

PDPM—Are your systems keeping this patient driven?

Scott Heichel RN, RAC-MT, RAC-CTA, DNS-CT, IPCO, QCP, ICC
Director of Clinical Reimbursement
LeaderStat

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Objectives:

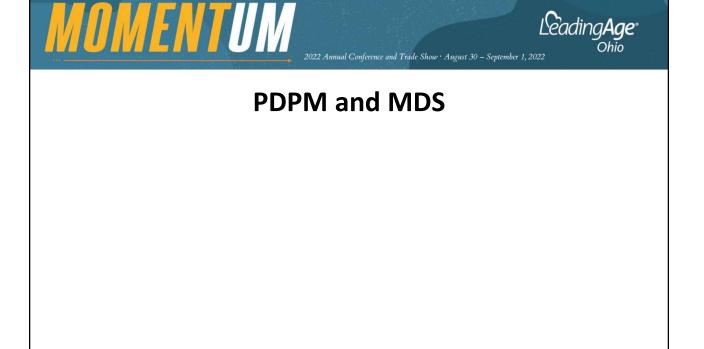
- Review current MDS and PDPM systems to ensure they are maximizing reimbursement
- State the five PDPM Case Mix Groups and how each are formed
- Train IDT members on the importance of looking at each skilled admission as a unique patient and staying away from a rigid MDS approach



PDPM- Are your systems keeping this patient driven?

- ARD selection
- IPA decisions
- · Primary diagnosis
- BIMS process
- GG

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Impact on MDS scheduling

- PDPM requires only two to three assessments for Part A stay: admission (5-day); discharge; potentially Interim Payment Assessment (IPA)
- Five-day assessment used to classify patient for entire stay unless IPA is needed
- Eliminated 14, 30, 60, and 90-day scheduled assessments
- Eliminated OMRAs (SOT, COT, EOT) or unscheduled assessments

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Impact on MDS scheduling

- Five-day PPS
 - ARD range days 1-8
 - Covers all payment days until the End of MCR Stay MDS completed or the IPA is completed
 - May be combined with OBRA assessments
- Interim Payment Assessment (IPA)
 - Covers payment from the ARD through the End of MCR Stay MDS (unless another IPA is completed)
 - · Cannot be combined with any other assessments
- End of MCR Stay assessment
 - ARD equals the date listed in A2400C



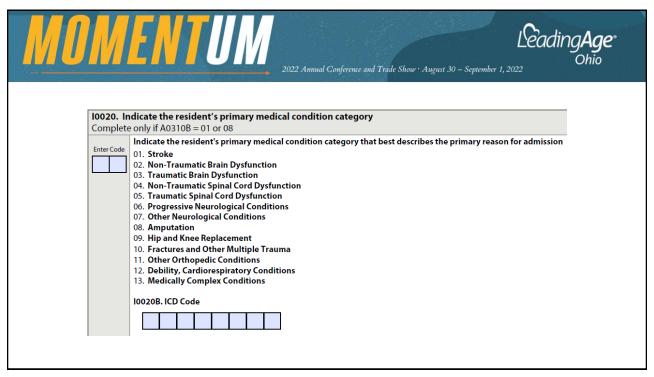
Primary Medical Condition Category Selection

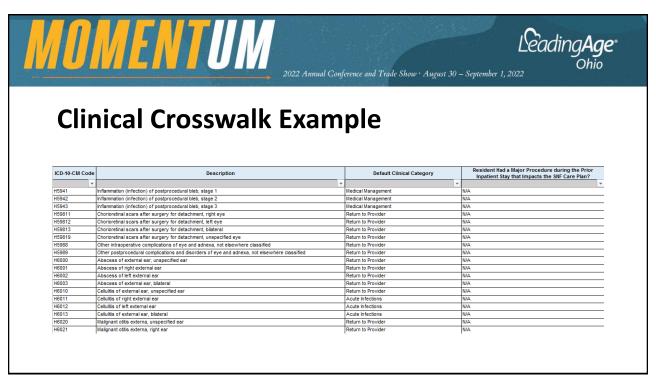
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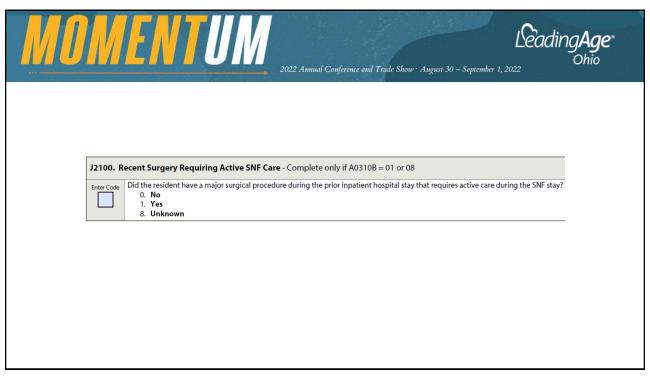


