

Transforming Lives

AFH Administrator Training

Module 10: Admitting, Monitoring, and Discharging Residents

Adult Family Home Administrator Manual, Version 5.2



Transforming lives

Washington State Department of Social and Health Services

Agenda

- Admitting a Resident
- Working with Alternate Decision Makers
- Negotiated Care Plans
- Monitoring a Resident
- Significant Change Assessments
- Discharging a Resident



Learning Objective

At the end of this module, you will be able to...

- Explain how to successfully support a resident moving into your home
- List the resident documents needed prior to admission
- Explain the process of setting up Nurse Delegation
- Develop a Negotiated Care Plan and know when it needs to be updated
- Share the expectations of working with your resident's health care provider to address their changing medical needs
- Explain when you can discharge a resident and who you coordinate with



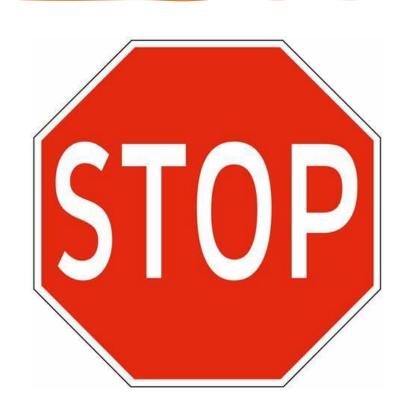
What Do You Know?

True or False

- 1. A completed signed care plan from the assessor replaces the need for a Negotiated Care Plan
- 2. New residents may experience placement trauma and need time to adjust to their new normal
- 3. You must ensure the individual has a safe place to go before they are discharged



First - Before You Admit A Resident



- Is your license in good standing?
- How will your other residents be impacted?
- Are you qualified?



Second – Before You Admit A Resident



- Can you meet their needs?
- Do you have qualified staff?
- Can you evacuate everyone in 5 minutes?
- Can you address any challenging behaviors?
- Do you have the required specialty training?
- Do any of your residents have care needs that require a Medical Test Site Waiver license?



Third – What Changes Will Need To Be Made?



- Do safety protocols and supplies need to be updated?
- Is there enough seating for everyone?
- Are any changes needed to their bedroom?
- Do you require a state Medical Test Site Waiver (MTSW) License?



Medical Test Site Waiver License

- Some medical testing require a state Medical Test Site Waiver (MTSW) license
- Required if test is administered and results are interpreted or acted upon
- Examples of tests that require a MTSW license:
 - \circ COVID Test
 - \circ Blood Glucose
 - \odot Dipping test sticks in urine to test for ketones or other analytes.
 - Reporting a test result to a medical provider who may adjust a resident's diet or medication in response to a test result.
- A MTSW is not required if you or your staff perform and interprets your/their own medical test

Schedule a Visit

- Meet resident in person!
- Learn needs, challenges, strengths, abilities, preferences and personality
- Compatibility check with current residents
- Ensure you can meet resident needs and family expectations
- Plan for Adjustment Trauma (2 to 12 weeks)
- Provide all disclosures (charges, services, resident rights, house rules, etc.)
- Review financials & Medicaid policy



Pre-Admission

- LTC Assessment by Qualified Assessor
- Preliminary Care Plan, signed
- All Disclosures, signed
- Current Medical History
- DPOA copies Copy of ID





Working with an Alternate Decision Maker

- Guardians
- Durable Power of Attorney
- Medical Decision-Making Authority
- Representative Payee Financial





Emergency Admission

You can admit a resident without an assessment or preliminary care plan if a true emergency exists.

What is a true emergency?



Emergency Admission, Continued

A true emergency exists if the individual's life, health, or safety is at serious risk because of where they are currently residing or if harm has already occurred.

- You can admit a resident without an assessment or preliminary care plan if a true emergency exists.
 - Private residents assessment/care plan completed within 5 working days
 - Medicaid residents Must have CM approval



Admitting a Resident Coordinating the Move



Medicaid Residents

- HCS/AAA CM will coordinate the move with your assigned AFH CM
- DDA will help coordinate the move
- A DDA Performance and Quality Improvement Specialist (PQIS) will visit
- Private Pay
 - Coordinate with resident or family/friends
 - Other Facilities



Setting Up Supports – Be Ready for Move In Day

- Medications Delivered
- Arrange for Nurse Delegation
- Meal Planning Special Diet?
- Behavioral Support
- Create Resident Record





Nurse Delegation

- Before delegation can occur, the resident must be in a stable and predictable condition
- The task is not prohibited
- Have consent
- Teaches and supervises the LTCWs who are qualified
- Nurse Delegation for Medicaid residents is covered, rates for private pay will vary



Individual with Complex Behaviors

- When a person is in pain, they may act out
- This form **MUST** be part of the referral you receive from your CM for a person that has complex behaviors.
- You MUST keep a copy in the resident's record.
- You are ensuring the safety of all your residents.
- You MUST inform your CM of any change to the resident's complex behaviors.

