the date the patient presents to the ED or arrives on the floor for acute inpatient care as the arrival date.
* For “Direct Admits” to acute inpatient, use the earliest date the patient arrived at the hospital.

**ONLY ACCEPTABLE SOURCES:** ED record (includes ED vital sign record, ED Outpatient Registration form, triage record, ECG, lab or x-ray reports, etc., if these services were rendered while the patient was an ED patient), nursing admission assessment /admitting note, observation record, procedure notes (such as bronchoscopy, endoscopy), vital signs graphic recordOnly enter 99/99/9999 if the arrival date is unable to be determined from the medical record documentation. If the arrival date documented in the record is obviously in error (e.g. 02/42/20XX) and no other documentation is found that provides this information, enter 99/99/9999. |
| 2 | arrvtime | Enter the **earliest** documented time the patient arrived at acute care at this VAMC. | \_\_\_\_\_UMT**If unable to find the time of arrival, the abstractor can enter 99:99**

|  |
| --- |
| < = admdt/admtm and < dcdt/dctm |

 | **Arrival time is the earliest recorded time the patient arrived in the hospital’s acute care setting where care for heart failure could be most appropriately provided**. **Determine the earliest time the patient arrived at this VHA hospital, such as in the ED or observation unit**. * Do not include documentation from external sources (e.g., ambulance records, clinic records, physician office record, or lab reports) obtained prior to arrival to determine arrival time. The intent is to utilize documentation that reflects processes that occurred in the ED or hospital.
* For patients in observation status and subsequently admitted to hospital:
	+ If the patient was admitted to observation from the ED of the hospital, use the time the patient presented to ED.
	+ If the patient was admitted to observation from an outpatient setting of the hospital, use the time the patient presented to ED or arrived on the floor for observation care.
	+ If the patient was a direct admit to observation, use the earliest time the patient arrived at the hospital.
* If the patient is in an outpatient setting of the hospital (e.g., undergoing dialysis, chemotherapy) and is subsequently admitted to acute inpatient, use the time the patient presents to the ED or arrives on the floor for acute inpatient care as the arrival time. If the time the patient arrived on the floor is not documented by the nurse, enter the admission time recorded in EADT.
* For “Direct Admits” to acute inpatient, use the earliest time the patient arrived at the hospital.

**ONLY ACCEPTABLE SOURCES:** Any ED documentation (includes ED vital sign record, ED Outpatient Registration form, triage record, ECG, lab or x-ray reports, etc., if these services were rendered while the patient was an ED patient), nursing admission assessment /admitting note, observation record, procedure notes (such as bronchoscopy, endoscopy), vital signs graphic record **If unable to determine the time of arrival, enter default time 99:99.** If the arrival time documented in the record is obviously in error (e.g. 33:00) and no other documentation is found that provides this information, enter 99:99. |
| 3 | admdt | Admission date:  | mm/dd/yyyyComputer will auto-fill

|  |
| --- |
| < = dcdt |

 | **Auto-filled; can be modified if abstractor determines that the date is incorrect.****Exclusion:** admit to observation, arrival dateAdmission date is the date the patient was actually admitted to acute inpatient care. For patients who are admitted to Observation status and subsequently admitted to acute inpatient care, abstract the date that the determination was made to admit to acute inpatient care and the order was written. Do not abstract the date that the patient was admitted to Observation. If there are multiple inpatient orders, use the order that most accurately reflects the date that the patient was admitted. The admission date should not be abstracted from the earliest admission order without regards to substantiating documentation. If documentation suggests that the earliest admission order does not reflect the date the patient was admitted to inpatient care, this date should not be used. **ONLY ALLOWABLE SOURCES:** Physician orders, face sheet |
| 4 | admtm | Admission time: | \_\_\_\_\_UMTComputer will auto-fill

|  |
| --- |
| < dcdt/dctm |

 | **Auto-filled; can be modified** |
| 5 | dcdt | Discharge date: | mm/dd/yyyyComputer will auto-fill | **Auto-filled. Cannot be modified** |
| 6 | dctime | Discharge time: | \_\_\_\_\_UMT

|  |
| --- |
| > admdt/admtm |

 |  **Does not auto-fill. Discharge time must be entered.** **Includes the time the patient was discharged from acute care, left against medical advice (AMA), or expired during this stay.**If the patient expired, use the time of death as the discharge time.**Suggested sources for patient who expire:**Death record, resuscitation record, physician progress notes, physician orders, nurses notes**For other patients:**If the time of discharge is NOT documented in the nurses notes, discharge/transfer form, or progress notes, enter the discharge time documented in EADT under the “Reports Tab.” Enter time in Universal Military Time: a 24-hour period from midnight to midnight using a 4-digit number of which the first two digits indicate the hour and the last two digits indicate the minute.Converting time to military time:If time is in the a.m., no conversion is required.If time is the p.m., add 12 to the clock hour time. |
| 7 | princode | Enter the ICD-9-CM principal diagnosis code. | \_\_ \_\_ \_\_. \_\_ \_\_(3 digits/decimal point/two digits

|  |
| --- |
| **Cannot enter 000.00, 123.45, or 999.99** |

 | Will auto-fill from PTF with ability to change. Do NOT change the principal diagnosis code unless the principal diagnosis code documented in the record is not the code displayed in the software. |
| 8 | othrcode1othrcode2othrcode3othrcode4othrcode5othrcode6othrcode7othrcode8othrcode9othrcode10othrcode11othrcode12 | Enter the ICD-9-CM other diagnosis codes:  | \_\_ \_\_ \_\_. \_\_ \_\_(3 digits/decimal point/two digits)Can enter 12 codesAbstractor can enter xxx.xx in code field if no other dx found | Can enter 12 ICD-9-CM other diagnosis codes. Will auto-fill from the PTF with ability to change. If entered manually, use the codes listed in the discharge summary for this inpatient episode of care. **Enter xxx.xx in code field if no other diagnoses codes exist for this record.**  |
| 9 | prinpx(code)prinpxdt(date) | Enter the ICD-9-CM principal procedure code and date the procedure was performed. Code Date

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| \_\_ \_\_. \_\_ \_\_ | \_\_/\_\_/\_\_\_\_ |

 | \_\_ \_\_. \_\_ \_\_Abstractor can enter xx.xx in code field and 99/99/9999 in date field if there is no principal procedure

|  |
| --- |
| **Cannot enter 00.00** |

mm/dd/yyyyAbstractor can enter 99/99/9999If no principal procedure, auto-fill othrpx and othrpxdt with xx.xx and 99/99/9999

|  |
| --- |
| > = admdt and< = dcdt |

 | **Principal procedure= that procedure performed for definitive treatment, rather than for diagnostic or exploratory reasons, or was necessary to treat a complication. Related to the principal diagnosis.****Enter the ICD-9-CM code principal procedure code assigned by the VAMC, even if it does not meet the strict definition noted above.****If no procedure was performed during the episode of care, fill ICD-9-CM code field with default code xx.xx****Date of the principal procedure is to be filled with 99/99/9999 if no procedure was performed or no date is available.****If the principal procedure date is unable to be determined from the medical record documentation, or if the procedure date documented in the record is obviously in error (e.g. 02/42/20XX) and no other documentation is found that provides this information, enter 99/99/9999.** |
| 10 | othrpx1othrpx2othrpx3othrpx4othrpx5(codes)othrpxdt1othrpxdt2othrpxdt3othrpxdt4othrpxdt5(dates) | Enter the ICD-9-CM other procedure codes and dates the procedures were performed. Code Date

