# Michigan Nursing Facility Transition Initiative

# **Project Evaluation Report**

# Transition Component

## 2005

Prepared for:

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# Executive Summary Michigan Nursing Facility Transition Initiative Project Evaluation Report

People with a disability or long term illness want the option of living and participating in their communities instead of extended Nursing Facility stays. The Nursing Facility Transition Initiative (NFTI) promoted the design and delivery of home and community-based services that made that option a reality. This report is a qualitative analysis of the NFTI project; details various demographic, clinical and cost aspects of the participants in Michigan's Nursing Facility Initiative project. The Michigan Department of Community Health (MDCH), funded by Centers for Medicare and Medicaid, 2001 Real Choice Systems Change Grant program, administered the project through a contract with DYNS Services, Inc.

Participants came from two avenues: nursing facility transition, and nursing facility diversion. The project, comprised of four components, included two additional ones; an evaluation component to analyze outcomes and cost benefit of transition services and, an education program to disseminate the methodology developed under the grant.

The Transition component used an innovative design, merging transition services with the MI CHOICE waiver in two Michigan Counties. Two MI Choice waiver agents, the Area Agency on Aging of Western Michigan (AAAWM) and the Detroit Area Agency on Aging (DAAA) delivered transition services to Kent and Wayne Counties. The goal was to develop methods and procedures to be used by agencies to transition individuals already in a nursing facility into the community. The tools used to place participants in the community include the Medicaid Home and Community Based Waiver (MI Choice) and integration of housing resources into the system. Funding was provided to cover costs for a transition supports coordinator, transition costs (deposits, furniture, transportation and so forth) and supports coordination.

A total of 112 people participated in the NFTI program during the study period from December 1, 2003 through April 30, 2005. Transition participants are evaluated by the wavier program using the MDS for home care (MDS-HC). The following scales and measures were used to group the participants: The Cognitive Performance Scale (CPS), Activity of Daily Living (ADL) Hierarchy, and RUG (Resource Utilization Group). Occurrence of these measures in the NFTI participants are compared to there occurrence in the general nursing facility population.

Cost data was obtained from actual cost data in the State of Michigan Data Warehouse (Medicaid Paid Claims data) and the MI Choice Information System, Center for Information Management, Inc. Analytical assistance was also provided by the University of Michigan, Institute of Gerontology.

The outcomes resulting from the program are of special note. Of the 112 people that participated in the NFTI project, 102 were able to transition to the community. Of these, only 56 (50%) participated in post-transition state-supported programs. Another 46 (41%) required no further state-supported services. Of those who received waiver services post transition, significant cost reduction was realized compared to costs of a nursing facility. The report gives a total of 308 participant months, for an average cost per participant month of \$917. This compares to a cost of approximately \$3450 per month in a nursing facility (\$115 per day).

The evaluation also shows very similar characteristics across the transition population compared to the nursing facility population. This is significant in that level of acuity had very little effect on determination of which individuals could successfully transition.

Significant recommendations include: need for expanded transition services, increased housing options and supports coordination and expanded study of the long term care population and at risk populations to develop a clear picture of those most likely to return to the community.

Based on preliminary evaluation findings, the NFTI project was expanded statewide in May of 2005. This project represents a significant milestone in the transformation of Michigan's long term care system.

## Nursing Facility Transition Initiative Transition Component Evaluation

The Nursing Facility Transition Initiative (NFTI) became reality under a 2001 Real Choice Systems Change Grant funded by the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid. These systems change grants represented a major new initiative to promote the design and delivery of home and community-based services that support people with a disability or long term illness to live and participate in their communities. Congress and the Administration have made \$50 million available for this initiative. Funding for the Michigan NFTI grant was \$770,000. The project was extended for an additional year to complete education and evaluation components.

The project had four major goals: nursing facility diversion, nursing facility transition, project evaluation, and education. The purpose of this section is to present the findings from the evaluation of the nursing facility transition component of the grant.

It is directed at the state level by the Michigan Department of Community Health, Division of Community Living. DYNS Services, Inc. was retained as a contractor to manage the evaluation process and the transition component.

As of March 2005, transition services developed by NFTI, became part of the regular Medicaid state plan services funded under the MI Choice waiver.