ភ្ន៍	AGING AND LONG-TERM SUPPORT ADMINISTRATION Transforming lives CLIENT'S NAME CLIENT'S NAME CLIENT'S NAME CLIENT'S NAME CLIENT'S NAME						
MEN	VTAL HEALTH DIAGNOSIS		L IMPRESSIC				
	Yes 🔲 No	RISK ASSESSMENT Completed by Hospital or Be	havioral Healt	h Provider			
Prin	ciple diagnosis:	🔲 Yes 🔲 No 🔲 NA					
		Date:					
		INDIVIDUAL CRISIS PLAN					
Cur	rent presentation in Section 1.	Document within CARE the expected date Cr	risis Plan is t	o be received	by provider.		
		Yes No NA					
	rmation can be obtained from,	MEDICATION AND MEDICAL CONDITIONS MON					
	versation with Psychiatrist, se, Medical Physician, Social	Is the individual taking medication as directed		ble to medical	treatment(s):		
	rker, Mental Health	Yes No NA	i una agrecia		douanoni(o).		
	fessional, Counselor, or						
Cer	tified Peer Specialist.	Last medication review:					
1		COORDINATED BEHAVIOR SUPPORT AND TEA			Second cards and an	12.5	
		Complete a comment within CARE in Treatm		and the second se	annexes and		
		Plan detailing the plan. Refer to WAC: 388-10	07: 388-106-	0336 🔲 Yes	No [] NA	
Sec	tion 1. Che	ck one or all that apply (documentation mu	st be preser	nt in file)			
					RY OF OCCUR		
Cur	rent presentation and behaviors	that increase risk of behavioral crisis.			ATE FREQUEN		
	DAILY, WEEKLY, OR MONTHLY						
Che	eck all relevant boxes below.		1	30/60/90 DAYS	1-2 YEARS	3-5+ YEARS	
	Assaultive (significant aggress	ion or physical abuse toward others)					
	Violent Mood Swings, Unpredic						
	Describe / clarify (please list an	y charges related to this behavior):	Frequency	<i>r</i> .			
	Destructive (significant proper	ty destruction which puts self or others at risk)					
	Describe / clarify (please list an	y charges related to this behavior):					
			Frequency	<i>r</i> :			
	Self-Injurious (suicidal behavio	or; significant self-injury, danger to self).					
	Describe / clarify (please list an	y charges related to this behavior):	-				
			Frequency	<i>r</i> .			
	History of felony and/or misd	emeanor type behavior. May or may not					
-		g, theft, trespassing, buying liquor for minors,		_	_	_	
forgery, malicious mischief, motor vehicle citations, disturbing the peace,							
	harm to animals, stalking, etc.).	Citations or related accusations against any	-	_			
	population.		Frequency	<i>r</i> :			
	Describe / clarify (please list an	ny charges related to this behavior):					
	Challenging Sexualized Beha	vior					
-		y charges related to this behavior):					
	-	The second s	Frequency	<i>r</i> :			
-	History of arson.						
-		y charges related to this behavior):				- P	
	product or any (product ist an	y energies rotated to and bendrior).	Frageria				
			Frequency	/.			



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Move in Day



- Greet and welcome them and their family
- Introductions
- Tour of your AFH
- Move in tasks



Admitting a Resident Medical Devices



- A "medical device" is any piece of medical equipment used by the resident to treat their assessed need
- Device benefits and safety risks informed decision
- Transfer poles, Posey or lap belts, and side rails have known safety risks
- Assessed need and ability



Transportation

- May need to update their transportation information to get to a job or participate in community events
- Use a service such as Dial a Ride, will need to update address
- May need to learn new transit routes, request transit training if needed



Activity

Move In Day

A new resident is moving into your home -

- What would the first day in your home look like?
- What would make them more comfortable?
- Make a list of ways you can make your resident more comfortable when they arrive.



The Negotiated Care Plan (NCP)



- NCPs are unique to each resident
- Required to complete within 30 days of admit
- Must use the assessment and preliminary care plan
- You must implement the plan
- You must involve others in the development
- It must be signed
- Signed copy to the CM for Medicaid residents



Negotiated Care Plan – Contents

The NCP must contain:

- A list of the care and services to be provided
- Who will provide the care and services
- When and how the care and services will be provided
- How medications will be managed
- Their activity preferences and how they will be met
- Other preferences, such as food, daily routine, grooming, and how they will be met





Negotiated Care Plan – Contents, continued...

- If needed, a plan to:
 - Address any crisis need
 - Reduce tension, agitation, and problem behaviors
 - Respond to a resident's special needs
 - Respond to a resident's refusal of care or treatment
 - Address any communication barriers
- If the resident can be left unattended for a specific length of time
- A hospice care plan if the resident is receiving licensed hospice services



TIPS for Writing a Care Plan



- Think logically and follow a process

 What is the problem?
 - $_{\odot}\,$ What is the goal for this problem?
 - $_{\odot}\,$ What will you do to meet this goal?
- Be detailed with who will do what, when, where, and how often.
- Review and Revise



TIPS for Writing a Care Plan - Example

Assessment	Detail – Resident Abilities/Preferences	Goal	Care Plan
Impaired mobility	Can ambulate; uses walls and furniture as props. Resident prefers to use their wheeled walker to ambulate. Gets up unassisted with history of 3 falls in the last 3 months (no injuries)	Prevent resident falls Minimize potential injuries from falls	 Remind resident to: Use walker Call for help when needed Caregiver will: Ensure walker is always within reach Monitor resident frequently Ensure bed/chair alarms are functioning prior to resident use Inform provider immediately when safety equipment does not function properly Lower bed to lowest position Place fall matt next to bed when resident sleeps Anticipate Needs Offer toileting every 2 hours Offer water and snacks