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| \_\_ \_\_. \_\_ \_\_ | \_\_/\_\_/\_\_\_\_ |
| \_\_ \_\_. \_\_ \_\_ | \_\_/\_\_/\_\_\_\_ |

 | \_\_ \_\_. \_\_ \_\_Abstractor can enter xx.xx in code field and 99/99/9999 in date field if no other procedure was performedmm/dd/yyyyAbstractor can enter 99/99/9999

|  |
| --- |
| > = admdt and< = dcdt |

Can enter 5 codes and dates | **Can enter 5 procedure codes, other than the principal procedure code. Enter the ICD-9-CM codes and dates corresponding to each of the procedures performed, beginning with the procedure performed most immediately following the admission.** **If no other procedure was performed, the other procedure code fields may be filled with xx.xx and the date field with 99/99/9999. If a valid procedure code is entered, a valid date must be entered.** **If no other procedures were performed, it is only necessary to complete the xx.xx and 99/99/9999 default entries for the first code and date. It is not necessary to complete the default entry five times.** **If the date of a procedure is unable to be determined from the medical record documentation, or if the procedure date documented in the record is obviously in error (e.g. 02/42/20XX) and no other documentation is found that provides this information, enter 99/99/9999.** |
| 11 | dcdispo | What was the patient’s discharge disposition on the day of discharge?1. Home* Assisted Living Facilities
* Court/Law Enforcement – includes detention facilities, jails, and prison
* Board and care, domiciliary, foster or residential care, group or personal care homes, and homeless shelters
* Home with Home Health Services
* Outpatient Services including outpatient procedures at another hospital, outpatient Chemical Dependency Programs and Partial Hospitalization

2. Hospice – Home3. Hospice – Health Care Facility* General Inpatient and Respite, Residential and Skilled Facilities, and Other Health Care Facilities

4. Acute Care Facility* Acute Short Term General and Critical Access Hospitals
* Cancer and Children’s Hospitals
* Department of Defense and Veteran’s Administration Hospitals

5. Other Health Care Facility* Extended or Immediate Care Facility (ECF/ICF)
* Long Term Acute Care Hospital (LTACH)
* Nursing Home or Facility including Veteran’s Administration Nursing Facility
* Psychiatric Hospital or Psychiatric Unit of a Hospital
* Rehabilitation Facility including Inpatient Rehabilitation Facility/Hospital or Rehabilitation Unit of a Hospital
* Skilled Nursing Facility (SNF), Sub-Acute Care or Swing Bed
* Transitional Care Unit (TCU)

6. Expired7. Left Against Medical Advice/AMA99. Not documented or unable to determine | 1,2,3,4,5,6,7,99 | **Discharge disposition: The final place or setting to which the patient was discharged on the day of discharge.****Excluded Data Source:** Any documentation prior to the day of or day before discharge **Notes for Abstraction:** * **Only use documentation from the day of or the day before discharge when abstracting this data element.** For example: Discharge planning notes on 04-01-20XX document the patient will be discharged back home. On 04-06-20XX, the nursing discharge notes on the day of discharge indicate the patient was being transferred back to skilled care. Enter “5”.
* **Consider discharge disposition documentation in the discharge summary or a post-discharge addendum as day of discharge documentation, regardless of when it was dictated/written.**
* **If documentation is contradictory, use the latest documentation. If there is documentation that further clarifies the level of care that documentation should be used to determine the correct value to abstract.** For example: Nursing discharge note documents that the patient is being discharged to “XYZ” Hospital. The Social Service notes from the day before discharge further clarify that the patient will be transferred to the rehab unit of “XYZ” Hospital, select option “5”.
* **If the medical record states only that the patient is being discharged to another hospital and does not reflect the level of care that the patient will be receiving, select “4”.**
* **To select option “7” there must be explicit documentation that the patient left against medical advice.** Examples:

Progress notes state that patient requests to be discharged but that discharge was medically contraindicated at this time. Nursing notes reflect that patient left against medical advice and AMA papers were signed, select value “7”. Physician order written to discharge to home. Nursing notes reflect that patient left before discharge instructions could be given, select value “1”. **Cont’d next page** |
|  |  |  |  | **Discharge disposition cont’d****Suggested Data Sources:** Discharge instruction sheet, discharge planning notes, discharge summary, nursing discharge notes, physician orders, progress notes, social service notes, transfer record |
|  |  | **Emergency Department** |  |  |
| 12 | edpt | Did the patient receive care/services in the Emergency Department of this VAMC? 1. Yes2. No | 1,2If 2, auto-fill obsrv as 95, decdt as 99/99/9999, dectm as 99:99, edcdt as 99/99/9999, edctm as 99:99, and go to vaxstat as applicable | **For the purposes of this data element an Emergency Department (ED) patient is defined as any patient receiving care or services in the ED of this VAMC.** * If the patient presents to the ED for outpatient services such as lab work and the patient receives the service in the ED, enter “1”.
* A patient seen in an Urgent Care, ER Fast Track, etc. is NOT considered an ED patient unless the patient received services in the Emergency Department at this VAMC (e.g., patient treated at an urgent care and transferred to the main campus ED is considered an ED patient, but a patient seen at the urgent care and transferred to the hospital as a direct admit would not be considered an ED patient).
* For patients presenting to the ED who do NOT receive care or services in the ED, enter “2” (e.g., patient is sent to hospital from physician office and presents to ED triage and is instructed to proceed straight to floor).
* If a patient is transferred in from any emergency department (ED) or observation unit OUTSIDE of the VAMC under review, select “2”. This applies even if the emergency department or observation unit is part of this hospital’s system (e.g., your hospital’s free-standing or satellite emergency department), has a shared medical record or provider number, or is in close proximity. Select “2”, even if the transferred patient is seen in this facility’s ED.
* If the patient is transferred to your hospital from an outside hospital where he was an inpatient or outpatient, select “2”. This applies even if the two hospitals are close in proximity, part of the same hospital system, have the same provider number, and/or there is one medical record. Select “2”, even if the transferred patient is seen in this facility’s ED.