#### Brief description of models in use by NFTI:

- 1) **Transition Model**: Michigan's transition model uses existing service agencies to provide housing and service plan development and implementation for relocation of individuals from nursing facilities to community living. Eligibility for the program was based solely on a person's expressed desire to return to community living. The goal has been to promote changes within the existing home and community based service delivery network, and in particular, the MI CHOICE Medicaid Waiver program. By the third year of the grant, this evolved into a new model described in point 4 below.
- 2) **Diversion Model**: Michigan's diversion model detects and follows persons at risk of nursing facility placement in the acute care setting of the University of Michigan Medical Center. These people are at risk of nursing facility placement based on information collected as part of the inpatient assessment process. People are either diverted directly to the community from the hospital, or followed to the nursing facility and diverted before becoming permanently institutionalized. The model is based on a hospital-community liaison person at the

- University of Michigan Hospital, Turner Geriatric program. They assist in the diversion from or reduction in potential nursing facility placement consistent with the individual's choice.
- 3) **Model for reduced NF stays**: This model is a sub-component of the Diversion process. Early detection and monitoring in the acute care setting allows Diversion staff to follow people released to the nursing facility (for rehabilitative services for example) and develop community care plans. The focus is on maintaining the person's community based support network so that they can return to the community sooner.
- 4) Linkage with Medicaid Home and Community Based Waiver: The Transition component was merged with the MI CHOICE waiver in two Michigan counties. The waiver program already has a robust service planning ability, transition funds were used to develop and integrate the housing planning function into the services planning process. This resulted in a new model of care planning that includes housing services to create a successful transition plan. Specifically, the housing services added to the Waiver program are:

Housing Service Category:	<u>Includes:</u>
Housing	Rent, security deposit, section 8 voucher
Household supplies	Cleaning products, linens, towels, blanket, pillow, laundry basket, waste basket, vacuum, paper products, soap toothbrush, toothpaste, etc
Kitchen Supplies	Utensils, cookware, dishes, glasses, containers, small appliances, microwave, plastic wrap/foil
Utilities	Telephone, past due utility fees, electric, gas
Furniture	Dining table and chairs, sofa, chair, end table, TV stand, bed, mattress, lamp
Groceries	
Pharmacy Transfer	Medication management, collection of NF medications, transfer of prescriptions to community drug store

5) **Supportive Housing Demonstration Projects**: This model is a subcomponent of the waiver model. Housing specialists at each waiver program are responsible to develop linkages and a

- resource guide listing housing resources. This model supports the housing transition plan development.
- 6) Information and Referral in two counties: The MI CHOICE Waiver programs operate an information and referral system. Nursing facility transition information was added to that system as a referral type at pre-screening using the MICIS facesheet. Attachment 1 describes the modifications made to the MI Choice Information System to accommodate data collection for this project.
- evaluation using MDS RAI and HC: Service and outcomes are evaluated using the existing assessment protocols used for Nursing facilities and the MI CHOICE waiver. Transition participants are evaluated by the wavier program using the MDS for home care (MDS-HC). Diversion participants are evaluated by the University of Michigan Medical Center using the MDS Resident Assessment Instrument. The model looks primarily at personal care (ADLs and IADLs) and nursing care needs as well as mental health issues. Examples of the MI Choice face sheet and assessment are in attachment.

#### **Evaluation Model:**

To meet the grant's requirements, DYNS Services, Inc. developed an evaluation model which considered demographic and clinical aspects of the transition population in comparison to the long term care population as a whole. The second major aspect is a cost benefit analysis based on pre and post long term care costs for long term care services for grant participants. This particular aspect of the evaluation, although very important, also delayed analysis given the lag time involved in the processing of Medicaid claims.

The total universe included in the analysis is 112 people who transitioned between December 1, 2003 and April 30, 2005. There are additional participants as the project continues to operate as a regular component of the state's Medicaid state plan services. However, complete cost data for later transitionees is not yet available. The methods used in this report can be used to analyze their data as necessary.

#### **Data Sources:**

The data in this report come from three major sources:

1) MDCH/Medical Services Administration: Data Warehouse and the Medicaid Management Information System of Approved Paid Claims. This data set provides a rich source of information on eligibility and paid claims for all Medicaid beneficiaries. The system was used to verify participant's dates of departure from the nursing facility to the community. It also provides detailed data on all claims submitted to Michigan Medicaid for payment.

