

Definitions of conditions listed on the form:

HvyCare/ADLs/2 pers x-fer: Heavy care includes how much assistance with ADL's and how much time is spent with the resident by caregiving staff. ADL care (assistance with daily living routines) include: eating, bathing, dressing, toileting, transferring (walking) and continence. An individual's ability to perform ADLs is used to determine heavy care. Unable to transfer without the physical help of at least two caregivers.

Fall risk/Hx/Fxs: Residents who have either fallen within the past month or who are very prone to falls

Rec Decline/ER/Hospital: Residents whose needs have increased, requiring changes in their service plans, or who have visited the emergency room, hospital or urgent care center for care in past month.

Skin/PrUlcers/Edema/Rash: Residents with current or recent pressure ulcers, bedsores, rashes, stasis ulcers, skin tears, abrasions, bruises, etc.

Weight Changes/Meal Assist: Residents who have shown either a rapid or ongoing weight change. Residents who need frequent cueing, physical assistance, or both to eat their meals.

Hospice/HH/Dialysis: Residents currently receiving such services or having received them within the past two weeks.

IDDM/SS/CBGs: Residents with a diagnosis of diabetes, either type 1 or type 2. In addition to checking this box, indicate those with SS (Sliding scale insulin orders), IDDM (insulin dependent diabetes mellitus) or CBGs (Capillary blood glucose).

Side Rails/Restraints: Any device used to keep a resident in place; can include such devices as half or full length bed rails, tray tables, lap buddies, seat belts and pommel cushions.

Chronic pain/PRN Narcotics: Frequent or daily pain which impacts a resident's function. PRN narcotics include medication that can be taken as the resident needs rather than on a fixed schedule. Often a drug (as opium or morphine) that in moderate doses dulls the senses, relieves pain, and induces profound sleep but in excessive doses causes stupor, coma, or convulsions

Behav/Exitseek/Res sexual/Dementia: Those behaviors which can adversely affect the resident or others, such as wandering, intrusions, elopement, combativeness. Exit Seeking: residents who, out of confusion, frustration, or anger, seek to exit the facility, which can result in their becoming lost or injured. Res/res sexual relationships: physical intimacy shared between two people. Intention behind question is to identify: behaviors interfere with normal activities of daily living, and are persistent, uninhibited, and directed toward oneself and an unwilling partner. That could mean masturbation or disrobing in a public setting, inappropriately touching a healthcare worker, or inappropriate sexual behavior between 2 residents in a long-term healthcare setting.

Dementia is a cognitive deficit which impacts a resident's ability to independently direct their daily life: can be from any cause.

Behavior PRN Meds: Includes anti-psychotic, anti-anxiety or sleep-inducing medications.

Routine Coumadin: Residents taking blood thinning medications such as Coumadin, Warfarin, and daily full-strength aspirin.

Self-Admin of Meds: Residents who are able to manage medications independently without staff assistance.

Smoker/O2 use: Smoking: inhalation of the smoke from burning tobacco incased in cigarettes including e-cigarettes, pipes, etc. Oxygen: **Oxygen therapy** is the administration of **oxygen** as a medical intervention, which can be for a variety of purposes in both chronic and acute patient care.

New Admit-Res. To not question: Residents who have been admitted within the last 30 days and resident to be aware of It is good practice to ask if any residents are not able to be interviewed or would feel uncomfortable being interviewed. Often, residents who are actively dying will not be interviewed. Residents who are uncomfortable around strangers may feel more at ease if a caregiver introduces the surveyor first.

Cath/Ostomy/Tube Feeding: Residents with catheters managed by the facility. Ostomy: an artificial opening in an organ of the body, created during an operation such as a colostomy, ileostomy, or gastrostomy; a stoma. Tube Feeding: as providing nutritional intake for a patient who is unable to feed self.