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|  |  | **Validation** |  |  |
| 1 | visithbpc | Does the record document a HBPC encounter by any member of the HBPC team\* during the study interval? YesNo  | 1,2\***\*If 2, the record is excluded** | **HBPC encounter** = **home visit, telephone visit, OR documentation by HBPC team member indicating HBPC was providing or managing the patient’s care such as HBPC treatment notes, interdisciplinary plan notes, referral notes, medication review notes*** The HBPC encounter must have occurred during the study interval dates.
* The patient may also have been an inpatient, been seen in an ambulatory care clinic, or had another encounter with VHA during the study interval period; however, at least one HBPC encounter must have occurred during the study interval.
* Even if discharge from HBPC occurred during or prior to the last day of the study interval, answer “1” if the patient had at least one HBPC encounter during the study interval.
* HBPC telephone visit by any member of the HBPC team is acceptable.

**Exclude: documentation that indicates the patient is no longer enrolled in HBPC such as bereavement note**\*HBPC team = physician, PA, NP, Clinical Nurse Specialist (CNS), nurse, social worker, chaplain, pharmacy, dietician, or other discipline providing services to the HBPC patient. HBPC encounter by Dietary or a Home Health Aide is excluded. **Exclusion Statement: The patient did not have a HBPC encounter during the study interval.** |
| 2 | hbpcdt | Enter the date of the most recent home care encounter for this patient, occurring within the study interval. | mm/dd/yyyy

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| > = stdybeg and <= stdyend |

 | Exact date must be entered. 01 to indicate unknown day or month may not be used. |
| 3 | justone | Was there only one home care encounter during the study interval?1. Yes2. No | 1,2\*\*If 2, go to admisdt else go to evalvst | Only one home care encounter = * the patient was seen only once in his/her home or via telephone visit by any member of the HBPC team or VHA staff (regardless of other VHA encounters that may have occurred) during the study interval, OR
* the patient was not seen in his/her home or via telephone visit by HBPC during the study interval AND there is documentation of ONLY ONE note indicating that HBPC was managing or providing the patient’s care.
 |
| 4 | evalvst | Was this encounter only pre-admission screening for possible enrollment in the HBPC program? 1. Yes2. No | 1\*,2**\*If 1, the record is excluded** | Only to assess = the patient was not enrolled in HBPC at the time of the encounter and the encounter was a pre-admission screening to assess the patient’s need for HBPC services. **Exclusion Statement: The only encounter during the study interval was pre-admission screening to assess the patient for enrollment in HBPC.** |
| 5 | admisdthc33, hc34 | Enter the HBPC admission date. **Admission date is date of the progress note documenting admission.**   | mm/dd/yyyy

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| Warning if <= 20 years prior to or = stdybeg and < stdyend |

**If hbpcdt – admisdt < 30 days, the case is excluded**

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| If hbpcdt – admisdt > = 30 days and < = 1 yr prior to hbpcdt, auto-fill hcstatus = 2If hbpcdt – admisdt > 1 year, auto-fill hcstatus = 3 |

 | **Admission to HBPC is the note that states the patient is admitted to HBPC.** **Note:** The first note in the record may be a pre-admission/screening assessment note and should not be considered as the admission date. HBPC Admission Date guidelines:* **Review the record carefully to determine the most recent HBPC admission date.**
* May be the first or subsequent visit. The note may have many titles, such as initial assessment, admission note, etc. Review the content of the note to verify documentation of HBPC admission date. Date of the admission note is used to calculate the enrollment time period.
* If the patient had a previous enrollment in HBPC, but was discharged from home care, and then later readmitted, count as a new admission and use the most recent admission date.
* If the patient was discharged from HBPC and re-admitted within 48 hours for administrative reasons, do not count as a new admission.
* If an exact admission date cannot be determined, month and year must be entered at a minimum. If day cannot be determined, enter 01 as default.

**Exclusion Statement****The patient was enrolled in HBPC for less than the 30 days initial assessment period.** |
| 6 | hcstatushc26,hc27,hc29, hc33, hc34, hc35, hc36 | Counting from the most recent HBPC encounter within the study interval, enter the patient’s status in regard to HBPC admission:1. HBPC admission greater than or equal to 30 days but less than or equal to 1 year
2. HBPC admission greater than one year (>365 days from the admission date)
 | 2,3**Computer will auto-fill hcstatus = 2 if hbpcdt – admisdt > = 30 days AND < = 1 yr prior to hbpcdt, OR auto-fill hcstatus = 3****if hbpcdt – admisdt** > **1 year****If 2, go to inptadm; else go to admmed as applicable** | **Enrollment in HBPC = admission.** First note in record may be a pre-admission/screening assessment note. Admission to HBPC is the **note that states the patient is admitted to HBPC.**  This may be the first or subsequent encounter. The note may have many titles, such as initial assessment, admission note, etc. Date of the admission note is used to calculate the admission time period.Patients enrolled in HBPC less than 30 days from the most recent HBPC visit are excluded. The hierarchy for screening patients enrolled more than 30 days is as follows: (1) Patients that have been enrolled less than one year should be screened within 30 days of admission. (2) Patients enrolled in HBPC more than one year (>365 days) should be screened within the past 12 months. **If the HBPC patient is admitted to an acute care hospital and has a length of stay greater than 15 days, the patient is discharged from home care and must be readmitted. The patient is considered a new enrollment and must be re-screened within 30 days of admission**. |
| 7 | inptadmhc26, hc29,hc33, hc34, hc35, hc36 | During the time frame from (computer display admisdt to admisdt + 30 days), did the record document the patient was hospitalized? 1. Yes2. No | 1,2If 2, auto-fill admdate2 as 99/99/9999 and go admmed as applicable  | The intent of the question is to determine if the patient was hospitalized during the 30 days following HBPC admission. If the patient was hospitalized at a non-VHA facility, the dates must be documented in order to determine admission within the specified time frame. |
| 8 | admdate2 | Enter the admission date. | mm/dd/yyyyIf valid date, go to medrecdtWill be auto-filled as 99/99/9999 if inptadm = 2