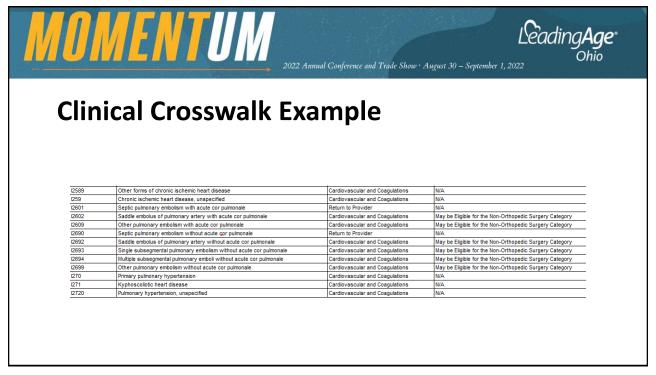
Primary Clinical

- Focuses on the primary clinical reason selected at IOO20/IOO20B and J2100 (prior surgery)
 - Enter the ICD-10 code, including the decimal, of the primary diagnosis of the SNF patient
 - "We understand that SNF patients have many complex needs and may suffer from a number of different conditions, but a diagnosis coded in IOO20B should represent the primary or main reason that person is being admitted"
 - This primary SNF diagnosis "may or may not be the same reason that the patient
 was admitted to the qualifying hospital stay," pointed out officials. "In other words,
 there is no necessary reason that the primary SNF diagnosis must match the
 primary hospital diagnosis from the prior hospital stay"











J2100 Recent Surgery Requiring Active SNF Care

- Generally, major surgery for item J2100 refers to a procedure that meets the following criteria:
 - 1. The resident was an inpatient in an acute care hospital for at least one day in the 30 days prior to admission to the skilled nursing facility (SNF), and
 - The surgery carried some degree of risk to the resident's life or the potential for severe disability
- Surgeries requiring active care during the SNF stay are surgeries that have a direct relationship to the resident's primary SNF diagnosis, as coded in IOO20B
- Do not include conditions that have been resolved, do not affect the resident's current status, or do not drive the resident's plan of care during the 7-day look-back period, as these would be considered surgeries that do not require active care during the SNF stay

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J2100 Recent Surgery Requiring Active SNF Care

- · Recent surgery during an Interrupted Stay
- The resident returns to the same SNF for skilled services related to the total knee replacement
 after being in the hospital for two midnights, qualifying as an interrupted stay
 - No new 5-day MDS is required for an interrupted stay because it is a continuation of the previous SNF stay
 - If the SNF chooses to complete an Interim Payment Assessment (IPA) for this resident, J2100 will still be coded 'yes,' and the total knee replacement from the three-day qualifying hospital stay will still be captured in J2300
 - If the facility chooses not to complete an IPA, payment will continue to be based off the existing 5-day assessment that captured that total knee replacement



J2100 Recent Surgery Requiring Active SNF Care

- · Recent surgery during a New Stay
- The resident returns to the same SNF for skilled services related to the total knee replacement after being in the hospital for three midnights
 - This resident has had an intervening three-day hospital stay
 - The hospital stay when the resident had the total knee replacement is no longer the immediately preceding inpatient stay, so it should not be coded on the new 5-day MDS even though the resident is still receiving skilled services related to the total knee replacement
 - J2100 would be coded 2 (no), and no surgical procedures would be captured in J2300 J2500 on the 5-day MDS for this resident who had monitoring and cardiac assessment in the immediately preceding three-day qualifying hospital stay
 - Page J-37 in chapter 3 of the RAI User's Manual clarifies the J2100 question:
 - This item identifies whether the resident had major surgery during the inpatient stay that immediately preceded the resident's Part A admission. A recent history of major surgery can affect a resident's recovery

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J2100 Recent Surgery Requiring Active SNF Care

- · Recent surgery during a New Stay
- Officials with the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services reaffirmed this interpretation of the
 coding instructions during the September 19 Skilled Nursing Facility/Long-term Care Open Door
 Forum: "If you have a hospital stay that happens in the interim that would create a new stay, then
 that hospital stay becomes the stay from which you would draw your responses for [J2100 –
 J5000]," they said
- MDS item A2400B (Start Date of Most Recent Medicare Stay) can serve as a guide for determining
 which inpatient hospital stay qualifies for J2100 J5000, advised officials: "The date in A2400
 provides a pretty good sense of when the Part A stay began, and then the hospital stay which
 occurred prior to that Medicare start date is the one we are looking at. That might provide a good
 way of trying to understand the intent in terms of what hospital stay should be considered for
 that"

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Surgi	ical Procedures - Complete only if J2100 = 1	
1	Check all that apply	
	Major Joint Replacement	
	J2300. Knee Replacement - partial or total	
	J2310. Hip Replacement - partial or total	
	J2320. Ankle Replacement - partial or total	
	J2330. Shoulder Replacement - partial or total	
	Spinal Surgery	
	J2400. Involving the spinal cord or major spinal nerves	
	J2410. Involving fusion of spinal bones	
	J2420. Involving lamina, discs, or facets	
	J2499. Other major spinal surgery	
	Other Orthopedic Surgery	
	J2500. Repair fractures of the shoulder (including clavicle and scapula) or arm (but not hand)	
	J2510. Repair fractures of the pelvis, hip, leg, knee, or ankle (not foot)	
	J2520. Repair but not replace joints	
	J2530. Repair other bones (such as hand, foot, jaw)	
	J2599. Other major orthopedic surgery	