**Exclude: Urgent Care, fast track ED, terms synonymous with Urgent Care**  |
| 13 | observ | Was there documentation the patient was placed in observation services in the Emergency Department of this VAMC? 1. Yes2. No95. Not applicable | 1,2Will be auto-filled as 95 if edpt = 2 | **The intent is to capture emergency department patients placed into observation services in this Emergency Department prior to admission to the facility as an inpatient.** If there is documentation the patient was placed into observation services and received care in observation provided by the Emergency Department or in an observation unit of the ED, select “1.”  If there is documentation the patient is being admitted for observation outside the Emergency Department, select “2.” If there is no documentation the patient received observation services in the ED of this VAMC, select “2.” **ONLY ALLOWABLE SOURCE: ED record** |
| 14 | decdt | Enter the earliest documented date of the decision to admit the patient. | mm/dd/yyyyWill be auto-filled as 99/99/9999 ifedpt = 2Abstractor can enter 99/99/9999If arrvdate = admdt, computer will auto-fill = arrvdate

|  |
| --- |
| > =arrvdate and < = admdt |

 | **For purposes of this data element, Decision to Admit Date is the date on which the physician/APN/PA makes the decision to admit the patient from the Emergency Department to the hospital as an inpatient. This will not necessarily coincide with the date the patient is officially admitted to inpatient status.** **ONLY ACCEPTABLE SOURCE: ED record. Do not include any documentation from external sources (e.g., ambulance record, clinic note) obtained prior to arrival.** * If there are multiple dates documented for the decision to admit abstract the earliest date.
* If it can be determined that the patient arrived on the same date and departed on the same date, the arrival date can be used as the decision to admit date.
* If the decision to admit the patient is made, but the actual request for a bed is delayed until an inpatient bed is available, record the date the physician/APN/PA made the decision to admit.
* If the decision to admit date is dated prior to the date of patient arrival or after the date of departure, enter 99/99/9999.
* If the date of the decision to admit is unable to be determined from medical record documentation, enter 99/99/9999.

**If the admission date is the same date as arrival, Decision to Admit date will be auto-filled by the computer software.****The medical record must be abstracted as documented (i.e., face value). When the date documented is obviously in error (e.g. 11/42/20XX) or outside the parameters of care (e.g., after discharge date) and no other documentation is found that provides this information, enter 99/99/9999.****Includes, but is not limited to: Admit Order Date, Disposition Order Date****Excludes, but is not limited to: Bed Assignment Date, Direct admit patients seen in the ED**  |
| 15 | dectm | Enter the earliest documented time of the decision to admit the patient. | \_\_\_\_UMTWill be auto-filled as 99:99 ifedpt = 2Abstractor can enter 99:99

|  |
| --- |
| > =arrvdate/arrvtime and < = admdt/admtm |

 | **For purposes of this data element “decision to admit time” is the time the physician/APN/PA communicates the decision to admit the patient from the Emergency Department to the hospital as an inpatient. The decision to admit time will not necessarily coincide with the time the patient is officially admitted to inpatient status.** **ONLY ACCEPTABLE SOURCE: ED record. Do not include any documentation from external sources (e.g., ambulance record, clinic note) obtained prior to arrival.** * If there are multiple times documented for the decision to admit abstract the earliest time.
* If the decision to admit the patient is made, but the actual request for a bed is delayed until an inpatient bed is available, record the time the physician/APN/PA communicated the decision to admit.
* If documentation of the decision to admit time is prior to arrival or after departure from the ED, enter 99:99.

If the time of the decision to admit is unable to be determined from medical record documentation, enter 99:99. The medical record must be abstracted as documented (i.e., at face value). When the time documented is obviously in error (e.g. 33:00), and no other documentation is found that provides this information, enter 99:99. **Includes, but is not limited to: Admit Order Time, Disposition Order Time****Excludes, but is not limited to: Bed Assignment Time, Direct admit patients seen in the ED, Report Called Time**  |
| 16 | edcdt | Enter the date the patient departed from the emergency department. | mm/dd/yyyyWill be auto-filled as 99/99/9999 ifedpt = 2Abstractor can enter 99/99/9999

|  |
| --- |
| > =arrvdate or = admdt and <= 3 days after admdt |

 | **ONLY ACCEPTABLE SOURCE: ED record*** If the date of departure from the ED is not documented, but the date of departure can be determined from other documentation, (e.g., you are able to identify from documentation the patient arrived and was transferred to medical unit on the same day), enter this date.
* For patients who are placed into observation under the services of the Emergency Department, abstract the date of departure from the observation services (e.g., patient is seen in the ED and admitted to an observation unit of the ED on 05/01/20XX then is discharged from the observation unit on 5/02/20XX abstract 5/02/20XX as the departure date).
* For patients who are placed into observation outside the services of the Emergency Department, abstract the date of departure from the ED.
* If there is documentation the patient left against medical advice and it cannot be determined what date the patient left against medical advice, enter 99/99/9999.
* If the date the patient departed from the ED is unable to be determined from medical record documentation, enter 99/99/9999.
* The medical record must be abstracted as documented (i.e., face value). When the date documented is obviously in error (e.g. 11/42/20XX) or outside the parameters of care (e.g., after discharge date) and no other documentation is found that provides this information, enter 99/99/9999.

**Includes, but is not limited to:** ED Departure Date, ED Discharge Date, ED Leave Date**Excludes, but is not limited to:** Disposition Date |
| 17 | edctm | Enter the time the patient departed from the emergency department. | \_\_\_\_UMTWill be auto-filled as 99:99 ifedpt = 2Abstractor can enter 99:99

|  |
| --- |
| > = arrvdate/arrvtime and < = 72 hours after admdt/admtm |

 | **ONLY ACCEPTABLE SOURCE: ED record****ED Departure Time is the time the patient physically left the Emergency Department. The intention is to capture the latest time at which the patient was receiving care in the ED, under the care of Emergency Department services, or awaiting transport to another service/unit.** * When more than one acceptable ED departure/discharge time is documented, abstract the **latest** time.

For example: Two departure times are found in the ED nurse’s notes: 12:03 via wheelchair and 12:20 via wheelchair. Enter the later time of 12:20 as ED departure time. * If patient expired in the ED, use the time of death as the departure time.
* For patients who are placed into observation under the services of the emergency department, abstract the time of departure from the ED observation services. For example, the patient is seen in the ED and admitted to an observation unit of the ED, then discharged from the observation unit. Enter the time the patient departed from the ED observation unit.
* For patients who are placed into observation outside the services of the emergency department, abstract the time of departure from the emergency department.
* Do not use the time the discharge order was written because it may not represent the actual time of departure.

If the time the patient departed from the ED is unable to be determined from medical record documentation, enter 99:99.The medical record must be abstracted as documented (i.e., at face value). When the time documented is obviously in error (e.g. 33:00), and no other documentation is found that provides this information, enter 99:99.**Includes, but is not limited to:** ED Leave Time, ED Discharge Time, ED Departure Time, ED Check Out Time**Excludes, but is not limited to:** Report Called Time, Disposition Time |
| **If catnum = 41 or prinpx or othrpx is on JC Table 12.10 (organ transplant) or dcdispo = 6, go to cogimp applicable****If princode or othrcode is on JC Table 12.3 (pregnant) and dcdispo <> 6, go to flustat** |
|  |  | Immunizations |  |  |
| 18 | vaxstat | What is the patient’s pneumococcal vaccination status?* 1. Pneumococcal vaccination (PPV23) was given during this hospitalization
	2. Pneumococcal vaccination was received in the past, not during this hospitalization

