APPENDIX C CARE AREA ASSESSMENT (CAA) RESOURCES

Chapter 4 of this manual provides information on specific care areas triggered and the CAA process. This appendix contains both specific and general resources that nursing homes may choose to use to further assess care areas triggered from the MDS 3.0 Resident Assessment Instrument (RAI). The resources include the care area specific tools beginning in this section and the general resource list at the end of this appendix.

Appendix C: CAA Resources

It is important to note that the resources provided in this appendix are provided solely as a courtesy for use by nursing homes, should they choose to, in completing the RAI CAA process. It is also important to reiterate that CMS does not mandate, nor does it endorse, the use of any particular resource(s), including those provided in this appendix. However, nursing homes should ensure that the resource(s) used are current, evidence-based or expert-endorsed research and clinical practice guidelines/resources.

DISCLAIMER: The list of resources in this appendix is neither prescriptive nor all-inclusive. References to non-U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) sources or sites on the Internet are provided as a service and do not constitute or imply endorsement of these organizations or their programs by CMS or HHS. CMS is not responsible for the content of pages found at these sites. URL addresses were current as of the date of this publication.

Appendix C: CAA Resources

The specific resources or tools contained on the next several pages are provided by care area. The general instructions for using them include:

- Step 1: After completing the MDS, review <u>all</u> MDS items and responses to determine if any care areas have been triggered.
- Step 2: For any triggered care area(s), conduct a thorough assessment of the resident using the care area-specific resources.
- Step 3: Check the box in the left column if the item is present for this resident. Some of this information will be on the MDS some will not.
- Step 4: In the right column the facility can provide a summary of supporting documentation regarding the basis or reason for checking a particular item or items. This could include the location and date of that information, symptoms, possible causal and contributing factor(s) for item(s) checked, etc.
- Step 5: Obtain and consider input from resident and/or family/resident's representative regarding the care area.
- Step 6: Analyze the findings in the context of their relationship to the care area and standards of practice. This should include a review of indicators and supporting documentation, including symptoms and causal and contributing factors, related to this care area. Draw conclusions about the causal/contributing factors and effect(s) on the resident, and document these conclusions in the Analysis of Findings section.
- Step 7: Decide whether referral to other disciplines is warranted and document this decision.
- Step 8: In the Care Plan Considerations section, document whether a care plan for the triggered care area will be developed and the reason(s) why or why not.
- Step 9: Information in the *Supporting Documentation* column can be used to populate the *Location and Date of CAA Documentation* column in Section V, Item V0200A (CAA Results) for e.g. "See Delirium CAA 4/30/11, H&P dated 4/18/11."
- NOTE: An optional Signature/Date line has been added to each checklist. This was added if the facility wants to document the staff member who completed the checklist and date completed.
- **DISCLAIMER:** The checklists of care area specific resources in this appendix are not mandated, prescriptive, or all-inclusive and are provided as a service to facilities. They do not constitute or imply endorsement by CMS or HHS.

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1. DELIRIUM

Review of Indicators of Delirium

		Supporting Documentation
		(Basis/reason for checking the item,
√	Changes in vital sinus command to baseline	including the location, date, and source
	Changes in vital signs compared to baseline	(if applicable) of that information)
Ш	Temperatures 2.4°F higher than baseline or a	
	temperature of 100.4°F (38°C) on admission prior to establishment of baseline. (J1550A)	
	Pulse rate less than 60 or greater than 100 beats	-
	per minute	
	Respiratory rate over 25 breaths per minute or	
	less than 16 per minute (J1100)	
	Hypotension or a significant decrease in blood	
	pressure: (I0800)	
	Systolic blood pressure of less than 90 mm	
	Hg, OR	-
Ш	• Decline of 20 mm Hg or greater in systolic	
	blood pressure from person's usual baseline,	
	OR	
Ш	• Decline of 10 mm Hg or greater in diastolic	
	blood pressure from person's usual baseline, OR	
	Hypertension - a systolic blood pressure above	-
	160 mm Hg, OR a diastolic blood pressure	
	above 95 mm Hg (I0700)	
✓	Abnormal laboratory values	Supporting Documentation
	Electrolytes, such as sodium	output ing - community
	Kidney function	
	Liver function	
	Blood sugar	
	Thyroid function	
	Arterial blood gases	
	• Other	
✓	Pain	Supporting Documentation
	• Pain CAA triggered (J0100, J0200) [review	
	findings for relationship to delirium	
	(C1310)]	
	Pain frequency, intensity, and characteristics	
	(time of onset, duration, quality) (J04/10,	
	J0600, J0800, J0850) indicate possible	
	relationship to delirium (C1310)	
	• Adverse effect of pain on function (<i>J0510</i> ,	
	J0520, J0530) may be related to delirium (C1310)	
	1 13/1 1100	

Appendix C: CAA Resources
1. Delirium

✓	Diseases and conditions (diagnosis/signs/symptoms)	Supporting Documentation (Basis/reason for checking the item, including the location, date, and source (if applicable) of that information)
	Circulatory/Heart	
	— Anemia (I0200)	
	— Cardiac dysrhythmias (I0300)	
	— Angina, Myocardial Infarction (MI) (10400)	
	— Atherosclerotic Heart Disease (ASHD) (I0400)	
	—Congestive Heart Failure (CHF)	
	pulmonary edema (I0600)	
	— Cerebrovascular Accident (CVA) (I4500)	
	— Transient Ischemic Attack (TIA) (I4500)	
	Respiratory	
	— Asthma (I6200)	
	— Emphysema/Chronic Obstructive	
	Pulmonary Disease (COPD) (I6200)	
	— Shortness of breath (J1100)	
	— Ventilator or respirator (<i>O0110F1</i>)	
	— Respiratory Failure (I6300)	
	• Infectious	
	— Infections (I1700–I2500, <i>M1040A</i>)	
	— Isolation or quarantine for active infectious disease (<i>O0110M1</i>)	
\vdash_{\sqcap}	Metabolic	
	— Diabetes (I2900)	
	— Thyroid disease (I3400)	
	— Hyponatremia (I3100)	
	Gastrointestinal bleed	
H	• Renal disease (I1500), Dialysis (<i>O0110J1–3</i>)	
H	• Hospice care (00110K1)	
	• Terminal condition (J1400)	
	• Cancer (I0100, <i>O0110A1–10</i> , <i>O0110B1</i>)	
	Dehydration (J1550C, clinical record)	
✓	Signs of Infection	Supporting Documentation
	• Fever (J1550A)	FF. S
	Cloudy or foul smelling urine	
	Congested lungs or cough	
	• Dyspnea (J1100)	
	Diarrhea	
	Abdominal pain	
	Purulent wound drainage	
	Erythema (redness) around an incision	

Appendix C: CAA Resources 1. Delirium

		Supporting Documentation (Basis/reason for checking the item, including the location, date, and source
✓	Indicators of Dehydration	(if applicable) of that information)
	Dehydration CAA triggered, indicating	
	signs or symptoms of dehydration are	
	present (J1550C)	
	Recent decrease in urine volume or more	
	concentrated urine than usual (Intake and Output)	
П	Recent decrease in eating habits – skipping	
	meals or leaving food uneaten, weight loss	
	(K0300)	
	Nausea, vomiting (J1550B), diarrhea, or	
	blood loss	
	• Receiving intravenous drugs (<i>O0110H1</i>)	
	Receiving diuretics or drugs that may cause	
	electrolyte imbalance (<i>N0415G1</i>)	
✓	Functional Status	Supporting Documentation
	• Recent decline in <i>functional abilities</i> status	
	(<i>GG0130</i> , <i>GG0170</i>) (may be related to	
	delirium) (C1310)	
	• Increased risk for falls (J1700– <i>J1900</i>) (may	
	be related to delirium) (see Falls CAA)	
√	Medications (that may contribute to delirium)	Supporting Documentation
	New medication(s) or dosage increase(s)	
	• <i>Medications</i> with anticholinergic properties	
	(for example, some antipsychotics (<i>N0415A</i>), antidepressants (<i>N0415C</i>),	
	antiparkinsonians, antihistamines)	
	Opioids (N0415H)	
	Benzodiazepines, especially long-acting	
	agents $(N0415B)$	
	Analgesics, cardiac and GI medications,	
	anti-inflammatory drugs	
	Recent abrupt discontinuation, omission, or	
	decrease in dose of a short or long acting	
	benzodiazepines (N0415B)	
	• <i>Medication</i> interactions (pharmacist review	
	may be required)	
	• Resident taking more than one <i>medication</i>	
	from a particular class	
	• Possible <i>medication</i> toxicity, especially if the person is dehydrated (J1550C) or has	
	renal insufficiency (I1500). Check serum	
	medication levels	

Appendix C: CAA Resources
1. Delirium

	Associated or progressive signs and	Supporting Documentation (Basis/reason for checking the item, including the location, date, and source (if applicable)
✓	symptoms	of that information)
	• Sleep disturbances (for example, up and awake at night/asleep during the day) (<i>D0150C</i> , D0500C, <i>J0510</i>)	
	Agitation and inappropriate movements (for example, unsafe climbing out of bed or chair, pulling out tubes) (E0500)	
	Hypoactivity (for example, low or lack of motor activity, lethargy or sluggish responses) (<i>D0150D</i> , D0500D)	
	Perceptual disturbances such as hallucinations (E0100A) and delusions (E0100B)	
✓	Other Considerations	Supporting Documentation
	 Psychosocial Recent change in mood; sad or anxious (for example, crying, social withdrawal) (D0150, D0160, D0500, D0600) Recent change in social situation (for example, isolation, recent loss of family member or friend) Use of restraints (P0100) 	
	 Physical or environmental factors Hearing or vision impairment (B0200, B1000) - may have an impact on ability to process information (directions, reminders, environmental cues) Lack of frequent reorientation, reassurance, reminders to help make sense of things Recent change in environment (for example, a room or unit change, new admission, or return from hospital) (A1700) Interference with resident's ability to get enough sleep (for example, light, noise, frequent disruptions) Noisy or chaotic environment (for example, calling out, loud music, constant commotion, frequent caregiver changes) 	

Appendix C: CAA Resources 1. Delirium

Input from resident and/or family/representative regarding the care area. (Questions/Comments/Concerns/Preferences/Suggestions)		
		<i>GG</i>)
Analysis of Findings		Care Plan Considerations
Review indicators and supporting documentation, and draw conclusions. Document: Description of the problem; Causes and contributing factors; and Risk factors related to the care area.	Care Plan Y/N	Document reason(s) care plan will/ will not be developed.
Referral(s) to another discipline(s) is warranted (to whom	and why):
Information regarding the CAA transferred to the ☐ Yes ☐ No	c CAA S	ummary (Section V of the MDS):
Signatura/Title:		Data

2. COGNITIVE LOSS/DEMENTIA

Review of Indicators of Cognitive Loss/Dementia

		Supporting Documentation
		(Basis/reason for checking the item,
		including the location, date, and source
✓	Reversible causes of cognitive loss	(if applicable) of that information)
	Delirium (C1310) CAA triggered	
	(Immediate follow-up required. Perform	
	the Delirium CAA to determine possible	
	causes, contributing factors, etc., and go	
	directly to care planning for those issues.	
	Then continue below.)	
√	Neurological factors	Supporting Documentation
	Intellectual disability/Developmental	
	Disability (A1550)	
	Alzheimer's Disease or other dementias	
	(14200, 14800)	
	Parkinson's Disease (I5300) Transport (I5300)	
	Traumatic brain injury (I5500)	
	Brain tumor	
	Normal pressure hydrocephalus	
Ш	• Other (I8000)	
	Observable characteristics and extent of	Supporting Documentation
✓	this resident's cognitive loss	ft g
	• Analyze component of Brief Interview for	
	Mental Status (BIMS) (C0200–C0500)	
	(V0100D)	
	• If unable to complete BIMS, analyze	
	components of Staff Assessment for	
	Mental Status (C0700, C0800, C0900, C1000)	
	Identify components of Delirium	
	assessment (C1310) that are present and	
	not new onset or worsening	
	Confusion, disorientation, forgetfulness	
	(C0200, C0300, C0400, C0500, C0700,	
	C0800, C0900, C1310)	
	Decreased ability to make self-understood	
	(B0700) or to understand others (B0800)	
	Impulsivity	
	• Other	

Appendix C: CAA Resources 2. Cognitive Loss/Dementia

✓	Mood and behavior	Supporting Documentation (Basis/reason for checking the item, including the location, date, and source (if applicable) of that information)
	Mood State (<i>D0160</i> , D0600) CAA	(if applicable) of that information)
	triggered. Analysis of Findings indicates	
	possible impact on cognition – important	
	to consider when drawing conclusions	
	about cognitive loss	
	Behavioral Symptoms (E0200) CAA	
	triggered: Analysis of Findings points to	
	cause(s), contributing factors, etc. –	
	important to consider when drawing	
	conclusions about cognitive loss	
✓	Medical problems that can impact cognition	Supporting Documentation
	• Constipation (H0600), fecal impaction,	
	diarrhea • Diabetes (I2900)	
	Thyroid Disorder (I3400)	
H	Congestive heart failure (10600)/other	
	cardiac diseases (I0300, I0400)	
	Respiratory problems (I6200, I6300,	
	I2000, I2200, I8000)/decreased oxygen	
	saturation	
	• Cancer (I0100)	
	• Liver disease (I1100, I2400, I8000)	
	Renal failure (I1500)	
	Psychiatric or mood disorder (I5700– ICLO)	
	I6100)	
	Electrolyte imbalance Rear systicion (15600) on hydrotion status	
	• Poor nutrition (I5600) or hydration status (J1550C)	
	• End of life (<i>J1400</i> , <i>O0110K1</i>)	
	Alcoholism (I8000)	
	Failure to thrive (I8000)	
	Pain and its relationship to cognitive loss	
✓	and behavior	Supporting Documentation
	• Indications that pain is present (J0100,	
	J0300–J0600, J0800, J0850)	
	Pain CAA triggered. Determine	
	relationship between pain and cognitive	
	status via observation and assessment.	

