



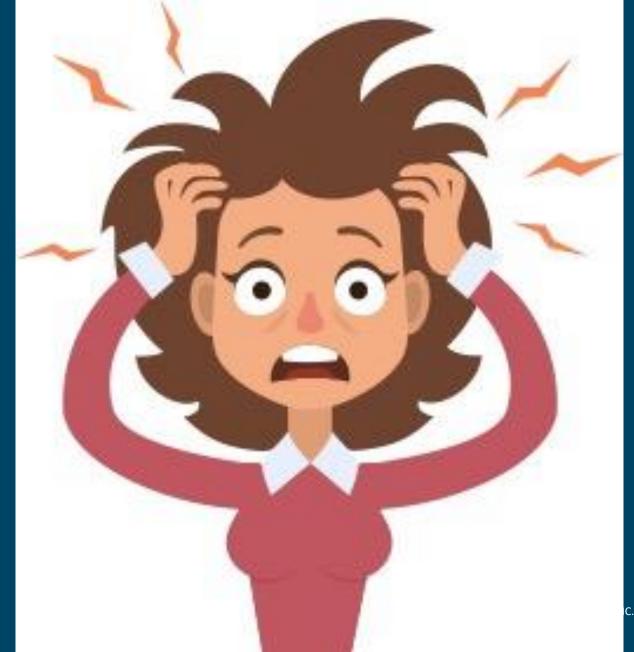
How To Have Successful Surveys – Mock Surveys

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I'm a little stressed out right now...







Objectives

Understand	Understand standards and regulations to know: CMS, state, accrediting body
Know	Know the difference between standard and condition level deficiencies
Discuss	Discuss the survey process and be able to perform mock surveys within your agency
Understand	Understand how to have an effective QAPI program for successful surveys





Condition of Participation - CoPs

- Must be compliant with the CoPs to be Medicare certified
- Interpretive guidelines:
 - Serve to interpret and clarify the CoPs for home health agencies
 - Define and explain the relevant regulation
- Appendix B Guidance to Surveyors: Home Health
 - https://www.hhs.gov/guidance/sites/default/files/hhs-guidancedocuments/som107ap b hha.pdf



You will have standard level deficiencies in this age of surveys so don't expect zero!

But....

Don't be vulnerable for condition level deficiencies or repeat standard level deficiencies.



Standards - Under Each CoP

- Some are prescriptive, such as:
 - Must do a home health aide supervisory visit no less than every 14 days.
- Why are these out of compliance so often?
 - Is it because staff do not understand the rules?
 - Is it because the agency doesn't have a tight process in place?
- Need to drill down to find out why!



Regulations - Know the Intent

- Many CoP standards are not prescriptive
 - They tell you what must be achieved, but do not tell you specifically how to do it
 - You must....
 - Understand what the intent is
 - Read each standard and interpretive guidelines
 - Ask questions when unsure



Deficiencies

- Types:
 - Standard Level
 - Condition Level
 - Immediate Jeopardy (IJ)
- Increase in Condition Level Deficiencies and IJ seen
- Can Lead to Non-Monetary and/or Monetary Sanctions
- SOM- Appendix Q- guidance for identifying immediate jeopardy revised 3/2019
 - IJ increased to \$21,800 per day per citation!



Home Health Level 1 Standards

- Highest priority standards Include :
 - Process standards that are associated with high-quality patient care, and
 - Administrative standards that closely relate to the agency's ability to deliver high-quality patient care
- Surveyors must review all of these standards during a survey
- Examples:
 - Investigation of complaints
 - Initial assessment visit
 - Plan of care



Standard Level vs. Condition Level Deficiencies

- Each condition has standards that are associated with it
 - G tags
- Standard level deficiency
 - Not compliant with one of the standards (G tags) under a condition
- Condition level deficiency
 - Non-compliant with:
 - The entire condition, or
 - Several of the standards associated under the condition, or
 - Scope and severity warranted



Deficiencies – Standard Level

- Standard level
 - Must write a plan of correction (POC)
 - May of may not have a follow up survey to check compliance and completion of action plan
 - Follow-up depends on the scope and severity of the deficiency



Deficiencies – Condition Level

- Condition level
 - Must write a detailed plan of correction (POC)
 - The state or accrediting body notifies Medicare that agency has a condition level deficiency
 - Agency is at risk of losing Medicare certification if the condition is not fixed quickly typically within 10 days
 - Typically will have a return visit in 45 days