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	Neurological Surgery
	Neurological surgery J2600. Involving the brain, surrounding tissue or blood vessels (excludes skull and skin but includes cranial nerves)
	J2610. Involving the peripheral or autonomic nervous system - open or percutaneous
	J2620. Insertion or removal of spinal or brain neurostimulators, electrodes, catheters, or CSF drainage devices
	J2699. Other major neurological surgery
	Cardiopulmonary Surgery J2700. Involving the heart or major blood vessels - open or percutaneous procedures
	J2710. Involving the respiratory system, including lungs, bronchi, trachea, larynx, or vocal cords - open or endoscopic
	J2799. Other major cardiopulmonary surgery
	J2800. Involving male or female organs (such as prostate, testes, ovaries, uterus, vagina, external genitalia)
	J2810. Involving the kidneys, ureters, adrenal glands, or bladder - open or laparoscopic (includes creation or removal of nephrostomies or urostomies)
	J2899. Other major genitourinary surgery
	Other Major Surgery
	J2900. Involving tendons, ligaments, or muscles
	J2910. Involving the gastrointestinal tract or abdominal contents from the esophagus to the anus, the biliary tree, gall bladder, liver,
	pancreas, or spleen - open or laparoscopic (including creation or removal of ostomies or percutaneous feeding tubes, or hernia repair)
	J2920. Involving the endocrine organs (such as thyroid, parathyroid), neck, lymph nodes, or thymus - open
	J2930. Involving the breast
	J2940. Repair of deep ulcers, internal brachytherapy, bone marrow or stem cell harvest or transplant
	J5000. Other major surgery not listed above



PDPM ICD-10, SLP Comorbidity and NTA Crosswalk

- Updated for FY2023 and latest released ICD-10 codes for 10-01-22 MDSs and later.
- *Copy and paste the link below to go directly to the Zip file
- ICD-10-CM NTA Mapping Document

https://www.cms.gov/files/zip/fy-2023-pdpm-icd-10-mappings.zip

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PT/OT/ST Case-Mix

4 corresponding PT/OT	2 corresponding SLP
collapsed	collapsed
categories	categories
Major Joint Replacement	Non-Neurologic
or Spinal Surgery	
Other Orthopedic	Non-Neurologic
Other Orthopedic	Non-Neurologic
Medical Management	Non-Neurologic
Non-Orthopedic Surgery	Acute Neurologic
and Acute Neurologic	
Non-Orthopedic Surgery	Non-Neurologic
and Acute Neurologic	
	collapsed categories Major Joint Replacement or Spinal Surgery Other Orthopedic Other Orthopedic Medical Management Non-Orthopedic Surgery and Acute Neurologic Non-Orthopedic Surgery



ST Case-Mix (3 characteristics)

- Clinical Category
 - Focuses on the primary clinical reason being "Acute Neurologic" or "Non-Neurologic"
 - Focuses on the primary clinical reason selected at I0020/I0020B
- 2. Swallowing disorder or mechanically-altered diet
 - Increased provider cost for either of the above and more if both are present
 - Classification can be "either", "neither", or "both"
 - Identified in K0100A-D (swallowing disorder) and K510C2 (mechanicallyaltered diet)

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ST Case-Mix (3 characteristics)

- Swallowing issues-
 - Loss of liquids/solids from mouth when eating or drinking
- When the resident has food or liquid in his or her mouth, the food or liquid dribbles down chin or falls out of the mouth
 - · Holding food in mouth/cheeks or residual food in mouth after meals
- Holding food in mouth or cheeks for prolonged periods of time (sometimes labeled pocketing) or food left in mouth because resident failed to empty mouth completely
 - Coughing or choking during meals or when swallowing medications
- The resident may cough or gag, turn red, have more labored breathing, or have difficulty speaking when eating, drinking, or taking medications. The resident may frequently complain of food or medications "going down the wrong way."
 - · Complaints of difficulty or pain with swallowing
- · Resident may refuse food because it is painful or difficult to swallow



ST Case-Mix (3 characteristics)

- 3. Cognitive status or SLP related comorbidity present
 - Aphasia
 - CVA, TIA, or Stroke
 - · Hemiplegia or Hemiparesis
 - TR
 - · Tracheostomy care (while a resident)
 - · Vent/respirator (while a resident)
 - · Laryngeal cancer
 - Apraxia
 - Dysphagia
 - ALS
 - Oral cancers
 - · Speech and language deficits

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ST Cognitive Function Scale

- Made up of a combination of the Brief Interview of Mental Status (BIMS) and Cognitive Performance Scale (CPS)
 - Cognitively Intact
 - BIMS 13-15, CPS 0
 - Mildly Impaired
 - BIMS 8-12, CPS 1-2
 - Moderately Impaired
 - BIMS 0-7, CPS 3-4
 - Severely Impaired
 - BIMS -, CPS 5-6
 - 12 ST groups



ST Cognitive Performance Scale (CPS)

B0100

Coma (B0100 = 1) and completely ADL dependent or ADL did not occur (G0110A1, G0110B1, G0110H1, G0100I1 all = 4 or 8)

C1000

Severely impaired cognitive skills (C1000 = 3) B0700, C0700, C1000 Two or more of the following impairment indicators are present:

B0700 > 0Problem being understood C0700 = 1Short-term memory problem C1000 > 0 Cognitive skills problem

and

One or more of the following severe impairment indicators

are present:

