

#### Goal and Objectives

- To familiarize the audience with the roles and responsibilities of the Medical Director in the SNF in 2013. At the Conclusion of this lecture the audience should:
  - Be familiar with the Federal Regulations associated with medical direction (F tag 501 and others)
  - Be familiar with the scope of long-term care policies and procedures which cover the safety and health and well-being of residents and staff
  - Be able to help review critically current/develop and help implement policies and procedures associated with resident quality of life

#### History Lesson

- 1974: Medical director in SNF required and responsible for the medical care provided in those facilities.
- o 1987: Nursing Home Reform Act in 1987
- 1991: AMDA House of Delegates approved the Role and Responsibilities of the Medical Director in the Nursing Home
  - vision for nursing facility medical directors written by medical directors
  - outlines the medical director's roles in nursing facilities and is the foundation

#### AMDAs Vision Lead to:

- Medical Direction Core Curriculum and numerous educational products
- AMDA's Certified Medical Director credentials
- AMDA's Model Medical Director Agreement and Supplemental Materials
- Resolutions on medical direction in other long term care settings.

## The Role of the IOM

- •2001: Institute of Medicine report Improving the Quality of Long Term Care
  - urges facilities to give medical directors greater authority
  - hold them more accountable for medical services.
  - nursing homes should develop structures and processes that enable and require a more focused and dedicated medical staff responsible for patient care.

- •2002: AMDA convened a panel to review the document in the context of changes within long-term care.
- •2005: Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services revised the Surveyor Guidance related to F-Tag 501 (Medical Director)
- o2012: New York DOH published in collaboration with NYMDA "Guidelines on Medical Direction and Medical Care in Nursing Homes"

#### Public Opinion of

- Rosaline Kane: Absence of bedsores, depression and malnutrition is hardly evidence of a good quality of life or of goals to inspire generations of care providers. A good quality of life should be elevated to a priority goal of LTC
- Kaiser Family Foundation Health Poll Survey June 2005:

19%

41%

- Percent who strongly or somewhat agree that NH provide safe & protected environment for frail & disabled unavailable at home: 69%
- For most people moving into a NH:
  - o Better off:
  - Worse off
  - No difference 23%
  - o Don't know 17%

# Kaiser Poll Continued:

• Staff concerned with resident well-being: 68%

• NH provide high	n quality services:
<ul> <li>Agree</li> </ul>	46%
<ul> <li>Disagree</li> </ul>	42%
• Who's doing a g	good job:
<ul> <li>Nurses</li> </ul>	84%
<ul> <li>Doctors</li> </ul>	69%
<ul> <li>Hospitals</li> </ul>	64%
o Nursing Home	es 35%
<ul> <li>Health Insura</li> </ul>	nce
Companies	34%
o HMOs	30%

#### F501

- •Three key aspects
- Physician as Medical Director
- Implementing resident care policies
- Coordination of medical care
- The facility
- o Designates a physician
- Collaborates with the Medical Director
- The medical director helps the facility identify, evaluate, and address/resolve medical and clinical concerns and issues that:
- Are related to the provision of services by physicians and other licensed health care practitioners

#### 1) Development of Medical Care Policies and Procedures

- All resident medical care
  - Scope of services
    - Recruitment and credentialing/privileging of health care providers
    - On-going peer review
  - Capacity to provide adequate care
    - Dialysis patients
    - End-of-life
    - Acute/sub-acute care
    - Dementia care • Mental health care
    - Problem behaviors
    - V FIODICITI DETIAVIOIS

## 2) Definition of Physician Responsibilities

- Resident medical care oversight
  - Assessments, diagnoses, treatment plan implementation, monitoring
  - Timely visits, medical orders
  - Documentation
  - Emergency coverage
  - Communication abilities with nursing and other staff
  - o Communication with community agencies
- Medical Director Informs physicians of
- expectations
- Reviews and monitors medical care

# 3) Quality Initiatives

- Quality Assurance/Improvement
  - Regardless of whether the Medical Director is a member of the Quality Assurance or CQI Committee, is there input from the Medical Director ?
  - How does the Medical Director communicate with the interdisciplinary team (particularly the physicians) medical care issues?

#### Medical Direction is about:

- Assuring the highest quality care
- Improving patient outcomes
- o Improving family satisfaction
- Improving facility skill sets
- Improving facility survey results
  - Knowledge of regulations
  - Provision of resident-centered care
  - Empowering staff

#### Noncompliance with F501

• Facility and Medical Director fail to:

- Have a physician identified in the role and is active in that role
- Coordinate and evaluate medical care
- o Identify, evaluate, and address health care issues
- Assure appropriate physician care/coverage
- Resolve issues related to care continuity/transfer of medical information
- Review, consider and/or act upon consultants' recommendations
- Discuss/intervene with practitioners about medical care that is inconsistent with applicable current standards of care
- Have system to monitor performance and practices of health care practitioners

#### How About Other Significant F Tags Involving Active Medical Direction ??? • 70 of the F Tags relate directly or indirectly to

