

Treatments in Oregon ACCESS (OA)

Updated: Jan. 12, 2026

This document is intended for APD/AAA case managers. It is critical case managers enter the treatments correctly in OA since they may impact provider payment. Some treatments affect provider rates for Adult Foster Home (AFH)/Residential Care Facility (RCF) and Enhanced Homecare Worker (EHCW) payments.

Definitions will NOT impact Service Priority Level (SPL), unless specified in front note. This tool was intended to combine and replace three documents previously available on CM Tools. The three documents are the section headings in the table of contents.

Important Note: Treatments can't be changed without putting the assessment back in pending status for CBC. However, treatments can be changed anytime for in-home plans. Ensure dates are accurate and align with the appropriate EHCW payment, then be sure to sync the case.

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APD Treatment Definitions

Front note: ¹ Results in SPL 18

These are the available treatments (and definitions) listed in OA.

Behavior

- **Behavior (Consultation with Skilled Professional):** Consulting with a licensed or credentialed professional (such as a physician, mental health specialist, or nurse) to develop or adjust care for serious behavioral challenges.¹
- **Behavior (Documented Plan):** A written plan outlining specific, individualized strategies used by the care provider to prevent or manage behaviors that affect safety or health in the home or care setting.¹
- **Restraints (Hard Restraints):** Devices used to restrict or control an individual's movement or behavior. These are rarely or never used and only under professional direction.¹
- **Restraints (Soft Restraints):** Devices like lap buddies, Posey vests, or side rails used to gently limit movement when needed for safety. Use is limited and requires documentation.¹
- **Supervision to Promote Stability (Based on Documented Care Plan):** Ongoing supervision provided as directed in the individual's documented care plan.

Bowel/Bladder

- **Bladder Irrigations (Routine):** Flushing the bladder with sterile fluid through catheter tubing.¹
- **Bladder Training (Prior-Suprapubic Catheter Removal):** Training used before suprapubic catheter is removed to restore bladder control.¹
- **Catheter (Intermittent):** Inserting a catheter as needed to drain the bladder.¹
- **Catheter (Medication Use):** Administering medication through a catheter under medical order.¹
- **Catheter Care (Routine):** Cleaning and maintaining the external portion of a catheter.¹
- **Catheter, Urinary (with Difficult Insertion):** Catheter insertion that requires a physician's order due to medical complexity.¹
- **Colostomy Care (New):** Care and monitoring of a new colostomy site following surgery.¹
- **Colostomy Care (Routine):** Ongoing care and cleaning of a stable colostomy.¹
- **Dialysis (Hemodialysis):** Blood filtration performed using a dialysis machine.
- **Dialysis (Peritoneal):** Filtration using the abdominal membrane as a natural filter; can be done at home.
- **Enemas/Suppositories (Routine):** Regular bowel care using enemas or suppositories as prescribed.¹
- **Ileostomy Care (New):** Care and monitoring of a new ileostomy site after surgery.¹

- **Ileostomy Care (Routine):** Maintenance care for a stable ileostomy.¹
- **Impaction Removal:** Manual removal of hardened stool by a trained professional under medical order.¹
- **Teaching Related to New Ostomy Care:** Instruction on cleaning and caring for new ostomy sites.¹
- **Toileting Schedule:** Regularly scheduled toileting to promote continence or prevent accidents.
- **Urinary Output (Monitor Fluid Balance):** Tracking and recording urine output for medical reasons.¹
- **Urostomy Care (New):** Care and observation of a new urostomy site.
- **Urostomy Care (Routine):** Ongoing cleaning and maintenance of a stable urostomy.

Eating

- **Aspiration of Stomach Contents Prior to Feeding:** Checking stomach contents before feeding using a syringe.¹
- **Central IV Line (Fluid Admin):** Fluid or medication administration through a surgically placed central line.¹
- **Feeding Tube (Maintenance Care):** Routine care of a stable feeding tube and skin around the site.¹
- **G-Tube Feed (All Fluid/Nutrition):** Full nutrition and fluids delivered through a gastrostomy (G-tube).¹
- **G-Tube Feed (Supplemental):** Supplemental feeding through a G-tube.

- **J-Tube Feed (All Fluid/Nutrition):** Complete nutrition through a jejunostomy (J-tube) into the small intestine.¹
- **J-Tube Feed (Supplemental):** Partial feeding support through a J-tube.
- **Nasogastric Tube Feed (All Fluid/Nutrition):** Full feeding via nasal tube to the stomach.¹
- **Nasogastric Tube Feed (Supplemental):** Supplemental feeding through a nasal tube.
- **Nasogastric Tube Insertion:** Placement of a nasal feeding tube under physician order.¹
- **Peripheral Intravenous Fluids:** Fluids administered through a vein in the arm or hand.¹
- **Syringe Feeding (All Fluid/Nutrition):** Feeding using a syringe to deliver liquids orally; rarely used.
- **TPN (Total Parenteral Nutrition):** Providing complete nutrition intravenously when oral intake is not possible.