Immediate Jeopardy

- SOM- Appendix Q- guidance for identifying immediate jeopardy revised.
- Immediate Jeopardy (IJ)- Defined- HHA's non-compliance with a CoP has placed the health & safety of patients at risk for serious harm, serious injury, serious impairment or death
- Immediate Jeopardy (IJ)- Most severe & egregious threat to health & safety of patient
- Immediate Jeopardy carries the most serious sanctions for the providers
- HHA Must FIX IJ's immediately don't wait for written report
- Follow up survey within 7 27 days



Home Health Sanctions

- Will be given for immediate jeopardy
- May be given for:
 - Condition level deficiency
 - Repeat standard level deficiency (often escalates to a Condition)
- Types:
 - Directed education
 - Directed plan of care
 - Interim management provided by CMS designee
 - Monetary (CMP)
 - Suspension of payments for all new admissions



Home Health Monetary Penalties

- The per-day penalty begins accruing on the final day of the survey that identifies noncompliance
- The penalty continues until the agency achieves compliance or when the provider agreement is terminated
- Agencies have up to six months to comply, beginning from the last day of the original survey that determined non-compliance or CMS will terminate the agency
- CMP are Massive can be given per citation per day
- \$500-\$21,800 per day



State Regulations / Accreditation Standards

- State regulations:
 - Licensing Yes / No
- Three organizations for Accreditation
 - Accreditation Commission for Healthcare (ACHC)
 - Community Health Accreditation Program (CHAP)
 - The Joint Commission (TJC)



How to Stay Compliant & Avoid Deficiencies

- UNDERSTAND the meaning of the standard
- PRIORITIZE standards by those that you are non-compliant in first
- ASSESS your Agency
 - Mock surveys
 - Performing home visits
 - Clinical record reviews
- MEANINGFUL QAPI plan
- EDUCATE
 - Involve ALL staff



Understand the Meaning of the Standard

- Often agencies misunderstand what the standard means and how to apply it
- Read Interpretive Guidelines from:
 - CoPs
 - Accrediting Bodies
- Read state regulations
- Ask if you don't understand when you read it
 - Don't wait till the survey
 - Ask the accrediting body, state associations, consultants, list serves, etc.



Prioritizing Standards

- PRIORITIZE standards by those that you are non-compliant in first
 - As you read the standards make a list of all that you know you are not doing now
 - Gives you your first priority list
 - This often branches off into other areas to work on
 - Assign task force for bigger areas



Assess Your Agency

- Mock Surveys
 - Assign qualified employees
 - Often it is directors/managers/QAPI Coordinator
 - If none, consider consultant
 - Perform it formally
 - Select dates
 - Request information as surveyor would
 - Perform home visits
 - Interview staff



- Prior to survey
 - Review results from previous regulatory surveys
 - Ensure plan of correction from deficiencies is still working to ensure no repeat deficiencies
 - Review QAPI program
 - Review iQIES (CASPER)
 - Quality measures
 - Potentially avoidable events
 - Process measures



Start With.....

- A Walk Through of Agency...
 - Office hours posted
 - Fire safety
 - Emergency evacuation signs posted throughout
 - Infection control issues
 - Biohazard
 - Refrigerator(s)
 - Meds, temperature log
 - Supplies
 - Confidentiality





- Beginning of survey
 - Ask for and review the following:
 - Unduplicated patients prior 12 months
 - Active patient list
 - Admit date, primary diagnosis, disciplines
 - Discharged patient list
 - Admit date, discharge date, discharge reason, primary diagnosis, disciplines involved in care



- Beginning of survey (Continued)
 - Ask for and review the following
 - Employee List active and terminated
 - Title, date or hire and/or termination
 - HR files
 - Choose a variety
 - Schedule of home visits
 - All disciplines



- Beginning of survey (Continued)
 - Set-up interviews
 - RNs / Case Managers
 - LPNs / LVNs
 - PT / OT /ST
 - QAPI Coordinator



- Beginning of survey (Continued)
 - QAPI program
 - **Audits**
 - **Action plans**
 - Meetings from past year
 - **Complaints**
 - Incidents
 - Infections
 - Customer satisfaction
 - Governing Body meeting minutes



- Beginning of survey (Continued)
 - Emergency preparedness
 - Hazard vulnerability analysis
 - Drills / training / education
 - Policy and procedure manuals
 - Administrative
 - Clinical



- Beginning of survey (Continued)
 - In-services / Education
 - Orientation
 - Competencies
 - Staff meeting minutes
 - On call log and/or information



- Beginning of survey (Continued)
 - In-services / Education
 - Budget
 - Operating
 - Capital
 - SDS
 - Fire drills and critiques