Appendix C: CAA Resources 2. Cognitive Loss/Dementia

✓	Functional status and its relationship to cognitive loss	Supporting Documentation (Basis/reason for checking the item, including the location, date, and source (if applicable) of that information)
	• Functional Abilities (Section GG)	
	— Functional Abilities Care Area	
	triggered (<i>GG0130</i> , <i>GG0170</i>).	
	Analysis of Findings provides important information about	
	relationship of <i>functional</i> decline to	
	cognitive loss (C0500, C0700, C0800,	
	C0900, C1000, V0100D)	
	—Resident has potential for more	
	independence with cueing, restorative	
	nursing program, and/or task	
	 segmentation or other programs Decline in continence (H0300, H0400) 	
H	 Decline in continence (H0300, H0400) Impaired daily decision-making (C1000) 	
	Participates better in small group	
	programs (F0800P)	
	Staff and/or resident believe resident is	
	capable of doing more	
✓	Other Considerations	Supporting Documentation
	• Cognitive decline occurred slowly over time (V0100D)	
	Unexplainable behavior may be attempt at	
	communication about pain, toileting	
	needs, uncomfortable position, etc.	
	 Use of physical restraints (P0100) Hearing or vision impairment (B0200, 	
	B0300, B1000, B1200) - may have an	
	impact on ability to process information	
	(directions, reminders, environmental	
	cues)	
	• Lack of frequent reorientation,	
	reassurance, reminders to help make sense of things (C0900, C1310)	
	• Interference with the resident's ability to	
	get enough sleep (noise, light, etc.)	
	(D0 <i>150</i> , D0500C, <i>J0510</i>)	
	Noisy or chaotic environment (for available authors out loud mysic constant)	
	example, calling out, loud music, constant commotion, frequent caregiver changes)	
	commotion, frequent caregiver changes)	

Input from resident and/or family/representative regarding the care area. (Questions/Comments/Concerns/Preferences/Suggestions)		
)
Analysis of Findings		Care Plan Considerations
Review indicators and supporting documentation, and draw conclusions. Document: Description of the problem; Causes and contributing factors; and Risk factors related to the care area.	Care Plan Y/N	Document reason(s) care plan will/ will not be developed.
Referral(s) to another discipline(s) is warranted (t	o whom as	nd why):
Information regarding the CAA transferred to the ☐ Yes ☐ No	CAA Sun	nmary (Section V of the MDS):
Signature/Title:		Date:

Appendix C: CAA Resources 3. Visual Function

3. VISUAL FUNCTION

Review of Indicators of Visual Function

✓	Diseases and conditions of the eye (diagnosis OR signs/symptoms present)	Supporting Documentation (Basis/reason for checking the item, including the location, date, and source (if applicable) of that information)
	Cataracts, Glaucoma, or Macular	
	Degeneration (I6500)	
	Diabetic retinopathy (I2900)	
	Blindness (B1000)	
	Decreased visual acuity (B1000, B1200)	
	Visual field deficit (B1200)	
	Eye pain	
	Blurred vision	
	Double vision	
	Sudden loss of vision	
	Itching/burning eye	
	Indications of eye infection	
	Diseases and conditions that can cause	Supporting Documentation
√	visual disturbances	Transfer of the same
	Cerebrovascular accident or transient	
	ischemic attack (I4500)	
	Alzheimer's Disease and other dementias (14200, 14200)	
	(I4200, I4800) • Myasthenia gravis (I8000)	
H	Multiple sclerosis (I5200)	
	Cerebral palsy (14400)	
H	Mood ((I5800, I5900, I5950, I6000,	
	I6100, D0/60 or D0600) or anxiety	
	disorder (I5700)	
	Traumatic brain injury (I5500)	
Hi	• Other (I8000)	

Appendix C: CAA Resources 3. Visual Function

✓	Functional limitations related to vision problems	Supporting Documentation (Basis/reason for checking the item, including the location, date, and source (if applicable) of that information)
	Peripheral vision or other visual problem that impedes ability to eat, walk, or interact	
	 with others (B1000) Ability to recognize staff limited by vision problem (B1000) 	
	Difficulty negotiating the environment due to vision problem (B1000)	
	Balance problems exacerbated by vision problem (B1000, B1200)	
	Participation in self-care limited by vision problem (B1000)	
	Difficulty seeing television, reading material of interest, or participating in activities of interest because of vision problem (B1000)	
	Increased risk for falls due to vision problems or due to bifocals or trifocals (B1200)	
✓	Environment	Supporting Documentation
	• Is resident's environment adapted to <i>their</i> unique needs, such as availability of large print books, high wattage reading lamp, night light, etc.?	
	• Are there aspects the facility's environment that should be altered to enhance vision, such as low-glare floors, low glare tables and surfaces, large print signs marking rooms, etc.?	
	Medications that can impair vision	
✓	(consultant pharmacist review of medication regimen can be very helpful)	Supporting Documentation
	 Opioids (N0415H) Antipsychotics (N0415A) 	
	• Antidepressants (<i>N0415A</i>)	
	Anticholinergics	
	• Hypnotics (<i>N0415D</i>)	
	• Other	
√	Use of visual appliances (B1200)	Supporting Documentation
	Reading glasses	
_		
	Distance glasses	
	Distance glassesContact lenses	

Appendix C: CAA Resources 3. Visual Function

Input from resident and/or family/representative regarding the care area. (Questions/Comments/Concerns/Preferences/Suggestions)			
(Questions, comments, contains, references, suggestions)			
Analysis of Findings		Care Plan Considerations	
Review indicators and supporting documentation, and draw conclusions. Document: • Description of the problem; • Causes and contributing factors; and • Risk factors related to the care area.	Care Plan Y/N	Document reason(s) care plan will/ will not be developed.	
Referral(s) to another discipline(s) is warrante	d (to wh	om and why):	
Information regarding the CAA transferred to the CAA Summary (Section V of the MDS): □ Yes □ No			
Signature/Title:		Date:	

Appendix C: CAA Resources 4. Communication

4. **COMMUNICATION**

Review of Indicators of Communication

		Supporting Documentation
		(Basis/reason for checking the item,
	Diseases and conditions that may be related	including the location, date, and source (if
✓	to communication problems	applicable) of that information)
	Alzheimer's Disease or other dementias	
	(I4200, I4800, I8000)	
	Aphasia (I4300) following a	
	cerebrovascular accident (I4500)	
	• Parkinson's disease (I5300)	
	Mental health problems (I5700–I6100)	
	Conditions that can cause voice production	
	deficits, such as	
	— Asthma (I6200)	
	— Emphysema/COPD (I6200)	
	— Cancer (I0100)	
	— Poor-fitting dentures (L0200)	
	Transitory conditions, such as	
	— Delirium (C1310)	
	— Infection (I1700–I2500, <i>M1040A</i>)	
	— Acute illness (I8000)	
	Other (I8000, clinical record)	
	Medications (consultant pharmacist review of	Cunnauting Decumentation
\checkmark	medication regimen can be very helpful)	Supporting Documentation
	• Opioids (N041 <i>5</i> H)	
	• Antipsychotics (<i>N0415A</i>)	
	• Antianxiety (<i>N0415B</i>)	
	• Antidepressants (<i>N0415C</i>)	
	Parkinson's medications	
	• Hypnotics (N0415D)	
	• Gentamycin (<i>N0415F</i>)	
	• Tobramycin (<i>N0415F</i>)	
	Aspirin	
	• Other	

Appendix C: CAA Resources 4. Communication

✓	Characteristics of the communication	Supporting Documentation (Basis/reason for checking the item, including the location, date, and source (if applicable) of that information)
	impairment (P0700)	applicable) of that information)
	• Expressive communication (B0700)	
	— Speaks different language (A11 <i>10A</i> – <i>B</i>)	
	— Disruption in ability to speak (B0600)	
	— Problem with voice production, low volume (B0600)	
	— Word-finding problems	
	— Difficulty putting sentence together (B0700, C1310C)	
	— Problem describing objects and events (B0700)	
	— Pronouncing words incorrectly (B0600)	
	— Stuttering (B0700)	
	— Hoarse or distorted voice	
	Receptive communication (B0800)	
	— Does not understand English (A1110A–B)	
	— Hearing impairment (B0200, B0300, B0800)	
	— Speech discrimination problems	
	— Decreased vocabulary comprehension (A1110B)	
	Difficulty reading and interpreting facial expressions	
	Communication is more successful with	
	some individuals than with others. Identify	
	and build on the successful approaches	
	Limited opportunities for communication	
	due to social isolation or need for	
	communication devices	
	Communication problem may be mistaken	
	as cognitive impairment	

Appendix C: CAA Resources
4. Communication

✓	Confounding problems that may need to be resolved before communication will improve	Supporting Documentation (Basis/reason for checking the item, including the location, date, and source (if applicable) of that information)
	• Decline in cognitive status and BIMS decline (C0500, V0100D)	
	• Mood problem, increase in PHQ-2 to 9 [©] or PHQ-9-OV [©] score (D0160, D0600, V0100E)	
	• Increased dependence in <i>functional abilities</i> (changes in <i>GG0130</i> , <i>GG0170</i>)	
	Deterioration in respiratory status	
	 Oral motor function problems, such as swallowing, clarity of voice production (B0600, K0100) 	
√	Use of communication devices	Supporting Documentation
	Hearing aid (B0300)	
	Written communication	
	• Sign language (A1100A)	
	• Braille <i>(A1100A)</i>	
	Signs, gestures, sounds	
	Communication board	
	Electronic assistive devices	
	• Other	

Appendix C: CAA Resources 4. Communication

Input from resident and/or family/representative regarding the care area. (Questions/Comments/Concerns/Preferences/Suggestions)				
Analysis of Findings		Care Plan Considerations		
Review indicators and supporting documentation, and draw conclusions. Document: Description of the problem; Causes and contributing factors; and Risk factors related to the care area.	Care Plan Y/N	Document reason(s) care plan will/ will not be developed.		
	1.6. 1			
Referral(s) to another discipline(s) is warranted (to whom and why):				
Information regarding the CAA transferred to the CAA Summary (Section V of the MDS): ☐ Yes ☐ No				
Signature/Title:		Date:		

5. ACTIVITIES OF DAILY LIVING (ADLs) – FUNCTIONAL/REHABILITATION POTENTIAL

Review of Indicators of ADLs - Functional/Rehabilitation Potential

		Supporting Documentation (Basis/reason for checking the item,
	Possible underlying problems that may affect	including the location, date, and source (if
✓	function. Some may be reversible.	applicable) of that information)
	Delirium (C1310) (Delirium CAA)	
	Acute episode or flare-up of chronic	
	condition	
	Changing cognitive status (C0100) (see	
	Cognitive Loss CAA)	
	• Mood decline (<i>D0160</i> , <i>D0600</i>) (<i>see</i> Mood	
	State CAA)	
	Daily behavioral symptoms/decline in	
	behavior (E0200) (see Behavioral	
	Symptoms CAA)	
Ш	• Use of physical restraints (P0100) (see	
	Physical Restraints CAA)	
	Pneumonia (I2000)	
	• Fall (J1700– <i>J1900</i>) (see Falls CAA)	
	Hip fracture (I3900)	
	• Recent hospitalization (A1700, A1805)	
	• Fluctuating functional abilities (GG0130,	
	GG0170)	
	• Nutritional problems (<i>K0520A</i> , <i>K0520B</i>)	
	(see Nutrition CAA)	
	• Pain (<i>J0300</i> , <i>J0800</i>) (see Pain CAA)	
	• Dizziness	
	• Communication problems (B0200, B0700,	
	B0800) (see Communication CAA)	
	• Vision problems (B1000) (see Vision CAA)	
√	Abnormal laboratory values	Supporting Documentation
	• Electrolytes	
	Complete blood count	
	Blood sugar The state of	
	Thyroid function	
	Arterial blood gases	
Ш	• Other	

Appendix C: CAA Resources 5. Activities of Daily Living

√	Medications that can contribute to functional	Supporting Documentation (Basis/reason for checking the item, including the location, date, and source (if applicable) of that information)
<u> </u>	decline	applicable) of that information)
	• Psychoactive medications (<i>N0415A</i> –D)	
	• Opioids (<i>N0415H</i>)	
	Other medications – ask consultant	
	pharmacist to review medication regimen	
	to identify these medications	
✓	Limiting factors resulting in need for assistance with <i>self-care or mobility</i>	Supporting Documentation
	Mental errors such as sequencing	
	problems, incomplete performance, or	
	anxiety limitations	
	Physical limitations such as weakness	
	(<i>GG0130</i> , <i>GG0170</i>), limited range of	
	motion (<i>GG0115</i>), poor coordination, poor	
	balance, visual impairment (B1000), or	
	pain (J0300, <i>J0800</i>)	
	• Facility conditions such as policies, rules,	
	or physical layout	
	Problems resident is at risk for because of	Sunnauting Decumentation
✓	functional decline	Supporting Documentation
	• Falls (J1700– <i>J1900</i>)	
	• Weight loss (K0300)	
	• Unidentified pain (J0800)	
	Social isolation	
	• Restraint use (P0100)	
	• Depression (<i>D0150</i> , <i>D0160</i> , <i>D0500</i> ,	
	D0600)	
	Complications of immobility, such as	
	— Pressure ulcer/injury (M0210, <i>M0300</i>)	
	— Muscular atrophy	
	—Contractures (GG0115)	
	— Incontinence (H0300, H0400)	
	— Urinary (I2300) and respiratory	
	(12000, 12200, 18000) infections	

Appendix C: CAA Resources 5. Activities of Daily Living

Input from resident and/or family/representative regarding the care area. (Questions/Comments/Concerns/Preferences/Suggestions)			
		SC /	
Analysis of Findings		Care Plan Considerations	
Review indicators and supporting documentation, and draw conclusions. Document: • Description of the problem; • Causes and contributing factors; and • Risk factors related to the care area.	Care Plan Y/N	Document reason(s) care plan will/ will not be developed.	
Referral(s) to another discipline(s) is warranted. Information regarding the CAA transferred to a large series and the large series are series.		A Summary (Section V of the MDS):	
Signature/Title:		Date:	

Where rehabilitation goals are envisioned, use of the *ADL Supplement* will help care planners to focus on those areas that might be improved, allowing them to choose from among a number of basic tasks in designated areas. Part 1 of the supplement can assist in the evaluation of all residents that trigger this care area. Part 2 of the supplement can be helpful for residents with rehabilitation potential (ADL Triggers A), to help plan a treatment program.