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| >= admisdt and <= 30 days after admisdt  |

 | Enter the exact date. |

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|  |  | **Medication Management** |  |  |
| **If Hcstatus = 2 and hbpcdt – admisdt <= 120 days, go to admmed; else if Hcstatus = 2, go to medone****If Hcstatus = 3, go to medone** |
| 9 | admmedhc34 | At the time of HBPC admission, was the patient on at least one medication?1. Yes2. No | 1,2If 2, go to medrecdt; else go to medrev3 | Medications include prescribed, OTC, topical, and systemic medications from VA and non-VA providers as noted in the record. Suggested data sources: HBPC notes, medication profile |
| 10 | medonehc33 | During the timeframe from (computer to display stdybeg – 110 days to stdybeg – 90 days), was the patient on at least one medication?1. Yes2. No  | 1,2If 2, go to medrecdt | Medications include prescribed, OTC, topical, and systemic medications from VA and non-VA providers as noted in the record. Suggested data sources: HBPC notes, medication profile |
| **The question medrev3 will contain one of the following phrases that will appear on the computer screen in accordance with the patient’s length of stay.****Hcstatus=2 AND hbpcdt – admisdt <=120 days,** **computer to display (During the timeframe from admisdt to admisdt + 30 days)** **(Hcstatus=2 AND**  **hbpcdt – admisdt > 120 days) OR Hcstatus=3, computer to display (During the timeframe from stdybeg – 110 days to stdyend)** |
| 11 | medrev3hc33,hc34 | Did the record document the patient’s HBPC medication management plan in a note signed by the pharmacist? 1. Yes
2. No
 | 1,2If 2, go to medrecdt | **A medication review of the patient’s medication management plan consists of a review by a pharmacist of all medications.** **To meet the intent of this question, documentation of the patient’s HBPC medication management plan in a note signed by the pharmacist is acceptable.**All medications include prescribed, OTC, topical, and systemic medications from VA and non-VA providers as noted in the record. The pharmacist should review all medications for appropriateness (e.g., indication for medications or medication is no longer indicated, dosage), adverse reactions and interactions, and communicate concerns and recommendations to the HBPC provider or primary care provider. **Note:** The timeframe for review of the patient’s medication management plan is based on the number of days the patient has been admitted to HBPC.* For patients admitted to HBPC less than or equal to 120 days prior to the most recent HBPC visit date, review is required within 30 days of HBPC admission date.
* For patients admitted to HBPC greater than 120 days prior to the most recent HBPC visit date, review is required quarterly. For purpose of this measure, the quarterly timeframe is calculated based on the study begin date (count back 110 days prior to study begin date) and ends with last day of study interval (study end date). **Example:** Using March 2014 as the study month, the study begin date is 3/01/2014 and study end date is 3/31/2014. The calculated timeframe for quarterly review is 11/11/2013 through 3/31/2014.
 |
| 12 | medrevdthc34 | Enter the date of the most recent medication management plan review. | mm/dd/yyyy

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| If hcstatus = 2 AND hbpcdt – admisdt <=120 days, >= admisdt and <= 30 days after admisdtIf hcstatus = 2 AND hbpcdt – admisdt > 120 days **OR**if hcstatus = 3, stdybeg – 110 days and <= stdyend  |

 | Enter the exact date. The use of 01 to indicate missing day or month is not acceptable. |
| 13 | medchghc33,hc34 | Did the pharmacist make any recommendation for change in the patient’s medication regimen?1. Yes2. No | 1,2If 2, go to medrecdt | If the pharmacist recommends a change to at least one medication (e.g., change in dose, frequency, discontinuation of medication), select “1”. For example, pharmacist notes, “Patient’s BP consistently above 150/90; recommend increasing Lisinopril to 20 mg PO daily.”  |
| 14 | medcommhc33,hc34 | Did the pharmacist communicate any change in the patient’s medication regimen to the HBPC or primary care provider?1. Yes2. No | 1,2 | Pharmacist communication of a change to the medication regimen may be completed by direct communication (e.g., pharmacist calls the provider) or by cosignature of the medication plan review note by the HBPC or primary care provider.It is not necessary to see documentation of communication of all recommended changes in the medication regimen. |

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|  |  | Medication Education |  |  |
| 15 | medrecdthc37 | Enter the date of the most recent HBPC face to face or telephone encounter when medication reconciliation was performed by a physician/APN/PA, pharmacist, or RN during the past year. | mm/dd/yyyyAbstractor may enter 99/99/9999If 99/99/9999, go to hospice