B0700 >= 2 Severe problem being understood

C1000 >= 2 Severe cognitive skills problem

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ST Case Mix Groups

Presence of Acute Neurologic Condition, SLP-Related Comorbidity, or Cognitive Impairment	Mechanically Altered Diet or Swallowing Disorder	SLP Case- Mix Group	SLP Case-mix Index
None	Neither	SA	0.68
None	Either	SB	1.82
None	Both	SC	2.66
Any one	Neither	SD	1.46
Any one	Either	SE	2.33



ST Case Mix Groups

Presence of Acute Neurologic Condition, SLP-Related Comorbidity, or Cognitive Impairment	Mechanically Altered Diet or Swallowing Disorder	SLP Case- Mix Group	SLP Case-mix Index
Any one	Both	SF	2.97
Any two	Neither	SG	2.04
Any two	Either	SH	2.85
Any two	Both	SI	3.51
All three	Neither	SJ	2.98
All three	Either	SK	3.69
All three	Both	SL	4.19

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C0100 Should Brief Interview for Mental Status Be Conducted?



- Determine if the resident is rarely/never understood verbally or in writing
 - If rarely/never understood, skip to C0700 C0100, Staff Assessment of Mental Status
- Review language item (A1100) to see if resident needs an interpreter, if unavailable
 the day the assessment is completed code C0100 = 0 to indicate the interview was
 not attempted and complete the staff assessment
- The BIMS should be conducted if the resident can respond verbally or in writing

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Section C0100

- Attempt to conduct the interview with ALL residents
 - This interview is conducted during the look-back period of the (ARD) and is not contingent upon item B0700, Makes Self Understood
- If the resident interview was not conducted within the look-back period (preferably the day before or the day of) the ARD, item C0100 must be coded 1, Yes, and the standard "no information" code (a dash "-") entered in the resident interview items
- Do not complete the Staff Assessment for Mental Status items (C0700-C1000) if the resident interview should have been conducted but was not done



Section C0100

- Because the cognitive level is utilized in the speech language pathology (SLP)
 payment component of PDPM, only in the case of PPS assessments, staff may
 complete the Staff Assessment for Mental Status for an interviewable resident
 when the resident is unexpectedly discharged from a Part A stay prior to the
 completion of the BIMS
- In this case, the assessor should enter 0, No in C0100: Should Brief Interview for Mental Status Be Conducted? and proceed to the Staff Assessment for Mental Status

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Coding Tips for BIMS

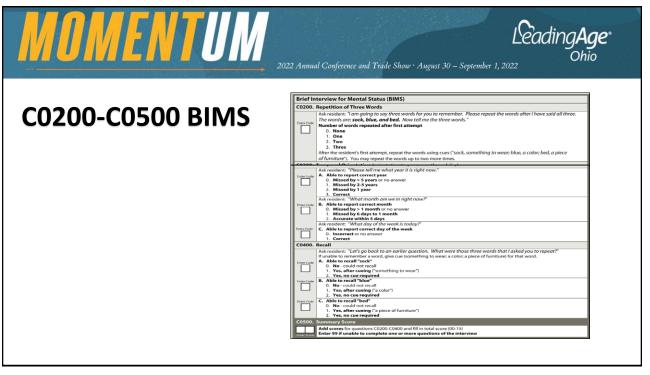
- Rules for stopping the interview before it is complete: Stop the interview after completing (C0300C) "day of the week" if:
- 1. All responses have been Nonsensical (any response that is unrelated, incomprehensible or incoherent; it is not informative with respect to the item being rated)
- There has been no verbal or written response to any of the questions up to this point; or some of the questions up to this point and for all others the response has been nonsensical

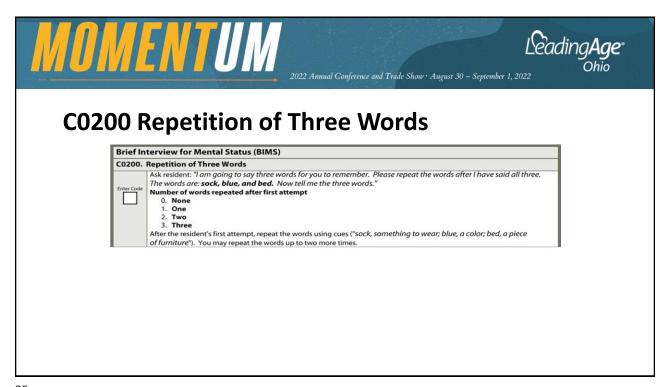


Samples of Nonsensical v. Incorrect

- Ask the resident the year if they reply "1935", the answer is wrong, but not nonsensical as this is a logical response to the question
 - In this example, the answer would be coded 0, incorrect
- If the resident responded to the same question about the year as "My daughter's name is Sylvia", this is a nonsensical answer
 - In this example, the answer would be coded as 0, incorrect

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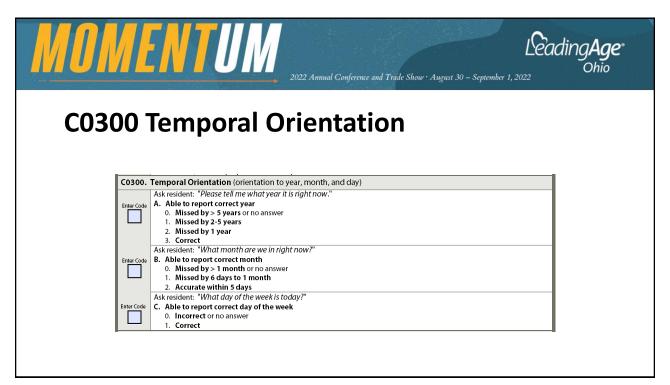






