

Criteria for Admission to GIP Level of Care

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General Considerations

General inpatient care is care provided in an inpatient setting for pain control or acute or chronic symptom management which cannot be managed in other settings.

There is no particular disease, condition, or symptom specified that is a qualifier for GIP. Each patient and his or her symptoms will differ.

GIP is intended to be a short term intervention but there is no limit on the number of days or number of episodes of GIP each patient receives

GIP may also be provided at the end of an acute hospital stay if there is a need for pain control or symptom management which cannot be feasibly provided in the home setting at hospital discharge

Admission Documentation to Include

1. Precipitating event (onset and progression of-symptoms)
2. Previous Interventions tried in the home/location
3. Symptoms Changes may be, but are not limited to, the following:
 - a. Sudden deterioration requiring frequent nursing intervention to assess and manage symptoms
 - b. Poorly controlled pain
 - c. Poorly controlled nausea and vomiting
 - d. Pathological fractures
 - e. Respiratory distress which becomes unmanageable
 - f. Transfusions for relief of symptoms
 - g. Traction and frequent repositioning requiring more than one staff member
 - h.** Wound care requiring complex and/or frequent dressing changes that cannot be managed in the patient's residence
 - i. Severe agitated delirium or acute anxiety or depression secondary to the end-stage disease process.

GIP Daily Documentation to Include

1. Pain Requirements Met
 - a. Frequent evaluation by doctor or nurse
 - b. Frequent medication adjustment
 - c. IVs or transfusions that cannot be administered at home
 - d. Aggressive pain management
 - e. Complicated technical delivery of medication requiring a nurse to do calibration, tubing, site care

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2. Uncontrolled bleeding
3. Nausea and vomiting despite changes to medication
4. Terminal agitation
5. Unresponsiveness to medication
6. Medication adjustment with monitoring 24/7
7. Stabilizing treatment that cannot take place at home

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Date: _____

Check All That Apply			
Criterion	Present	Absent	Comments
Needs pain control			
Needs symptom management			
Frequent skilled nursing care is needed and home support as broken down/no longer feasible for home setting care			
Frequent evaluation by MD or nurse			
Frequent medication adjustments within 24 hours			
IVs cannot be home administered			
Requires aggressive pain management			
Complicated technical delivery of medication			
Sudden deterioration requiring intensive nursing intervention			
Uncontrolled nausea or vomiting			
Pathological fractures			
Open wounds requiring frequent skilled care			
Unmanageable respiratory distress			
New or worsening delirium			

- One or more of the above necessitates frequent skilled re-assessment with potential changes