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| <= 1 year prior to or = stdybeg and <= stdyend |
| Warning if 99/99/9999 |

 | The Medication Reconciliation process seeks to maintain and communicate accurate patient medication information. It entails identifying, addressing, and documenting medication discrepancies found in the VA electronic medical record as compared with the medication information supplied by the patient. This information, along with any changes made during the episode of care, is communicated to the patient, caregiver or family member, and appropriate members of the health care team.Medication reconciliation is not the same process as medication management plan review by a pharmacist.Enter the exact date of the most recent HBPC face to face or telephone encounter when medication reconciliation was performed by a physician/APN/PA, pharmacist or RN during the past year.If there is no documentation of a HBPC face to face or telephone encounter when medication reconciliation was performed by a physician/APN/PA, pharmacist or RN during the past year, enter 99/99/9999. |
| 16 | newmedrxhc37 | During the HBPC encounter on (computer to display medrecdt) when medication reconciliation was performed, was a new medication prescribed, added or identified during the medication reconciliation process?1. Yes 2. No  | 1,2If 2, go to hospice | **A new medication is defined as any VA prescription, non-VA prescription, OTC or herbal/nutritional supplement that has been prescribed by a VA or non-VA provider (or started by the patient/caregiver) at this visit or during the time period between this visit and the next most previous HBPC visit where medication reconciliation was performed by a HBPC physician/APN/PA, pharmacist, or RN.**A ‘new medication’ is one that has not been on the patient’s medication list (active or expired) within the past 90 days. A renewal of a medication previously prescribed in the 90 days prior to this encounter does not count as a new medication. For the purpose of this question, exclude medical and diagnostic test supplies (e.g., glucometer strips, gauze, syringes, etc.). |
| 17 | mededconhc37 | During the time frame (computer to display medrecdt to medrecdt + 10 days), did a physician/APN/PA, pharmacist, or RN provide education on the new medication(s) prescribed/added to the patient/caregiver to include ALL of the following: * Medication name, type, and reason for use
* How to administer the medication (include process, time, frequency, route, and dose)
* Anticipated actions and potential side effects
* How to monitor effects of the medication

1. Yes2. No | 1,2If 2, go to hospice | * **Medication education can be provided by the physician/APN/PA, pharmacist, or RN.**
* **The education may be provided in person or by telephone.**
* **If patient was ordered a new medication by a non-HBPC provider---it would show up on the new medication list—and be recognized as such during medication reconciliation.**The patient/caregiver should then receive education from the HBPC physician/APN/PA, pharmacist, or RN within 10 days of the home visit when the new medication was documented.
* The listed components must be documented for each new medication prescribed or added to the patient’s medication list.

**For example:** Lisinopril was newly prescribed for the patient. RN documents, “Medication education and handout on Lisinopril provided to patient. Reviewed all of the following:* Medication name, type, and reason for use
* How to administer the medication (include process, time, frequency, route, and dose)
* Anticipated actions and potential side effects
* How to monitor effects of the medication

**Acceptable documentation:**A medication handout may be given to the patient as long as the physician/APN/PA, RN, or pharmacist documents the education (or counseling) provided included the required components in the note.If multiple medications were prescribed/added, use of a checklist to cover the components for all new medications is acceptable.  |
| 18 | mededevalhc37 | Did the physician/APN/PA, pharmacist, or RN document an evaluation of the patient/caregiver’s understanding of the medication education?3. Yes, documented evaluation indicated patient/caregiver understanding of medication education provided4. Yes, documented evaluation indicated patient/caregiver did **NOT** understand medication education provided5. No, physician/APN/PA, pharmacist, or RN did not document an evaluation of patient/caregiver’s understanding of the medication education | 3,4,5If 4, go to medevpln; else go to hospice | **For example, after providing medication education to patient/caregiver, provider notes, “Patient indicated understanding of material covered. Patient repeated medication administration instructions accurately.”** Examples include but are not limited to: returned demonstration of insulin injection accurately.  **If documentation indicated the patient did not understand the medication instruction completely, answer “4.”**  |
| 19 | medevplnhc37 | Did the physician/APN/PA, pharmacist, or RN document a plan to address the patient/caregiver’s lack of understanding of the medication education?1. Yes2. No | 1,2 | **A plan to address patient/caregiver’s lack of understanding of medication education may include but is not limited to:** Instruction of caregiver, placing medication in medication boxes, contacting provider for discontinuation of medication, contacting family member for assistance, additional home care visits for reinforcement provided medication delivery system, home health agency to fill med boxes. |

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| 20 | hospicehc26,hc27 | Is the patient receiving hospice care?1. Yes2. No | \*1,2**\*If 1 or (if 2 and inptadm = 1), go to ptreside; else go to alreddx**  | **Hospice:** A Medicare or VA funded community-based service delivered at home, in a nursing home, or at a hospice facility at end of life.**Exclude:** Palliative care |
| 21 | alreddxhc26,hc27 | Does the medical record document the patient has a known diagnosis of any of the following:1. aphasia
2. dementia (may also be referred to as major neurocognitive disorder) due to Alzheimer’s disease, vascular disease, or other conditions
3. delirium, current
4. comatose state
5. Traumatic Brain Injury