ADL SUPPLEMENT (Attaining maximum possible Independence)

PART 1: ADL Problem Evaluation INSTRUCTIONS: For those triggered - In areas physical help provided, indicate reason(s) for this help.	DRESSING	BATHING	TOILETING	LOCOMOTION	TRANSFER	EATING
Mental Errors: Sequencing problems, incomplete performance, anxiety limitations, etc.						
Physical Limitations: Weakness, limited range of motion, poor coordination, visual impairment, pain, etc.						
Facility Conditions: Policies, rules, physical layout, etc.						
PART 2: Possible ADL Goals INSTRUCTIONS: For those considered for rehabilitation or decline prevention treatment -				If wheelchair, check:		
Indicate specific type of ADL activity that might require: 1. Maintenance to prevent decline.	Locates/ selects/ obtains clothes	Goes to tub/ shower	Goes to toilet (include commode/ urinal at night)	Walks in room/ nearby	Positions self in preparation	Opens/ pours/ unwraps/ cuts etc.
Treatment to achieve highest practical self- sufficiency (selecting ADL abilities that are just above	Grasps/puts on upper lower body	Turns on water/ adjusts temperature	Removes/ opens clothes in preparation	Walks on unit □	Approaches chair/bed	Grasps utensils and cups
those the resident can now perform or participate in).	Manages snaps, zippers, etc.	Lathers body (except back)	Transfers/ positions self	Walks throughout building (uses elevator)	Prepares chair/bed (locks pad, moves covers)	Scoops/ spears food (uses fingers when necessary)
	Puts on in correct order	Rinses body	Eliminates into toilet	Walks outdoors	Transfers (stands/sits/ lifts/turns)	Chews, drinks, swallows
	Grasps, removes each item	Dries with towel	Tears/uses paper to clean self	Walks on uneven surfaces	Repositions/ arranges self	Repeats until food consumed
	Replaces clothes properly	Other	Flushes	Other	Other	Uses napkins, cleans self
	Other		Adjusts clothes, washes hands			Other

6. URINARY INCONTINENCE AND INDWELLING CATHETER Review of Indicators of Urinary Incontinence and Indwelling Catheter

✓	Modifiable factors contributing to transitory urinary incontinence	Supporting Documentation (Basis/reason for checking the item, including the location, date, and source (if applicable) of that information)
	Delirium (C1310) (see Delirium CAA)	
	Urinary Tract Infection (I2300)	
	Postmenopausal atrophic vaginitis (I8000)	
	Medications (see below)	
	• Psychological or psychiatric problems (15700–16100)	
	Constipation/impaction (H0600)	
	Caffeine use	
	Excessive fluid intake	
	• Pain (J0300, <i>J0800</i>)	
	Environmental factors	
	— Restricted mobility (<i>GG0170</i>) (see <i>Functional Abilities</i> CAA)	
	— Lack of access to a toilet	
	— Other environmental barriers (such as pads or briefs)	
	— Restraints (P0100)	
	Other factors that contribute to incontinence	
✓	or catheter use	Supporting Documentation
	Excessive or inadequate urine output	
	Urinary urgency AND need for assistance	
	in toileting (<i>GG0130</i> , <i>GG0170</i>)	
	Bladder cancer (I0100) or stones (I8000)	
	Spinal cord or brain lesions (I8000)	
	Tabes dorsalis (I8000)	
	Neurogenic bladder (I1550)	
✓	Laboratory tests	Supporting Documentation
	High serum calcium	
	High blood glucose	
	• Low B12	
	High BUN or creatinine	

		Supporting Documentation (Basis/reason for checking the item, including the location, date, and source
✓	Diseases and conditions	(if applicable) of that information)
	Benign prostatic hypertrophy (I1400)	
	Congestive Heart Failure (CHF),	
	pulmonary edema (I0600)	
	Cerebrovascular Accident (CVA) (I4500)	
	Transient Ischemic Attack (TIA) (I4500)	
	• Diabetes (I2900)	
	Depression (I5800)	
	Parkinson's disease (I5300)	
	Prostate cancer (I0100)	
✓	Type of incontinence	Supporting Documentation
	Stress (occurs with coughing, sneezing,	
	laughing, lifting heavy objects, etc.)	
	Urge (overactive or spastic bladder)	
	Mixed (stress incontinence with urgency)	
	Overflow (due to blocked urethra or weak	
	bladder muscles)	
	Transient (temporary/occasional related to a	
	potentially improvable/reversible cause)	
	Functional (can't get to toilet in time due to	
	physical disability, external obstacles, or	
	problems thinking or communicating)	
	Medications (from medication administration	
	record and preadmission records if new	Supporting Documentation
√	admission; review by consultant pharmacist)	
	• Diuretics (<i>N0415G</i>)— can cause urge	
	incontinence	
	• Sedatives, hypnotics (N0415B, N0415D)	
	Anticholinergics – can lead to overflow	
	incontinence	
	— Parkinson's medications (except	
	Sinemet and Deprenyl)	
	— Disopyramide	
	— Antispasmodics	
	— Antihistamines	
	— Antipsychotics (<i>N0415A</i>)	
	— Antidepressants (<i>N0415C</i>)	
	— Opioids (<i>N0415H</i>)	
	Drugs that stimulate or block sympathetic	
	nervous system	
	Calcium channel blockers	

√	Use of indwelling catheter (H0100 is checked): (Presence of situation in which catheter use <i>may</i> be appropriate intervention after consideration of risks/benefits and after efforts to avoid catheter use have been unsuccessful	Supporting Documentation (Basis/reason for checking the item, including the location, date, and source (if applicable) of that information)
	• Coma (B0100)	
	• Terminal illness (J1400, O0110K1)	
	• Stage 3 or 4 pressure ulcer in area affected by incontinence (M0300C, M0300D)	
	Need for exact measurement of urine output	
	History of inability to void after catheter removal	

Input from resident and/or family/representative regarding the care area. (Questions/Comments/Concerns/Preferences/Suggestions)		
4 4 4 4 7 1		
Analysis of Findings Review indicators and supporting documentation, and draw conclusions. Document: Description of the problem; Causes and contributing factors; and Risk factors related to the care area.	Care Plan Y/N	Care Plan Considerations Document reason(s) care plan will/ will not be developed.
Referral(s) to another discipline(s) is warrante	ed (to wh	om and why):
Information regarding the CAA transferred to the CAA Summary (Section V of the MDS): □ Yes □ No		
Signature/Title:		Date:

7. PSYCHOSOCIAL WELL-BEING Review of Indicators of Psychosocial Well-Being

✓	Modifiable factors for relationship problems	Supporting Documentation (Basis/reason for checking the item, including the location, date, and source (if applicable) of that information)
	Resident says or indicates <i>they</i> feel lonely (D0700) Recent decline in social involvement and associated loneliness can be sign of acute health complications and depression	
	 Resident indicates <i>they</i> feel distressed because of decline in social activities Over the past few years, resident has experienced absence of daily exchanges 	
	 with relatives and friends Resident is uneasy dealing with others Resident has conflicts with family, friends, roommate, other residents, or staff 	
	Resident appears preoccupied with the past and unwilling to respond to needs of the present	
	Resident seems unable or reluctant to begin to establish a social role in the facility; may be grieving lost status or roles	
	Recent change in family situation or social network, such as death of a close family member or friend	
✓	Was lifestyle (Section F) Was lifestyle more satisfactory to the resident prior to admission to the nursing home?	Supporting Documentation
	Are current psychosocial/relationship problems consistent with resident's long- standing lifestyle or is this relatively new for the resident?	
	Has facility care plan to date been as consistent as possible with resident's prior lifestyle, preferences, and routines?	

✓	Diseases and conditions that may impede ability to interact with others	Supporting Documentation (Basis/reason for checking the item, including the location, date, and source (if applicable) of that information)
	Delirium (C1310, Delirium CAA)	mpp
	Intellectual disability /developmental disability (A1550)	
	Alzheimer's disease (I4200)	
	Aphasia (I4300)	
	Other dementia (I4800)	
	Depression (I5800)	
✓	Health status factors that may inhibit social involvement	Supporting Documentation
	• Decline in functional abilities (GG0130, GG0170)	
	• Health problem, such as falls (J1700– J1900), pain (J0300, J0800), fatigue, etc.	
	Mood (<i>D0150</i> , <i>D0160</i> , <i>D0500</i> , D0600) or behavior (E0200) problem that impacts interpersonal relationships or that arises because of social isolation (see Mood State and Behavioral Symptoms CAAs)	
	• Change in communication (B0700, B0800), vision (B1000), hearing (B0200), cognition (C0100, C0600)	
	Medications with side effects that interfere with social interactions, such as incontinence, diarrhea, delirium, or sleepiness	
	Environmental factors that may inhibit	Supporting Documentation
√	social involvement	Supporting Documentation
	Use of physical restraints (P0100)	
	Change in residence leading to loss of autonomy and reduced self-esteem (A1700)	
	Change in room assignment or dining location or table mates	
	• Living situation limits informal social interaction, such as isolation precautions (<i>O0110M1</i>)	

Appendix C: CAA Resources 7. Psychosocial Well-Being

√	Strengths to build upon (from resident, family, staff interviews and clinical record)	Supporting Documentation (Basis/reason for checking the item, including the location, date, and source (if applicable) of that information)
	Activities in which resident appears especially at ease interacting with others	
	Certain situations appeal to resident more than others, such as small groups or 1:1 interactions rather than large groups	
	Certain individuals who seem to bring out a more positive, optimistic side of the resident	
	Positive traits that distinguished the resident as an individual prior to <i>their</i> illness	
	• What gave the resident a sense of satisfaction earlier in <i>their</i> life?	

Appendix C: CAA Resources 7. Psychosocial Well-Being

Input from resident and/or family/representative regarding the care area. (Questions/Comments/Concerns/Preferences/Suggestions)			
(Questions comments concerns retrieves suggestions)			
	I		
Analysis of Findings		Care Plan Considerations	
Review indicators and supporting documentation, and draw conclusions. Document: Description of the problem; Causes and contributing factors; and Risk factors related to the care area.	Care Plan Y/N	Document reason(s) care plan will/ will not be developed.	
Referral(s) to another discipline(s) is warranted (to whom and why):			
Information regarding the CAA transferred to the CAA Summary (Section V of the MDS): ☐ Yes ☐ No			
Signature/Title:		Date:	

Appendix C: CAA Resources 8. Mood State

8. MOOD STATE

Review of Indicators of Mood

		Supporting Documentation (Basis/reason for checking the item,
		including the location, date, and source (if
✓	Psychosocial changes	applicable) of that information)
	Personal loss	
	Recent move into or within the nursing home (A1700)	
	Recent change in relationships, such as illness or loss of a relative or friend	
	• Recent change in health perception, such as perception of being seriously ill or too ill to return home (<i>Q0310–Q0610</i>)	
	Clinical or functional change that may affect the resident's dignity, such as new or worsening incontinence, communication, or decline	
√	Clinical issues that can cause or contribute to a mood problem	Supporting Documentation
	Relapse of an underlying mental health problem (I5700–I6100)	
	Psychiatric disorder (anxiety, depression, manic depression, schizophrenia, post- traumatic stress disorder) (I5700–I6100)	
	Alzheimer's disease (I4200)	
	Delirium (C1310)	
	• Delusions (E0100B)	
	Hallucinations (E0100A)	
	Communication problems (B0700, B0800)	
	• Decline in <i>Functional Abilities</i> (<i>GG0130</i> , <i>GG0170</i>)	
	• Infection (I1700–I2500, <i>I8000</i> , <i>M1040A</i>)	
	• Pain (J0300 or J0800)	
	Cardiac disease (I0200–I0900)	
	Thyroid abnormality (I3400)	
	Dehydration (J1550C)	
	Metabolic disorder (I2900–I3400)	
	Neurological disease (I4200–I5500)	
	Recent cerebrovascular accident (I4500)	
	Dementia, cognitive decline (I4800)	
	• Cancer (I0100)	
	• Other (I8000)	

Appendix C: CAA Resources 8. Mood State

✓	Medications	Supporting Documentation (Basis/reason for checking the item, including the location, date, and source (if applicable) of that information)
	• Antibiotics (<i>N0415F</i>)	
	Anticholinergics	
	Antihypertensives	
	Anticonvulsants	
	• Antipsychotics (<i>N0415A</i>)	
	Cardiac medications	
	Cimetidine	
	Clonidine	
	Chemotherapeutic agents	
	Digitalis	
	• Other	
	Glaucoma medications	
	Guanethidine	
	Immuno-suppressive medications	
	Methyldopa	
	• Opioids (<i>N0415H</i>)	<u> </u>
	Nitrates	
	Propranolol	
	Reserpine	<u> </u>
	• Steroids	<u> </u>
	Stimulants	
✓	Laboratory tests	Supporting Documentation
	Serum calcium	
	Thyroid function	
	Blood glucose	
	Potassium	
	Pornhyria	

Appendix C: CAA Resources 8. Mood State

Input from resident and/or family/representative regarding the care area. (Questions/Comments/Concerns/Preferences/Suggestions)		
Analogia of Findina		Complem Complementions
Analysis of Findings Review indicators and supporting documentation, and draw conclusions. Document: Description of the problem; Causes and contributing factors; and Risk factors related to the care area.	Care Plan Y/N	Care Plan Considerations Document reason(s) care plan will/ will not be developed.
Referral(s) to another discipline(s) is warranted (to whom and why):		
Information regarding the CAA transferred to the CAA Summary (Section V of the MDS): □ Yes □ No		
Signature/Title:		Date:

9. BEHAVIORAL SYMPTOMS Review of Indicators of Behavioral Symptoms

√	Seriousness of the behavioral symptoms	Supporting Documentation (Basis/reason for checking the item, including the location, date, and source (if applicable) of that information)
Ė	Resident is immediate threat to self –	applicable) of that information)
	IMMEDIATE INTERVENTION	
	REQUIRED (<i>D015011</i> , <i>D050011</i>)	
П	Resident is immediate threat to others –	
	IMMEDIATE INTERVENTION	
	REQUIRED	
	Physical behavioral symptoms directed	
	toward others (e.g., hitting, kicking,	
	pushing, scratching, grabbing, abusing	
	others sexually) (E0200A)	
	Verbal behaviors directed toward others	
	(e.g., threatening, screaming at, or cursing	
	at others) (E0200B)	
	Other behavior symptoms not directed	
	toward others (e.g., hitting or scratching	
	self, pacing, rummaging, public sexual	
	acts, disrobing in public, throwing or	
	smearing food or bodily waste, or	
	verbal/vocal symptoms like screaming,	
П	disruptive sounds) (E0200C)	
	• Behavior significantly interferes with the	
	resident's care (E0500B)	
	Behavior significantly interferes with the resident's participation in activities or	
	social interaction (E0500C)	
	Behavior significantly intrudes on the	
	privacy or activity of others (E0600B,	
	E1000B)	
	Behavior significantly disrupts care or	
	living environment (E0600C)	
	Resident rejects care that is necessary to	
	achieve their goals for health and well-	
	being (E0800)	
	Resident's behavior status, care rejection,	
	or wandering has worsened since last	
	assessment (E1100)	
	Nature of the behavioral disturbance	Supporting Documentation
√	(resident interview, if possible)	Supporting Documentation
	Provoked or unprovoked	

√	Seriousness of the behavioral symptoms	Supporting Documentation (Basis/reason for checking the item, including the location, date, and source (if applicable) of that information)
	Offensive or defensive	
	Purposeful	
	Occurs during specific activities, such as bath or transfers	
	• Pattern, such as certain times of the day, or varies over time	
	Others in the vicinity are involved	
	Reaction to a particular action, such as being physically moved	
	Resident appears to startle easily	

		Supporting Documentation (Basis/reason for checking the item,
√	Medication side effects that can cause	including the location, date, and source (if applicable) of that information)
	behavioral symptomsNew medication	applicable) of that information)
H	change in desage	
	• Antiparkinsonian <i>medications</i> - may cause hypersexuality, socially inappropriate behavior	
	Sedatives, centrally active antihypertensives, some cardiac <i>medications</i> , anticholinergic agents can cause paranoid delusions, delirium	
	Bronchodilators or other respiratory medications, which can increase agitation and cause difficulty sleeping	
	Caffeine	
	Nicotine	
	Medications that impair impulse control, such as benzodiazepines, sedatives, alcohol (or any product containing alcohol, such as some cough medicine)	
	Illness or conditions that can cause behavior	Supporting Documentation
√	problems	Supporting Documentation
	Long-standing mental health problem associated with the behavioral disturbances, such as schizophrenia, bipolar disorder, depression, anxiety disorder, post-traumatic stress disorder (I5700–I6100)	
	New or acute physical health problem or flare-up of a known chronic condition (I8000)	
	• Delusions (E0100B)	
	Hallucinations (E0100A)	
	Paranoia	
	Constipation (H0600)	
	Congestive heart failure (I0600)	
	• Infection (I1700–I2500)	
	Head injury (I5500)	
	• Diabetes (I2900)	
	• Pain (J0300, J0800)	
	• Fever (J1550A)	
	Dehydration (J1550C, see Dehydration CAA)	

		Supporting Documentation (Basis/reason for checking the item,
	Factors that can cause or exacerbate the	including the location, date, and source (if
✓	behavior	applicable) of that information)
	Frustration due to problem communicating	
	discomfort or unmet need	
	• Frustration, agitation due to need to urinate	
	or have bowel movement	
	Fear due to not recognizing caregiver	
	Fear due to not recognizing the	
	environment or misinterpreting the	
	environment or actions of others	
	Major unresolved sources of interpersonal	
	conflict between the resident and family	
	members, other residents, or staff (see	
	Psychosocial Well-Being CAA)	
	Recent change, such as new admission	
	(A1700) or a new unit, assignment of new	
	care staff, or withdrawal from a treatment	
	program	
	Departure from normal routines	
	• Sleep disturbance (<i>D0150C</i> , D0500C)	
	Noisy, crowded area	
	Dimly lit area	
	Sensory impairment, such as hearing or	
	vision problem (B0200, B1000)	
	• Restraints (P0100)	
	Alarm Use (P0200)	
	• Fatigue (<i>D0150D</i> , D0500D)	
	Need for repositioning (M1200C)	
	Cognitive status problems (also see	Supporting Documentation
✓	Cognitive Loss CAA)	Supporting Documentation
	Delirium (C1310) (see Delirium CAA)	
	Dementia (I4800)	
	Recent cognitive loss	
	Alzheimer's disease (I4200)	
	• Effects of cerebrovascular accident (I4500)	

✓	Other Considerations	Supporting Documentation (Basis/reason for checking the item, including the location, date, and source (if applicable) of that information)
	May be communicating discomfort, <i>fears</i> , personal needs, preferences, feeling ill	
	Persons exhibiting long-standing problem behaviors related to psychiatric conditions may place others in danger of physical assault, intimidation, or embarrassment and place themselves at increased risk of being stigmatized, isolated, abused, and neglected by loved ones or care givers	
	The actions and responses of family members and caregivers can aggravate or even cause behavioral outbursts	

Input from resident and/or family/representative regarding the care area. (Questions/Comments/Concerns/Preferences/Suggestions)			
(Queenans) Comments, Com		ererences, euggestiens)	
Analysis of Findings		Care Plan Considerations	
Review indicators and supporting documentation, and draw conclusions. Document: Description of the problem; Causes and contributing factors; and Risk factors related to the care area.	Care Plan Y/N	Document reason(s) care plan will/ will not be developed.	
Referral(s) to another discipline(s) is warranted (to whom and why):			
Information regarding the CAA transferred to the CAA Summary (Section V of the MDS): □ Yes □ No			
Signature/Title:		Date:	

10. ACTIVITIES

Review of Indicators of Activities

√		Supporting Documentation (Basis/reason for checking the item, including the location, date, and source (if applicable) of that information)
	• Passive	applicable) of that information)
	• Active	
	Outside the home	
	Inside the home	•
	Centered almost entirely on family activities	
	Centered almost entirely on non-family activities	
	• Group activities (<i>F0500E</i> , <i>F0800P</i>)	
	Solitary activities	
	Involved in community service, volunteer	
	activities	
	Athletic	
	Non-athletic	
✓	Current activity pursuits	Supporting Documentation
	Resident identifies leisure activities of interest	
	Self-directed or done with others and/or planned by others	
	Activities resident pursues when visitors are present	
	Scheduled programs in which resident participates	
	Activities of interest not currently available or offered to the resident	

✓	Health issues that result in reduced activity participation	Supporting Documentation (Basis/reason for checking the item, including the location, date, and source (if applicable) of that information)
	• Indicators of depression or anxiety (<i>D0150</i> , <i>D0160</i> , D0500, D0600)	
	• Use of psychoactive medications (N0415A-N0415D)	
	• Functional/mobility (<i>GG0130</i> , <i>GG0170</i>) or balance problems; physical disability	
	Cognitive deficits (C0500, C0700–C1000), including stamina, ability to express self (B0700), understand others (B0800), make decisions (C1000)	
	 Unstable acute/chronic health problem (<i>O0110</i>, J0100, J1100, J1400, J1550, <i>J2000</i>, I8000, M1040) 	
	• Chronic health conditions, such as incontinence (H0300, H0400) or pain (J0300, J0800)	
	• Embarrassment or unease due to presence of equipment, such as tubes, oxygen tank (O0110C1), or colostomy bag (H0100)	
	Receives numerous treatments (<i>M1200</i> , <i>00110</i> , 00400) that limit available time/energy	
	Performs tasks slowly due to reduced energy reserves	
✓	Environmental or staffing issues that hinder participation	Supporting Documentation
	Physical barriers that prevent the resident from gaining access to the space where the activity is held	
	Need for additional staff responsible for social activities	
	Lack of staff time to involve residents in current activity programs	
	Resident's fragile nature results in feelings of intimidation by staff responsible for the activity	

√	Unique skills or knowledge the resident has that <i>they</i> could pass on to others	Supporting Documentation (Basis/reason for checking the item, including the location, date, and source (if applicable) of that information)
	Games	
	Complex tasks such as knitting, or computer skills	
	Topic that might interest others	
✓	Issues that result in reduced activity participation	Supporting Documentation
	Resident is new to facility or has been in facility long enough to become bored with status quo	
	Psychosocial well-being issues, such as shyness, initiative, and social involvement	
	Socially inappropriate behavior (E0200)	
	• Indicators of psychosis (E0100A–B)	
	Feelings of being unwelcome, due to issues such as those already involved in an activity drawing boundaries that are difficult to cross	
	Limited opportunities for resident to get to know others through activities such as shared dining, afternoon refreshments, monthly birthday parties, reminiscence groups	
	• Available activities do not correspond to resident's values, attitudes, expectations (F0500, F0800)	
	Long history of unease in joining with others	

Input from resident and/or family/representative regarding the care area. (Questions/Comments/Concerns/Preferences/Suggestions)		
		<i>55</i>
Analysis of Findings		Care Plan Considerations
Review indicators and supporting documentation, and draw conclusions. Document: Description of the problem; Causes and contributing factors; and Risk factors related to the care area.	Care Plan Y/N	Document reason(s) care plan will/ will not be developed.
Referral(s) to another discipline(s) is warranted (to whom and why):		
Information regarding the CAA transferred to the CAA Summary (Section V of the MDS): □ Yes □ No		
Signature/Title		Date

11. FALL(S)

Review of Indicators of Fall Risk

Use information from observations, interviews, the clinical record and the MDS to identify indicators that pertain to the resident.

		Supporting Documentation (Basis/reason for checking the item, including the location, date, and source (if
√	History of falling (J1700, J1800, J1900)	applicable) of that information)
	• Time of day, exact hour of the fall(s)	
	• Location of the fall(s), such as bedroom, bathroom, hallway, stairs, outside, etc.	
	Related to specific medication	
	Proximity to most recent meal	
	Responding to bowel or bladder urgency	
	Doing usual/unusual activity	
	Standing still or walking	
	Reaching up or reaching down	
	Identify the conclusions about the root	
	cause(s), contributing factors related to	
	previous falls	
	Physical performance limitations: balance,	Supporting Documentation
√	gait, strength, muscle endurance	Supporting Documentation
	Difficulty maintaining sitting balance	
	Need to rock body or push off on arms of	
	chair when standing up from chair	
	chair when standing up from chairDifficulty maintaining standing position	
	chair when standing up from chair	
	 chair when standing up from chair Difficulty maintaining standing position Impaired balance during transitions Gait problem, such as unsteady gait, even 	
	 chair when standing up from chair Difficulty maintaining standing position Impaired balance during transitions Gait problem, such as unsteady gait, even with mobility aid or personal assistance, 	
	 chair when standing up from chair Difficulty maintaining standing position Impaired balance during transitions Gait problem, such as unsteady gait, even with mobility aid or personal assistance, slow gait, takes small steps, takes rapid 	
	 chair when standing up from chair Difficulty maintaining standing position Impaired balance during transitions Gait problem, such as unsteady gait, even with mobility aid or personal assistance, slow gait, takes small steps, takes rapid steps, or lurching gait 	
	 chair when standing up from chair Difficulty maintaining standing position Impaired balance during transitions Gait problem, such as unsteady gait, even with mobility aid or personal assistance, slow gait, takes small steps, takes rapid steps, or lurching gait One leg appears shorter than the other 	
	 chair when standing up from chair Difficulty maintaining standing position Impaired balance during transitions Gait problem, such as unsteady gait, even with mobility aid or personal assistance, slow gait, takes small steps, takes rapid steps, or lurching gait 	

√	Medications	Supporting Documentation (Basis/reason for checking the item, including the location, date, and source (if applicable) of that information)
	• Antipsychotics (<i>N0415A</i>)	
	• Antianxiety agents (<i>N0415B</i>)	
	• Antidepressants (<i>N0415C</i>)	
	• Hypnotics (<i>N0415D</i>)	
	Cardiovascular medications	
	• Diuretics (<i>N0415G</i>)	
	• Opioids (<i>N0415H</i>)	
	Neuroleptics	
	Other medications that cause lethargy or	
	confusion	
	+	
√	Internal risk factors	Supporting Documentation
✓□	Circulatory/Heart	Supporting Documentation
✓	Circulatory/Heart — Anemia (I0200)	Supporting Documentation
✓	Circulatory/Heart — Anemia (I0200) — Cardiac Dysrhythmias (I0300)	Supporting Documentation
✓	Circulatory/Heart — Anemia (I0200) — Cardiac Dysrhythmias (I0300) — Angina, Myocardial Infarction (MI),	Supporting Documentation
√	Circulatory/Heart — Anemia (I0200) — Cardiac Dysrhythmias (I0300) — Angina, Myocardial Infarction (MI), Atherosclerotic Heart Disease (ASHD)	Supporting Documentation
	Circulatory/Heart — Anemia (I0200) — Cardiac Dysrhythmias (I0300) — Angina, Myocardial Infarction (MI), Atherosclerotic Heart Disease (ASHD) (I0400)	Supporting Documentation
√	Circulatory/Heart — Anemia (I0200) — Cardiac Dysrhythmias (I0300) — Angina, Myocardial Infarction (MI), Atherosclerotic Heart Disease (ASHD) (I0400) — Congestive Heart Failure (CHF)	Supporting Documentation
	Circulatory/Heart — Anemia (10200) — Cardiac Dysrhythmias (10300) — Angina, Myocardial Infarction (MI), Atherosclerotic Heart Disease (ASHD) (10400) — Congestive Heart Failure (CHF) pulmonary edema (10600)	Supporting Documentation
	Circulatory/Heart — Anemia (I0200) — Cardiac Dysrhythmias (I0300) — Angina, Myocardial Infarction (MI), Atherosclerotic Heart Disease (ASHD) (I0400) — Congestive Heart Failure (CHF) pulmonary edema (I0600) — Cerebrovascular Accident (CVA)	Supporting Documentation
	Circulatory/Heart — Anemia (I0200) — Cardiac Dysrhythmias (I0300) — Angina, Myocardial Infarction (MI), Atherosclerotic Heart Disease (ASHD) (I0400) — Congestive Heart Failure (CHF) pulmonary edema (I0600) — Cerebrovascular Accident (CVA) (I4500)	Supporting Documentation
	Circulatory/Heart — Anemia (I0200) — Cardiac Dysrhythmias (I0300) — Angina, Myocardial Infarction (MI), Atherosclerotic Heart Disease (ASHD) (I0400) — Congestive Heart Failure (CHF) pulmonary edema (I0600) — Cerebrovascular Accident (CVA)	Supporting Documentation
	Circulatory/Heart — Anemia (I0200) — Cardiac Dysrhythmias (I0300) — Angina, Myocardial Infarction (MI), Atherosclerotic Heart Disease (ASHD) (I0400) — Congestive Heart Failure (CHF) pulmonary edema (I0600) — Cerebrovascular Accident (CVA) (I4500) — Transient Ischemic Attack (TIA)	Supporting Documentation