NCP Template

	ADULT	FAMILY HOME RES	IDENT NEGOTIATED C	ARE PLAN (NCP)	Internet Link
Provider's Name:		Today's Date:	Moved In Date:	Date Completed:	Date Discharged:
Resident's Name:		Date of Birth	Primary Language	ALLE	RGIES Screen Tip
Legal Documents: 🗆 No	EMERGENCY E	VACUATION			
Advanced directives	EVACUATION /	ASSISTANCE REQUIRED:			
POLST Form		NE – RESIDENT IS INDEPE	NDENT: Resident is physicall	y and mentally capable o	f independently evacuating the
Other:	2011328-33		another individual or the use g out of the home after one		partment will consider a residen
Specialty Needs: 🗆 No	-				
Dementia	ASSISTANCE REQUIRED: Resident is not physically or mentally capable of evacuating the home without assistance				
Mental Health	from another individual, mobility aids, or multiple cues. EVACUATION INSTRUCTIONS:				
Developmental Disability					

MENTAL/PHYSICAL HEALTH - CURRENT MEDICAL STATUS/DIAGNOSIS

Boo	kmark Link			
Activities/Social	Case Management	Finances	NCP Review/Signatures	Smoking
Allergies	Communication	Foot Care	Other Issues/Concerns	Specialized Beh. Prog.
Ambulation/Mobility	Decision Making	Health Indicators	Pain	Toilet Use/Continence
Bathing	Dressing	Left Alone	Personal Hygiene	Transportation
Bed Mobility/Transfer	Eating	Medication Management	Shopping	Treat/Prog/Therapies
Behavior	Falls (Ambulation)	Memory	Skin Care	Universal Precautions
Body Care	Falls (Bed)	Mental/Phy. Health/Diag.	Sleep	Vision



How to Use the NCP Template	 a. Display a screen tip that provides you with instructions or helpful hints. 	Meds are delivered by:	Bubble pack, pill bottle, pouches, bingo cards, etc. Ctrl+Click to follow link
The template has built in tools to help you build your NCP. Place your cursor over any blue text in the template or instructions, to perform one of the actions in the table	 b. Move to a "Bookmarked" location. A word or phrase that has a bookmark, like in the example, will act as a "link". When clicked, will move you to that section in the document. 	Activities/Social Allergies Ambulation/Mobility Bathing Bed Mobility/Transfer Behavior Body Care	Case Management Communication Decision Making Dressing Eating Falls (Ambulation) Falls (Bed)
	 c. Access an internet site Clicking on the blue text, you will open the WAC internet page. 	in what format: for example: bub bottle, etc. Medication Management: WACs <u>388</u> through 10490	ble pack https://apps.leg.wa.gov/wac/default.aspx? cite=388-76-10430 Citrl+Click to follow link 76-10430 Is the resident able to self- administer any medication



NCP Template – Instructions – Page 1

INSTRUCTION SHEET FOR HCS NCP TEMPLATE

Key Points for Negotiated Care Plan development - Follow these brief instructions based on WAC 388-76-10355 through 388-76-10385 when developing your NCP:

- Must be developed within 30 days of admission based on the Assessment and the Preliminary Service Plan.
- Describes/identifies: (a) The services to be provided; (b) Who will provide the services; and (c) When and How the services will be
 provided.
- Is designed to meet the Resident's Needs, Preferences, and Choices.
- Is developed with input from the Resident and/or the Resident's Representative / Surrogate Decision Maker, appropriate professionals, and the case manager, if applicable (indicate on the signature page all parties that participated in the NCP development)
- Is Agreed to, Signed and Dated by the Resident and/or the Resident's Representative / Surrogate Decision Maker, and the provider.
- Must be reviewed and Revised: (a) at least every 12 months; (b) upon any significant change in Resident's physical or mental condition; and (c) upon resident request.
- The signed copy of the NCP must be given to the Case Manager if the Resident is receiving any Medicaid services paid fully or partially by the department.

INDEX (Click on the topic below to quickly go to that place in the instructions):

The content of the topic below to qui	go to that place in the motifications.		
Ability of Resident to be Left Alone	Disruptive Behavior	More than one kind of medication	Responsible Parties - Contacts
Activities/Social	Dressing	assistance	Requires Psychopharmacological Rx
ADL's	DSHS Specialized Behavior Programs	Moved In Date	Shopping
Allergies	Eating	Narrative (optional)	Sleep
Ambulation/Mobility	Emergency Evacuation	NCP Review and Approval	Smoking
Anxiety	Exit Seeking	Negotiated Care Plan review	Specialty Needs
Assaultive	Foot Care	Other issues/concerns/problems	Suicidal Ideation
Bathing	Hallucinations	Overview	Table of Contents
Bed Mobility/Transfer	Health Indicators	Pain	Today's Date
Body Care	Impaired Decision Making	Personal Hygiene	Toileting/continence issues
Case Management	Inappropriate or Unsafe Behavior	Physically Agitated/Aggressive	Transportation
Communication	Managing Finances	Primary Language	Treatment/Program/Therapy Refusal
Date Completed	Medical Status/Diagnosis	Provider's Name	<u>Plan</u>
Date Discharged	Medication - Allergies	Psych/Social/Cognitive Status	Treatments/Programs/Therapies
Date of Birth	Medication Management	Range of Motion	Universal Precautions
Delusions	Medication Plan – Not in the Home	Resident functional limitations that	Verbally Agitated/Aggressive
Depression	Medication Refusal Plan	impact ADL functioning	Wandering in Home
Diabetic Foot Care	Memory Impairment – Short Term	Resident's Name	
Disorientation	Memory Impairment – Long Term	Resistive to Care	