BIMS

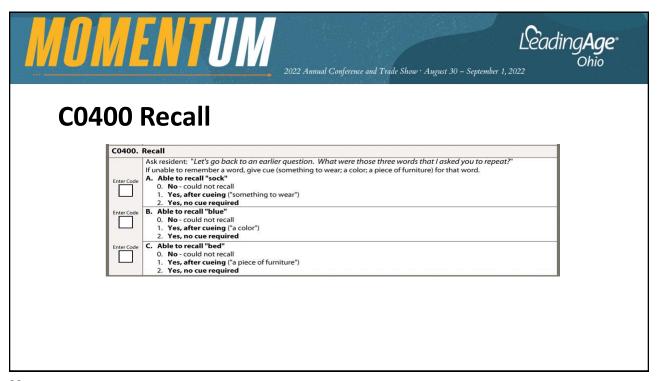
- When staff identify that the resident's primary method of communication is in written format, the BIMS can be administered in writing
- The administration of the BIMS in writing should be limited to this circumstance
- See Appendix E for details regarding how to administer the BIMS in writing





C0300 Temporal Orientation

- Ask each question separately
- Allow the resident 30 seconds for each answer and do not provide any cues
- If the resident specifically asks for clues (e.g., is it Bingo day?)
 respond by saying, "I need to know if you can answer this question without any help from me."





C0400 Recall

- Ask the resident the following, let's go back to an earlier question. What were those 3
 words I asked you to repeat?
 - Allow up to 5 seconds for a spontaneous recall of each word
 - For any step that is not correctly recalled after 5 seconds, provide a category cue
 - Only use these cues after the resident is unable to recall one or more of the 3 words
 - Allow 5 seconds for a response after providing the category cue
- Code 0, No-could not recall
- Code 1, Yes- after cueing
- Code 2, Yes no cueing required



C0400 Coding Tips

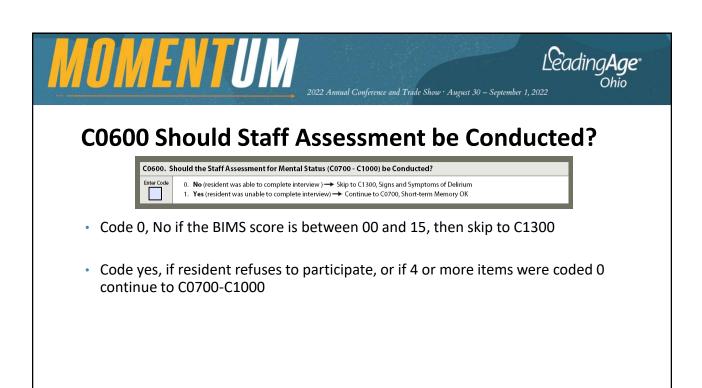
- If on the first try, without cueing, the resident names multiple items in a category and one of them is correct, they should be coded as correct for that item
- If, however, the interviewer gives the resident the cue and the resident then
 names multiple items in the category, the item is coded as could not recall, even
 if the correct item was in the list

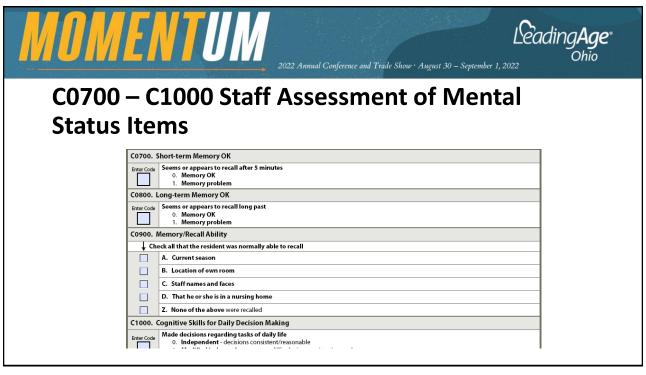
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C0500 Summary Score

- · Add the scores:
- 13-15: Cognitively Intact
- 8-12: Moderately Impaired
- 0-7: Severe Impairment







C0700 Short Term Memory



- Assess the resident on all shifts
- · Ask the direct care staff and the family
- Code 0, memory ok if the resident recalled information within the last 5 minutes
- Code 1, memory problem if the resident shows the absence of recall of information within the last 5 minutes
- Use an event that occurred within the last 5 minutes to assess short term memory

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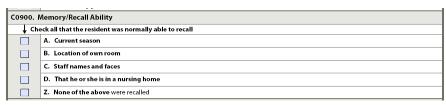
C0800 Long Term Memory



- Use resident memorabilia to engage the resident in conversation to assess long term memory
- Code 0, Memory ok, if the resident accurately recalled long past information
- Code 1, if the resident did not recall at all or correctly
- If the test cannot be completed use a dash (–) to indicate the info could not be assessed



C0900 Memory Recall Ability



Check all items the resident recalls correctly

 If the resident has limited or no communication skills, ask the family or direct care staff