- 2) MI Choice Information System (MICIS): system used by all Michigan Waiver Agents to gather, store, and analyze data about participants, services, bills, and Medicaid claims.
  - a. Because the MICIS system was in use at both pilot NFTI sites, and because it could be used to gather information about both participants and the community services they receive, the MICIS system was established as the system to use in gathering NFTI pilot program information.
  - b. A wealth of information is available to review participant characteristics and service utilization patterns. The data presented in this report is only a small portion of information that is available in MICIS about long term care participants and services in the state.
  - c. MICIS is operated by the Center for Information Management, Inc. in Ann Arbor, Michigan. The Center for Information Management, Inc. specializes in automation tools for home and community based waivers. Based on the interRAI MDS-HC, these include comprehensive, integrated tools including client assessment, Client Assessment Protocols (CAPs) and Triggers, RUGS-III/HC Individual and Agency Profile reports, Individual and Agency Quality Indicator reports.
- 3) University of Michigan, Institute for Gerontology: The Institute maintains a Long Term Care Data Archive which has data from Michigan, other states and nations. For the purposes of this report, they assisted by providing information from the repository of Minimum Data Set Resident Assessment Instrument (MDS-RAI) for nursing facility residents and Minimum Data Set for Home Care (MDS-HC) in the Archive. The Institute is funded by the Michigan Department of Community Health for this purpose

#### Limitations of the data set:

This report is a qualitative analysis<sup>ii</sup> of the NFTI project; details various demographic, clinical and cost aspects of the participants in Michigan's Nursing Facility Initiative project. The instruments used to collect data, the MDS-HC and the MDS-RAI are scientifically proven as are the scales and hierarchy used in analyzing the data. All of the systems used to collect and analyze the data; the University of Michigan Long Term Care Archive, Mi Choice Information System, CMS MDS-RAI repository and the DCH Data Warehouse have a long, proven record in processing long term care data. They provided a powerful resource when linked together. This is a compelling reason for devoting resources to the creation of a Long Term Care data warehouse. The sum of the linked and interrelated systems will be greater than the sum of the systems operating independently.

The report findings can be used to formulate hypothesis for a larger research project by providing interesting indicators. For example, it could be possible to track costs by Activity of Daily Living Hierarchy sub group or to look at clinical aspects for long staying residents vs. shorter stay residents. Indeed, that is one of the reports major recommendations is that the study be expanded to include a randomized sample of the Michigan nursing facility population to develop a clear picture of those most likely to return to the community.

#### Program model:

The transition component operated in Kent and Wayne counties by two MI Choice waiver agents, the Area Agency on Aging of Western Michigan (AAAWM) and the Detroit Area Agency on Aging (DAAA), respectively. Both sites received grant funds to pay for transition costs and for supports coordination. Additional MI Choice waiver funds were allocated by the Michigan Department of Community Health to fund additional services for waiver eligible transitionees. Both sites were given some discretion in how they setup and organized their projects, under the oversight of the project director.

The AAAWM scenario: The agency hired a supports coordinator who had previously worked for the Grand Rapids Center for Independent Living as a team member on the previous transition grant. She brought years of experience in working with people with disabilities to the MI Choice waiver agent. This included a working relationship with nursing facilities in Kent County. The coordinator took charge of all aspects of transition plan development and implementation. Coordination with the MI Choice waiver program resources was included for people who were eligible for the program.

The DAAA scenario: The agency assigned an existing staff person to form a transition program within the agency structure. Subcontracts were

developed with Citizens for Better Care to find participants in facilities and with a housing consultant to connect residents to community housing. As part of this, the coordinator formed a collaborative of community resources, including legal aid, home and community based service providers, volunteers and other agency staff necessary to develop and implement transition plans.

Both approaches proved successful over the course of the project.

#### **Characteristics of Participants**

There were a total of 112 people who participated in the NFTI program during the study period from December 1, 2003 through April 30, 2005.

Of the 112 participants in the NFTI program from December 1, 2003 through April 30, 2005, 66 were female, and 46 were male.