NCP Are there any special directions on medication Management: WACS 388:76:10439 Are there any special directions on medication management: WACS 388:76:10439 Instructions Sample Medication Management: WACS 388:76:10439 Is the resident able to self. Administer any medication management: WACS 388:76:10439 Instructions Sample Medication Management: WACS 388:76:10439 Are there any special directions on medication assistance needed by an addresser. Instructions Sample Medication Management: WACS 388:76:10439 Are there any special directions on medication assistance needed by an addresser. Instructions Sample Medication Management: WACS 388:76:10439 Are there any special directions on the resident medication assistance and they need assistance or therk to any medication assistance and they need assistance or the resident medication assistance. (a) The many special directions on the resident medication assistance the resident, including but net imdication assistance. The readont why any second there any form the medication assistance. (b) Who there is a need for the resident medication assistance the resident needs and any that level of assistance or resident representative is assisting with medication any second why that level of assistance or resident regresentative is assisting with medication is not available. Check on the WAC likes for the definition or who a family member or resident regresentative is assistance or resident r		NCP Template Field	Instruction – Sample Text	Strength & Abilities	Assistance Required
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JU delegator is required, in in who the delegator is	30		delegation is required, fill in who the delegator is		
and their contact information.					

CARE Assessment: Toilet Use, Continence Issues

Toilet Use

How individual uses the toilet room (or commode, bed pan, urinal); transfers on/off toilet, cleanses, changes incontinence pads, manages ostomy or catheter, adjusts clothes

Self Performance and Support Provided in the last 7 days:

Extensive assistance, One person physical assist

Status and Assistance Available:

Unmet

Client Strengths:

Client is cooperative with caregiver, Can assist caregiver with transfer, Has prescription for pads/briefs

Client Limitations:

Ability fluctuates, Needs clothing adjustment

Client Preferences:

Would prefer a female caregiver

Caregiver Instructions:

Assist with clothing adjustment, Transfer client on/off toilet

Continence Issues

Bladder control (last 14 days): Occasionally incontinent Change in bladder continence (last 90 days): No Change Bowel control (last 14 days): Continent Change in bowel continence (last 90 days): No Change Bowel Pattern (last 14 days): None of these Appliances & Programs (last 14 days): Pads/briefs

Individual management (last 14 days): Uses independently

INSTRUCTION SHEET FOR NCP HCS TEMPLATE

NCP Template Field	Instruction – Sample Text	Strength & Abilities	Assistance Required
Toileting/continence issues	How individual uses the toilet room (or commode,	Explain what needs to be	What does the caregiver need to
(Return to Index)	bed pan, urinal); transfers on/off toilet, cleanses,	done to toilet the resident.	do to help? How many caregivers
	changes incontinence pads, manages ostomy or	Can they assist in the	should assist? Does the caregiver
	catheter, adjusts clothes.	process? How does the	need to remain with the resident in
		resident prefer to toilet	the bathroom for safety? If
	Indicate care level for toileting/continence issues –	(bedside commode,	required, how should the caregiver
	independent, supervision/cueing, assistance	bathroom)? Does the resident require special	use special equipment such as a Hoyer?
	needed, or totally dependent.	equipment such as a Hoyer?	How often should the resident be
	needed, or totally dependent.	If incontinent, how often?	toileted?
		Does the resident wear	For incontinent residents, how
	Indicate frequency/how often toileting occurs.	incontinence care products,	should caregivers protect the
		or do they prefer to wear	resident's skin? Is there a barrier
	Are there continence issues? Indicate what they are	clothes and change if wet?	cream? A particular way to cleanse
	and if there are any equipment/supplies/procedures	Does the resident have a	the area? How often should the
	used.	potential for skin breakdown	client be cleaned and changed?
		due to incontinence? Can the	If a resident has a special request
	Are there any limitations?	resident complete their own	such as – do not disturb during the
		incontinent care? If resident	night – make a note here for
		can assist with peri care,	caregiving staff.
		what can they do?	

