





### J6 Hospice Nursing Documentation

**Supporting Terminal Prognosis** 



### Today's Presenters

Corrinne Ball, RN, CPC, CAC, CACO

Provider Outreach and Education Consultant





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   Teleconferences & Events tab
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## Objectives

The objectives of this session are to review the coverage requirements for the Medicare hospice benefit and provide information on nursing documentation to support terminal prognosis





## Agenda

Hospice coverage

Why hospice? Why now?

Supporting the prognosis

**Local Coverage Determination** 

Nursing documentation scenario

Questions and answers





### Hospice Coverage

To be eligible to elect hospice care under Medicare, an individual must be entitled to Part A of Medicare and be certified as being terminally ill.

An individual is considered to be terminally ill if the medical prognosis is that the individual's life expectancy is six months or less if the illness runs its normal course.

\*CMS IOM Publication 100-02, *Medicare Benefit Policy Manual*, Chapter 9, Section 10, "Requirements- General"





# Beneficiary Notice of Election (NOE)

- Identification of the particular hospice that will provide care to the individual;
- The individual's or representative's (as applicable) acknowledgment that the individual has been given a full understanding of hospice care, particularly the palliative rather than curative nature of treatment;
- The individual's or representative's (as applicable) acknowledgment that the individual understands that certain Medicare services are waived by the election;
- The effective date of the election, which may be the first day of hospice care or a later date, but may be no earlier than the date of the election statement. An individual may not designate an effective date that is retroactive; and
- The signature of the individual or representative.





# Physician Certification of Terminal Illness (CTI)

- A written certification must be obtained no later than 2 calendar days after hospice care is initiated (that is, by the end of the third day)
- If the hospice cannot obtain a written certification within 2 calendar days, it must obtain an oral certification within 2 calendar days



## Oral Physician Certification Documentation

An oral statement documented in the patients medical record needs to include:

- A statement that the patient is terminally ill, with a prognosis of 6 months or less
- Signature and date of author
- Hospice diagnosis (suggested)
- Statement the patient will be admitted into hospice care (suggested)



## Wikipedia Definition of Nursing

Nursing is a healthcare profession focused on the care of individuals, families, and communities so they may attain, maintain, or recover optimal health and quality of life from birth to death





# Documenting the Hospice Appropriate Patient

Answering the question? "Why hospice, why now?"

- History, progression of illness, recent changes, current status
- Should show acuity or trajectory that supports the sixmonth prognosis
- Documentation should support the physician's certification of terminal illness





## Why Now?

#### What triggered the hospice referral at this time?

- Hospitalization
- Symptoms exacerbation
- Changes in condition
- Needs for additional care
- Comorbidities





# General Terms that Do Not Support Decline

- Appears to be "losing weight"
- Ate 50% of meal
- Shows "slow decline"
- "Stable"
- "Eating well"



## How do you know?

#### Anytime you use a description like:

 Cachectic, anorexic, nonambulatory, dyspnea (at rest or on exertion), weight loss, poor appetite, fragile, failing, weaker...

Always follow up with "as evidenced by.." to fully describe what you see





# Documenting Objective Measures

#### Measurable objectives:

- Weights
  - Mid arm circumference
  - Abdominal girths
- Food and fluid intake
- Labs
- Signs and symptoms



# Supporting Prognosis: Course of Care

#### Visit notes must:

- Continuously and consistently support the terminal prognosis
- Contain vital signs, weights, body mass measurements, food intake, lab values and/or other objective data
- Refer to goals identified in the plan of care



#### Local Coverage Determination





# Local Coverage Determination (LCD)

#### Hospice Determining Terminal Status (L25678)

- www.ngsmedicare.com
- Medical Policy Center
- Active LCDs





# LCD L25678 Hospice Determining Terminal Status

Part I. Decline in Clinical Status Guidelines

Part II. Non-Disease Specific Baseline Guidelines (both A and B should be met)

Part III. Disease Specific Guidelines





#### Part I

Progression of disease as documented by worsening:

- Clinical status
- Symptoms
- Signs
- Laboratory results





#### Part I – Clinical Status

#### Clinical Status:

- Recurrent or intractable serious infections such as pneumonia, sepsis or pyelonephritis;
- Progressive inanition as documented by:
  - Weight loss of at least 10% body weight in the prior six months, not due to reversible causes such as depression or use of diuretics
  - Decreasing anthropomorphic measurements (mid-arm circumference, abdominal girth), not due to reversible causes such as depression or use of diuretics