99. none of these diagnoses | 1\*, 2\*,3\*,4\*,\*5, 99\*If 1,2,3, 4, or 5, go to ptreside; else  go to prestrig2 | **Aphasia** = defect or loss of the power of expression by speech, writing, or signs, or of comprehending spoken or written language, due to injury or disease of the brain.**Dementia** (may also be referred to as major neurocognitive disorder) = symptom complex characterized by intellectual deterioration (including disturbances in memory as well as language, spatial abilities, impulse control, judgment, or other areas of cognitive ability) severe enough to interfere with social or occupational functioning.  **Delirium** = characterized by a disturbance of consciousness and a change in cognition that develop over a short period of time. Exclude previous history of delirium that has resolved.**Comatose state** = a state of unconsciousness from which the patient cannot be aroused, even by powerful stimulation**Traumatic Brain Injury** = happens when something outside the body hits the head with significant force. Individuals who sustain a TBI may experience a variety of effects, such as an inability to concentrate, an alteration of the senses, difficulty speaking, and emotional and behavioral changes.**Any of the above-listed diagnoses must be an actual diagnosis listed on the problem list.** |
| **The question prestrig2 will contain one of the following phrases that will appear on the computer screen in accordance with the patient’s length of stay.** **If hcstatus=2: Within 30 days from the date of admission****If hcstatus=3: Within the past year (within 365 days of the most recent admission to HBPC)** |

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| 22 | prestrig2hc26,hc27 | Did the HBPC clinician document the presence or absence of behavioral triggers (i.e., warning signs) suggestive of dementia or other cognitive impairment?(For patients admitted to HBPC less than or equal to 1 year, clinician documentation in HBPC pre-admission/admission note of behavioral triggers assessment within 30 days prior to HBPC admission is acceptable.)1. Yes: **Presence** of behavioral triggers is documented.

4. Yes: **Absence** of behavioral triggers is documented.99. No: **No documentation** of presence or absence of behavioral triggers or unable to determine from medical record documentation. | 3,4,99If 99, go to ptreside | **The intent is to determine that the HBPC clinician observed the patient for evidence of behavioral triggers suggestive of dementia or other cognitive impairment and documented the presence or absence of behavioral triggers.** **In order to answer “3” the HBPC clinician must document that behavioral triggers suggestive of dementia or other cognitive impairment are present.** **It is not a requirement that the exact term “behavioral triggers” be found in the record.****Examples of behavioral triggers suggestive of dementia or other cognitive impairment include, but are not limited to:** The patient:* Is a “poor historian” or forgetful, “short term memory loss”
* Is inattentive to appearance or unkempt, inappropriately dressed for the weather, or disheveled
* Fails to keep appointments or comes on the wrong day or wrong time
* Repeatedly and apparently unintentionally fails to follow instructions (e.g., not following through with medication changes)
* Has unexplained weight loss, “failure to thrive,” or vague symptoms (e.g., weakness or dizziness)
* Defers to a caregiver or family member to answer questions

**If the HBPC clinician documents there are “no behavioral triggers” (or similar wording, such as “no evidence of cognitive impairment”, “no dementia warning signs”, “no signs or symptoms of dementia or other cognitive impairment”), select “4.”** **If there is conflicting documentation regarding the presence or absence of behavioral triggers during the specified timeframe, use the most recent documentation of presence or absence of behavioral triggers to answer this question.** **If there is no documentation of presence or absence of behavioral triggers suggestive of dementia or other cognitive impairment or unable to determine from medical record documentation, select “99”.****Cont’d next page** |
|  |  |  |  | **Behavioral Triggers cont’d**HBPC Clinician = physician, PA, APN, Clinical Nurse Specialist (CNS), RN, LPN, social worker, psychologist, pharmacistSuggested data sources: HBPC assessment/admission note, HBPC annual assessment, HBPC visit notes |
| 23 | behavdt | Enter the date of the most recent documentation by the HBPC clinician noting presence or absence of behavioral triggers suggestive of dementia. (For patients admitted to HBPC less than or equal to 1 year, HBPC clinician documentation in HBPC pre-admission/admission note of behavioral triggers assessment within 30 days prior to HBPC admission is acceptable.) | mm/dd/yyyy If prestrig2 = 3, go to asescogIf prestrig2 = 4, go to ptreside

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| If hcstatus = 2, <= 30 days prior to or = admisdt and <= 30 days after admisdtIf hcstatus = 3, < = 1 year prior to or = stdybeg and < = stdyend |

 | If observation of behavioral triggers is documented more than once during the specified timeframe, enter the most recent date of the documentation of presence or absence of behavioral triggers.HBPC Clinician = physician, PA, APN, Clinical Nurse Specialist (CNS), RN, LPN, social worker, psychologist, pharmacistEnter the exact date. The use of 01 to indicate missing day or month is not acceptable. |
| **The question asescog will contain one of the following phrases that will appear on the computer screen in accordance with the patient’s length of stay.** **If hcstatus=2: Within 30 days from the date of admission****If hcstatus=3: Within the past year (within 365 days of the most recent admission to HBPC)** |

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| 24 | asescoghc26,hc27 | Was the patient’s cognitive function assessed using a standardized and published tool?(For patients admitted to HBPC less than or equal to 1 year, HBPC clinician documentation in HBPC pre-admission/admission note of assessment of cognitive function within 30 days prior to HBPC admission is acceptable.)1. Yes
2. No