The average age of all participants was 64 years of age, with a range from 31 to 97 years of age. The average age of the Area Agency of Western Michigan participants (62 years) was 4 years less than the participants in the Detroit Area Agency on Aging program (66 years).

Table 1

Gender and Age Categories	Male	Female	Total	Percent
Age 44 and under	6	5	11	10%
Age 45 to 54	11	11	22	20%
Age 55 to 64	14	10	24	21%
Age 65 and over	15	40	55	49%
Totals	46	66	112	100%

As Table 1 indicates, participants were more highly represented in the older age groups, but there were 11 participants under 44 years of age, and more participants 64 and under (57) than there were participants 65 and older (55).

This shows a larger representation of younger age groups at 51% than in the State's general waiver population at 24% as a whole. Some of this could be explained by the fact that NFTI Section 8 housing opportunities were limited to people under the age of 62, making it easier to transition those population groups. It is also possible that this is due to a lower level of long term care needs in the younger age groups, thereby making transition easier. It is particularly interesting given that the waiver agents have a longer history in working with elderly people, yet were very successful in working with younger transition candidates.

The group was clearly different from the general statewide nursing facility population, where only 11% for the residents are under the age of 65.

The number of males and females participating who were under 65 years of age was about the same, but there were over two and a half times as many females aged 65 or over (40) as males in that category (15). Again, this is significantly different from the MI Choice Waiver and nursing facility populations where 73% of the participants are female and 26% male.

Table 2

Race	Number	Percent	
Caucasian	52	46%	
African-American	56	50%	
Asian/Pacific Islander	1	1%	
Amer.			
Indian/Eskimo/Aleut	3	3%	
Totals	112	100%	

As table 2 above shows, there was an almost even split of Caucasian (52) and African American (56) participants, with four additional people in other race categories (see Table 2). The high number of people of African American race compared to the general long term care population (23% for MI Choice and 15% for nursing facility) is the likely result of the Detroit location for the project. From the 2000 US Census, approximately 42% of Wayne County including the city of Detroit is African American compared to 14.2% for the state as a whole.

Table 3

Marital Status	Number	Percent
Single / Never married	30	27%
Married	14	12%
Widowed	31	28%
Separated	3	3%
Divorced	21	19%
Not Available	13	11%
Totals	112	100%

Table 3 displays the marital status of participants. Of the reporting participants, only 14 were married, supporting the claim that people who are not married (and thus have no spousal support) are more likely to be in a nursing facility

Table 4

<b>Education Level</b>	Number	Percent	
8th grade or less	9	8%	
Grades 9 - 11	19	17%	
High School	30	27%	
Tech or Trade			
School	1	1%	
Some College	17	15%	
Bachelor's Degree	4	3%	
Graduate Degree	2	2%	
Not Available	30	27%	
Totals	112	100%	

As Table 4 indicates, the majority of reporting participants had an education level of high school or less. However, education level was not available for a significant number, 30 out of 112.

Table 5

Residential Setting/Svcs			
Rec'd Prior to NF	Number	Percent	
Nursing facility (NF)	47	42%	
NF & Rehabilitative			
Services	7	6%	
NF & Home Care (HC)	9	8%	
NF, HC, and Rehab	9	8%	
NF, HC, Rehab & MH or			
DD Facility	1	1%	
NF & Assisted Living	1	1%	
Home Care	4	4%	
Home Care & Rehab	12	10%	
None of the Above	3	3%	
Not Available	19	17%	
Totals	112	100%	

At initial assessment, the residential history of participants in the five years prior to assessment included 78 people who had been in a nursing facility (some with other living settings as well), and 15 people who had home care. Of these home care recipients, 11 had rehabilitation services prior to the nursing facility. These numbers show the bulk of the participants had established nursing facility care histories, not just transitory in nature.