(continued)

√	Internal risk factors (continued)	Supporting Documentation (Basis/reason for checking the item, including the location, date, and source (if applicable) of that information)
	Neuromuscular/functional	,
	— Cerebral palsy (I4400)	
	—Loss of arm or leg movement (<i>GG0115</i>)	
	— Decline in functional status (<i>GG0130</i> ,	
	GG0170)	
	— Incontinence (H0300, H0400)	
	— Hemiplegia/Hemiparesis (I4900)	
	— Parkinson's disease (I5300)	
	— Seizure disorder (I5400)	
	— Paraplegia (I5000)	
	— Multiple sclerosis (I5200)	
	— Traumatic brain injury (I5500)	
	— Syncope— Chronic or acute condition resulting in	
	instability	
	— Peripheral neuropathy	
	— Muscle weakness	
	Orthopedic	
	— Joint pain	
	— Arthritis (I3700)	
	— Osteoporosis (I3800)	
	— Hip fracture (I3900)	
	— Missing limb(s) (<i>GG0120D</i>)	
	Perceptual	
	— Visual impairment (B1000)	
	—Hearing impairment (B0200)	
	— Dizziness/vertigo	
	Psychiatric or cognitive	
	— Impulsivity or poor safety awareness	
	— Delirium (C1310)	
	— Wandering (E0900)	
	— Agitation behavior (E0200) – describe the specific verbal or motor activity- e.g.	
	screaming, babbling, cursing, repetitive	
	questions, pacing, kicking, scratching,	
	etc.	
	— Cognitive impairment (C0500, C0700–	
	C1000)	
	— Alzheimer's disease (I4200)	
	— Other dementia (I4800)	
	— Anxiety disorder (I5700)	
	— Depression (I5800) — Manic depression (I5900)	
	— Schizophrenia (I6000)	

		Supporting Documentation (Basis/reason for checking the item, including the location, date, and source (if
✓	Internal risk factors (continued)	applicable) of that information)
	• Infection (I1700–I2500)	
	Low levels of physical activity	
	• Pain (J0300, <i>J0800</i>)	
	Headache	
	Fatigue, weakness	
	Vitamin D deficiency	
✓	Laboratory tests	Supporting Documentation
	Hypo- or hyperglycemia	
	Electrolyte imbalance	
	Dehydration (J1550C)	
	Hemoglobin and hematocrit	
✓	Environmental factors (from review of facility environment)	Supporting Documentation
	Poor lighting	
	Glare	
	Patterned carpet	
	Poorly arranged furniture	
	Uneven surfaces	
	Slippery floors	
	Obstructed walkway	
	Poor fitting or slippery shoes	
	Proximity to aggressive resident	

Input from resident and/or family/representative regarding the care area. (Questions/Comments/Concerns/Preferences/Suggestions)		
		SC /
Analysis of Findings		Care Plan Considerations
Review indicators and supporting documentation, and draw conclusions. Document: • Description of the problem; • Causes and contributing factors; and • Risk factors related to the care area.	Care Plan Y/N	Document reason(s) care plan will/ will not be developed.
Referral(s) to another discipline(s) is warranted	d (to wh	om and why):
Information regarding the CAA transferred to ☐ Yes ☐ No	the CAA	A Summary (Section V of the MDS):
Signature/Title:		Date:

12. NUTRITIONAL STATUS

Review of Indicators of Nutritional Status

√	Current eating pattern – resident leaves significant proportion of meals, snacks, and supplements daily for even a few days	Supporting Documentation (Basis/reason for checking the item, including the location, date, and source (if applicable) of that information)
	Food offered or available is not consistent with the resident's food choices/needs — Food preferences not consistently honored — Resident has allergies or food intolerance (for example, needs lactose-free) — Food not congruent with religious or cultural needs — Resident complains about food quality (for example, not like what spouse used to prepare, food lacks flavor) — Resident doesn't eat processed foods — Food doesn't meet other special diet requirements	
	Pattern re: food left uneaten (for example, usually leaves the meat or vegetables)	
	Intervals between meals may be too long or too short	
	Unwilling to accept food supplements or to eat more than three meals per day	

		Supporting Documentation
		(Basis/reason for checking the item, including the location, date, and source (if
√	Functional problems that affect ability to eat	applicable) of that information)
	Swallowing problem (K0100)	APP THE STATE OF T
	Arthritis (I3700)	
	• Contractures (<i>GG0115</i>)	
	Functional limitation in range of motion	
	(GG0115)	
	Partial or total loss of arm movement	
	(GG0115)	
	Hemiplegia/hemiparesis (I4900, GG0115)	
	• Quadriplegia/paraplegia (I5100, I5000) (<i>GG0115</i>)	
	• Inability to perform <i>self-care or mobility</i>	
	without significant physical assistance	
	(GG0130, GG0170)	
	• Inability to sit up	
	• Missing limb(s) (GG0120D)	
	Vision problems (B1000)	
	Decreased ability to smell or taste food	
	• Need for special diet or altered consistency which might not appeal to resident (K0520C, K0520D)	
	• Recent decline in <i>functional abilities</i>	
	(GG0130, GG0170)	
	Cognitive, mental status, and behavior	Supporting Documentation
√	problems that can interfere with eating	~ apporting 2 commonwood
	Review Cognitive Loss CAA	
	• Alzheimer's Disease (I4200)	
	Other dementia (I4800)	
	• Intellectual disability/developmental disability (A1550)	
	Paranoid fear that food is poisoned	
	Requires frequent/constant cueing	
	Disruptive behaviors (E0200)	
	Indicators of psychosis (E0100)	
	• Wandering (E0900)	
	• Pacing (E0200)	
	Throwing food (E0200)	
	Resisting care (E0800)	
	Very slow eating	
	Short attention span	
	• Poor memory (C0500, C0700–C0900)	
	Anxiety problems (I5700)	

√	Communication problems	Supporting Documentation (Basis/reason for checking the item, including the location, date, and source (if applicable) of that information)
	Review Communication CAA	uppersonal contract c
	Comatose (B0100)	
	Difficulty making self-understood (B0700)	
	Difficulty understanding others (B0800)	
	Aphasia (I4300)	
✓	Dental/oral problems	Supporting Documentation
	See Dental Care CAA	
	Broken or fractured teeth (L0200D)	
	Toothache (L0200F)	
	Bleeding gums (L0200E)	
	Loose dentures, dentures causing sores (L0200A)	
	Lip or mouth lesions (for example, cold sores, fever blisters, oral abscess) (L0200C)	
	• Mouth pain (L0200F)	
	Dry mouth	
	Other diseases and conditions that can	Supporting Documentation
√	affect appetite or nutritional needs	Supporting Documentation
	Anemia (I0200)	
	Arthritis (I3700)	
	• Burns (M1040F)	
	• Cancer (I0100)	
	Cardiovascular disease (I0300–I0900)	
	Cerebrovascular accident (I4500)	
	Constipation (H0600)	
	Delirium (C1310)	
	Depression (I5800)	
	• Diabetes (I2900)	
	Diarrhea	
	Gastrointestinal problem (I1100–I1300)	
	• Hospice care (O0110K1)	
	Liver disease (I8000)	
	• Pain (J0300, <i>J0800</i>)	
	Parkinson's disease (I5300)	
	• Pressure ulcers/injuries (<i>M0210</i> , <i>M0300</i>)	

(continued)

	Other diseases and conditions that can	Supporting Documentation (Basis/reason for checking the item, including the location, date, and source (if
✓	affect appetite or nutritional needs (continued)	applicable) of that information)
	• Radiation therapy (<i>O0110B1</i>)	
	Recent acute illness (I8000)	
	Recent surgical procedure (I8000, <i>J2000</i> , M1200F)	
	Renal disease (I1500)	
	Respiratory disease (I6200)	
	Thyroid problem (I3400)	
	• Weight loss (K0300)	
	Weight gain (K0310)	
✓	Abnormal laboratory values	Supporting Documentation
	Electrolytes	
	Pre-albumin level	
	Plasma transferrin level	
	• Others	
√	Medications	Supporting Documentation
	• Antipsychotics (<i>N0415A</i>)	
	• Chemotherapy (<i>O0110A1</i>)	
	Cardiac <i>medications</i>	
	• Diuretics (<i>N0415G</i>)	
	Anti-inflammatory <i>medications</i>	
	Anti-Parkinson's medications	
	• Laxatives	
	Antacids	
	• Start of a new <i>medication</i>	
✓	Environmental factors	Supporting Documentation
	Sufficient eating assistance	
	Availability of adaptive equipment	
	• Dining environment fosters pleasant social experience	
	Appropriate lighting	
	Sufficient personal space during meals	
	Proper positioning in wheelchair/chair for dining	

Input from resident and/or family/representative regarding the care area. (Questions/Comments/Concerns/Preferences/Suggestions)		
		SC /
Analysis of Findings		Care Plan Considerations
Review indicators and supporting documentation, and draw conclusions. Document: Description of the problem; Causes and contributing factors; and Risk factors related to the care area.	Care Plan Y/N	Document reason(s) care plan will/ will not be developed.
Referral(s) to another discipline(s) is warranted (to whom and why):		
Information regarding the CAA transferred to the CAA Summary (Section V of the MDS): □ Yes □ No		
Signature/Title:		Date:

13. FEEDING TUBE(S)

Review of Indicators of Feeding Tubes

		Supporting Documentation
		(Basis/reason for checking the item,
		including the location, date, and source (if
✓	Reason for tube feeding	applicable) of that information)
	Unable to swallow or to eat food and	
	unlikely to eat within a few days due to	
	— Physical problems in chewing or	
	swallowing (for example, stroke or	
	Parkinson's disease) (L0200F, K0100)	
	— Mental problems (I5700–I6100) (for	
	example, Alzheimer's (I4200), Other	
	Dementia (I4800), depression (I5800))	
	Normal caloric intake is substantially	
	impaired due to endotracheal tube or a	
	tracheostomy (<i>O0110E1</i> , <i>O0110F1</i>)	
	Prevention of meal-induced hypoxemia	
	(insufficient oxygen to blood), in resident	
	with COPD (I6200) or other pulmonary	
	problems that interfere with eating	
√	Complications of tube feeding	Supporting Documentation
	D: 1''	
	Diagnostic conditions	
	—Delirium (C1310)	
	— Delirium (C1310) — Repetitive physical movements	
Ш	— Delirium (C1310) — Repetitive physical movements — Anxiety (I5700)	
	— Delirium (C1310) — Repetitive physical movements — Anxiety (I5700) — Depression (I5800)	
	 Delirium (C1310) Repetitive physical movements Anxiety (I5700) Depression (I5800) Lung aspiration, pneumonia (I2000) 	
	— Delirium (C1310) — Repetitive physical movements — Anxiety (I5700) — Depression (I5800) — Lung aspiration, pneumonia (I2000) — Infection at insertion site (12500)	
	— Delirium (C1310) — Repetitive physical movements — Anxiety (I5700) — Depression (I5800) — Lung aspiration, pneumonia (I2000) — Infection at insertion site (I2500) — Shortness of breath (J1100)	
	— Delirium (C1310) — Repetitive physical movements — Anxiety (I5700) — Depression (I5800) — Lung aspiration, pneumonia (I2000) — Infection at insertion site (12500)	
	— Delirium (C1310) — Repetitive physical movements — Anxiety (I5700) — Depression (I5800) — Lung aspiration, pneumonia (I2000) — Infection at insertion site (I2500) — Shortness of breath (J1100)	
	— Delirium (C1310) — Repetitive physical movements — Anxiety (I5700) — Depression (I5800) — Lung aspiration, pneumonia (I2000) — Infection at insertion site (I2500) — Shortness of breath (J1100) • Bleeding around insertion site	
	— Delirium (C1310) — Repetitive physical movements — Anxiety (I5700) — Depression (I5800) — Lung aspiration, pneumonia (I2000) — Infection at insertion site (I2500) — Shortness of breath (J1100) • Bleeding around insertion site • Constipation (H0600)	
	— Delirium (C1310) — Repetitive physical movements — Anxiety (I5700) — Depression (I5800) — Lung aspiration, pneumonia (I2000) — Infection at insertion site (I2500) — Shortness of breath (J1100) • Bleeding around insertion site • Constipation (H0600) • Abdominal distension or abdominal pain	
	— Delirium (C1310) — Repetitive physical movements — Anxiety (I5700) — Depression (I5800) — Lung aspiration, pneumonia (I2000) — Infection at insertion site (I2500) — Shortness of breath (J1100) • Bleeding around insertion site • Constipation (H0600) • Abdominal distension or abdominal pain • Diarrhea or cramping	
	— Delirium (C1310) — Repetitive physical movements — Anxiety (I5700) — Depression (I5800) — Lung aspiration, pneumonia (I2000) — Infection at insertion site (I2500) — Shortness of breath (J1100) • Bleeding around insertion site • Constipation (H0600) • Abdominal distension or abdominal pain • Diarrhea or cramping • Nausea, vomiting (J1550B)	
	— Delirium (C1310) — Repetitive physical movements — Anxiety (I5700) — Depression (I5800) — Lung aspiration, pneumonia (I2000) — Infection at insertion site (I2500) — Shortness of breath (J1100) • Bleeding around insertion site • Constipation (H0600) • Abdominal distension or abdominal pain • Diarrhea or cramping • Nausea, vomiting (J1550B) • Tube dislodgement, blockage, leakage	
	— Delirium (C1310) — Repetitive physical movements — Anxiety (I5700) — Depression (I5800) — Lung aspiration, pneumonia (I2000) — Infection at insertion site (I2500) — Shortness of breath (J1100) • Bleeding around insertion site • Constipation (H0600) • Abdominal distension or abdominal pain • Diarrhea or cramping • Nausea, vomiting (J1550B) • Tube dislodgement, blockage, leakage • Bowel perforation	

Appendix C: CAA Resources 13. Feeding Tube(s)