ACTIVITIES OF DAILY LIVING	Resident Strengths And Abilities	Assistance Required
	Prefers To Do Independently	Who Will Provide, When, And How
	Preferences and Personal Goals	
TOILETING/CONTINENCE ISSUES	Strengths and Abilities	Monitoring/Reporting significant changes
How individual uses the toilet room (or commode, bed	Poppy requires assistance with toileting. She is	and/or concerns: Caregiver is to assist the
pan, urinal); transfers on/off toilet, cleanses, changes	able to assist the caregiver with transferring on	resident during the toileting, report
incontinence pads, manages ostomy or catheter, adjusts	and off the toilet, but sometimes her ability to	concerns and significant changes
clothes	help fluctuates.	immediately to relevant individuals (health
□ Independent □ Supervision/Cueing		Care provider POA, CM, etc.)
🛛 Assistance Needed 🗆 Totally Dependent	She wears Depends	Assistance Required
Frequency/How Often: Check in with Poppy every 2		Caregiver will set up supplies and respond to
hours	Poppy would prefer a female caregiver	call button promptly when Poppy calls for
		help with toileting.
Continence Issues:		
Bladder Incontinence: 🗆 Yes 🗆 No 🛛 Occasional		Caregiver to assist Poppy to transfer on and
Bowel Incontinence: 🛛 Yes 🗆 No 🗆 Occasional		off the toilet if needed and help adjust
Skin care due to bowel/bladder incontinence		clothing.
		Caregiver will report any changes in bowel
Equipment/Supplies/Procedures: Pads/briefs		or bladder habits to MD. Caregiver will
Limitations: Occasional needs assistance		monitor Res. for s/sx of UTI (e.g., increased
		urgency/frequency of urine, dark/cloudy/

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CARE Assessment: Personal Hygiene

Developed Hyprices	NCP Template Field	Instruction – Sample Text	Strength & Abilities	Assistance Required
Personal Hygiene	Personal Hygiene	Indicate care level for Dressing – independent,	What hygiene tasks, such as	What will staff need to do to assist
How individual maintains personal hygiene, including combing hair, brushing teeth, shaving,	(<u>Return to Index</u>)	supervision/cueing, assistance needed, or totally	brushing teeth, cleaning	resident with brushing hair,
applying makeup, washing/drying face, hands, and perineum		dependent.	dentures, brushing hair, washing	brushing teeth, cleaning dentures,
			face, grooming self, shaving can	shaving, putting on makeup? Do
Self Performance and Support Provided in the last 7 days:		Does the resident have their own teeth, partials,	the resident do independently	staff set up items and cue resident
Independent, One person physical assist		or dentures. What kind of oral care is needed?	or need some help with? Can	or do staff complete the task for
		Flossing, brushing, soaking?	resident do tasks independently	the resident?
Status and Assistance Available:			if needed items are set up?	Does the resident have a beard or
Unmet		Does the resident need assistance with their		moustache they want to keep?
Client Strengths:		hair?		How will staff assist in grooming
Able to brush/comb hair, Can brush teeth, Client is cooperative with caregiver, Able to do		Does the resident need assistance with Menses		facial hair if resident does not want
own peri-care		Care?		it shaved off?
•		M/han /hannaftan2		Does resident have any special
Caregiver Instructions:		When/how often?		personal care items or
Clean glasses, Trim fingernails as needed		Indicate if there are any		brand/product preferences the resident likes to use (favorite
		equipment/supplies/procedures used.		shaving cream, certain type of
Descriden		equipment supplies procedures used.		brush, favorite toothpaste)? Who
Provider:		Are there any limitations?		will provide this if it is not an item
Angel Care Adult Family Home Services - 01		Are there any initiations:		normally offered by your AFH?
The out of the off the off the off	<u> </u>			normany onered by your AFH:

Provider trimmed client's finger nails one time in the last 7 days.

ACTIVITIES OF DAILY LIVING	Resident Strengths And Abilities	Assistance Required
	Prefers To Do Independently	Who Will Provide, When, And How
	Preferences and Personal Goals	
PERSONAL HYGIENE- How individual maintains personal hygiene, including combing hair, brushing teeth, shaving, applying makeup, washing/drying face, hands, and perineum Independent Supervision/Cueing Assistance Needed Totally Dependent	Strengths and Abilities Poppy requires setup to comb her hair, brush her teeth and put on her glasses. She needs help putting in her hearing aid. Poppy is able to do her own peri-care	Monitoring/Reporting significant changes and/or concerns: Caregiver is to monitor the resident during the ADL, report concerns and significant changes immediately to relevant individuals (health Care provider POA, CM, etc.) Assistance Required
 Own teeth Partials Dentures Oral Hygiene (including dentures): Flossing Flossing Brushing Soaking Hair Care: Menses Care: 		Caregiver will set up supplies for personal hygiene needs and will assist as needed. Caregiver will help Poppy to put in her hearing aids. Caregiver will apply lotion after showers twice weekly. Caregiver will clip her nails and will arrange for a podiatrist to trim her thick toenails.
When/how often: Daily Equipment/Supplies/Procedures: Limitations:		



DDA CARE Assessment Exclusive

Protective Supervision

What level of monitoring does the client typically require during awake hours?

On site (on property): Cannot be left unattended. Requires a support person on the property at all times, at least during awake hours.

What assistance does the client need to handle unfamiliar/unexpected situations?

Needs someone physically present to assist: When unfamiliar or unexpected situations occur generally someone must be physically present or come to the client to help the client resolve the issue.

Is client able to summon help?