- Home visits VERY important to do during a mock survey
 - Do the approximate number a surveyor would do

Number of unduplicated admissions 12 months prior to the survey	Minimum number of record review only (No home visit)	Minimum number of record review with home visit	Total survey sample
Less than 150	8	3	11
150 - 750	10	3	13
751 - 1250	12	4	16
1251 or more	15	5	20



- Home Visits:
 - Choose a variety:
 - Multi Disciplines / diagnoses / various length of stays / patient setting / wounds / IVs
 - Prior to home visit
 - Review the clinical record
 - Interview clinician
 - Check the clinician's car set up and supplies



- During the home visit:
 - Locate and review the home folder
 - Observe if POC is being followed
 - Observe infection control/ bag technique/ hand hygiene
 - Do NOT intervene unless see safety issue



- Home Visits:
 - At the end of the visit:
 - Interview the patient and/or representative/caregiver/family
 - Ask questions like a surveyor would:
 - Any complaints
 - Access to after hours
 - Communication arrival times of staff
 - Teaching medications, infection control, pain management, etc.



- After visit check clinician's documentation
- Clinical Record Reviews
 - Choose a variety
 - Diagnoses, various lengths of stays, various patient settings and level of care, wounds, IVs, etc.
 - Time-frame of review
 - Most recent last certification period to present
 - Ensure audit tool is appropriate to what a surveyor would review



Mock Survey: Clinical Record Reviews

- Look for commonly seen deficiencies:
 - Plan of Care
 - Goals/interventions not specific or measurable
 - Not updated when problems or changes occur
 - Coordination of services
 - No communication with physicians and/or between disciplines
 - Physician orders:
 - Visit frequencies, interventions, medications, treatments



Mock Survey: Clinical Record Reviews

- Aide care plans
 - Not specific enough
 - Aide not following plan
- Aide supervisory visits not being done



Developing an Action Plan

Specific Categories

- Priority
- Subject
- Specific issues
- Action items
- Responsible party
- Due date
- Completion date

Key Portions

- Education
- Process change
- Policy change
- QAPI monitoring





Action Plan

- Specifics found:
 - Example: In 3 of 8 charts reviewed, physician orders were not followed
 - State for each chart what was not followed.
- Action items:
 - Include monitoring
 - Review 20 records a month to focus on following physician orders with a goal of 90% compliance
 - Have an audit tool designed for the specific deficiency
 - Example: Wounds, medications, visit frequency, interventions, etc.







QAPI Program

- Ensure that program is designed to help you!
 - Choose activities to monitor based on your deficiencies and action plan
 - Focus on activities to ensure that you have no vulnerabilities to getting a condition out
 - Focus on high risk, high volume, and problem prone areas
 - Consider incidence, prevalence and severity
 - Have an immediate correction of any identified problem(s) that directly OR potentially threaten the health and safety of patients



QAPI Program: On-going Clinical Record Reviews

- Excellent way to have on-going compliance in your clinical records
- Ensure a variety
- Reviews should be used for staff education when trends are noted
- Trend and analyze results
- Reviews should be on-going
 - Recommend at least quarterly
 - May increase prior to survey



QAPI Program: On-going Clinical Record Reviews

- How many?
 - Recommend 20% each quarter
 - If deficient with an indicator
 - Recommend 50% until 90% compliance is reached
- Who?
 - Clinical manager / QAPI nurse / RN / etc.
 - Recommend training more than one person
 - Ensure consistencies



QAPI – Customer Satisfaction

- Review CAHPS report
 - Choose indicators to focus on that are low to benchmarks and cross over to outcome reports
 - Medication management, pain
 - Develop an indicator and add criteria were the CAHPS score is poor
 - Informed when providers would arrive
 - Agency explained care and services



QAPI – Outcome Measurements

- iQIES (CASPER) reports
 - Critical to review these each time they are updated
 - Determine indicators that need improvement
 - Add to QAPI program
- Potentially avoidable events
 - Be proactive in identifying adverse events
 - When events are identified audit patient record
- Outcomes
 - Choose ones that affect all disciplines
 - ADLs, ambulation, pain, etc.
 - Choose clinically significant ones
 - Dyspnea, pain, medications, etc.