4. Documentation of:* Allergy/sensitivity to pneumococcal vaccine, OR
* Is not likely to be effective because of bone marrow transplant within the past 12 months, OR
* Currently receiving a scheduled course of chemotherapy or radiation therapy, or received a chemotherapy or radiation during this hospitalization or less than 2 weeks prior, OR
* Received the shingles vaccine (Zostavax) within the last 4 weeks
1. Not applicable

98. Documentation of patient’s or caregiver’s refusal of pneumococcal vaccine99. None of the above/not documented/unable to determine from medical record documentation | 1,2,4,95,98,99 | **Include:** Pneumoccocal vaccine, pneumococcal shot, pneumonia vaccine, pneumovax, pneumovax23, pnu-imune 23, polyvalent pneumonia vaccine1 = the patient received pneumococcal vaccination during this episode of care, even if it was also given at any time in the past.In order to answer “1,” there must be documentation that the vaccine was given including a date and signature.2 = the patient received pneumococcal vaccination at anytime in the past4 = Patients with specific documented allergy/sensitivity (should be accompanied by the exact complication) to vaccine including any component in the vaccine, including thimerosal. Also, sizeable local reaction at injection site ( > 10.2 cm), or the occurrence of any type of an immediate or delayed hypersensitivity reaction or the occurrence of neurological signs and symptoms following administration. May not be based solely on physician/APN/PA preference. Autologous stem cell transplant and ASCT are other names for a bone marrow transplant. The caregiver is defined as the patient’s family or any other person (e.g., home health, VNA provider, prison official or other law enforcement personnel) who is responsible for the care of the patient when the patient is unable to make this decision on his/her own. 99 = No documentation of pneumococcal vaccination status or unable to determine**If there is documentation that supports more than one of the allowable values (1, 2, 4, 98), select the smallest number. For example, nursing note documents patient refused pneumococcal vaccine and medication administration record documents pneumococcal vaccine was administered, select “1.”** **EXCEPTION: If documentation supports patient refusal (option “98”) and option “4,” select “98.”**  |
| 19 | flustat | What is the patient’s influenza vaccination status?1. Influenza vaccine was given during this hospitalization
2. Influenza vaccine was received prior to admission during the current flu season, not during this hospitalization
	1. There is documentation of :
		* Allergy/sensitivity to influenza vaccine, anaphylactic latex allergy, or anaphylactic allergy to eggs OR
		* is not likely to be effective because of bone marrow transplant within the past 6 months, OR
		* prior history of Guillian-Barre syndrome within 6 weeks after a previous influenza vaccination
3. Only select this option if there is documentation vaccine has been ordered but has not yet been received by the hospital due to problems with vaccine production or distribution AND none of the other options apply
4. Documentation of patient’s refusal or caregiver’s refusal of influenza vaccine
5. None of the above/not documented/ unable to determine from medical record documentation

  | 1,2,4,6,98,99 | Each year, flu vaccines start to become available usually in September and most influenza vaccine is administered in October – December, but the vaccine is recommended to be administered throughout the influenza season which can last until May in some years. **For the purposes of this project, hospitals are only responsible for discharges October through March.** Discharges from April – September are excluded from scoring. **Include documentation of**: Afluria, Flumist, FluLaval, flu shot, flu vaccine, Fluarix, Fluvirin, Fluzone, Fluzone High Dose, influenza virus vaccine, trivalent influenza vaccine**Exclude:** Pandemic monovalent vaccine, e.g. H1N11 = the patient received influenza vaccination during this episode of care. There must be documentation that the vaccine was given including a date and signature.2 = If there is documentation the patient received the vaccine, and only the current year is documented, select “2.” * If there is documentation the patient received the vaccine the year prior to the current year and the discharge is NOT January, February, or March, select “99.” For example, the record documents the patient received the vaccine in 2010 and the discharge date for this hospital stay is October 2011, select “99.” If the discharge is in January, February or March 2012AND there is documentation the patient received the vaccine in 2011, select “2.”

4 = patients with anaphylactic allergy to eggs, anaphylactic latex allergy, or other specific allergy/sensitivity to the vaccine. The allergy/sensitivity must be accompanied by the exact complication. Must be a specific allergy/sensitivity, not just physician/APN/PA preference.6 = vaccine not available to hospital, due to shortage of vaccine. Only answer “6,” if the vaccine has been ordered but has not yet been received by the hospital due to problems with vaccine production or distribution AND none of the other options apply. To enter option #6, the abstractor must see the pharmacy record stating the date the vaccine arrived on station (shipping slip, inventory record, etc.) and date must be after the discharge date.Cont’d next page |
|  |  |  |  | **Influenza vaccination cont’d**98 = Direct refusal documented in record = at the time of offer of flu vaccine, patient or caregiver states he/she does not wish to receive flu vaccination The caregiver is defined as the patient’s family or any other person (e.g., home health, VNA provider, prison official or other law enforcement personnel) who is responsible for the care of the patient when the patient is unable to make this decision on his/her own. If there is conflicting documentation that supports more than one of the allowable values (1, 2, 4, 98), select the smallest number. For example, nursing note documents patient refused flu vaccine and MAR notes flu vaccine was administered, select “1.” **EXCEPTION:** If documentation supports patient refusal (option “98”) and option “4,” select “98. **Unacceptable**: * Patient is told to return post-discharge for flu vaccine.
* Flu vaccine not available