Can seek help inside the house: Client can discern when help is needed, and can summon a caregiver or roommate within the house to assist when necessary

Activity	Frequency	Type Of Support
Advocating for self	At least once a week, but not once a day	Partial physical assistance
Making choices and decisions	At least once a week, but not once a day	Partial physical assistance
Protecting self from exploitation	At least once a day, but not once an hour	Full physical assistance
Exercising legal/civic responsibilities	At least once a week, but not once a day	Partial physical assistance
Belonging to and participating in self-advocacy/ support organizations	At least once a month, but not once a week	Partial physical assistance
Obtaining legal services	None or less than monthly	Full physical assistance
Managing money and personal finances	At least once a month, but not once a week	Full physical assistance
Advocating for others	At least once a week, but not once a day	Partial physical assistance

Protection and Advocacy Activities

Would need support to advocate for himself for his personal needs of medical care or getting employment. If he were personally attacked, he would avoid any confrontation and stay away from the person.
 Can make simple decisions of what to eat and what to wear. With these simple decisions he will need support because he does not make the safest or socially acceptable choices. He would need full support to make more complex decisions.



GROUP ACTIVITY: Poppy McGee; Eating - Assessment

HCS Poppy McGee – Eating

Eating

How individual eats and drinks (regardless of skill). Includes intake of nourishment by other means (e.g., tube feeding, total parenteral nutrition)

Self Performance and Support Provided in the last 7 days:

Independent, Setup help only

Status and Assistance Available:

Unmet

Client Strengths:

No swallowing problems

Client Limitations:

Cannot cut food

Client Preferences:

Prefers small portions

Caregiver Instructions:

Bring food to client, Cut food into small pieces

Provider:

Angel Care Adult Family Home Services - 01



GROUP ACTIVITY: Poppy McGee; Eating – Help Screen

NCP Template Field	Instruction – Sample Text	Strength & Abilities	Assistance Required
Eating (<u>Return to Index</u>)	 How individual eats and drinks (regardless of skill). Includes intake of nourishment by other means (e.g., tube feeding, total parenteral nutrition) Indicate care level for eating – independent, supervision/cueing, assistance needed, or totally dependent. Indicate if there is a special dies/supplements, eating habits, and/or food allergies. Does the resident use any special equipment/supplies or procedures? 	What kind of food does the resident like to eat? Do they have a special diet prescribed by their doctor? Do they need assistance eating or monitoring for choking? Do they require a soft diet or have any allergies?	What does the caregiver do to help the resident eat? Do they prepare meals or ask the resident what his/her preferences are? Do they provide assistance and if so, how? If a resident receives a supplement shake, make sure they have been approved by the resident's doctor first.



GROUP ACTIVITY: Poppy McGee; Eating – NCP Template

ACTIVITIES OF DAILY LIVING	Resident Strengths And Abilities	Assistance Required
	Prefers To Do Independently	Who Will Provide, When, And How
	Preferences	
EATING How individual eats and drinks (regardless of skill). Includes intake of nourishment by other means (e.g., tube feeding, total parenteral nutrition) Independent Supervision/Cueing Assistance Needed Totally Dependent	Strengths and Abilities	Monitoring/Reporting significant changes and/or concerns: Caregiver is to monitor the resident during the ADL, report concerns and significant changes immediately to relevant individuals (health Care provider POA, CM, etc.) Assistance Required
Special Diet/Supplements: Eating Habits:		
Food Allergies:		
Equipment/Supplies/Procedures: Limitations:		



GROUP ACTIVITY: Poppy McGee; Eating – NCP Template

ADL – Eating – Page 29

How the individual eats and drinks (regardless of skill). Includes intake of nourishment by other means (e.g., tube feeding, total parenteral nutrition)

- What is the level of need for Eating? Independent, Supervision/Cueing, Assistance Needed, or totally Dependent?
- Is there a special diet or supplements? If so, what are they?
- What is the resident's eating habits?
- Does the resident have any food allergies?
- Does the resident use any equipment/supplies/procedures? If so, what are they?
- Does the resident have any limitations?

Resident Strengths and Abilities – What are the resident's strengths and abilities? What does the resident prefer to do independently? What are the resident's preferences?

Assistance Required –

- Who will provide assistance?
- What will the assistance be?
- When will the assistance occur?
- How will assistance occur?





Complete Negotiated Care Plan Behavior Section – WILD FREE





Complete The Following Sections of the Negotiated Care Plan Template:

- Page 1
- Communication
- 1 ADL of your choice Not eating, or any of the examples we used
- The Medication Overview section
- 1 Medication in Medication Management
- Transportation





STOP and WATCH

The *Stop and Watch* early warning tool can help you identify when changes occur in your resident's condition. Seems different than usual Talks or communicates less than normal Overall needs more help than usual Participated in activities less than normal

Ate less than usual (Not because of dislike of food) N

Drank less than usual

Weight change

Agitated or nervous more than usual

Tired, weak, confused, or drowsy

Change in skin color or condition

Help with walking, transferring, toileting more than usual **Student Page: 33**

Ongoing Health Monitoring

- Consider a Monitoring Schedule:
 - Daily
 - Changes in care plan or accommodations.
 - Daily Care Log
 - Weekly
 - Head-to-toe skin integrity check
 - Vitals (must follow physicians' directions)
 - Monthly
 - Weight
 - Mobility status
 - Mental & behavior status
 - Safety risk