98. Patient refused assessment of cognitive function  | 1,2,98If 2 or 98, go to ptreside | **The intent is to have an objective assessment of cognitive function, using a standardized and published tool, for the patient with documented behavioral trigger(s) suggestive of dementia or other cognitive impairment.****The tool must be named and the result of the assessment must be documented in accordance with the specific tool used (e.g., positive or negative, numeric value for total scale score, or other designation).** **Examples of Brief Cognitive Tools:** **Blessed Orientation-Memory-Concentration Test (BOMC) -** six questions to assess orientation to time, recall of a short phrase, counting backward, and reciting the months in reverse order**Mini-Cog** – this test has minimal language requirements making it better for educational or cultural variations. The Mini-Cog combines a three item word recall with drawing the hands on a clock. **General Practitioner Assessment of Cognition (GPCOG)** – This tool was developed for the primary care setting and is available in different languages. It includes a short patient assessment and follow up interview with the patient’s caregiver. **Short Test of Mental Status (STMS) -** The evaluator provides a name and address, asks about the date and awareness of current news and ends with seeking patient recall of the name and address. A follow up interview with the caregiver seeks information about changes in patient memory and behavior.**St. Louis University Mental Status Exam (SLUMS**) - This is a brief exam containing oral and written items. It includes recall, orientation to date and time, simple math, and recall of other general information. It is more sensitive than the MMSE.**Montreal Cognitive Assessment (MoCA)** – This assessment is a one page, 30 point test and evaluates visual-spatial relationships, recall, language, attention, concentration, working memory and orientation.   |
| 25 | cogdthc26,hc27 | Enter the date of the most recent assessment of cognitive function using a standardized and published tool.(For patients admitted to HBPC less than or equal to 1 year, HBPC clinician documentation in HBPC pre-admission/admission note of assessment of cognitive function within 30 days prior to HBPC admission is acceptable.) | mm/dd/yyyy

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| If hcstatus = 2,<= 30 days prior to or = admisdt and <= 30 days after admisdtIf hcstatus = 3, < = 1 year prior to or = stdybeg and < = stdyend |

 | **Enter the exact date of the most recent assessment of cognitive function using a standardized and published tool.** |
| 26 | cogouthc26,hc27 | Is the outcome of the cognitive assessment documented in the medical record?1. Yes
2. No
 | 1,2If 2, go to ptreside | The outcome of the cognitive assessment must be documented in the record in accordance with the specific tool used (e.g., positive or negative, numeric value for total scale score, or other designation). Examples of other designation include, but are not limited to: “assessment of cognitive function indicates mild cognitive impairment”, “results not indicative of cognitive impairment”.Documentation of cognitive assessment tool score only is not sufficient (e.g., CPCOG score = 8) to answer “1.” |
| 27 | impairhc26,hc27 | Did the assessment outcome indicate any degree of cognitive impairment for this patient? 1. Yes
2. No
 | 1,2If 2, go to ptreside | **The intent of the question is to determine if the outcome of the assessment indicated any degree of cognitive impairment or not.****Abstractor judgment may not be used. The record must document the clinician’s interpretation of the cognitive assessment outcome. Less than a perfect score does not indicate the patient has cognitive impairment.**Answer “1,” if the cognitive assessment is interpreted as positive, even if impairment is noted to be mild. Look for language such as “impaired”, “positive”, or “suggestive of cognitive impairment”. Answer “2,” if the cognitive assessment is interpreted as negative. Look for language such as “within normal limits”, or “results not indicative of cognitive impairment”. |
| 28 | addfolohc27 | During the timeframe from (computer to display cogdt to cogdt + 30 days and < stdyend), did the HBPC clinician document a plan for follow-up of the positive cognitive assessment?1. Yes
2. No
 | 1,2 | **The clinician performing and reporting the results of the cognitive assessment should document an initial plan for follow up.** **Follow-up for positive cognitive assessment may include referral to the PCP for further evaluation, ordering a diagnostic workup, care planning, and/or treatment.****The follow-up plan must be related to the patient’s cognitive impairment and documented within 30 days after the cognitive assessment.** **Examples may include, but are not limited to:** taking a medical history; performing or referring for blood work; depression screening; referring for psychology/psychiatry consult; referring for neuropsychological testing; referring for neurologic exam; referring for brain imaging; care planning with Veteran/family for dementia or other similar diagnosis; supportive counseling for patient, and caregiver education and/or support. Note that follow-up could also include documentation by the clinician that cognitive impairment has remained stable over time (e.g., since last year’s assessment) and reinforcement of current treatment plan.Follow up actions do not need to occur during a face-to-face visit; they may be documented in the medical record as part of the plan or, in the case of education and support, via telephone contact with Veteran/caregiver. If there is documentation of a follow-up plan related to the positive cognitive impairment assessment, answer “1.”**HBPC Clinician = physician, PA, APN, Clinical Nurse Specialist (CNS), social worker, psychologist** |

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|  |  | **Caregiver Strain** |  |  |
| 29 | ptresidehc22,hc25,hc28 | Was there documentation in the medical record of the patient’s place of residence?1. Patient lives alone at home
2. Patient lives with another person at home
3. Patient lives in a Community Residential Care Facility, Assisted Living Facility, or nursing home
4. Patient lives in a VA medical foster home
5. Homeless