Documented assumption “patient gets annual flu shot or vaccination” |
| **If DCDT – ADMDT < = 1 day, go to end.** |
|  |  | **Tobacco Treatment** |  |  |
| 20 | cogimp(All TOB and SUB) | Is there documentation in the medical record that indicates the patient is cognitively impaired?1. Yes2. No | \*1,2**\*If 1, go to end** | **Cognition refers to mental activities associated with thinking, learning, and memory.** **For the purposes of the tobacco and substance use measures, documentation at the time of the screening that the patient is cognitively impaired (e.g., patient unable to answer questions due to severe memory loss) is sufficient to answer “yes.”****Include:** Cognitive impairment, cognitively impaired, confused, memory loss, mentally retarded, obtunded**Exclude:** Temporary cognitive impairment due to acute substance use (e.g., overdose or acute intoxication) |
| 21 | tobuse(All TOB) | Is there documentation the patient used any form of tobacco during the past 30 days?1. Yes, patient has used tobacco during the past 30 days2. No, patient has not used tobacco during past 30 days98. Patient refused tobacco use screen99. The patient was not screened for tobacco use during this hospitalization or unable to determine the patient’s tobacco use status from medical record documentation. | 1,\*2,\*98,\*99**\*If 2, 98, or 99, go to subac; else go to tobstatus** | If there is definitive documentation that the patient either currently uses tobacco products or is an ex-user that quit less than 30 days prior to arrival, select “1” **regardless of whether or not there is conflicting documentation**. **Include:** Smokeless tobacco, Chewing (spit) tobacco, Twist, Redman, Moist snuff, Dry snuff, Plug tobacco, snus **Exclude:** Illegal drug use only (e.g., marijuana), E-cigarettes, hookah pipeSuggested data sources: ED record, history and physical, nursing admission assessment, nursing admission notes, physician progress notes, respiratory therapy notes |
| 22 | tobstatus(ALL TOB) | What is the patient’s tobacco use status?1. Has smoked cigarettes on average in a volume of more than five cigarettes per day during the past 30 days. 2. Has smoked cigarettes on average in a volume of five or less cigarettes per day during the past 30 days. 3. Smokes cigarettes but does not smoke daily. 4. Has used smokeless tobacco products in the past 30 days. 5. Has smoked a pipe or cigar daily in the past 30 days. 9. Has smoked cigarettes on average in a volume of more than five cigarettes per day during the past 30 days and has used smokeless tobacco products in the past 30 days. 10. Has smoked cigarettes on average in a volume of more than five cigarettes per day during the past 30 days, has used smokeless tobacco products in the past 30 days, and has smoked a pipe or cigars daily in the past 30 days11. Has smoked cigarettes on average in a volume of five or less cigarettes per day during the past 30 days and has used smokeless tobacco products in the past 30 days. 12. Has smoked cigarettes on average in a volume of five or less cigarettes per day during the past 30 days and has smoked a pipe or cigars daily in the past 30 days, and has used smokeless tobacco products in the past 30 days. **Cont’d next page** | 1,2,3,4,5,9,10,1112,13,14 | If there is definitive documentation that the patient either currently uses tobacco products or is an ex-user that quit less than 30 days prior to arrival, select the appropriate allowable value for the type of product used, **regardless of whether or not there is conflicting documentation**. * If the patient is a non-daily smoker (occasional smoker) information should be collected on the number of days they smoked during the past 30 days and the number of cigarettes smoked on those days.
* For the History and Physical (H&P) source, use only the H&P report for the current admission. The H&P may be a dictated report, a handwritten report on an H&P form, or a separate entry labeled as the H&P in the progress notes.
* Classify a form as a nursing admission assessment if the content is typical of nursing admission assessment (e.g., med/surg/social history, current meds, allergies, physical assessment) AND the form is completed/reviewed by a nurse or labeled as a “nursing form”.
* Disregard documentation of tobacco use history if the current tobacco use status or timeframe that patient quit is not defined (e.g., “20 pk/yr smoking history”, “History of tobacco abuse”).
* Do not include documentation of smoking history referenced as a “risk factor” (e.g., “risk factor: tobacco”, “risk factor: smoking”, “risk factor: smoker”), where current tobacco use status is indeterminable.
* If the patient is only using chew plus pipe or cigars, select value “5” if the volume of cigar/pipe use is daily, otherwise select value “4”.
* When there is conflicting information in the record with regard to volume, for instance, one document indicates patient is a light smoker and another indicates patient is a volume greater than light smoking, select the allowable value indicating the heaviest usage.
* If the medical record indicates the patient smokes cigarettes and the volume is not documented or is unknown, assume smoking at the heaviest level.

Cont’d next page |
|  |  | 13. Has smoked cigarettes on average in a volume of five or less cigarettes per day during the past 30 days and has smoked a pipe or cigars daily in the past 30 days. 14. Has smoked cigarettes on average in a volume of more than five cigarettes per day during the past 30 days and has smoked a pipe or cigars daily in the past 30 days. |  | **Tobacco Use Status cont’d****Include:** Smokeless tobacco, Chewing (spit) tobacco, Twist, Redman, Moist snuff, Dry snuff, Plug tobacco, snus **Exclude:** Illegal drug use only (e.g., marijuana), E-cigarettes, hookah pipeSuggested data sources: ED record, history and physical, nursing admission assessment, nursing admission notes, physician progress notes, respiratory therapy notes |
| 23 | tobtxcoun(TOB-2) | Did the patient receive practical counseling that included all of the following components prior to discharge?* Recognizing danger situations
* Developing coping skills
* Providing basic information about quitting

1. Yes2. No98. Patient refused/declined practical counseling | 1,2,98 | **A referral to the Quitline may be considered a component of practical counseling (providing basic information about quitting); however, handing the patient a phone number to call for the quit line will not meet the intent of practical counseling. There must be interaction between the patient and the caregiver.** * Danger situations covered in practical counseling might include alcohol use during the first month after quitting, being around smoke and/or other smokers, or times/situations when the patient routinely smoked (in the car, on break at work, with coffee, after a meal, upon waking up, social events, etc.).
* If there is no documentation that practical counseling was given to the patient, select value “2”.
* Select value “2” if the documentation provided is not explicit enough to determine if the counseling provided contained all components or if the counseling meets the intent of the measure.

Suggested data sources: Respiratory therapy notes, nursing notes, progress notes |
| **IF TOBSTATUS = 1,5,9,10,12,13,or 14, go to TOBTXMED; else go to REFOPTOB** |
| 24 | tobtxmed(TOB-2) | Did the patient receive one of the FDA-approved tobacco cessation medications during the hospital stay?1. Yes2. No98. Patient refused FDA-approved tobacco cessation medications during the hospital stay | 1,2,98If 1 or 98, go to refoptob  | If nicotine replacement therapy (NRT) is ordered PRN and the patient does not receive any doses during the hospital stay, select value “98” (the patient refused the FDA-approved tobacco cessation medications during the hospital stay). **Inclusion Guidelines for Abstraction:** Refer to Appendix C, Table 9.1 for the list of FDA-approved tobacco cessation medications Suggested Data Sources: Physician orders, Medication administration record (MAR)  |
| 25 | notobmed(TOB-2) | Is there documentation of a reason for not administering one of the FDA-approved tobacco cessation medications during the hospital stay?* Allergy to all of the FDA-approved tobacco cessation medications.
* Drug interaction (for all of the FDA-approved medications) with other drugs the patient is currently taking.
* Other reasons documented by physician/APN/PA or pharmacist.

1. Yes2. No | 1,2 | * Reasons for not administering FDA-approved tobacco cessation medications must be documented by a physician/APN/PA or pharmacist.
* An allergy or adverse reaction to one of the FDA-approved cessation medications would not be a reason for not administering another of the cessation medications.
* In determining whether there is a reason documented by physician/APN/PA or pharmacist for not administering tobacco cessation medications, the reason must be explicitly documented.
* When conflicting information is documented in the medical record, select the appropriate value for the indicated reasons present for not administering the tobacco cessation medications.

**Exclude:** Medication allergy using a negative modifier or qualifier (questionable, risk of, suspect, etc.)Suggested data sources: ED record, history and physical, progress notes, physician orders, discharge summary, medication administration record |
| 26 | refoptob(TOB-3) | Did the patient receive a referral for Outpatient Tobacco Cessation Counseling?1. The referral to outpatient tobacco cessation counseling treatment was made by the healthcare provider prior to discharge. 2. Referral information was given to the patient at discharge but the appointment was not made by the provider prior to discharge. 4. The referral for outpatient tobacco cessation counseling treatment was not offered because the patient’s residence is not in the USA. 98. Patient refused the referral for outpatient tobacco cessation counseling treatment and the referral was not made. 99. The referral for outpatient tobacco cessation counseling treatment was not offered at discharge or unable to determine from the medical record documentation. | 1,2,4,98,99 | * If a referral is made to a Quitline, defined as a telephone counseling in which at least some of the contact is initiated by the Quitline counselor to deliver tobacco use interventions, select value “1”.
* If the patient is provided with contact information for e-health or internet smoking cessation programs which tailor program content to the tobacco user’s needs (collect information from the tobacco user and use algorithms to tailor feedback or recommendations, permitting the user to select from various features including extensive information on quitting, tobacco dependence, and related topics) select value “2”.
* If the patient is provided with self-help materials that are not tailored to the patient’s needs and do not provide a structured program, select value “99”.
* Select value “99” if it cannot be determined if a referral for outpatient cessation counseling was made or if it is unclear if the absence of the referral was due to a patient refusal or it simply was not offered.