	HOUR 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 1
DIET G-Good 75% F-Fair 50% R-Refused S-Snack P-Poor 25%	
() Dining Room () Feeds Self () Room () Assistance [) Total	
BATH () Sponge Bath (SB) () Bed Bath (BB) () Tub Bath (TB) () Shower (SH) () Whirl Pool (WP) () I () A () TH	
ORAL CARE () Dentures () Toeth () I () A () TH	
F. Nail Care () I () A () TH T. Nail Care () I () A () TH Shave () I () A () TH	
Shampoo () I () A () TH BOWEL MOVEMENT L = Large M Modium M = Modium S = Small S Small	
INCONTINENCE () Urine () Voiding Freely () Feces Sponge Bath After Each Incontinent Episode	
SKIN CARE () Turn and Reposition Q2H () Pericare () Backrub	
AMBULATION ()Walker ()Partial Bedfast ()AMB ()Chair ()Cane ()Wheelchair ()I ()A ()TH	
RESTRAINTS () Vest () Wrist () Hand/Ankle Checked Q 1 hr: R/R Q 2 hrs.	Student Pa

Common Monitoring Tasks

Common Health Care Monitoring Tasks





- Blood pressure
- Skin condition

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- State of hydration
- Appetite/food consumption
- Weight gain or loss
- Mental/emotional status change
- Behavior change, such as wandering or exit seeking

- Ability to perform ADLs
- Mobility
- Diabetes changes in blood sugar levels
- Safety measures for fall prevention
- Medication changes, adjustments, or additions



When To Call A Health Professional

• A partial screen shot of pages 38-39 in your Student Module #10

Consider calling the health care provider when your resident displays these conditions:

- Abnormal fatigue
- Temperature more than 101 degrees
- Nausea, vomiting & diarrhea, or shortness of breath
- Lightheadedness
- Headache, especially residents with hypertension
- Excessive sweating
- Problems with vision beyond normal
 - <u>Hearing and Vision.pdf (wa.gov)</u> DDA Caregiver alert #16 (8/10/05) Common Problems of Aging: Hearing and Vision
- Increased confusion; change in mental status/behaviors
 - DDD Office of Quality Assurance—Care Giver Alert # (wa.gov) Could it be Dementia?
 - Microsoft Word Alert #31 The Red Flags of Change final (wa.gov)
- Strong urine odor
- Coughing
 - Aspiration.pdf (wa.gov) Care Provider Bulletin April 2019
- Choking, depending on seriousness, could be a 911 call
 - <u>Choking Alert 9 2016.pdf (wa.gov)</u> DDA Choking Care Provider Bulletin September 2016
 - Aspiration.pdf (wa.gov) Care Provider Bulletin April 2019



When to Call 911

An emergency is any situation that requires immediate assistance from the police/sheriff, the fire department, or an ambulance. **Call 911** if:



- The condition is life-threatening
- The condition could worsen and become life-threatening on the way to the hospital
- Moving the resident could cause further injury
- The resident needs the skills/equipment of paramedics or emergency medical technicians
- Distance, traffic, or weather conditions could cause a delay in getting to the hospital

Reporting A Significant Change, Serious Injury, Trauma, Death

WAC 388-76-10225 states that when there is a significant change in a resident's condition, or a serious injury, trauma, or death of a resident, the adult family home must immediately notify:

- The resident's family
- The resident's representative if one exists
- The resident's health care provider
- Other appropriate professionals working with the resident
- Persons identified in the negotiated care plan
- The resident's case manager if the resident is a department client
- If there is a death, you must also notify the coroner if required by <u>RCW 68.50.010</u>.



Significant Change

A significant change means there is:

- A lasting change, decline, or improvement in the resident's baseline physical, mental, or psychosocial status;
- The change is significant enough so either the current assessment, or negotiated care plan, or both, do not reflect the resident's current status; and
- A new assessment may be needed when the resident's condition does not return to baseline within a two-week period.



Requesting a Significant Change Assessment

A significant change can be requested by:

- The resident or
- The provider if there is a change in their cognition, ADLs, mood and behaviors, or medical condition that impacts their care plan.

To request a Significant Change Assessment:

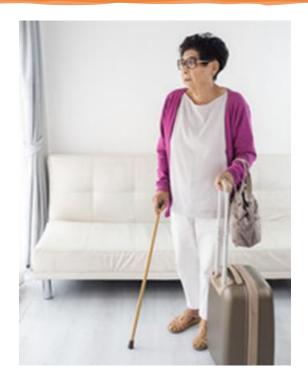
- Submit a copy of your NCP with the changes
- Email/Fax CM details of the change in the resident's condition
- Submit an AFH Resident Significant Change Assessment Request (15-558) form.



Discharging a Resident – RCS Inspection/Survey

WAC 388-76-10615

- A resident may need to move because of an RCS inspection/survey. RCS may:
 - Issue a statement of deficiency
 - Put a stop placement on your AFH
 - Your license may be suspended or revoked.
 - Close your AFH
- Discharge Notice



NOTE: Notices from RCS are confidential when related to potential or planned closures, License Revocations, and Summary Suspensions. Facility administration, residents, and families will not be advised of the pending action.

Resident Choice

The resident may choose to leave.