✓	 Psychosocial issues related to tube feeding Signs of depression (D0150, D0160, D0500, D0600, I5800, Mood State CAA) 	Supporting Documentation (Basis/reason for checking the item, including the location, date, and source (if applicable) of that information)
	Ways to socially engage the resident with a feeding tube	
	Emotional and social support from social workers, other members of the healthcare team	
✓	Periodic evaluations and consultations	Supporting Documentation
	• Weight check at least monthly (K0300, K0310)	
	Lab tests to monitor electrolytes, serum albumin, hematocrit	
	Periodic evaluations by nutritionist or dietitian	
	Periodic evaluation of possibility of resuming oral feeding	
	• Regular changing and replacement of PEG tubes and J-tubes, per physician order and facility protocol (K0520B)	
	Factors that may impede removal of	Sunnauting Degumentation
√	feeding tube	Supporting Documentation
	• Comatose (B0100)	
	Failure to eat and resists assistance in	
	eating (E0800)	
	eating (E0800)	
	eating (E0800) Cerebrovascular accident (I4500) Gastric ulcers, gastric bleeding, or other	
	 eating (E0800) Cerebrovascular accident (I4500) Gastric ulcers, gastric bleeding, or other stomach disorder (I1200, I1300) Chewing problems unresolvable (L0200F) Swallowing problems (K0100) 	
	 eating (E0800) Cerebrovascular accident (I4500) Gastric ulcers, gastric bleeding, or other stomach disorder (I1200, I1300) Chewing problems unresolvable (L0200F) 	
	eating (E0800) Cerebrovascular accident (I4500) Gastric ulcers, gastric bleeding, or other stomach disorder (I1200, I1300) Chewing problems unresolvable (L0200F) Swallowing problems (K0100) Mouth pain (L0200F) Anorexia (I8000)	
	 eating (E0800) Cerebrovascular accident (I4500) Gastric ulcers, gastric bleeding, or other stomach disorder (I1200, I1300) Chewing problems unresolvable (L0200F) Swallowing problems (K0100) Mouth pain (L0200F) 	
	eating (E0800) Cerebrovascular accident (I4500) Gastric ulcers, gastric bleeding, or other stomach disorder (I1200, I1300) Chewing problems unresolvable (L0200F) Swallowing problems (K0100) Mouth pain (L0200F) Anorexia (I8000) Lab values indicating compromised	
	eating (E0800) Cerebrovascular accident (I4500) Gastric ulcers, gastric bleeding, or other stomach disorder (I1200, I1300) Chewing problems unresolvable (L0200F) Swallowing problems (K0100) Mouth pain (L0200F) Anorexia (I8000) Lab values indicating compromised nutritional status	
	eating (E0800) Cerebrovascular accident (I4500) Gastric ulcers, gastric bleeding, or other stomach disorder (I1200, I1300) Chewing problems unresolvable (L0200F) Swallowing problems (K0100) Mouth pain (L0200F) Anorexia (I8000) Lab values indicating compromised nutritional status Significant weight loss (K0300) Significant weight gain (K0310) Prolonged illness	
	eating (E0800) Cerebrovascular accident (I4500) Gastric ulcers, gastric bleeding, or other stomach disorder (I1200, I1300) Chewing problems unresolvable (L0200F) Swallowing problems (K0100) Mouth pain (L0200F) Anorexia (I8000) Lab values indicating compromised nutritional status Significant weight loss (K0300) Significant weight gain (K0310) Prolonged illness Neurological disorder (I4200–I5500)	
	eating (E0800) Cerebrovascular accident (I4500) Gastric ulcers, gastric bleeding, or other stomach disorder (I1200, I1300) Chewing problems unresolvable (L0200F) Swallowing problems (K0100) Mouth pain (L0200F) Anorexia (I8000) Lab values indicating compromised nutritional status Significant weight loss (K0300) Significant weight gain (K0310) Prolonged illness	

Appendix C: CAA Resources 13. Feeding Tube(s)

Input from resident and/or family/representative regarding the care area. (Questions/Comments/Concerns/Preferences/Suggestions)		
Analysis of Findings		Care Plan Considerations
Review indicators and supporting documentation, and draw conclusions. Document: Description of the problem; Causes and contributing factors; and Risk factors related to the care area.	Care Plan Y/N	Document reason(s) care plan will/ will not be developed.
Referral(s) to another discipline(s) is warrant	ed (to wh	om and why):
Information regarding the CAA transferred to ☐ Yes ☐ No	o the CAA	A Summary (Section V of the MDS):
Signature/Title:		Date:

14. DEHYDRATION/FLUID MAINTENANCE Review of Indicators of Dehydration/Fluid Maintenance

✓	Symptoms of dehydration	Supporting Documentation (Basis/reason for checking the item, including the location, date, and source (if applicable) of that information)
	Dizziness on sitting or standing	
	Confusion or change in mental status (delirium) (C1310, V0100D)	
	• Lethargy (C1310D)	
	• Recent decrease in urine volume or more concentrated urine than usual	
	 Decreased skin turgor, dry mucous membranes (J1550) 	
	• Newly present constipation (H0600), fecal impaction	
	• Fever (J1550A)	
	• Functional decline (GG0130, GG0170)	
	• Increased risk for falls (J1700– <i>J1900</i>)	
	Fluid and electrolyte disturbance	
✓	Abnormal laboratory values	Supporting Documentation
	Hemoglobin	
	Hematocrit	
	Potassium chloride	
	Sodium	
	Albumin	
	Blood urea nitrogen	
	Urine specific gravity	

		Supporting Documentation
		(Basis/reason for checking the item,
	Cognitive, communication, and mental	including the location, date, and source (if
✓	status issues that can interfere with intake	applicable) of that information)
	• Depression (I5800, D0160, D0600) or	
	anxiety (I5700)	
	Behavioral disturbance that interferes with intelligible (F0200)	
	intake (E0200)Recent change in mental status (C1310)	
H	Alzheimer's or other dementia that	
"	interferes with eating due to short attention	
	span, resisting assistance, slow	
	eating/drinking, etc. (I4200, I4800)	
	Difficulty making self-understood (B0700)	
	Difficulty understanding others (B0800)	
	Diseases and conditions that predispose to	
	limitations in maintaining normal fluid	Supporting Documentation
✓	balance	
	• Infection (I1700–I2500, <i>M1040A</i>)	
	• Fever (J1550A)	
	• Diabetes (I2900)	
	Congestive heart failure (I0600)	
	Swallow problem (K0100)	
	Malnutrition (I5600)	
	• Renal disease (I1500)	
	Weight loss (K0300)	
	Weight gain (K0310)	
	New cerebrovascular accident (I4500)	
	Unstable acute or chronic condition	
	Nausea or vomiting (J1550B)	
	Diarrhea	
$ \underline{\sqcup}$	Excessive sweating	
	• Recent surgery (<i>J2000</i> , <i>J2100</i> , I8000)	
	• Recent decline in <i>functional abilities</i> ,	
	including body control or hand control	
	problems (GG0115A), inability to sit up,	
	etc. (GG0130, GG0170)	
	Parkinson's or other neurological disease that requires unusually long time to eat	
	(I4200–I5500)	
	Abdominal pain, with or without diarrhea,	
_	nausea, or vomiting (clinical record,	
	(J1550B)	

(continued)

√	Diseases and conditions that predispose to limitations in maintaining normal fluid balance (continued)	Supporting Documentation (Basis/reason for checking the item, including the location, date, and source (if applicable) of that information)
	• Newly taking a diuretic or recent increase in diuretic dose (<i>N0415G</i>)	
	 Takes excessive doses of a laxative 	
	• Hot weather (increases risk for elderly in absence of increased fluid intake)	
✓	Oral intake	Supporting Documentation
	Recent change in oral intake	
	• Skips meals or consumes less than 25 percent of meals	
	Fluid restriction	
	Newly prescribed diet	
	• Decreased perception of thirst	
	• Limited fluid-drinking opportunities	
	Fluid intake limited to try to control incontinence	
	Dependence on staff for fluid intake	
	Excessive output compared to fluid intake	

Input from resident and/or family/representative regarding the care area. (Questions/Comments/Concerns/Preferences/Suggestions)		
Analysis of Findings		Care Plan Considerations
Review indicators and supporting documentation, and draw conclusions. Document: Description of the problem; Causes and contributing factors; and Risk factors related to the care area.	Care Plan Y/N	Document reason(s) care plan will/ will not be developed.
Referral(s) to another discipline(s) is warranted (to whom and why): Information regarding the CAA transferred to the CAA Summary (Section V of the MDS):		
Yes □ No	ine CAA	Summary (Section v of the MDS):
Signature/Title:		Date:

Appendix C: CAA Resources 15. Dental Care

15. DENTAL CARE

Review of Indicators of Oral/Dental Condition/Problem

		Supporting Documentation
		(Basis/reason for checking the item, including the location, date, and source (if
√	Cognitive problems that contribute to oral/dental problems	applicable) of that information)
Ė	Needs reminders to clean teeth	applicable) of that information)
	Cannot remember steps to complete oral	
	hygiene (GG0130B)	
	Decreased ability to understand others	
	(B0800) or to perform tasks following	
	demonstration	
	• Cognitive deficit (C0500, C0700–C1000)	
	Functional impairment limiting ability to	Supporting Documentation
√	perform personal hygiene	Supporting Documentation
	Loss of voluntary arm movement	
	(GG0115A)	
	• Impaired hand dexterity (GG0115A)	
	• Functional limitation in upper extremity	
	range of motion (GG0115A)	
	• Decreased mobility (<i>GG0170</i>)	
	• Resists assistance with activities of daily living (E0800)	
П	Lacks motivation or knowledge regarding	
	adequate oral hygiene, dental care	
	(GG0130B)	
	Requires adaptive equipment for oral	
	hygiene	
✓	Dry mouth causing buildup of oral bacteria	Supporting Documentation
	Dehydration (see Dehydration/Fluid	
	Maintenance CAA)	
	Medications Antinovaluation (NOALSA)	
	— Antipsychotics (N0415A)— Antidepressants (N0415C)	
	— Antidepressants (N0415C) — Antianxiety agents (N0415B)	
	— Sedatives/hypnotics (N0415D)	
	— Diuretics (<i>N0415G</i>)	
	— Antihypertensives	
	— Antiparkinson <i>ian</i> medications	
	— Opioids (<i>N0415H</i>)	
	— Anticonvulsants	
	— Antihistamines	
	— Decongestants	
	— Antiemetics	
	Antineoplastics	

Appendix C: CAA Resources 15. Dental Care

√	Diseases and conditions that may be related to poor oral hygiene, oral infection	Supporting Documentation (Basis/reason for checking the item, including the location, date, and source (if applicable) of that information)
	• Recurrent pneumonia related to aspiration of saliva contaminated due to poor oral hygiene (I2000)	
	• Unstable diabetes related to oral infection (I2900)	
	• Endocarditis related to oral infection (I8000)	
	Sores in mouth related to poor-fitting dentures (L0200C)	
	Poor nutrition (I5600) (see Nutrition CAA)	

Appendix C: CAA Resources 15. Dental Care

Input from resident and/or family/representative regarding the care area. (Questions/Comments/Concerns/Preferences/Suggestions)		
		<u>GC</u>
Analysis of Findings	G	Care Plan Considerations
Review indicators and supporting documentation, and draw conclusions. Document: Description of the problem; Causes and contributing factors; and Risk factors related to the care area.	Care Plan Y/N	Document reason(s) care plan will/ will not be developed.
Referral(s) to another discipline(s) is warranted (to whom and why): Information regarding the CAA transferred to the CAA Summary (Section V of the MDS):		
Yes No	me CAP	Summary (Section v of the MDS).
Signature/Title:		Date:

16. PRESSURE ULCER/INJURY Review of Indicators of Pressure Ulcer/Injury

✓	Existing pressure ulcer/injury (M0210, M0300)	Supporting Documentation (Basis/reason for checking the item, including the location, date, and source (if applicable) of that information)
	Assess location, size, stage, presence and type of drainage, presence of odors, condition of surrounding skin Note if eschar or slough is present (M0300F) Assess for signs of infection, such as the presence of a foul odor, increasing pain, surrounding skin is reddened (erythema) or warm, or there is a presence of purulent drainage Note whether granulation tissue (required for healing) is present and the wound is	
	 healing as expected If the ulcer/injury does not show signs of healing despite treatment, consider complicating factors Elevated bacterial level in the absence of clinical infection Presence of exudate, necrotic debris or slough in the wound, too much granulation tissue, or odor in the wound bed Underlying osteomyelitis (bone infection) 	
✓	Extrinsic risk factors	Supporting Documentation
	 Pressure Requires staff assistance to move sufficiently to relieve pressure over any one site Confined to a bed or chair all or most of the time Needs special mattress or seat cushion to reduce or relieve pressure (M1200A, M1200B) Requires regular schedule of turning (M1200C) 	
	 Friction and shear — Slides down in the bed — Moved by sliding rather than lifting 	
	 Maceration Persistently wet, especially from fecal incontinence, wound drainage, or perspiration Moisture associated skin damage (M1040H) 	

(continued)

Appendix C: CAA Resources 16. Pressure Ulcer/Injury

		Supporting Documentation
		(Basis/reason for checking the item,
		including the location, date, and source
√	Intrinsic risk factors	(if applicable) of that information)
	• Immobility (<i>GG0170</i>)	
	Altered mental status	
	— Delirium limits mobility (see Delirium	
	CAA)	
	— Cognitive loss (C0500, C0700–C1000)	
	limits mobility (see Cognitive Loss CAA)	
	• Incontinence (H0300, H0400, M1040H) (see	
	Incontinence CAA)	
\vdash	Poor nutrition (I5600) (see Nutrition CAA)	
✓	Medications that increase risk for pressure	Supporting Documentation
	ulcer/injury development • Antipsychotics (N04154)	
H	Time payeneties (140 (1211)	
	Timetamirety agents (110/102)	
H	• Antidepressants (N0415C)	
H	Hypnotics (N0415D)Steroids	
H		
	• Opioids (N0415H)	
	Diagnoses and conditions that present complications or increase risk for pressure	Cunnauting Decumentation
✓	ulcer/injury	Supporting Documentation
	• Delirium (C1310)	
	• Comatose (B0100)	
	• Cancer (I0100)	
	Peripheral Vascular Disease (I0900)	
-	Diabetes (I2900)	
H	Alzheimer's disease (I4200)	
<u> </u>	Cerebrovascular Accident (I4500)	
H	Other dementia (I4800)	
-	Hemiplegia/hemiparesis (14900)	
H	Paraplegia (I5000), Quadriplegia (I5100)	
H	Multiple sclerosis (I5200)	
	 Depression (<i>D0160</i>, D0600, I5800) 	
	Edema	
	Severe pulmonary disease (I6200)	
	†	
	Sepsis (12100)	
	• Terminal illness (J1400, <i>O0110K1</i>)	