99. Unable to determine | 1 ,2,\*3,4**,**5,99**\*If 3, go to nuthyd as applicable** If 1,2 or 5, go to caregivr; else if 4 or 99, auto-fill caregivr as 95, vetcargiv as 95, and go to scrncare | Review the admission assessment note, social services notes, and/or visit notes to determine where the patient resides. If there is documentation that the patient lives with another person at home, answer “2”. **VA Medical Foster Home (MFH)** = medically supervised foster home for patients with chronic medical problems who are unable to live with their family, in which the MFH caregiver resides in the home with the veteran and there are no more than 3 patients residing in the medical foster home. MFH documentation should be found in MFH Coordinator notes. **Veterans enrolled in a Medical Foster Home are not excluded from caregiver screening.** CRC or ALF setting = patient lives in a CRC, assisted living facility, or other institution where the organization is responsible for caregiver activities. |
| 30 | caregivrhc22,hc25,hc28 | Is there HBPC medical record documentation that identifies a caregiver for the patient? 1. Yes
2. No

95. Not applicable | 1,2,95Will be auto-filled as 95 if ptreside = 4 or 99If 1, auto-fill vetcargiv as 95, and go to scrncareIf 2, go to vetcargiv | **A caregiver provides substantive assistance, i.e., assistance with Activities of Daily Living (ADL) and/or with Instrumental Activities of Daily Living (IADL), on an ongoing basis for the Veteran in the Veteran’s place of residence. The assistance may involve, but is not limited to, direct personal care activities, such as bathing, dressing, grooming or other activities, such as laundry, shopping, meal preparation. The caregiver may be a family member, friend, or neighbor who lives with or lives separately from the Veteran.** * Look for specific documentation by HBPC staff that identifies whether or not the patient has a caregiver. If HBPC documentation is conflicting (e.g., caregiver vs no caregiver), accept the most recent HBPC documentation.
* Caregivers of Veterans enrolled in the VA Program of Comprehensive Assistance for Family Caregivers are paid a stipend and are included in caregiver screening; answer “1”.
* If the caregiver is a paid caregiver (e.g., private caregiver, caregiver service, state agency), answer “2.” If the patient lives alone, lives with another person, or is homeless AND the record documents that the patient does NOT have a caregiver, answer “2.”
* If the record documents the HBPC patient is the caregiver for another person, answer “2.”

Suggested data sources: HBPC assessment/admission note, HBPC annual assessment, HBPC Care Plan |
| 31 | vetcargivhc22,hc25,hc28 | Does the record document that the HBPC patient serves as a caregiver to another person?1. Yes2. No95. Not applicable | 1,2,95Will be auto-filled as 95 if ptreside = 4 or 99 or caregivr = 1If 1, go to scrncare; else if 2, go to nuthyd as applicable | **In order to answer “1,” there must be explicit documentation that the HBPC patient serves as the caregiver for the other person. For example, “Patient provides care to his wife who has dementia.”**  |
| 32 | scrncarehc22,hc25,hc28 | During the past year, was the caregiver screened for caregiver strain using the Zarit Burden Interview Screening scale?1. Yes2. No98. Caregiver refused screening for caregiver strain | 1,2, 98If 2 or 98, go to nuthyd as applicable | The Zarit Burden Interview Screening scale is a four question tool used to assess caregivers for caregiver strain. Of note, there are longer versions of the Zarit Burden Interview (e.g., 12-item and 22-item), which include the 4 screening items. Enter the date of administration of any version of the Zarit Burden Interview. **The screen may be administered during a face-to-face visit in the Veteran’s home (either HBPC staff interview of caregiver or self-administered by caregiver) or via telephone.**Refusal = offered the opportunity to complete the Zarit Burden Interview during the past year and there is a documented refusal.  |
| 33 | caredt | Enter the date within the past year, of the most recent caregiver strain screen using the Zarit Burden Interview Screening scale.(Documentation of caregiver strain screen using the Zarit Burden Interview Screening scale within 30 days prior to admission to HBPC is acceptable as being screened.) | mm/dd/yyyy

|  |
| --- |
| < =1 year prior or = stdybeg and< = stdyend |

 | The Zarit Burden Interview Screening scale is a four question tool used to assess caregivers for caregiver strain. Of note, there are longer versions of the Zarit Burden Interview (e.g., 12-item and 22-item), which include the 4 screening items. Enter the date of administration of any version of the Zarit Burden Interview. **The screen may be administered during a face-to-face visit (either HBPC staff interview of caregiver or self-administered by caregiver) or via telephone.**  |
| 34 | carescorhc22,hc28 | What was the outcome of the Zarit Burden screening scale documented in the record?3. Outcome positive (score >=8)6. Outcome negative (score <=7)99. No score documented | 3,6, 99If carescor = 6 or 99, go to nuthyd as applicable; else go to indther  | A score of 8 or higher on the 4 question Zarit Burden Screening scale reflects high caregiver burden and requires follow-up. Documentation of the outcome of the Zarit Burden screen as positive or negative OR documentation of the score is acceptable. If the scores of the individual questions are documented in the record without the total score, the abstractor may add the scores of the individual questions to calculate the total score. **Zarit Burden Screening Scale (4 question):**1) DO YOU FEEL that because of the time you spend with your relative that you don’t have enough time for yourself?2) DO YOU FEEL stressed between caring for your relative and trying to meet other responsibilities (work/family)?3) DO YOU FEEL strained when you are around your relative? (listed as question 5 on 12 question survey)4) DO YOU FEEL uncertain about what to do about your relative? (listed as question 10 on 12 question survey)**Responses to questions are:**0 🡪 Never1 🡪 Rarely2 🡪 Sometimes3 🡪 Quite Frequently4 🡪 Nearly AlwaysIf the outcome or score of the Zarit Burden screen is not documented in the record or cannot be calculated, enter “99.”**Note:** Some sites may choose to use longer forms of the Zarit Burden Interview (e.g., 12-item or 22-item). If a longer form is used, the site should document the total score on the 4-item screen. |
| 35 | indtherhc28 | During the timeframe from (computer to display caredt to caredt + 14 days and < stdyend), was the caregiver offered **therapy** individualized to the caregiver situation?1. Yes2. No98. Caregiver refused therapy | 1,2,98 | * An offer of caregiver therapy, **individualized to the caregiver situation,** is indicated by documentation that the caregiver was offered therapeutic intervention to address caregiver strain.
* Therapeutic intervention provides support/services for the caregiver and might include counseling, psychoeducation (e.g. education about illness, behaviors and coping strategies), skills-training, stress-management, specific individual, couples, family, or group caregiver therapy (e.g., REACH-VA, Family-Caregiver Therapy), or other interventions that aim to help the caregiver cope with caregiver strain and/or improve self-care.
* In contrast to other types of follow-up noted for the CAREFOLO question below, therapeutic intervention typically implies working with the caregiver for more than one encounter.