Medication

- **Aerosol Therapy:** Administering respiratory treatments that use humidifiers or medication devices to improve breathing.
- **CADD Pumps:** External devices that deliver continuous or intermittent medication as prescribed.
- **Central IV Line (Medication Admin):** Delivering medication through a surgically placed central line.¹

- **Diabetic Monitoring (Blood Sugar):** Measuring and recording blood glucose levels using a testing device.
- **Diabetic (Peritoneal Dialysis):** A treatment that uses the lining of the abdomen to filter waste from the blood.
- **Feeding Tube (Medication Admin):** Giving medications through a feeding tube.
- **Hypodermoclysis:** A method of giving fluids or medications under the skin for slow absorption, often used when IV access is difficult.
- **Insulin Injections (Not Sliding Scale):** Providing insulin on a fixed schedule as prescribed.
- **Insulin Injections (Sliding Scale):** Administering variable doses of insulin based on blood glucose levels and assessment.
- **Intramuscular Injections:** Injecting medication directly into a muscle, excluding insulin.
- **Intravenous Injections/Infusions:** Administering medications or fluids directly into a vein, excluding insulin.
- **Medications Requiring Skilled Assessment:** Monitoring medications that need clinical judgment to evaluate dosage or effect (includes sliding scale insulin).
- **Percussion:** Tapping the chest wall to help clear lung secretions.
- **Postural Drainage:** Using body positioning to drain lung secretions, often combined with percussion.
- **Professional Teaching Related to Complex Procedures:** Instruction provided by a healthcare professional for new or complex procedures. ¹

- **Routine/Regularly Scheduled Medications:** Administering medications as prescribed on a regular schedule.
- **Topical Medications/Treatments:** Applying prescribed creams, ointments, or treatments to the skin.

Mobility

- **Ambulation Exercises:** Helping the individual walk or move to maintain mobility.
- **Cast or Brace Care:** Checking and maintaining skin condition and device fit.¹
- **Fracture (Unstable/New Cast):** Care directed by a physician for an unstable or newly cast fracture.¹
- **Hip Precautions (Total):** Supporting safe movement following hip replacement surgery.
- **Hoyer Lift Transfer:** Using a mechanical lift to safely transfer the individual.
- **Non/Partial Weight Bearing (Assist Required):** Providing assistance when an individual cannot fully bear weight.¹
- **Physical Therapy- Cold Therapy:** Using cold treatment for rehabilitation.¹
- **Physical Therapy- Heat Therapy:** Using heat treatment for rehabilitation.

¹

- **Prosthesis:** Use of an artificial limb or assistive device.
- **Prosthesis and Stump Care (Maintenance):** Daily skin and device care for prosthetic limb users.

- **Range of Motion (Active):** Exercises performed by the individual to maintain flexibility.
- **Range of Motion (Passive):** Exercises done by a caregiver or professional to maintain mobility.¹
- **Stump Care (New):** Monitoring and care for healing after a new amputation.
- **Traction Care:** Providing care for skeletal traction devices.¹
- **Traction Care (24-hour Observation/Assessment):** Continuous monitoring of traction equipment and condition.¹

Oxygen

- **BIPAP:** Using a device that delivers two levels of airway pressure to assist breathing.
- **CPAP:** Using a device to deliver continuous airway pressure, often for sleep apnea.
- **Oxygen (Equipment and Supply Maintenance):** Checking and maintaining oxygen equipment and supplies.¹
- **Oxygen Administration:** Providing oxygen therapy as prescribed.¹
- **Oxygen Saturation Testing:** Using a sensor to measure oxygen levels in the blood.¹
- **Professional Teaching Related to Complex Procedures:** Instruction by healthcare staff for new or advanced respiratory procedures.¹
- **Respirator Dependent:** Individual requires a ventilator to breathe.¹

- **Respiratory Isolation:** Using precautions like masks and separate areas to prevent infection spread.
- **Respiratory Therapy:** Providing inhalers, nebulizers, or similar breathing treatments.¹
- **Ventilator Dependent:** Individual relies on a mechanical ventilator for breathing.¹

Skin/Nails

- **Decubitus Ulcer (Stage III or IV):** Full-thickness pressure injury extending to muscle or bone.
- **Isolation- Contact:** Using gloves, gowns, and other precautions for infections spread by touch.
- **Massage or Application of Lotions:** Providing skin care as prescribed to improve comfort or circulation.
- **Nail Care (Diabetic):** Professional nail care for individuals with diabetes.¹
- **Nail Care (Maintenance):** Routine nail trimming and care for hygiene.
- **Pain (Cold Treatment):** Applying cold to reduce swelling or discomfort.¹
- **Pain (Heat Treatment):** Applying heat to relieve muscle pain.¹
- **Positioning/Turning:** Repositioning to reduce pain and prevent pressure injuries.
- **Stasis Ulcer (Deep or Infected):** Caring for deep or infected leg wounds caused by poor circulation.
- **Wound (Open):** Providing care for open wounds to promote healing.