**Include:** group counseling, individual counseling, quitline, E-health, internet structured programs**Exclude:** Self-help interventions (brochures, videotapes, audiotapes)Suggested data sources: Discharge summary, transfer sheet, discharge instruction sheet, nursing discharge notes, physician order sheet |
| 27 | tobmedc(TOB-3) | Was an FDA-approved tobacco cessation medication prescribed at discharge?1. A prescription for an FDA-approved tobacco cessation medication was given to the patient at discharge. 3. A prescription for an FDA-approved tobacco cessation medication was not offered because the patient’s residence is not in the USA. 98. A prescription for an FDA-approved tobacco cessation medication was offered at discharge and the patient refused. 99. A prescription for an FDA-approved tobacco cessation medication was not offered at discharge or unable to determine from medical record documentation. | 1,3,98,99If 1, 3, or 98, go to subac; else go to notobrxdc  | * In determining whether a tobacco cessation medication was prescribed at discharge, it is not uncommon to see conflicting documentation among different medical record sources. For example, the discharge summary may list Varenicline and this is not included in any of the other discharge medication sources (e.g., discharge orders). All discharge medication documentation available in the chart should be reviewed and taken into account by the abstractor.
* In cases where tobacco cessation medication is in one source that is not mentioned on other sources, it should be interpreted as a discharge medication. Select value “1” unless documentation elsewhere in the medical record suggests that it (tobacco cessation medication) was not prescribed at discharge.
* If the physician wishes the patient to continue on medication that does not require a prescription, for example over the counter nicotine replacement therapy (NRT) or medication that will be provided by the outpatient counseling such as the quit line, if the medication is listed on the discharge medication list this would be sufficient to select value “1”.
* If documentation is contradictory (physician noted “d/c Varenicline” or “hold Varenicline” in the discharge orders, but Varenicline is listed in the discharge summary’s discharge medication list), or after careful examination of circumstance, context, timing, etc, documentation raises enough questions, the case should be deemed unable to determine, select value “99”.

Suggested data sources: Discharge summary, transfer sheet, discharge instruction sheet, nursing discharge notes, physician order sheet |
| 28 | notobrxdc(TOB-3) | Is there documentation of a reason for not administering one of the FDA-approved tobacco cessation medications at discharge?* Allergy to all of the FDA-approved tobacco cessation medications.
* Drug interaction (for all of the FDA-approved medications) with other drugs the patient is currently taking.
* Other reasons documented by physician/APN/PA or pharmacist.

1. Yes2. No | 1,2 | * Reasons for not administering FDA-approved tobacco cessation medications must be documented by a physician/APN/PA or pharmacist.
* An allergy or adverse reaction to one of the FDA-approved cessation medications would not be a reason for not administering another of the cessation medications.
* In determining whether there is a reason documented by physician/APN/PA or pharmacist for not administering tobacco cessation medications, the reason must be explicitly documented.
* When conflicting information is documented in the medical record, select the appropriate value for the indicated reasons present for not administering the tobacco cessation medications.

**Exclude:** Medication allergy using a negative modifier or qualifier (questionable, risk of, suspect, etc.)Suggested data sources: ED record, history and physical, progress notes, physician orders, discharge summary, medication administration record |

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | **Substance Use** |  |  |
| 29 | subac(SUB-1, SUB-2, SUB-4) | Did the record document a blood alcohol test indicative of acute intoxication during this hospitalization? | 1,2**If 1, go to briefint, else go to subuse** | A blood alcohol test performed in the ED prior to admission is acceptable.If there is documentation of a blood alcohol test indicative of acute intoxication select “1”. Use the lab reference range to determine if the result is indicative of acute intoxication. |
| 30 | subuse (SUB-1, SUB-2, SUB-4) | Was the patient screened for alcohol use during this hospital stay?1. Yes2. No98. Patient refused screening for alcohol use | 1,2,98**If 2 or 98, go to sudisord as applicable** | **In order to answer “1’, there must be documentation that the patient was screened for alcohol use during this hospital stay. For the purposes of this question, any tool used to assess for alcohol use is acceptable.**An example of a standardized and published tool for alcohol screening is the 10 item Alcohol Use Disorder Identification Tests (AUDIT). The first three questions of the AUDIT, the AUDIT-C, ask about alcohol consumption, and can be used reliably and validly to identify unhealthy alcohol use. The four-item CAGE questionnaire is generally inappropriate for screening general populations, as it aims to identify only severely alcohol dependent patients.Prescreening may be done for example with a single validated question in order to identify those patients with no risk or who do not drink. Further screening should be done on those patients who do drink to determine if there is need for intervention. Suggested data sources: consultation notes, Emergency Department record, history and physical, nursing admission assessment, nursing admission notes, progress notes  |
| 31 | subtool(SUB-1, SUB-2, SUB-4)  | Was the tool used to screen the patient for alcohol use a standardized and published tool? 1. Yes2. No or unable to determine | 1,2 | An example of a standardized and published tool for alcohol screening is the 10 item Alcohol Use Disorder Identification Tests (AUDIT). The first three questions of the AUDIT, the AUDIT-C, ask about alcohol consumption, and can be used reliably and validly to identify unhealthy alcohol use. The four-item CAGE questionnaire is generally inappropriate for screening general populations, as it aims to identify only severely alcohol dependent patients.Suggested data sources: consultation notes, Emergency Department record, history and physical, nursing admission assessment, nursing admission notes, progress notes  |
| 32 | subresult(SUB-1, SUB-2, SUB-4)  | What results from the alcohol use screening were documented?3. Score indicates no or low risk of alcohol related problems4. Score indicates unhealthy alcohol use (moderate risk) benefiting from brief intervention99. Results not documented or unable to determine  | 3,4,99If 3 or 99, go to sudisord; else go to briefint | The score or results of the alcohol use screen will vary according to which tool was used.  |
| 33 | briefint(SUB-2) | Following the positive screening result for alcohol use, did the patient receive a brief intervention including the following components prior to discharge?* feedback concerning the quantity and frequency of alcohol consumed by the patient in comparison with national norms;
* a discussion of negative physical, emotional, and occupational consequences; **AND**
* a discussion of the overall severity of the problem.