**Note:** The caregiver therapy does not need to be initiated within 14 days after the positive caregiver strain screen, but the offer for caregiver therapy must be made within that timeframe.**Exclude:** Offer of or referral to community support group, respite care |
| 36 | carefolohc22 | During the timeframe from (computer to display caredt to caredt + 14 days and < stdyend), did the medical record document other types of follow-up for the positive caregiver strain screen?1. Yes
2. No

98. Caregiver refused intervention | 1,2,98 | Follow-up for a positive caregiver strain screen must occur during the timeframe indicated and may include documentation of any of the following types of interventions:* Caregiver education materials/resources related to caregiver strain or concerns
* Completion of additional screening focused on the caregiver
* Offer of caregiver respite such as planned time away from the patient where someone else provides the care
* Referral to support group
* Encourage caregiver to follow up with own physical/mental health care provider.
* Physical/mental health referral for caregiver physical/mental health concerns.
* Other methods documented as caregiver support

Follow-up during a face-to-face encounter or via telephone is acceptable.In order to answer “98” there must be documentation that the caregiver refused offer of all interventions. |
| **If Hcstatus=2 and inptadm = 2, go to nuthyd; else go to end** |
|  |  | **Nutrition/Hydration** |  |  |
| 37 | nuthydhc29 | During the time frame from (computer to display admisdt – 30 days to admisdt + 30 days), does the record document assessment of the patient’s nutritional and hydration needs by a registered or clinical dietician during a face-to-face encounter?1. Yes
2. No
 | 1,2If 2, go to envases | **Initial nutritional and hydration assessment must be performed by a registered or clinical dietician during a face-to-face encounter in the Veteran’s home within the time frame of 30 days prior to or after HBPC admission date.** The assessment may contain: biometrics, lab interpretation, nutrition risk/problem, and education.Education and counseling regarding dietary management of disease, i.e., the need for CHF patient to restrict sodium and fluid intake, nutritional supplements to combat cachexia of cancer, etc., is evidence that assessment occurred. Telephone or clinical video teleconference (CVT) encounter is not acceptable.A dietician student/intern/trainee with appropriate co-signature by registered dietician is acceptableSuggested data source: HBPC Nutrition (Assessment) note |
| 38 | nuthydt | Enter the date of the initial nutritional and hydration assessment by a registered or clinical dietician. | mm/dd/yyyy

|  |
| --- |
| <= 30 days prior to or = admisdt and <= 30 days after admisdt  |

 | Enter the exact date of the initial nutritional and hydration assessment by a registered or clinical dietician within 30 days of admission. |
|  |  | **Environment Safety/Risk Assessment** |  |  |
| 39 | envaseshc35 | During the time frame from (computer to display admisdt – 30 days to admisdt + 30 days), was a home environmental safety/ risk assessment documented by a rehabilitation therapist during a face-to-face encounter? 1. Yes
2. No
 | 1,2If 2, go to envoxy | **A home environmental safety/ risk assessment must be performed by a rehabilitation therapist during a face-to-face encounter in the Veteran’s home within the time frame of 30 days prior to or after HBPC admission date. The home environmental safety/risk assessment may be found in an HBPC progress note and must include:*** **overall assessment of the patient’s living environment;**
* **identification any safety issues;**
* **list any adaptive devices/equipment that are already in place;**
* **recommendations and/or interventions provided; and**
* **education provided to patient/caregiver.**

Home environment is the environment where the patient lives and includes patient’s own home, assisted living facility, personal care home and medical foster home. Rehabilitation therapist = Occupational therapist (OT), Physical therapist (PT), and Kinesiotherapist (KT)A rehabilitation therapist student/intern/trainee with appropriate co-signature by rehabilitation therapist is acceptable.Suggested Data Sources: HBPC Home Environment Assessment note, Rehabilitation Therapy (KT,OT, PT) Assessment note |
| 40 | envasedt | Enter the date of the home environmental safety/risk assessment documented by a rehabilitation therapist. | mm/dd/yyyy