QAPI – Other Areas to Include

- Incorporate
 - Incident reports
 - Fall reduction tracking
 - Complaints
 - Example: Patient reports being upset because they never know when the aide is coming
 - Medication errors and/or adverse events
 - Example: Nurse A sets up medications and Nurse B notes an error when making a med change in pill box
 - Example: Patient receiving IV Vanco and had an allergic reaction
 - Infections



QAPI Team

- Get EVERYONE invested
 - Choose clinicians and office staff
 - Assign an indicator to each person that they are responsible for
 - Minimum two employees for each indicator
 - QAPI Coordinator is the leader
 - Set up list of patient records for staff to review
 - Assign staff once a week or bi-weekly for half day









Example: QAPI Project that Ensures Compliance - Reason for Emergent Care

- Potentially Avoidable Event Report iQIES (CASPER)
 - Improper medications—
 - 2.05% current / 1.20% prior / 0.78% national
 - Hypo/Hyperglycemia–
 - 2.08% current / 5.68% prior / 1.50% national
 - Other-
 - 3.01% current / 1.44% prior / 3.78% national



Example: QAPI Project that Ensures Compliance -Reason for Emergent Care

- Indicator
 - QAPI coordinator or designee will review 100% of patient OASIS reason for emergent care quarterly
- If Improper Medications or Hypo/Hyperglycemia is the reason for emergent care
 - A clinical record review will be completed to identify if the agency could have done anything to prevent these occurrences



Example: QAPI Project that Ensures Compliance -Reason for Emergent Care

- Goal iQIES Data (CASPER)
 - Improper medication administration, adverse drug reactions, medication side effects, toxicity, anaphylaxis – 0.80%
 - Hypo/Hyperglycemia, diabetes out of control— 1.50%
- Audit criteria met on clinical record review when reason is improper medication administration or hypo/hyperglycemia
 - Goal: 90%



Example: Medication Audit Tool

Criteria: Emergent Care for Medication Issues	Patient:	Patient:	Patient:
Not scored – Is the patient taking any medications?			
M2001 Drug regimen review: If problem found was the correct score completed? If no, was a problem seen in documentation but was not stated?			
M2003 Medication Follow-up: If answered, did score correlate with documentation of physician notification?			
M2010 Patient/Caregiver High-Risk Drug Education: If patient taking high risk drugs, was the item scored 1-Yes? If not, does documentation support score?			
M2020 Management of Oral Medications: Was item scored correctly based on documentation? If patient needed assistance, did documentation include if caregiver was available to assist?			
M2030 Management of Injectable Medications: Was item scored correctly based on documentation? If patient needed assistance, did documentation include if caregiver was available to assist?			
Was physician notified for all medication issues?			
Was medication education documented?			
Was understanding of education by patient/caregiver documented?			
Not scored – did the patient/caregiver contact the HHA prior to going to the ER?			
If yes, did the nurse call the physician and/or make a visit?			
Was there anything the HHA could have done to prevent emergent care for medication reasons?			
Total per patient –			
Total Compliance –			





Example: Hypo/Hyperglycemia Audit Tool

Criteria: Emergent Care for Hypo/Hyperglycemia	Patient:	Patient:	Patient:
Did patient experience emergent care for Hypo/Hyperglycemia?			
Did patient experience hospitalization for Hypo/Hyperglycemia?			
Did Plan of Care include blood glucose parameters?			
If patient blood glucose readings were outside of parameters, was physician notified?			
Were endocrine assessments complete and thorough including blood sugar readings?			
Was diabetic education documented?			
Was understanding of education by patient/caregiver documented?			
Not scored – did the patient/caregiver contact the HHA prior to going to the ER?			
If yes, did the nurse call the physician and/or make a visit?			
Was there anything the HHA could have done to prevent emergent care for hypo/hyperglycemia?			
Total per patient –			
Total Compliance –			





The Key To Survey Readiness...

Don't just gather data but... do something with the information.







How to Address the Issues – On Going

- Spend the majority of your time on the biggest challenges
- Prioritize
 - What needs your attention the most?
- Keep track of corrected deficiencies so they don't become problems again
- Educate monthly in various ways
 - Staff meetings, posters, newsletters, games, tests etc.



Survey Readiness / Regulatory Compliance

- Tips for compliance
 - Ensure staff are knowledgeable about the CoPs
 - Have an education program for new hires
 - Have a process in place for updates/reviews for current staff
 - Train staff on survey process
 - Inform them of their roles in survey readiness



Survey Readiness / Regulatory Compliance

- Tips for compliance
 - Survey readiness book
 - Ensure that everyone knows where this is
 - Update quarterly
 - Perform on-going clinical record reviews
 - Frequent supervisory home visits
 - Staff/Management accountability



Those agencies that perform clinical record reviews, home visits & perform mock surveys ongoing are the ones that do the best on their surveys and audits and...

are the least stressed!









Thank you



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