- Assist and coordinate the resident's transfer or discharge.
- Residents may move at will and are not required to give you notice.
- There are times when the resident's representative/guardian wants the resident to move, and they want to stay, or the resident wants to move, and the representative/guardian wants them to stay.
- You can contact the CM for assistance or call the Ombudsman.



Reasons for Discharge

You can ask your resident to transfer or discharge from your home if:

- You can no longer meet the care needs of the resident
- The safety or health of other residents are endangered
- The resident has failed to pay
- Your AFH ceases to operate
- You are not renewing your Medicaid contract





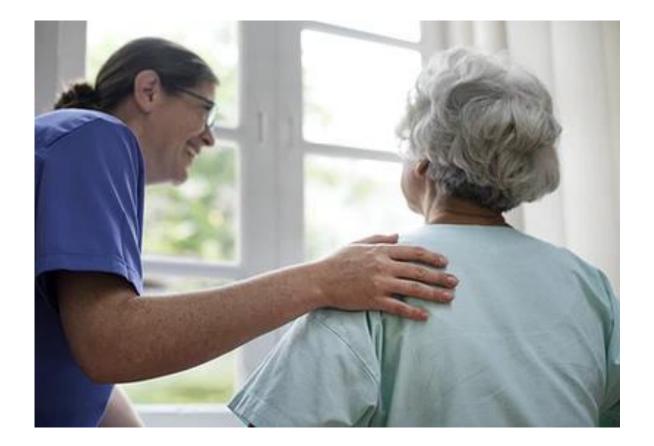
Medicaid Discharge

You must notify their CM. The CM will:

- Review or complete an assessment and review the current NCP/Person Centered Service Plan (PCSP)
- Determine if you have tried to reasonably accommodate the resident's care needs; if yes, the CM will coordinate the resident's relocation
- If there is no valid reason to discharge, and the resident wants to stay, the resident and CM will work with you to try to resolve the issue
- If the CM is unable to resolve the conflict, they may refer the issue to the RCS CRU and let the resident know they can contact the Ombudsman or file a complaint with RCS



Reasonable Accommodation



"Something done to accommodate a disabled person that does not jeopardize safety or pose an undue hardship for the party (as an employer or landlord) doing it." (Merriam-Webster)



Reasonable Accommodation Steps

- First, attempt to avoid the transfer or discharge, unless agreed to by the client. Then...
 - Document the current challenging needs
 - Clearly identify needs NOT present prior to admission or prior to now
 - Document a plan to "accommodate" those (new) needs
 - Objectively document success or failure of the plan



30 Days Notice

The 30-Day Notice must be in writing and include:

- The reason for transfer or discharge
- The effective date of transfer or discharge
- The location where the resident is transferred or discharged if known at the time of the thirty-day discharge notice



30 Days Notice, Continued

Must be in a language and manner the resident understands and also include:

- The name, address, and telephone number of the state LTC ombuds;
- DDA resident the mailing address and telephone number of the DDA Ombudsman; and
- For residents with mental illness, the mailing address and telephone number of the Behavior Health Ombuds



30 Days Notice Exceptions

- Resident endangers others in the AFH
- An immediate transfer or discharge is required by the resident's urgent medical needs; or
- Has resided in the AFH for <30 days.



To Avoid a Discharge

- **BEFORE** you admit a new Resident
 - Assess fully understand care needs & family wishes
 - Adjustment trauma expect more work upon admit
 - Define "Reasonable Accommodation" in your policies
- When NOT to discharge
 - No reasonable accommodations attempted
 - Family problems

NOTE: If you discharge a resident in violation of <u>WAC 388-76-10615</u> or <u>WAC 388-76-</u> <u>10616</u>, you must readmit the resident to your home as soon as a gender-appropriate ⁵⁷ bed becomes available.



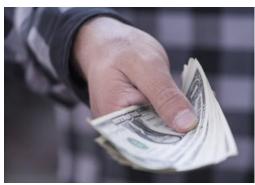
Finding a Facility

- You must follow the Resident Rights Transfer and Discharge WACs (WAC 366-76-10615 and WAC 377-76-10616) before initiating a discharge
- You must ensure the individual has a safe place to go
- Document transfer date and time, telephone number and address



Refunds

- For Medicaid, you must refund any unspent participation within 30 days of the move
- Must refund any deposit or charges paid less the home's per diem rate for the days the resident actually resided, reserved, or retained a bed in the home
- May keep an additional amount to cover reasonable and actual expenses incurred, not to exceed five days per diem charges



- Must not require the resident to obtain a refund from a placement agency or person
- Must not retain funds for reasonable wear and tear by the resident
- Must provide the refund within 30 days from the resident's date of discharge



Resident Safety

- Sex offender notification
- Resident notification
- Determine action
- Include in NCP



Summary Review

During this module you learned...

- How to successfully support a resident moving into your home
- The documents you need prior to admission
- How to set up Nurse Delegation
- How to develop a NCP and when it needs to be updated
- The importance of working with your resident's health care provider
- When you can discharge a resident and who you coordinate with

Test Your Knowledge

True or False

- 1. You must have a current assessment prior to admitting a resident.
- 2. You can discharge a resident because the staff does not get along with their family.
- 3. You have 30 days to complete your NCP.







Get Ready For Next Class

- Assignment #9 –
 Complete a Negotiate
 Care Plan
- Read assigned Modules