Appendix C: CAA Resources 16. Pressure Ulcer/Injury

		Supporting Documentation
	Diagnoses and conditions that present	(Basis/reason for checking the item, including the location, date, and source (if
✓	complications or increase risk for pressure	applicable) of that information)
-	ulcer/injury (continued)Chronic or end-stage renal, liver, or heart	applicable) of that information)
	disease (11500, 11100, 12400, 10400,	
	I0600)	
	• Pain (J0300, J0800)	
	• Dehydration (J1550C, I8000)	
	Shortness of breath (J1100)	
	Recent weight loss (K0300)	
	Recent weight gain (K0310)	
	Malnutrition (I5600)	
	Decreased sensory perception	
	Recent decline in Functional Abilities	
	(GG0130, GG0170)	
	Treatments and other factors that cause	Supporting Documentation
√	complications or increase risk	Supporting Documentation
	Newly admitted or readmitted (A1700)	
	•	
	History of healed pressure ulcer/injury	
	 History of healed pressure ulcer/injury Chemotherapy (<i>O0110A1</i>) 	
	 History of healed pressure ulcer/injury Chemotherapy (<i>O0110A1</i>) Radiation therapy (<i>O0110B1</i>) 	
	 History of healed pressure ulcer/injury Chemotherapy (<i>O0110A1</i>) Radiation therapy (<i>O0110B1</i>) Ventilator or respirator (<i>O0110F1</i>) 	
	 History of healed pressure ulcer/injury Chemotherapy (00110A1) Radiation therapy (00110B1) Ventilator or respirator (00110F1) Renal dialysis (00110J1) 	
	 History of healed pressure ulcer/injury Chemotherapy (<i>O0110A1</i>) Radiation therapy (<i>O0110B1</i>) Ventilator or respirator (<i>O0110F1</i>) Renal dialysis (<i>O0110J1</i>) Functional limitation in range of motion 	
	 History of healed pressure ulcer/injury Chemotherapy (<i>O0110A1</i>) Radiation therapy (<i>O0110B1</i>) Ventilator or respirator (<i>O0110F1</i>) Renal dialysis (<i>O0110J1</i>) Functional limitation in range of motion (<i>GG0115</i>) 	
	 History of healed pressure ulcer/injury Chemotherapy (<i>O0110A1</i>) Radiation therapy (<i>O0110B1</i>) Ventilator or respirator (<i>O0110F1</i>) Renal dialysis (<i>O0110J1</i>) Functional limitation in range of motion (<i>GG0115</i>) Head of bed elevated most or all of the 	
	 History of healed pressure ulcer/injury Chemotherapy (<i>O0110A1</i>) Radiation therapy (<i>O0110B1</i>) Ventilator or respirator (<i>O0110F1</i>) Renal dialysis (<i>O0110J1</i>) Functional limitation in range of motion (<i>GG0115</i>) Head of bed elevated most or all of the time 	
	 History of healed pressure ulcer/injury Chemotherapy (<i>O0110A1</i>) Radiation therapy (<i>00110B1</i>) Ventilator or respirator (<i>00110F1</i>) Renal dialysis (<i>00110J1</i>) Functional limitation in range of motion (<i>GG0115</i>) Head of bed elevated most or all of the time Physical restraints (P0100) 	
	 History of healed pressure ulcer/injury Chemotherapy (<i>O0110A1</i>) Radiation therapy (<i>O0110B1</i>) Ventilator or respirator (<i>O0110F1</i>) Renal dialysis (<i>O0110J1</i>) Functional limitation in range of motion (<i>GG0115</i>) Head of bed elevated most or all of the time Physical restraints (P0100) Devices that can cause pressure, such as 	
	 History of healed pressure ulcer/injury Chemotherapy (O0110A1) Radiation therapy (O0110B1) Ventilator or respirator (O0110F1) Renal dialysis (O0110J1) Functional limitation in range of motion (GG0115) Head of bed elevated most or all of the time Physical restraints (P0100) Devices that can cause pressure, such as oxygen (O0110C1) or indwelling catheter 	
	 History of healed pressure ulcer/injury Chemotherapy (<i>O0110A1</i>) Radiation therapy (<i>O0110B1</i>) Ventilator or respirator (<i>O0110F1</i>) Renal dialysis (<i>O0110J1</i>) Functional limitation in range of motion (<i>GG0115</i>) Head of bed elevated most or all of the time Physical restraints (P0100) Devices that can cause pressure, such as 	

Appendix C: CAA Resources 16. Pressure Ulcer/Injury

Input from resident and/or family/representative regarding the care area. (Questions/Comments/Concerns/Preferences/Suggestions)			
Analysis of Findings		Care Plan Considerations	
Review indicators and supporting documentation, and draw conclusions. Document: • Description of the problem; • Causes and contributing factors; and • Risk factors related to the care area.	Care Plan Y/N	Document reason(s) care plan will/ will not be developed.	
Referral(s) to another discipline(s) is warranted (to whom and why):			
Information regarding the CAA transferred to the CAA Summary (Section V of the MDS): ☐ Yes ☐ No			
Signature/Title:		Date:	

17. PSYCHOTROPIC MEDICATION USE Review of Indicators of Psychotropic Drug Use

√	Class(es) of medication this resident is taking	Supporting Documentation (Basis/reason for checking the item, including the location, date, and source (if applicable) of that information)
	• Antipsychotic (<i>N0415A</i> , N0450A)	,
	• Antianxiety (<i>N0415B</i>)	
	• Antidepressant (<i>N0415C</i>)	
	• Sedative/Hypnotic (<i>N0415D</i>)	
✓	Unnecessary medication evaluation	Supporting Documentation
	Excessive dose, including duplicate medications	
	• Excessive duration and/or without gradual dose reductions (N0450B, N0450C)	
	• Inadequate monitoring for effectiveness and/or adverse consequences	
	Inadequate or inappropriate indications for use	
	In presence of adverse consequences related to the medication	
√	Treatable/reversible reasons for use of psychotropic <i>medication</i>	Supporting Documentation
	• Environmental stressors such as excessive heat, noise, overcrowding, etc.	
	Psychosocial stressors such as abuse, taunting, not following resident's customary routine, etc. (F0300–F0800)	
	• Treatable medical conditions, such as heart disease (I0200–I0900), diabetes (I2900), or respiratory disease (I6200, I6300)	

√	Adverse consequences of ANTIDEPRESSANTS exhibited by this resident	Supporting Documentation (Basis/reason for checking the item, including the location, date, and source (if applicable) of that information)
	 Worsening of depression and/or suicidal behavior or thinking (<i>D0150I</i>, <i>D0500I</i>, V0100E, V0100F) 	
	• Delirium unrelated to medical illness or severe depression (C1310)	
	Hallucinations (E0100A)	
	• Dizziness	
	• Nausea	
	• Diarrhea	
	• Anxiety (I5700)	
	• Nervousness, fidgety or restless (<i>D0150H</i> , <i>D0500H</i>)	
	• Insomnia	
	• Somnolence	
	• Weight gain (K0310)	
	Anorexia or increased appetite	
	• Increased risk for falls (J1700–J1900)	
	• Seizures (I5400)	
	 Hypertensive crisis if combined with certain foods, cheese, wine (MAO inhibitors) 	
	 Anticholinergic (tricyclics), such as constipation, dry mouth, blurred vision, urinary retention, etc. 	
	 Postural hypotension (tricyclics) 	
✓	Adverse consequences of ANTIPSYCHOTICS exhibited by this resident	Supporting Documentation
	• Anticholinergic effects, such as constipation, dry mouth, blurred vision, urinary retention, etc.	
	• Increase in total cholesterol and triglycerides	
	Akathisia (inability to sit still)	
	 Parkinsonism (any combination of tremors, postural unsteadiness, muscle rigidity, pill- rolling of hands, shuffling gait, etc.) 	

(continued)

Appendix C: CAA Resources 17. Psychotropic Medication Use

	Adverse consequences of ANTIPSYCHOTICS exhibited by this	Supporting Documentation (Basis/reason for checking the item, including the location, date, and source (if
✓	resident	applicable) of that information)
	Neuroleptic malignant syndrome (high fever with severe muscular rigidity)	
	Blood sugar elevation	
	Cardiac arrhythmias (I0300)	
	Orthostatic hypotension	
	Cerebrovascular accident or transient ischemic attack (I4500)	
	• Falls (J1700–J1900)	
	Tardive dyskinesia (persistent involuntary movements such as tongue thrusting, lip movements, chewing or puckering movements, abnormal limb movements, rocking or writhing trunk movements)	
	• Lethargy (<i>C1310D</i>)	
	Excessive sedation	
	• Depression (<i>D0160</i> , D0600, I5800)	
	Hallucinations (E0100A)	
	Delirium unrelated to medical illness or severe depression (C1310)	
✓	Adverse consequences of ANXIOLYTICS exhibited by this resident	Supporting Documentation
	• Sedation manifested by short-term memory loss (C0500, C0700), decline in cognitive abilities, slurred speech (B0600), drowsiness, little/no activity involvement	
	Delirium unrelated to medical illness or severe depression (C1310)	
	Hallucinations (E0100A)	
	• Depression (<i>D0160</i> , D0600, I5800)	
	• Disturbances of balance, gait, positioning ability (<i>GG0170</i>)	

Appendix C: CAA Resources 17. Psychotropic Medication Use

	Adverse consequences of SEDATIVES/HYPNOTICS exhibited by this	Supporting Documentation (Basis/reason for checking the item, including the location, date, and source
✓	resident	(if applicable) of that information)
	May increase the metabolism of many medications (for example, anticonvulsants, antipsychotics), which may lead to decreased effectiveness and subsequent worsening of symptoms or decreased control of underlying illness	
	Hypotension (I0800)	
	Dizziness, lightheadedness	
	"Hangover" effect	
	Drowsiness	
	Confusion, delirium unrelated to acute illness or severe depression (C1310)	
	Mental depression (I5800, I5900)	
	Unusual excitement	
	Nervousness	
	Headache	
	Insomnia	
	Nightmares	
	Hallucinations (E0100A)	
	• Falls (J1700–J1900)	
	Medication-related discomfort requiring	Supporting Documentation
✓	treatment and/or prevention	The second secon
┝∺	• Dehydration (J1550C)	
┝∺	Reduced dietary bulk	
	• Lack of exercise	
H	Constipation/fecal impaction (H0600	
H	• Urinary retention	
\vdash	• Dry mouth (interview)	
✓	Overall status change for relationship to psychotropic drug use	Supporting Documentation
⊢ `	Major differences in a.m./p.m. performance	
	Decline in cognition/communication	
	(V0100D)	
	Decline in mood (V0100E, V0100F)	
	Decline in behavior (E1100)	
	• Decline in functional abilities (GG0130,	
	GG0170)	

Input from resident and/or family/representative regarding the care area. (Questions/Comments/Concerns/Preferences/Suggestions)		
Analysis of Findings		Care Plan Considerations
Review indicators and supporting documentation, and draw conclusions. Document: Description of the problem; Causes and contributing factors; and Risk factors related to the care area.	Care Plan Y/N	Document reason(s) care plan will/ will not be developed.
Referral(s) to another discipline(s) is warrantee. Information regarding the CAA transferred to Yes No		
Signature/Title:		Date:

18. PHYSICAL RESTRAINTS Review of Indicators of Physical Restraints

		Supporting Documentation
		(Basis/reason for checking the item,
		including the location, date, and source (if
✓	Evaluation of current restraint use	applicable) of that information)
	Does not meet regulatory definition of	
	restraint (stop here and check accuracy of	
	MDS item that triggered this CAA)	
	Evidence of informed consent not evident	
	<i>i</i> n chart	
	Medical symptom not identified for	
	treatment via restraints	
	Used for staff convenience	
	Used for discipline purposes	
	Multiple restraints in use	
	Non-restraint interventions not attempted	
	prior to restraining	
	Less restrictive devices not attempted	
	No regular schedule for removing restraints	
	No schedule for frequency by hour of the	
	day for checking on resident's well-being	
	No plan for reducing/eliminating restraints	
	Medical conditions/treatments that may	Supporting Documentation
✓	lead to restraint use	Supporting Documentation
	• Indwelling catheter (H0100A), external	
	catheter (H0100B), or ostomy (H0100C)	
	• Parenteral/IV feeding (<i>K0520A</i>)	
	• Feeding tube (<i>K0520B</i>)	
	• Pressure ulcer/injury (M0210, <i>M0300</i>) or	
	pressure ulcer/injury care (M1200E)	
	Other skin ulcers, wounds, skin problems	
	(M1040) or wound care (M1200F–	
	M1200I)	
	• Oxygen therapy (<i>O0110C1</i>)	
	• Tracheostomy (<i>00110E1</i> , clinical record)	
	• Ventilator or respirator (<i>O0110F1</i>)	
	• IV medications (<i>O0110H1</i>)	
	• Transfusions (<i>00110II</i>)	
	`	
	 Transfusions (<i>O0110I1</i>) Functional decline, decreased mobility (<i>GG0130</i>, <i>GG0170</i>) 	
	 Transfusions (<i>O0110I1</i>) Functional decline, decreased mobility (<i>GG0130</i>, <i>GG0170</i>) Alarm use (P0200) 	
	 Transfusions (<i>0011011</i>) Functional decline, decreased mobility (<i>GG0130</i>, <i>GG0170</i>) Alarm use (P0200) Other medical problem or equipment 	
	 Transfusions (<i>O0110I1</i>) Functional decline, decreased mobility (<i>GG0130</i>, <i>GG0170</i>) Alarm use (P0200) 	