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C01000 Cognitive Skills for Daily Decision Making



- Code 0, decisions are consistent, reasonable and organized
- Code 1, modified independence, organized and SAFE decisions in familiar situations, some difficulty with new tasks
- Code 2, moderately impaired, decisions poor, needs cueing, supervision in planning daily routines
- Code 3, severely impaired, never or rarely makes decisions



Section GG Functional Assessment

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Section GG Impact on Case Mix

- Section GG Self-Care and Mobility items impacts three of the five PDPM case mix components including PT, OT, and Nursing
- Provider is allowed up to three days, Medicare Start Date (A2400B), and the following two days to
 assess for the resident's usual performance, unless IPA, then ARD and two preceding days

USUAL PERFORMANCE

- A resident's functional status can be impacted by the environment or situations encountered at the facility
- Observing the resident's interactions with others in different locations and circumstances is important for a comprehensive understanding of the resident's functional status
- If the resident's functional status varies, record the resident's usual ability to perform each activity
- Do not record the resident's best performance and do not record the resident's worst performance, but rather the resident's usual performance



Section GG Impact on Case Mix

- Assess the resident's self-care performance based on direct observation, incorporating resident self-reports and reports from qualified clinicians, care staff, or family documented in the resident's medical record during the three-day assessment period
- CMS anticipates that an interdisciplinary team of qualified clinicians is involved in assessing the resident during the three-day assessment period
- The admission functional assessment, when possible, should be conducted prior to the resident benefitting from treatment interventions in order to reflect the resident's true admission baseline functional status
 - If treatment has started, for example, on the day of admission, a baseline functional status assessment can still be conducted
 - · Treatment should not be withheld in order to conduct the functional assessment

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Section GG Impact on Case Mix

What is the provider's best practice in obtaining the functional assessment data?

- STNA/CNA documentation?
- Nursing documentation?
- Therapy evaluations?

Utilizing the STNA/CNA ADL documentation over the first three days of the stay

- The assessment of the 24 self-care and mobility items are based on very specific, and at times, multistep tests
- Unless your STNA/CNAs have been specifically trained and can distinguish between standard ADL care
 and section GG function assessment, use caution when relying on this documentation
- Have you witnessed the STNA/CNAs actually performing these functional assessments, or could the STNA/CNAs be trying to answer the questions based on daily care provided to everyone?



Section GG Impact on Case Mix

- What is the provider's best practice in obtaining the functional assessment data?
- · STNA/CNA documentation?
- · Nursing documentation?
- Therapy evaluations?
- Has the nursing staff been trained on the delivery of the section GG Functional Assessment items?
- Are they simply asking the STNA/CNA their opinion of the items?
- Are they trying to respond to all GG items or just a subset?

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Section GG impact on Case Mix

- What is the provider's best practice in obtaining the functional assessment data?
- STNA/CNA documentation?
- · Nursing documentation?
- Therapy evaluations?
- · Pulling the information off the therapy evaluation
- Simply allowing the information from a PT or OT evaluation to auto populate section GG does provide an IDT approach to this assessment
 - Also, this would only be two individuals (PT/OT) opinions to the "usual performance" for the resident in these Functional areas
- Depending on which day of stay and what time of day these evaluations are performed could have a significant impact to the picture obtained of the resident, therefore misrepresenting the "usual performance"





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PT and OT

- · Four major clinical categories
 - · Major joint replacement or spinal surgery
 - · Non-orthopedic surgery & acute neurologic
 - Other orthopedic
 - · Medical management
- Section GG item scores on 4-point scale (0-5, 6-9, 10-23, 24)
 - · Self-care: eating
 - · Self-care: oral hygiene
 - · Self-care: toileting hygiene
 - · Mobility: average of sit to lying, lying to sitting on side of bed
 - Average of the two items
 - · Mobility: average of sit to stand, chair/bed-to-chair transfer, toilet transfer
 - · Average of the three items
 - · Mobility: average of walk 50 feet with two turns, walk 150 feet
 - · Average of the two items

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PT and OT Function Score

- · Self-care, mobility, and walking items
 - MDS coded as:
 - 05, 06 (4 points)
 - · Set-up, Independent
 - 04 (3 points)
 - Supervision or touching assistance
 - 03 (2 points)
 - Partial/moderate assistance
 - 02 (1 point)
 - · Substantial/maximal assistance
 - 01, 07, 09, 88, 10, (-) (0 points)
 - Dependent, refused, N/A, Not Attempted (medical/safety), Not Attempted (environmental), dash



Section GG Impact on Case Mix



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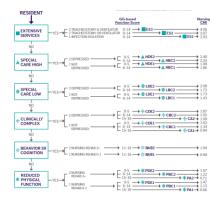


Nursing Case Mix

- Section GG will be utilized to determine the Function Score (same scale used for PT/OT Function Score)
 - · Looks at:
 - Self-care eating and toilet hygiene (not oral hygiene)
 - · Mobility sit to lying, lying to sitting on side of bed
 - · Mobility sit to stand
 - Mobility chair/bed-to-chair transfer
 - Mobility toilet transfer
 - (not walking)