Table 6 presents the number and percent of the 86 participants with diseases recorded who were being treated for the indicated diseases:

Table 6

Table 6		Percent of
	Number of	Assessed
Diagnosis Description	Participants	Participants
Hypertension	33	38%
Depression	28	33%
Diabetes Mellitus	24	28%
Arthritis	22	26%
Anxiety	20	23%
Congestive Heart Failure	16	19%
Cerebral Vascular Accident		1/70/
(stroke)	15	17%
Hypothyroidism	15	17%
Coronary Artery Disease	14	16%
Allergies	14	16%
Anemia	11	13%
Cataracts	10	12%
Other fractures	9	10%
Emphysema	9	10%
Renal Failure	8	9%
Hemiplegia/Hemiparesis	8	9%
Peripheral Vascular Disease	8	9%
Arteriosclerotic Heart Disease		
(ASHD)	7	8%
Missing Limb	6	7%
Osteoporosis	6	7%
Cardiac Dysrhythmia	5	6%
Other Cardiovascular Disease	5	6%
Aphasia	5	6%
Traumatic Brain Injury	5	6%
Manic Depression (Bipolar		6%
disease)	5	070
Other Psychiatric Diagnoses	5	6%
Asthma	5	6%
Diabetic Retinopathy	5	6%
Total Participants Assessed	86	

Of the 86 participants who were assessed with the MDS-HC, all of the 88 diseases in the assessment were present and subject to treatment in at least one participant, with the exception of Parkinson's disease, cerebral palsy and schizophrenia. One participant had only one diagnosis noted (quadriplegia), while all others had multiple diseases that were being treated. One participant who successfully transitioned to the community had eighteen different diseases that were being treated. Twenty six participants (112-86) were not assessed with the MDS-HC for several

reasons. Some residents moved out of the nursing facility shortly after contact with the NFTI case coordinator and before a full assessment could be conducted. Coordination of assessment staff schedules (one nurse and one social worker with the NFTI case coordinator) were a major contributing factor to this.

Other diseases being treated in fewer than five participants included hyperthyroidism, hypotension, deep vein thrombosis, hip fracture, pathological bone fracture, Alzheimer's disease, dementia, multiple sclerosis, paraplegia, quadriplegia, seizure disorder, transient ischemic attack, cancer, and glaucoma.

Over 60% of the 80 participants for whom this information is available took 9 or more medications when first assessed.

Table 7

Number of Medications at Assessment	Number of Participants	Percent
2	2	3%
3	0	0%
4	4	5%
5	5	6%
6	6	8%
7	3	4%
8	9	11%
9+	51	63%
Totals	80	100%

#### **MDS-HC Assessment Tools**

The State of Michigan Home and Community Based Elderly and Disabled Waiver uses the MDS-HC (Minimum Data Set for Home Care) to assess all Waiver participants. This assessment tool was chosen because of the wealth of research information and measurements available from interRAI, Inc. the developers of the MDS family of assessment tools.

Because the MDS assessment instrument is used to assess all residents of nursing facilities, and therefore is available in both the nursing facility and home care settings, it is possible to review a participant both in the nursing facility and once they had returned to the community using different scales developed by interRAI.

#### **RUG III Case Mix Groups:**

An important measure of acuity in long term care participants is derived from the MDS assessment. Called RUG (Resource Utilization Group), this acuity measure is calculated using information from the MDS-RAI or MDS-HC assessments. Developed by interRAI researchers, the RUG score derived by algorithms from the MDS-RAI for nursing facility residents and MDS-HC for home care, groups participants into seven different categories of service utilization and thus presents a way to look at participant acuity. The RUG categories in order from highest to lowest acuity are: special rehabilitation, extensive services, special care, clinically complex, impaired cognition, behavior problems, and reduced physical functions. Table 8 shows this distribution for the NFTI population as well as a comparison to the statewide nursing facility population.

The reduced physical function is of particular interest as a method of targeting residents with one or less ADL deficiencies and no nursing needs. The lowest two RUGs groups, Reduced Physical Functioning A1 and A2 represented or about 8% of Michigan's nursing facility residents fall in this group or about 5,000 people statewide. However, the distribution of NFTI participants shows that a person's RUGs group may not bear a direct relation to a person's ability to live successfully in the community. Almost an equal number of the NFTI project participants fell into higher RUGs categories, such as special care, clinically complex and impaired cognition as they did the lowest level, reduced physical functioning. This could mean that successful transitioning is due more to other community factors, such as availability of services and supports or a supports coordinator as provided by NFTI, than a person's level of acuity.