1. The patient received the above components of a brief intervention. 2. Brief intervention was not offered to the patient during the hospital stay or unable to determine if a brief intervention was provided from medical record documentation.98. Patient refused/declined brief intervention | 1,2,98 | **A brief intervention is defined as a single interaction between the qualified healthcare professional and the patient following a positive screening result for unhealthy alcohol use or alcohol use disorder (abuse or dependence).** * A qualified healthcare professional may be defined as a physician, nurse, certified addictions counselor, psychologist, social worker, or health educator with training in brief intervention.
* A brief intervention focuses on increasing the patient’s understanding of the impact of substance use on his or her health and motivating the patient to change risky behaviors.
* The components of the intervention include feedback concerning the quantity and frequency of alcohol consumed by the patient in comparison with national norms; a discussion of negative physical, emotional, and occupational consequences; and a discussion of the overall severity of the problem.
* The qualified health care professional engages the patient in a joint decision-making process regarding alcohol use and plans for follow-up are discussed and agreed to. Brief intervention corresponds directly with the 5 A’s (Ask, Advise, Assess, Assist, Arrange) recommended for tobacco dependence.
* If there is no documentation that a brief intervention was given to the patient, select value “2”.
* Select value “2” if the documentation provided is not explicit enough to determine if the intervention provided contained the specific components or if it is determined that the intervention does not meet the intent of the measure.
 |
| **If dcdispo = 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, or 7, go to end.****If dcdispo = 1 or 99 AND (ICD-9 princode or othrdx is on JC Table 13.1 or 13.2) OR (ICD-9 prinpx or othrpx is on JC Table 13.3), go to addtxref; else go to sudisord** |
| 34 | sudisord(SUB-3 and SUB-4) | Is there documentation in the medical record that the patient has an alcohol or drug use disorder?1. Yes2. No | 1,2If 1, go to addtxrefIf 2, go to folosub as applicable  | The abstractor should not try to determine if alcohol or drug abuse exists from documentation of symptoms. The health care provider must document explicitly that the patient has an alcohol or drug use disorder. For example, if documentation in the record indicates the patient has drink-seeking or drug seeking behavior or alcohol or drug tolerance, but does not specifically use the terminology “alcohol (or drug) disorder or dependent” or “suspect alcohol dependence”, select “2”. If the specific terms utilized in the inclusion notes below are used, select “1”. If an ICD-9-CM code for alcohol or drug disorder or dependence is documented, select Yes. **Inclusion Guidelines for Abstraction:** * Alcohol or Drug dependent/dependence (may be described as appears to have, consider, consistent with (C/W), diagnostic of, evidence of , indicative of , likely, most likely, probable , representative of )
* Admission for Detoxification
* Delirium Tremens (DTs)
* Withdrawal syndrome

See Appendix A code Table 13.1 for ICD-9-CM codes for Alcohol Disorders, and Table 13.2 for ICD-9-CM codes for Drug Use Disorders See Appendix A procedure code table 13.3 for procedures that would be administered to patients with alcohol or drug use disorders **Exclusion Guidelines for Abstraction:** * History of dependence

Refer to Appendix H Table 2.6 for Qualifiers and Modifiers Specifications |
| 35 | addtxref(SUB-3) | Was a referral for addictions treatment made for the patient prior to discharge?1. The referral to addictions treatment was made by the healthcare provider prior to discharge.2. Referral information was given to the patient at discharge but the appointment was not made by the provider prior to discharge. 4. The referral for addictions treatment was not offered because the patient’s residence is not in the USA. 98. The patient refused the referral for addictions treatment and the referral was not made. 99. The referral for addictions treatment was not offered at discharge or unable to determine from the medical record documentation. | \*1,2,\*4,98,99\*If 1 or 4, go to folosub as applicable | **In order to answer “1” there must be documentation that a referral was made at discharge for addictions treatment by a physician or non-physician (such as nurse, psychologist, or counselor).** * A referral may be defined as an appointment made by the provider either through telephone contact, fax or e-mail.
* The referral may be to an addictions treatment program, to a mental health program or mental health specialist for follow-up for substance use or addiction treatment, or to a medical or health professional for follow-up for substance use or addiction.
* A referral to Alcoholics Anonymous (AA) or similar mutual support groups does not meet the intent of the measure, select value “98” if such a referral is given to the patient.

**Inclusion Guidelines for Abstraction:** Group counseling, Individual counseling, Personal physician, Psychiatrist Psychologist, Addictions counselor **Exclusion Guidelines for Abstraction:** * Self help interventions (brochures, videotapes, audiotapes, reactive hotlines/help lines)
* Support groups that are not considered treatment such as Alcoholics Anonymous (AA)
 |
| 36 | sudmedc(SUB-3) | Was one of the FDA-approved medications for alcohol or drug disorder prescribed at discharge?1. A prescription for an FDA-approved medication for alcohol or drug disorder was given to the patient at discharge. 3. A prescription for an FDA-approved medication for alcohol or drug disorder was not offered at discharge because the patient’s residence is not in the USA. 98. A prescription for an FDA-approved medication for alcohol or drug disorder was offered at discharge and the patient refused. 99. A prescription for an FDA-approved medication for alcohol or drug disorder was not offered at discharge, or unable to determine from medical record documentation. | 1,3,98,99 | * In determining whether a medication for alcohol or drug disorder was prescribed at discharge, it is not uncommon to see conflicting documentation among different medical record sources. For example, the discharge summary may list Disulfiram but this is not included in any of the other discharge medications sources, e.g., discharge orders. All discharge medication documentation available in the chart should be reviewed and taken into account by the abstractor.
* In cases where there is a medication for alcohol or drug disorder in one source and it is not mentioned on other sources, it should be interpreted as a discharge medication, select value “1” unless documentation elsewhere in the medical record suggests that it was not prescribed at discharge.
* If documentation is contradictory (physician noted “d/c Antabuse” or “hold Antabuse” in the discharge orders, but Antabuse is listed in the discharge summary’s discharge medication list), or after careful examination of circumstances, context, timing, etc, documentation raises enough questions, the case should be deemed unable to determine, select value “99”.

**Inclusion Guidelines for Abstraction:** Refer to Appendix C, Table 9.2 for a comprehensive list of FDA-approved medications for alcohol and drug dependence Suggested data sources: Discharge summary, transfer sheet, discharge instruction sheet, nursing discharge notes, physician order sheet |
| **If subac = 1 or (subtool = 1 and subresult = 4) or (subtool = 2 and subresult = 3 or 4), go to folosub****If tobuse = 1, go to folotob; else go to end** |
|  |  | **Follow-up** |  |  |

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 37 | folosub(SUB-4) | What is the status of the follow-up contact with the discharged patient relative to their alcohol or other drug use status within 30 days post discharge?1. A follow-up contact was made within 30 days post discharge and information regarding substance use status was collected. 2. A follow-up contact was made within 30 days post discharge, but no information regarding substance use status was collected. 3. A follow-up contact was not made within 30 days post discharge because the patient’s residence is not in the USA, the patient was incarcerated, contact number was no longer valid, the patient had no phone, or the patient was re-admitted to the hospital within 30 days post discharge. 99. A follow-up contact was not made within 30 days post discharge or unable to determine from medical record documentation. | 1,2,3,99If 3 or 99 and tobuse = 1, go to folotob; else go to end | * **If follow-up contact is being made for a patient who screened positive for alcohol use or who was found to be alcohol or drug dependent, the contact must be made for the purpose of gaining information about their alcohol or drug use status post discharge.**
* If information was obtained in person at the time of a clinic visit within 30 days post discharge, select value “1”.
* If follow-up contact was made and contact was made with a family member only, select value “2”.
* If there is documentation at discharge that the patient is homeless, answer “3.”
* If a follow-up contact was made but was outside the 30 day time frame, select value “99”.
* If follow-up contact is made by letter or e-mail and no response is received from patient within 30 days post discharge, select value “99”.