## Part I – Clinical Status (cont.)

#### Clinical Status (continued)

Progressive inanition as documented by:

- Observation of ill-fitting clothes, decrease in skin turgor, increasing skin folds or other observation of weight loss in a patient without documented weight
- Decreasing serum albumin or cholesterol
- Dysphagia leading to recurrent aspiration and/or inadequate oral intake documented by decreasing food portion consumption



## Part I - Symptoms

#### Symptoms:

- Dyspnea with increasing respiratory rate
- Cough, intractable
- Nausea/vomiting poorly responsive to treatment
- Diarrhea, intractable
- Pain requiring increasing doses of major analgesics more than briefly



## Part I - Signs

#### Signs:

- Decline in systolic blood pressure to below 90 or progressive postural hypotension
- Ascites
- Venous, arterial or lymphatic obstruction due to local progression or metastatic disease
- Edema
- Pleural/pericardial effusion
- Weakness
- Change in level of consciousness



## Part I – Laboratory Results

#### Laboratory Results (when available):

NOTE: Lab testing is not required to establish hospice eligibility

- Increasing pCO2 or decreasing pO2 or decreasing SaO2
- Increasing calcium, creatinine or liver function studies;
- Increasing tumor markers (e.g. CEA, PSA)
- Progressively decreasing or increasing serum sodium or increasing serum potassium



# Part I – Laboratory Results (cont.)

- Decline in Karnofsky Performance Status (KPS) or Palliative Performance Score (PPS) due to progression of disease
- Progressive decline in Functional Assessment Staging (FAST) for dementia (from 7A on the FAST)
- Progression to dependence on assistance with additional activities of daily living (see Part II, Section 2)
- Progressive stage 3-4 pressure ulcers in spite of optimal care
- History of increasing ER visits, hospitalizations, or physician visits related to the hospice primary diagnosis prior to election of the hospice benefit



# Baseline Guidelines (both A and B should be met)

 Physiologic impairment of functional status as demonstrated by: Karnofsky Performance Status (KPS) or Palliative Performance Score (PPS) < 70%</li>

NOTE: two of the disease specific guidelines (HIV Disease, Stroke and Coma) establish a lower qualifying KPS or PPS

- Dependence on assistance for two or more activities of daily living (ADLs):
  - Ambulation
  - Continence
  - Transfer
  - Dressing
  - Bathing
- Feeding
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# Baseline Guidelines (both A and B should be met)

- Co-morbidities although not the primary hospice diagnosis, the presence of disease such as the following, the severity of which is likely to contribute to a life expectancy of six months or less, should be considered in determining hospice eligibility.
  - Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease
  - Congestive heart failure
  - Ischemic heart disease
  - Diabetes mellitus
  - Neurologic disease (CVA, ALS, MS, Parkinson's)
  - Renal failure

- Liver Disease
- Neoplasia
- AIDS
- Dementia
- AIDS/HIV
- Refractory severe autoimmune disease (e.g., Lupus or Rheumatoid)



# Baseline Guidelines (both A and B should be met)

- See Part III for disease-specific guidelines to be used with these baseline guidelines
- The baseline guidelines do not Independently qualify a patient for hospice coverage



# Part III – Disease-Specific Guidelines

- Cancer Diagnoses
- Non-Cancer Diagnoses
  - Amyotrophic Lateral Sclerosis
- Dementia due to Alzheimer's Disease and Related Disorders
- Heart Disease
- HIV Disease
- Liver Disease



# Part III – Disease-Specific Guidelines (cont.)

- Pulmonary Disease
- Renal Disease
- Acute Renal Failure
- Chronic Kidney Disease
- Stroke and Coma

#### Scenario

Fran is an 88-year-old female with a diagnosis of Alzheimer's. Fran was hospitalized on 6/5/2014 for pneumonia. Fran weighed 85 lbs. upon hospital admission. Hospice admission weight was 82.5 lbs. After discharge from the hospital, Fran returned home with her daughter and was admitted into hospice on 6/10/2014. All necessary paperwork was completed and met CMS requirements. Fran's daughter is her primary caregiver.