Appendix C: CAA Resources 18. Physical Restraints

		Commonting Decommontation
		Supporting Documentation
	Cognitive impairment/behavioral symptoms	(Basis/reason for checking the item,
	that may lead to restraint use (also see	including the location, date, and source (if applicable) of that information)
√	Cognitive Loss and Behavior CAAs)	applicable) of that information)
	• Inattention, easily distracted (C1310B)	
	Disorganized thinking (C1310C)	
	Fidgety, restless	
	Agitation behavior (E0200) – describe the	
	specific verbal or motor activity- e.g.	
	screaming, babbling, cursing, repetitive	
	questions, pacing, kicking, scratching, etc.	
	• Confusion (<i>C0500</i> , <i>C0700–C1000</i>)	
	• Psychosis (E0100A, E0100B)	
	Physical symptoms directed toward others	
<u></u>	(E0200A)	
	Verbal behavioral symptoms directed	
	toward others (E0200B)	
	Rejection of care (E0800)	
	Wandering (E0900)	
	• Delirium (C1310), including side effects of	
	medications	
	Alzheimer's disease (I4200) or other	
	dementia (I4800)	
	Traumatic brain injury (I5500)	
	Psychiatric disorder (I5700–I6100)	
	Risk for falls that may lead to restraint use	Supporting Documentation
✓	(also see Falls CAA)	Supporting Documentation
	Poor safety awareness, impulsivity	
	Urinary urgency	
	• Incontinence of bowel and/or bladder (H0300, H0400)	
	• Side effect of medication, such as dizziness,	
	postural/orthostatic hypotension (I0800),	
	sedation, etc.	
	• Insomnia, fatigue (<i>D0150C–D</i> , D0500 <i>C–D</i>)	
H	Need for assistance with mobility	
	(GG0170)	
	Balance problem	
	Postural/orthostatic hypotension (I0800)	
	Hip or other fracture (I3900, I4000)	
	1 , , ,	
	(I5000), quadriplegia (I5100)	
	Other neurological disorder (for example,	
	Cerebral Palsy (I4400), Multiple Sclerosis	
	(I5200), Parkinson's Disease (I5300))	
	Respiratory problems (J1100, I6200, I6300)	
	History of falls (J1700–J1900)	

Appendix C: CAA Resources 18. Physical Restraints

		Supporting Documentation
		(Basis/reason for checking the item, including the location, date, and source (if
√	Adverse reaction to restraint use	applicable) of that information)
	• Skin breakdown (<i>M0300</i> , <i>M1030</i> , <i>M1040</i>)	
	Incontinence or increased incontinence	
	(H0300, H0400)	
	Moisture associated skin damage	
	(M1040H)	
	Constipation (H0600)	
	Increased agitation behavior (E0200,	
	clinical record) – describe the specific	
	verbal or motor activity- e.g. screaming,	
	babbling, cursing, repetitive questions,	
	pacing, kicking, scratching, etc.	
	Depression, withdrawal, diminished	
	dignity, social isolation (I5800, I5900)	
	Loss of muscle mass, contractures,	
	lessened mobility) and stamina (GG0170,	
	GG0115)	
	Infections, such as UTI or pneumonia	
	(I1700–I2500)	
	Frequent attempts to get out of the	
	restraints (P0100), falls (J1700–J1900)	

Appendix C: CAA Resources 18. Physical Restraints

Input from resident and/or family/representative regarding the care area. (Questions/Comments/Concerns/Preferences/Suggestions)		
		<i>3</i> 5
Analysis of Findings		Care Plan Considerations
Review indicators and supporting documentation, and draw conclusions. Document: Description of the problem; Causes and contributing factors; and Risk factors related to the care area.	Care Plan Y/N	Document reason(s) care plan will/ will not be developed.
Referral(s) to another discipline(s) is warrant	ted (to wh	om and why):
Information regarding the CAA transferred to ☐ Yes ☐ No	o the CAA	A Summary (Section V of the MDS):
Signature/Title:		Date:

19. PAIN Review of Indicators of Pain

		Supporting Documentation (Pasis/reason for sheeking the item
	D'	(Basis/reason for checking the item, including the location, date, and source (if
√	Diseases and conditions that may cause pain (diagnosis OR signs/symptoms present)	applicable) of that information)
	Cancer (I0100)	applicable) of that information)
	Circulatory/heart	
	— Angina, Myocardial Infarction (MI),	
	Atherosclerotic Heart Disease (ASHD)	
	(I0400)	
	— Deep Vein Thrombosis (I0500)	
	— Peripheral Vascular Disease (I0900)	
	Skin/Wound	
	— Pressure ulcer/injury (<i>M0210</i> , <i>M0300</i>)	
	— Venous or arterial ulcers (M1030)	
	— Other ulcers, wounds, <i>and</i> skin	
	problems (M1040 <i>A</i> – <i>H</i>)	
	Infections	
	— Urinary tract infection (I2300)	
	— Pneumonia (I2000)	
	Neurological (I4200–I5500)	
	— Head trauma (clinical record)	
	— Headache	
	— Neuropathy	
	— Post-stroke syndrome	
	Gastrointestinal	
	— Gastroesophageal Reflux Disease/Ulcer (I1200)	
	— Ulcerative Colitis/Crohn's	
	Disease/Inflammatory Bowel Disease (I1300)	
	— Constipation (H0600, clinical record,	
	resident interview)	
	• Hospice care (O0110K1)	
	Terminal condition (J1400)	
	Musculoskeletal	
	— Arthritis (I3700)	
	— Osteoporosis (I3800)	
	—Hip fracture (I3900)	
	— Other fracture (I4000)	
	— Back problems (I8000)	
	— Amputation (<i>GG0120D</i> , <i>O0500I</i>)	
	— Other (I8000)	
	Dental problems (L0200)	

Appendix C: CAA Resources 19. Pain

✓	Characteristics of the pain	Supporting Documentation (Basis/reason for checking the item, including the location, date, and source (if applicable) of that information)
	Location	
	Type (constant, intermittent, varies over time, etc.)	
	What makes it better	
	What makes it worse	
	Words that describe it (for example, aching, soreness, dull, throbbing, crushing) — Burning, pins and needles, shooting, numbness (neuropathic) — Cramping, crushing, throbbing, stabbing (musculoskeletal) — Cramping, tightness (visceral)	
	Frequency and intensity of the pain	Supporting Desumentation
✓	(J0410– <i>J0600</i> , J0850)	Supporting Documentation
	How often it occurs	
	Time or situation of onset	
	How long it lasts	
✓	Non-verbal indicators of pain (particularly important if resident is stoic)	Supporting Documentation
	• Facial expression (frowning, grimacing, etc.) (J0800C)	
	• Vocal behaviors (sighing, moaning, groaning, crying, etc.) (J0800A, J0800B)	
	Body position (guarding, distorted posture, restricted limb movement, etc.) (J0800D)	
	Restlessness	
✓	Pain effect on function	Supporting Documentation
	• Disturbs sleep (<i>J0510</i>)	
	Decreases appetite	
	Adversely affects mood (<i>D0150</i> , D0500)	
	• Limits participation in rehabilitation therapy (J0520)	
	• Limits day-to-day activities (<i>J0530</i>) (social events, eating in dining room, etc.)	
	• Limits independence with at least some functional abilities (GG0130, GG0170)	

Appendix C: CAA Resources 19. Pain

√	Associated signs and symptoms	Supporting Documentation (Basis/reason for checking the item, including the location, date, and source (if applicable) of that information)
	• Agitation or new or increased behavior problems (E0200) – describe the specific verbal or motor activity- e.g. screaming, babbling, cursing, repetitive questions, pacing, kicking, scratching, etc.	
	• Delirium (C1310)	
	Withdrawal	
✓	Other Considerations	Supporting Documentation
✓□	Other Considerations • Improper positioning	Supporting Documentation
✓ □ □		Supporting Documentation
✓ □ □	Improper positioning	Supporting Documentation
	 Improper positioning Contractures (<i>GG0115</i>) 	Supporting Documentation
	 Improper positioning Contractures (<i>GG0115</i>) Immobility (<i>GG0170</i>) 	Supporting Documentation
	 Improper positioning Contractures (<i>GG0115</i>) Immobility (<i>GG0170</i>) Use of restraints (P0100) Recent change in pain (characteristics, 	Supporting Documentation

Appendix C: CAA Resources 19. Pain

Input from resident and/or family/representative regarding the care area. (Questions/Comments/Concerns/Preferences/Suggestions)			
Analysis of Findings		Care Plan Considerations	
Review indicators and supporting documentation, and draw conclusions. Document: Description of the problem; Causes and contributing factors; and Risk factors related to the care area.	Care Plan Y/N	Care Plan Considerations Document reason(s) care plan will/ will not be developed.	
Referral(s) to another discipline(s) is warranted (to whom and why):			
Information regarding the CAA transferred to the CAA Summary (Section V of the MDS): ☐ Yes ☐ No			
Signature/Title:		Date:	

20. RETURN TO COMMUNITY REFERRAL Review of Return to Community Referral

✓	Steps in the Process
	1. Document in the care plan whether the individual indicated a desire to talk to someone about the possibility of returning to the community or not (Q0500B).
	2. Discuss with the individual and <i>their</i> family to identify potential barriers to transition planning. The care planning/discharge planning team should have additional discussions with the individual and family to develop information that will support the individual's smooth transition to community living. (<i>Q0110</i>)
	 3. Other factors to consider regarding the individual's discharge assessment and planning for community supports include: Cognitive skills for decision making (C1000) and Cognitive deficits (C0500, C0700–C1000) Functional/mobility (<i>GG0130</i>, <i>GG0170</i>) or balance problems Need for assistive devices and/or home modifications if considering a discharge home
	4. Inform the discharge planning team and other facility staff of the individual's choice.
	5. Look at the previous care plans of this individual to identify their previous responses and the issues or barriers they expressed. Consider the individual's overall goals of care and discharge planning from previous items responses (<i>Q0310</i> and Q0400A). Has the individual indicated that <i>their</i> goal is for end-of-life-care (palliative or hospice care)? Or does the individual expect to return home after rehabilitation in your facility? (<i>Q0310</i> , Q0400A)
	6. Initiate contact with the State-designated local contact agency within approximately 10 business days, and document (Q0610). Follow-up is expected in a "reasonable" amount of time, 10 business days is a recommendation and not a requirement.
	7. If the local contact agency does not contact the individual by telephone or in person within approximately 10 business days, make another follow-up call to the designated local contact agency as necessary. The level and type of response needed by a particular individual is determined on a resident-by-resident basis, so timeframes for response may vary depending on the needs of the resident and the supports available within the community.
	8. Communicate and collaborate with the State-designated local contact agency on the discharge process. Identify and address challenges and barriers facing the individual in their discharge process. Develop solutions to these challenges in the discharge/transition plan.
	9. Communicate findings and concerns with the facility discharge planning team, the individual's support circle, the individual's physician and the local contact agency in order to facilitate discharge/transition planning.

Appendix C: CAA Resources 20. Return to Community Referral

Input from resident and/or family/representative regarding the care area. (Questions/Comments/Concerns/Preferences/Suggestions)		
Analysis of Findings		Care Plan Considerations
Review indicators and supporting documentation, and draw conclusions. Document: Description of the problem; Causes and contributing factors; and Risk factors related to the care area.	Care Plan Y/N	Document reason(s) care plan will/ will not be developed.
Referral(s) to another discipline(s) is warranted (to whom and why):		
Information regarding the CAA transferred to the CAA Summary (Section V of the MDS): ☐ Yes ☐ No		
Signature/Title:		Date:

CARE AREA GENERAL RESOURCES

Appendix C: CAA Resources

The general resources contained on this page are not specific to any particular care area. Instead, they provide a general listing of known clinical practice guidelines and tools that may be used in completing the RAI CAA process.

NOTE: This list of resources is neither prescriptive nor all-inclusive. References to non-U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) sources or sites on the Internet are provided as a service and do not constitute or imply endorsement of these organizations or their programs by CMS or HHS. CMS is not responsible for the content of pages found at these sites. URL addresses were current as of the date of this publication.

- Agency for Health Care Research and Quality Clinical Information, Evidence-Based Practice: http://www.ahrq.gov/professionals/clinicians-providers/index.html;
- Academy of Nutrition and Dietetics Individualized Nutrition Approaches for Older Adults in Health Care Communities (PDF Version): https://www.eatrightpro.org/practice/position-and-practice-papers/position-papers/individualized-nutrition-approaches-adults-health-care-communities;
- Alzheimer's Association Resources: https://www.alz.org/;
- American Geriatrics Society Clinical Practice Guidelines and Tools: http://www.americangeriatrics.org/publications-tools;
- American Medical Directors Association (AMDA) Clinical Practice Guidelines and Tools: http://www.paltc.org/product-store;
- American Society of Consultant Pharmacists Practice Resources: https://www.ascp.com/page/prc;
- Association for Professionals in Infection Control and Epidemiology Practice Resources: http://www.apic.org/Resources/Overview;
- Centers for Disease Control and Prevention: Infection Control in Long-Term Care Facilities Guidelines: http://www.cdc.gov/longtermcare/prevention/index.html;
- CMS Pub. 100-07 State Operations Manual Appendix PP Guidance to Surveyors for Long Term Care Facilities (federal regulations noted throughout; resources provided in endnotes): https://www.cms.gov/Regulations-and-guidance/Guidance/Manuals/downloads/som107ap pp guidelines ltcf.pdf;
- Emerging Solutions in Pain Tools: http://www.emergingsolutionsinpain.com/;
- Hartford Institute for Geriatric Nursing Access to Important Geriatric Tools: https://consultgeri.org/tools;
- Hartford Institute for Geriatric Nursing Evidence-Based Geriatric Content: https://consultgeri.org/;
- Improving Nursing Home Culture (CMS Special Study):
 http://healthcentricadvisors.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/03/INHC_Final-Report_PtI-IV_121505_mam.pdf;
 - Institute for Safe Medication Practices: http://www.ismp.org/;
- Quality Improvement Organization (QIO) Program Nursing Home Resources: https://qioprogram.org/nursing-home-resources/;

CARE AREA GENERAL RESOURCES (cont.)

Appendix C: CAA Resources

- Quality Improvement Organizations: https://qualitynet.cms.gov/;
- University of Missouri's Geriatric Examination Tool Kit: http://geriatrictoolkit.missouri.edu/; and
- U.S. Department of Health and Human Services Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality's National Guideline Clearinghouse: http://www.guideline.gov/.