- **Wound Isolation Precautions:** Following infection-control procedures for wound care. ¹
- **Wounds (Non-Healing/Irrigation & Debridement):** Caring for wounds requiring irrigation or removal of dead tissue. ¹
- **Wounds/Lesions (Care; Not Infected):** Care provided to clean, protect, and monitor wounds or skin lesions that show no signs of infection, supporting proper healing and preventing complications. ¹

Tracheostomy

- **Nasopharyngeal Suctioning:** Removing mucus from the airway using a sterile suction tube through the nose. ¹
- **Oral Suction by Bulb Syringe:** Using a bulb syringe to clear the mouth manually. ¹
- **Oral Suction by Suction Machine:** Clearing the airway using a powered suction device.
- **Stoma Care:** Cleaning a tracheostomy site and surrounding skin. ¹
- **Stoma Dressing Changes:** Changing dressings beneath or around a tracheostomy tube. ¹
- **Tracheal Suctioning:** Suctioning secretions through a surgical airway opening. ¹
- **Tracheostomy (Care and Maintenance):** Performing daily care and monitoring of a tracheostomy site. ¹
- **Tracheostomy Cuff Inflation:** Inflating the cuff to maintain airway seal and prevent aspiration. ¹

- **Professional Teaching Related to Complex Procedures:** Training by healthcare professionals on tracheostomy care.¹

APD Enhanced Homecare Worker (EHCW) Treatments

Enhanced treatments may increase the amount of pay for a HCW if the consumer has these treatments listed and synced in OA. Ensure accurate dates in the treatments section of OA.

* Listed as EHCW Treatments - Resulting in Service Priority Level (SPL) 99.

Bladder/Bowel

- Bladder Irrigations (Routine)
- Catheter (Intermittent)
- Catheter Care (Routine)
- Catheter, Urinary (With difficult insertions)
- Colostomy Care (New)
- Colostomy Care (Routine)
- Ileostomy Care (New)
- Ileostomy Care (Routine)
- Impaction Removal
- Urostomy Care (Routine)
- Urostomy Care (New)
- Dialysis (Peritoneal Dialysis) *

Feeding/Eating

- Feeding Tube (Maintenance care)
- G-Tube Feed (All fluids/nutrition)

- G-Tube Feed (Supplemental)
- J-Tube Feed (Supplemental)
- Nasogastric Tube Feed (All fluids/nutrition)
- Nasogastric Tube Feed (Supplemental) *
- Syringe Feedings (All fluids/nutrition) *
- Aspiration of Stomach Contents Prior to Feeding
- Peripheral Intravenous Fluids

Skin/Nails

- Wound (Open)*
- Wounds/Lesions (Care, non-infected)
- Stasis Ulcer (Deep or infected) *
- Decubitus Ulcers (Stage III or IV) *

Oxygen

- Respiratory Dependent (See Ventilator Dependent)
- Ventilator Dependent

Tracheostomy

- Tracheostomy (Care and maintenance)
- Tracheostomy Cuff Inflation
- Tracheal Suctioning
- Nasopharyngeal Suctioning
- Oral Suctioning by Suction Machine*
- Stoma Care
- Stoma Dressing Changes

Behavior

- Behavior (Documented plan)

Mobility

- Hoyer Lift*
- Stump Care (New)*

Medication

- Aerosol Therapy*
- Feeding Tube (Medication administration)
- Insulin Injections (Sliding scale) *
- Intravenous Injections/Infusions*

AFH and RCF Rate Points (Effective 1/1/2026)

Starting in January 2026, add-ons will become points for tiers:

- Treatment one time per week = 1 point
- Treatment one time per day = 3 points

This section indicates when an AFH or RCF will receive points if these qualifying treatments are entered and synced in OA.

Medication

- Aerosol Therapy
- CADD Pumps (If not self-administered/Requires assist)
- Central IV Line (Medication Admin)
- Dialysis (Peritoneal Dialysis)
- Hypodermoclysis

- Intramuscular Injections
- Intravenous Injections/Infusions
- Medications requiring skilled assessment/judgment/monitoring
- Percussion
- Postural Drainage

Eating

- Central IV Line (Fluid Admin)
- Peripheral Intravenous Fluids
- TPN (Total Parenteral Nutrition)

Skin/Nails

- Decubitus Ulcers (Stage III or IV)
- Stasis Ulcer (Deep or Infected)
- Wound (Open)

Tracheostomy

- Nasopharyngeal Suctioning
- Oral Suction by Suction Machine
- Tracheal Suctioning

Resources

For HCW questions regarding enhanced rates and training, refer them to the [Oregon Homecare Commission](#).

For other treatment related questions for Oregon ACCESS, contact APD Medicaid Policy: apd.medicaidpolicy@odhs.oregon.gov

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