# Poor Documentation to Support Terminal Prognosis

Documentation reviewed for 10/1/2014-10/31/2014 shows:

- Hospice admission weight was 82.5 lbs. (hospital weight 85 lbs.)
- Has poor appetite
- Appears thin, clothes are loose fitting
- Totally dependent for all ADLs
- Incontinent of urine and feces
- Nonconversive
- Sleeps most of the time



### Qualitative Visit Notes

#### 10/1/2014-10/31/2014 documentation shows:

- Has poor appetite, eating 3 to 4 bites of pureed food with difficulty
- Drinks 2-3 sips of thickened liquids and aspirates easily
- Daughter reports Fran sleeps 19 of 24 hours
- Totally dependent for all ADLs
- Daughter reports that Fran refuses any supplement shakes
- Blood sugars run between 36-220 mg/dl
- Stage III decubitus on coccyx treatment rendered without any improvement in the past 3 months
- Hospitalized 6/5/2014 for pneumonia







- A joint collaboration of the A/B MACs to communicate national issues of concern regarding improper payments to the Medicare Program
- Shared goal of reducing the national improper payment rate as measured by the CERT program
- Partnership to educate Medicare providers on widespread topics affecting most providers and complement ongoing efforts of CMS, the MLN and the MACs individual error-reduction activities within its jurisdictions

#### **Disclaimer**

The CERT A/B MAC Outreach & Education Task Force is independent from the CMS CERT team and CERT contractors, which are responsible for calculation of the Medicare fee-for-service improper payment rate.



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- National Government Services, Inc./J6 and JK
- Noridian Healthcare Solutions, LLC/JE and JF
- Novitas Solutions, Inc./JH and JL
- Palmetto GBA/J11
- Wisconsin Physicians Service Insurance Corporation/J5 and J8





The CERT Task Force educates on common billing errors and contributes educational Fast Facts to the CMS website

- CMS MLN Provider Compliance Fast Facts web page
  - http://www.cms.gov/Outreach-and-Education/Medicare-Learning-Network-MLN/MLNProducts/ ProviderCompliance.html
- In addition, the CERT Task Force section on the NGSMedicare.com website provides a link to the CMS MLN Provider Compliance Fast Facts



#### **CERT Task Force Web Page**

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#### Task Force Scenario's

- Insufficient documentation
- Documenting therapy and rehabilitation services

Look for new articles added to this page and provided in your Email Updates



CMS works closely with the CERT A/B MAC Task Force and the CERT DME MAC Outreach & Education Task Force

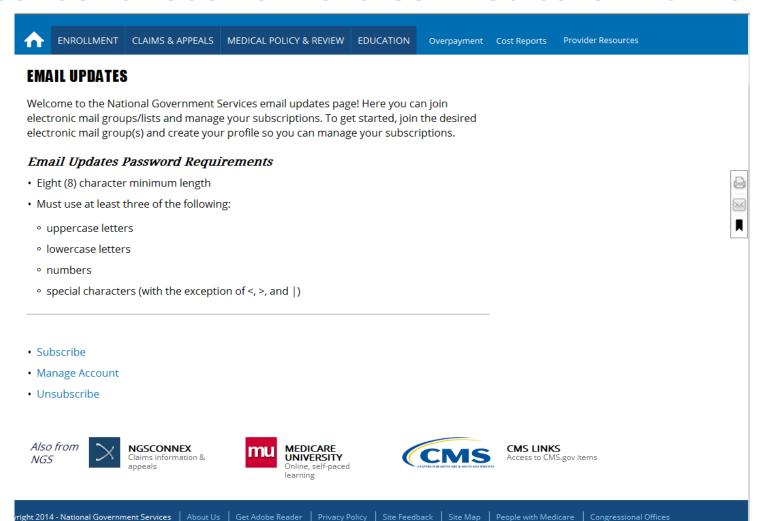
- CMS has a web page dedicated to education developed by the CERT A/B MAC Outreach & Education Task Force
  - http://www.cms.gov/Medicare/Medicare-Contracting/FFSProvCustSvcGen/CERT-Outreach-and-Education-Task-Force.html





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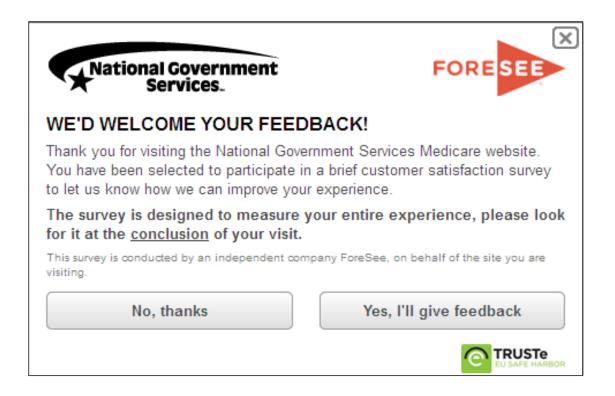






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Hospice

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#### Website

http://www.MedicareUniversity.com





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Questions?