- Quality of Life and could involve the leadership /guidance of the medical director and or physician staff
- F201-4: Transfer and Discharge
- F208: Admission policies
- F329: Unnecessary drugs
- F428: Drug regimen review
- o F323-4 Accidents
- o F 309: Assessment and management of pain
- o F 314: Assessment, care and prevention of

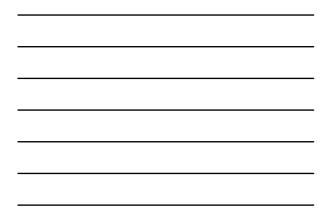
#### pressure sores

### **5-STAR RATING**

- The top 10 percent (lowest 10 percent in terms of health inspection deficiency score) in each State receive a five-star rating.
- The middle 70 percent of facilities receive a rating of two, three, or four stars, with an equal number (approximately 23.33 percent) in each rating category.
- The bottom 20 percent receive a one-star rating.

United States	Percent	0% - 100%
nfection Control	43%	
Accident Environment	43%	
Food Sanitation	39%	ny: salisi
Quality of Care	34%	
Professional Standards	30%	
Comprehensive Care Plans	28%	
Unnecessary Drugs	23%	
Clinical Records	21%	
Dignity	20%	
Housekeeping	20%	


Michigan	Percent	0% - 100%
Infection Control 10		1-5-2010
Accident Environment	69%	
Food Sanitation	49%	
Quality of Care	49%	
Professional Standards	49%	
Comprehensive Care Plans	25% 🚥	enter:
Unnecessary Drugs	41%	
Clinical Records	10%	8
Dignity	32%	
Housekeeping	32%	



# Information Gathering with QIS

- MDS 24%
- Resident interviews 21%
- Resident chart reviews 18%
- Resident observations 16%
- Family interviews 12%
- Staff interviews 9%

# **Medical Director Initiatives**

oAccident Assessment and Prevention

- Safety Committee
- oFalls subcommittee
- Developing investigational skills
- oTracking patterns
  - oUnits
  - oShifts
  - •Specific times
  - Locations

## **Medical Director Initiatives**

#### •Fecal Impaction

- Prevalence of Fecal Impaction (Most Recent MDS) MDS > 1.0%
- Infection Control & Immunizations
  - Infection Control Program
- Hospitalization or Death
  - Death (Chart/Most Recent MDS) Random Admission >1.0%
  - Hospitalization Within 30 Days

#### Pressure Sore Initiative "War on the Sore"

- oInterdisciplinary team approach
  - •Wound Rounds
  - oMedicine, Nursing, Therapies, Nutritional Services, Pharmacy
  - oCommunication with primary care oHands-on caregivers
  - Physicians
  - •Expectations of caregivers/families

# Unnecessary Drugs • When are medications considered

- unnecessary ????
- What is magical about 9 or more meds?
- Can we "treat" everything
- Expectations of medicine
  - o Dementia management
  - o Mental health
  - Palliative care
  - Preventative care
  - Symptomatic care
- Increasing the role of the pharmacy services

#### Pain Recognition and Management

oEveryone on the same assessment

page

- o Continuing education
  - Acute vs. chronic pain assessment
  - oCNAs
  - Nursing
  - Physicians
  - Residents
  - •Family members
- Active involvement of pharmacy services

# Safely Admitting/Transferring

- Developing more than a simple "transfer" agreement with receiving institutions
- Sharing of cultures
- Using the "HIPAA Excuse Barrier"
- How to make information
- readable/useable/accessible ?? • Case Examples:
  - The resident after a fall
  - The injured resident
  - The confused identity resident

# Resources, Where to Go, What to Get?

 This Webpage of the American Medical Directors Association provides a wealth of information to the professional as well as the consumer:

- o General Long-Term Care information, Toolkits, Guidelines, Position Papers, Associated Web Links
- DO FACILITIES KNOW OF THESE RESOURCES FOR THEIR MEDICAL DIRECTOR AND PHYSICIANS MEMBERS ???????
- •Contact AMDA at: 11000 Broken Land Parkway, Suite 400 Columbia, MD 21044 Phone: 800-876-2632/410-740-9743 FAX: 410-740-4572 or email: webmaster@amda.com

#### UPCOMING EDUCATIONAL EVENTS

April 30th, 2013

AMDA Live Webinar: Medication Management: Antipsychotics Presenter: Matthew Wayne, MD, CMD

July 27th - August 2nd, 2013

Core Curriculum on Medical Direction in Long Term Care

October 4th - 6th, 2013

Advanced Curriculum on Medical Direction in Long Term Care Atlanta, GA

#### March 21st - 24th, 2013

AMDA Long Term Care Medicine - 2013

September 21st, 2013 - Registration now open!

Navigating Mood and Behavior Challenges in Long Term Care: Strategies for Optimal Outcomes New Orleans, LA

- New Orleans, LA November 2nd - 8th, 2013
- Core Curriculum on Medical Direction in Long Term Care
- Inlando, FL