Suggested data sources: Nursing notes, clinic notes |
| 38 | folosubdt(TOB-4 and SUB-4) | Enter the date the follow-up contact was made with the patient to assess substance use post discharge. | mm/dd/yyyy

|  |
| --- |
| > dcdt and < pulldt |

 | * If multiple contacts are made with the discharged patient post discharge, select the date of the contact where progress with substance use was addressed, even if this contact occurred outside of the 30 day window.
* If multiple contacts address substance use post discharge, select the date of the earliest contact.
* If contact is made through e-mail or letter, select the date of receipt of the patient’s alcohol or drug use post discharge status, not the date the e-mail or letter was sent.
 |
| 39 | postsud1postsud2postsud3postsud4postsud5postsud6postsud7postsud8postsud9postsud10postsud11postsud12postsud13postsud14postsud15postsud99**(Informational Only)** | What is the patient’s alcohol or drug use within 30 days post-discharge?**Select all that apply:**1. The patient was referred and is attending the referred addictions treatment.2. The patient was referred and patient is not attending addictions treatment. 3. The patient was given a prescription and is taking medication for an alcohol use disorder as prescribed. 4. The patient was given a prescription and is not taking medication for an alcohol use disorder as prescribed. 5. The patient has quit using alcohol. 6. The patient has reduced the amount of alcohol intake. 7. The patient is actively attempting to quit but is still using alcohol. 8. The patient has made a quit attempt since discharge but has resumed using alcohol. 9. The patient has not made a quit attempt and is not committed to quitting use of alcohol.10. The patient was given a prescription and is taking medication for a drug use disorder as prescribed. 11. The patient was given a prescription and is not taking medication for a drug use disorder as prescribed. **Cont’d next page** | 1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12,13,14,15,99

|  |
| --- |
| Cannot select 1 with 2 |
| Cannot select 3 with 4 |
| Can select 5,6,7,8, or 9 only  |
| Cannot select 10 with 11 |
| Can select 12,13,14, or 15 only |

If tobuse = 1, go to folotob, else go to end | The 16 allowable values address 5 specific categories:* Addictions treatment, values 1, 2;
* Use of medication for alcohol use, values 3, 4;
* Quit attempt for alcohol use, values 5-9;
* Use of medication for drugs, values 10, 11; and
* Quit attempt for drug use, values 12-15.

In order to obtain the most accurate picture of the patient’s post discharge alcohol or drug use and compliance with prescribed treatment, one value from the categories of addiction treatment, one value from the relevant categories related to quit attempt, and one value from the relevant categories related to use of medications should be selected. For example, if the patient is being followed up for alcohol and drug use both, a maximum of 5 allowable values can be selected. If the patient is being followed for alcohol use only, 3 allowable values would be selected, one for addictions treatment, one for alcohol quit attempt, and one for use of alcohol medication. Only select one value in each of the categories relevant to the patient’s reason for follow up. **Inclusion Guidelines:** * Quit (not used drugs or alcohol in the previous 7 day timeframe)
* Quit Attempt (no use of drugs or alcohol within 24 hours following the initiation of the quit attempt)
 |
|  |  | 12. The patient has quit using drugs. 13. The patient is actively attempting to quit but is still using drugs. 14. The patient has made a quit attempt since discharge but has resumed using drugs. 15. The patient has not made a quit attempt and is not committed to quitting use of drugs. 99. Unable to determine from medical record documentation |  |  |
| 40 | folotob(TOB-4) | What is the status of the follow-up contact with the discharged patient relative to tobacco use status within 30 days post discharge?1. A follow-up contact was made within 30 days post discharge and information regarding tobacco use status was collected. 2. A follow-up contact was made within 30 days post discharge, but no information regarding tobacco use status was collected. 3. A follow-up contact was not made within 30 days post discharge because the patient’s residence is not in the USA, the patient was incarcerated, contact number was no longer valid, the patient had no phone, or the patient was re-admitted to the hospital within 30 days post discharge. 99. A follow-up contact was not made within 30 days post discharge or unable to determine from medical record documentation. | 1,2,3,99If 3 or 99, go to end | * If information was obtained in person at the time of a clinic visit within 30 days post discharge, select value “1”.
* If follow-up contact was made and contact was made with a family member only, select value “2”.
* If there is documentation at discharge that the patient is homeless, answer “3.”
* If a follow-up contact was made but was outside the 30 day time frame, select value “99”.
* If follow-up contact is made by letter or e-mail and no response is received from patient within 30 days post discharge, select value “99”.

Suggested data sources: Nursing notes, clinic notes |
| 41 | folotobdt(TOB-4) | Enter the date the follow-up contact was made with the patient to assess tobacco use post discharge. | mm/dd/yyyy

|  |
| --- |
| > dcdt and < pulldt |

 | * If multiple contacts are made with the discharged patient post discharge, select the date of the contact where progress with tobacco use was addressed, even if this contact occurred outside of the 30 day window.
* If multiple contacts address tobacco use post discharge, select the date of the earliest contact.
* If contact is made through e-mail or letter, select the date of receipt of the patient’s tobacco use post discharge status, not the date the e-mail or letter was sent.
 |
| 42 | postob1postob2postob3postob4postob5postob6postob7postob8postob9postob99**(Informational Only)** | What is the patient’s tobacco use within 30 days post-discharge?**Select all that apply:** 1. The patient has quit using tobacco products. 2. The patient has made a quit attempt since discharge but has resumed using. 3. The patient is still actively attempting to quit but is still using. 4. The patient has made a commitment to quit and is preparing to quit at a specific stop date in the future. 5. The patient has not made a quit attempt and is not committed to quitting. 6. The patient is attending outpatient counseling. 7. The patient is taking tobacco cessation medications as prescribed. 8. The patient is not attending the referred outpatient counseling. 9. The patient is not taking tobacco cessation medications as prescribed. 99. Unable to determine from medication record documentation. | 1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,99

|  |
| --- |
| Cannot select 1 with 2,3,4, or 5 |
| Cannot select 6 with 8 |
| Cannot select 7 with 9 |
| Cannot select 99 with any other value |

 | * In order to obtain the most accurate picture of the patient’s post discharge tobacco use status and compliance with prescribed treatment, the most appropriate one value related to status (values 1-5) should be selected to reflect the patient’s use status.

For example, if value 1 is selected, values 2-5 should not be selected. * Next, the most appropriate one value relevant to outpatient counseling, and the one value relevant to the use of tobacco cessation medications should be selected. For example, if value 6 is selected, value 8 may not be selected, and if value 7 is selected, value 9 may not be selected. Thus a total of 3 values may be selected.
 |