



## Sample Criteria General Inpatient Level of Care

GIP is intended to be a short term intervention (similar to an acute hospital stay). Care provided usually cannot be feasibly provided in the home setting. This level of care requires frequent evaluation by a physician or nurse.

The following criteria help support appropriateness for admission:

- **Imminent Death** – intractable symptoms of the dying process including terminal restlessness and severe hyperthermia
- **Agitation** – caregiver unable to control patient; patient awake over 24 hours; initial medication ineffective; patient safety may be considered
- **Ascites** – uncontrolled symptoms at home with abdominal discomfort including inability to sit upright, moderate to severe dependent edema and acute ongoing titration of diuretics
- **Bleeding** – large amount of intractable bleeding from any source; patient care interrupted due to bleeding
- **Cardiac Failure** – acute angina with pain and dyspnea present; pulmonary edema despite optimal medication; dissecting aneurysm
- **Family/Caregiver Teaching** – The patient's caregiver needs to be taught complex medications, treatments, etc, when transitioning between hospital and home, nursing home, or assisted living facility; this may include new modality such as suctioning, drain care, colostomy care.
- **Insomnia** – due to symptom burden, anxiety, depression or suffering; lower pain threshold; patient awake for more than 24 hours
- **Intestinal Obstruction** – nausea; vomiting and intractable abdominal pain; no bowel movements in more than three days; watery, frequent stools
- **Nausea, Vomiting, and Diarrhea** – intractable with current optimized antiemetic or antidiarrhea regimen
- **Pain** – Not well controlled or intractable pain despite aggressive medication management. May require complex medication protocols and multiple routes of administration.
- **Uncontrollable Respiratory Secretions** - Persistent productive cough with evidence of symptoms such as insomnia, musculoskeletal pain, rib fracture or exhaustion and syncope
- **Seizure** – new onset uncontrolled seizure activity; ineffective pharmacological interventions; Status Epilepticus
- **Decubitus Ulcer or Wound Care** – stage III or IV wounds associated with pain; excessive drainage; malodorous; disfiguring or requiring manual debridement
- **Medication Management** – involving complicated delivery of medications requiring the oversight of an RN and frequent dosage adjustments; may include palliative sedation.