Section GG Impact on Case Mix



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Section GG and the SNF QRP

- · SNF QRP for Function requires that all questions in the Admission Performance column be answered with either 1-6 or 7, 88, 9, 10
 - 5 day
- · SNF QRP for Function requires that all questions in the Discharge Performance column be answered with either 1-6, or 7, 88, 9, 10
 - End of Medicare Stay assessment
- SNF QRP for Function requires that at least 1 Discharge goal be selected on the 5 day
 - 1 Discharge goal in either Self Care or Mobility
 - Warning on submission if a dash (-) is used in GG
 - CMS expects all goals to be care planned
 - "Goals should be established as part of the resident's care plan." GG-29



Non-Therapy Ancillary NTA

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Non-Therapy Ancillary (NTA)

- 43% of nursing rate component
- Sever tapering
 - 1/3 of the Case Mix after the third day of stay
- Utilizes a point system using patient conditions and then sums all applicable conditions
 - Accounts for 49 high acuity conditions



Non-Therapy Ancillary (NTA)

- · 22 items taken from existing MDS questions or SNF claims
 - TF, cancers, MS, obesity, Stage IV wounds, bone/joint necrosis
- 27 entered into I8000
- 15 conditions have more than one point, 34 have one point
 - 82 total points available
- HIV/AIDS with most points (8)

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Non-Therapy Ancillary (NTA)

Condition/Extensive Service	MDS Item	Points
HIV/AIDS	N/A (SNF	8
	claim)	
Parenteral IV Feeding: Level High	K0510A2,	7
	K0710A2	
Special Treatments/Programs: Intravenous Medication Post-admit Code	O0100H2	5
Special Treatments/Programs: Ventilator or Respirator Post-admit Code	O0100F2	4
Parenteral IV feeding: Level Low	K0510A2,	3
	K0710A2,	
	K0710B2	
Lung Transplant Status	18000	3
Special Treatments/Programs: Transfusion Post-admit Code	O0100l2	2
Major Organ Transplant Status, Except Lung	18000	2
Active Diagnoses: Multiple Sclerosis Code	15200	2
Opportunistic Infections	18000	2
Active Diagnoses: Asthma COPD Chronic Lung Disease Code	16200	2
Bone/Joint/Muscle Infections/Necrosis - Except: Aseptic Necrosis of Bone	18000	2
Chronic Myeloid Leukemia	18000	2
Wound Infection Code	12500	2
Active Diagnoses: Diabetes Mellitus (DM) Code	12900	2



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Non-Therapy Ancillary (NTA)

Endocarditis	18000	1
Immune Disorders	18000	1
End-Stage Liver Disease	18000	1
Other Foot Skin Problems: Diabetic Foot Ulcer Code	M1040B	1
Narcolepsy and Cataplexy	18000	1
Cystic Fibrosis	18000	1
Special Treatments/Programs: Tracheostomy Care Post-admit Code	O0100E2	1
Active Diagnoses: Multi-Drug Resistant Organism (MDRO) Code	11700	1
Special Treatments/Programs: Isolation Post-admit Code	O0100M2	1
Specified Hereditary Metabolic/Immune Disorders	18000	1
Morbid Obesity	18000	1
Special Treatments/Programs: Radiation Post-admit Code	O0100B2	1
Stage 4 Unhealed Pressure Ulcer Currently present ¹	M0300D1	1
Psoriatic Arthropathy and Systemic Sclerosis	18000	1
Chronic Pancreatitis	18000	1
Proliferative Diabetic Retinopathy and Vitreous Hemorrhage	18000	1
Other Foot Skin Problems: Foot Infection Code, Other Open Lesion on Foot	M1040A,	1
Code, Except Diabetic Foot Ulcer Code	M1040C*	
Complications of Specified Implanted Device or Graft	18000	1
Bladder and Bowel Appliances: Intermittent catheterization	H0100D	1
Inflammatory Bowel Disease	I1300**	1
Aseptic Necrosis of Bone	18000	1

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Non-Therapy Ancillary (NTA)

Special Treatments/Programs: Suctioning Post-admit Code		1
Cardio-Respiratory Failure and Shock	18000	1
Myelodysplastic Syndromes and Myelofibrosis	18000	1
Systemic Lupus Erythematosus, Other Connective Tissue Disorders, and	18000	1
Inflammatory Spondylopathies		
Diabetic Retinopathy - Except: Proliferative Diabetic Retinopathy and Vitreous	18000	1
Hemorrhage		
Nutritional Approaches While a Resident: Feeding Tube	K0510B2	1
Severe Skin Burn or Condition	18000	1
Intractable Epilepsy	18000	1
Active Diagnoses: Malnutrition Code	15600	1
Disorders of Immunity - Except : RxCC97: Immune Disorders	18000	1
Cirrhosis of Liver	18000	1
Bladder and Bowel Appliances: Ostomy	H0100C	1
Respiratory Arrest	18000	1
Pulmonary Fibrosis and Other Chronic Lung Disorders	18000	1