|  |
| --- |
| <= 30 days prior to or = admisdt and <= 30 days after admisdt  |

 | Enter the exact date of the home environmental safety/risk assessment completed by a rehabilitation therapist within 30 days of admission. |
| 41 | envoxyhc36 | Was the patient oxygen dependent?1. Yes
2. No
 | 1,2If 2, go to end | **Oxygen dependent = use of oxygen by the patient in the home.**Suggested Data Sources: HBPC Environment Assessment, HBPC Rehabilitation Therapy (KT/OT/PT) Assessment, HBPC Nursing Admission Assessment, Oxygen consult, problem list |
| 42 | asesoxyhc36 | During the time frame from (computer to display admisdt – 30 days to admisdt + 30 days) at a face-to-face encounter, was a home oxygen safety risk assessment documented by a HBPC team member to include all of the following components?* Whether there are smoking materials in the home,
* Whether or not the home has functioning smoke detectors, and
* Whether there are other fire safety risks in the home, such as the potential for open flames
1. Yes
2. No
 | 1,2If 2, go to end | Home oxygen safety risk assessment may be part of the home environmental safety/risk assessment or another assessment, such as the Nursing Initial/Admission Assessment. Any HBPC team member may complete and document the Home Oxygen Safety Risk Assessment. The risk assessment must be performed during a face-to-face encounter in the Veteran’s place of residence by a member of HBPC team. **Home oxygen safety risk assessment must include documentation of:** * whether there are smoking materials in the home,
* whether or not the home has functioning smoke detectors, and
* whether there are other fire safety risks in the home such as the potential for open flames

Suggested Data Sources: HBPC Environment Assessment note, HBPC Home Oxygen Checklist, HBPC Rehabilitation Therapy (KT/OT/PT) Assessment, Nursing Admission Assessment or notes, HBPC Respiratory Therapy notes |
| 43 | oxyeduhc36 | Did the HBPC team member inform and educate the patient/caregiver about all of the following?* The findings of the oxygen safety risk assessment,
* The causes of fire,
* Fire risks for neighboring residences and buildings, and
* Precautions that can prevent fire-related injuries
1. Yes
2. No
 | 1,2If 2, go to end | Home oxygen safety risk assessment education may be part of the home environmental safety/risk assessment or another assessment, such as the Nursing Initial/Admission Assessment. Any member of the HBPC team may inform and educate the patient/caregiver regarding home oxygen safety. **The HBPC team member must inform and educate the patient/caregiver about the following:** * The findings of the oxygen safety risk assessment,
* The causes of fire,
* Fire risks for neighboring residences and buildings, and
* Precautions that can prevent fire-related injuries

Suggested Data Sources: HBPC Environment Assessment note, HBPC Home Oxygen Checklist, HBPC Rehabilitation Therapy (KT/OT/PT) Assessment, Nursing Admission Assessment or notes, HBPC Respiratory Therapy notes |
| 44 | oxyrechc36 | Did a HBPC team member document recommendations to address identified oxygen safety risk(s)?1. Yes
2. No
3. HBPC team member documented that NO oxygen safety risks were identified
 | 3,4,5If 4 or 5, go to end | Any member of the HBPC team may document recommendations to address identified oxygen safety risks. Examples of recommended interventions (intervention documentation) to address identified oxygen safety risk(s) include, but are not limited to: Example 1:* Safety Risk Assessment:  Existing smoke detector is non-functioning
* **Intervention documentation:  Replace non-functioning smoke detector**
* Response to intervention:   Smoke detector is now functioning

Example 2:* Safety Risk Assessment:  “No smoking” signs are not posted on the exterior of the house.
* **Intervention documentation:  Family to post “no smoking” signs on the front exterior door.**
* Response to intervention: “No smoking” signs are posted on front exterior door.

Example 3:* Safety Risk Assessment:  Burning candles observed near where patient is using oxygen.
* **Intervention documentation:   Veteran educated to not use oxygen near open flames.**
* Response to intervention:  No further evidence of candle usage observed at follow up visit.

If HBPC team member documented NO oxygen safety risks were identified, select 5.Suggested Data Sources: HBPC Environment Assessment note, HBPC Home Oxygen Checklist, HBPC Rehabilitation Therapy (KT/OT/PT) Assessment, Nursing Admission Assessment or notes, HBPC Respiratory Therapy notes |
| 45 | oxyrecreshc36 | Following documentation of the home oxygen safety/risk care plan or intervention, was response to the care plan/ intervention evaluated by a HBPC team member?3. Yes4. No5. No HBPC visit between home oxygen care plan/intervention and study end date | 3,4,5 | Follow up assessment may be face to face, telephone, clinical video teleconference (CVT) as appropriate to the patient’s needs.  Any member of the HBPC team may document response to care plan/intervention. Examples of response to oxygen safety care plan/intervention include, but are not limited to: Example 1:* Safety Risk Assessment:  Existing smoke detector is non-functioning
* Intervention documentation:  Replace non-functioning smoke detector
* **Response to intervention:   Smoke detector is now functioning**

Example 2:* Safety Risk Assessment:  “No smoking” signs are not posted on the exterior of the house.
* Intervention documentation:  Family to post “no smoking” signs on the front exterior door.
* **Response to intervention: “No smoking” signs are posted at front exterior door.**

Example 3:* Safety Risk Assessment:  Burning candles observed near where patient is using oxygen.
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* **Response to intervention:  No further evidence of candle usage observed at follow up visit.**

Suggested Data Sources: HBPC Environment Assessment note, HBPC Home Oxygen Checklist, HBPC Rehabilitation Therapy (KT/OT/PT) Assessment, Nursing Admission Assessment or notes, HBPC Respiratory Therapy notes |