NTA Comorbidity Mapping

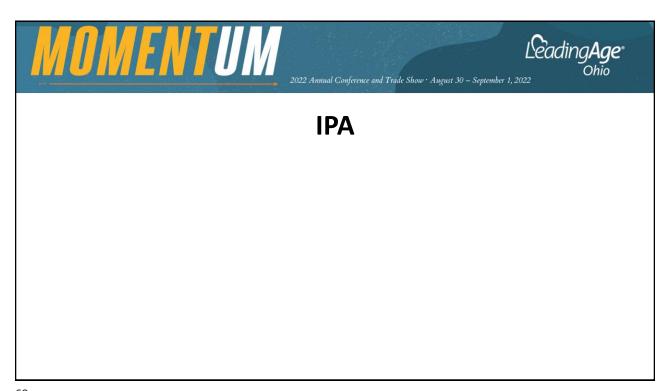
CC39: Bone/Joint/Muscle Infections/Necrosis - Except : RxCC80: Aseptic Necrosis of Bone	M8968	Osteopathy after poliomyelitis, other site
CC39: Bone/Joint/Muscle Infections/Necrosis - Except : RxCC80: Aseptic Necrosis of Bone	M8969	Osteopathy after poliomyelitis, multiple sites
RxCC15: Chronic Myeloid Leukemia	C9210	Chronic myeloid leukemia, BCR/ABL-positive, not having achieved remission
RxCC15: Chronic Myeloid Leukemia	C9211	Chronic myeloid leukemia, BCR/ABL-positive, in remission
RxCC15: Chronic Myeloid Leukemia	C9212	Chronic myeloid leukemia, BCR/ABL-positive, in relapse
Endocarditis	A0102	Typhoid fever with heart involvement
Endocarditis	A1884	Tuberculosis of heart
Endocarditis	A3282	Listerial endocarditis
Endocarditis	A3951	Meningococcal endocarditis
Endocarditis	A5203	Syphilitic endocarditis
Endocarditis	A78	Q fever
Endocarditis	B3321	Viral endocarditis
Endocarditis	B376	Candidal endocarditis
Endocarditis	1330	Acute and subacute infective endocarditis
Endocarditis	1339	Acute and subacute endocarditis, unspecified
Endocarditis	138	Endocarditis, valve unspecified
Endocarditis	139	Endocarditis and heart valve disorders in diseases classified elsewhere
Endocarditis	M3211	Endocarditis in systemic lupus erythematosus
RxCC97: Immune Disorders	D800	Hereditary hypogammaglobulinemia
RxCC97: Immune Disorders	D801	Nonfamilial hypogammaglobulinemia
RxCC97: Immune Disorders	D802	Selective deficiency of immunoglobulin A [IqA]

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Non-Therapy Ancillary (NTA)

- Points are added up and the patient will then fall into one of the following six NTA categories:
 - NF (0 points)
 - NE (1-2 points)
 - ND (3-5 points)
 - NC (6-8 points)
 - NB (9-11 points)
 - NA (12+ points)





Interim Payment Assessment (IPA)

• "We continue to believe that it is necessary for SNFs to continually monitor the clinical status of each and every patient in the facility regularly regardless of payment or assessment requirements and we believe that there should be a **mechanism in place** that would allow facilities to do this" (emphasis added). At the same time, in making the IPA optional, we recognized "... that providers may be best situated, as in the case of the Significant Change in Status Assessment, to determine when a change has occurred that should be reported through the IPA." (84 FR 39233) We believe this discussion clearly establishes the IPA as one of the vehicles that the SNF can utilize in the course of carrying out its ongoing patient monitoring responsibilities."



IPA

OPTIONAL

- Utilized when patient has change of condition that affects payment
- Resets patient classification and payment as of the ARD, but not tapering (tapering continues)
- Uses the IPA item set (questions that impact any one of the five PDPM components)
- Adds column 5 to section GG to capture GG Functional level in 11 areas of self-care and mobility

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IPA

The IPA comes down to some simple questions:

- If I complete the IPA, will my daily rate increase?
- Will it increase to a level that is worth completing this MDS?
- Is the predicted length of stay following the IPA worth completing this MDS?

Keep in mind the preceding questions as well as the staff time and energy to complete the IPA (GG, BIMS, PHQ-9 also) before the IDT makes the final decision.



IPA

- If even one of the five Case Mix adjusted PDPM components changes, should you complete an IPA?
- The decision to complete an IPA or not will be a very case by case decision at your facility
- Five separate and distinct Case Mix adjust PDPM components
- Having one increase in its Case Mix doesn't mean that the other four have also
- You could have one increase, three stay the same, and one decrease
 - The overall daily rate may get worse or better in this situation, based on the individual resident acuity that is captured on the MDS

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IPA

- If the resident is discontinued off the therapy case load and they will be skilled for nursing only, should an IPA be completed?
- The optional IPA is not to be confused with the prior EOT MDS that
 was needed when a resident under a Rehab RUG ends rehab services
 and continues under a nursing skilled service
- Therapy ending services wouldn't typically be an IPA trigger, but the acuity picture of the resident may warrant an IPA investigation



IPA

- If the resident meets the criteria for a SCSA, should you also combine it with an IPA?
- The SCSA has very specific criteria for when to complete and not complete, outlined in chapter 2 of the RAI's user manual
- The IPA is a strictly optional assessment for Medicare residents and is to be utilized to capture an increase in the daily PDPM rate
- The IPA cannot be combined with any other assessment

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Operational Summary



Summary

What PDPM does not change:

- Medicare coverage criteria (MBPM chapter 8)
- Physician Certs
- OBRA MDS requirements
- Completion and submission timing requirements (chapter 2)
- Modification/Inactivation process (chapter 5)
- NOMNC/ABN requirements

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