(The remainder of this page has been left intentionally blank to accommodate table 8 in its entirety on the page 9)

Table 8

Resource Utilization	NFTI Number of	NFTI Percent of	Nursing
Group (RUG)	Participants	Participants	Facility*
Special Rehabilitation	18	1%	4%
Extensive Services	3	13%	3%
Special Care	10	33%	9%
Clinically Complex	11	27%	24%
Impaired Cognition	11	14%	18%
Behavior Problems	7	8%	1%
Reduced Physical			
Functions	44	48%	41%
Reduced Physical			
Functions - E			9%
Reduced Physical			
Functions - D			19%
Reduced Physical			
Functions - C			2%
Reduced Physical			
Functions - B			3%
Reduced Physical			
Functions – A2			8%
Reduced Physical			0,0
Functions – A1			
Total RUG assessments	79	100%	100%
Unavailable*	33		
Total Participants	112		

\*The RUGs grouper relies on elements in the MDS-HC assessment to calculate a score. If the MDS-HC assessment is not completely filled out or not completed (as was the case for twenty-six, previously mentioned) a RUGs score will be unavailable.

#### **ADL** Hierarchy

The Activity of Daily Living (ADL) Hierarchy is a measure developed by interRAI researchers to determine different levels of physical functioning using the MDS-HC data. The ADL hierarchy was derived from assessment items that conceptually measure early ADL loss (dressing, hygiene), intermediate ADL loss (transfer, locomotion, and toileting), and late ADL loss (bed mobility, eating). The Hierarchy combines these ADLs into a comprehensive scale based on the degree of losses and performance level coding.

The NFTI participants for whom this measure could be calculated at initial assessment were arrayed across the categories, with most participants falling in the Limited or Extensive 1 categories. Only one

participant was independent, while three were classified in the total dependence category.

Table 9
NFTI ADL Scores compared to Nursing Facility - Michigan

	NFTI	NFTI	
	Number of	Percent of	Nursing
ADL Hierarchy	<b>Participants</b>	<b>Participants</b>	Facility*
Independent	1	1%	7%
Supervision	10	13%	8%
Limited	26	33%	16%
Extensive 1	21	27%	26%
Extensive 2	11	14%	12%
Dependent	7	8%	18%
Total Dependence	3	4%	14%
Total	79	100%	100%
Unavailable*	33		
Total Participants	112		

<sup>\*</sup>see discussion in table 8.

This table shows difference in the ADL scores for NFTI transitionees and nursing facility residents. While significant differences appear in ADL scores for the two groups, NFTI was able to find and transition people who were medically needy. This profoundly underscores the desire and hopes that residents with physical disabilities have to return to the community. Recently, in 2004 data, when asked to respond to MDS-RAI question Q1a, "Do you wish to return to the community?" 64% of the residents in Michigan's Kent and Wayne Counties responded affirmatively.iii

#### **Cognitive Performance Scale**

The Cognitive Performance Scale (CPS) is a measure developed by InterRAI researchers to determine different levels of cognitive performance using the MDS-HC data, from intact to very severe impairment. The CPS is a hierarchical index used to rate cognitive status. The CPS has been validated against the Mini Mental State Examination. The nursing facility CPS scales uses comatose to identify the most impaired group. Because these types of persons are rarely seen in home care settings, a modified CPS for waiver participants based on four assessment items: memory, cognitive skills for daily decision making, expressive communication, and eating.

Using the first assessment conducted for NFTI participants, the highest numbers of participants were in the intact category, with fewer participants in each category as the impairment increases.

Table 10
NFTI CPS Scores compared to Nursing Facility - Michigan

	NFTI	NFTI	Ī	
<b>Cognitive Performance</b>	Number of	Percent of	Nursing	
Scale	Participants	Participants	Facility*	
Intact	32	38%	11%	
Borderline Intact	20	24%	9%	
Mild Impairment	14	17%	14%	
Moderate Impairment	11	13%	33%	
Moderately Severe				
Impairment	4	5%	12%	
Severe Impairment	2	2%	10%	
Very Severe Impairment	1	1%	11%	
Total	84	100%	100%	
CPS unavailable	28			
Total Participants	112			

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#### **Transition Outcomes**

Of the 112 people that participated in the NFTI project from December 1, 2003 through April 30, 2004, 102 were able to transition to the community. Of these, only 56 (50%) participated in post-transition state-supported programs. Another 46 (41%) required no further state-supported services.

Table 11

NFTI Participant Trans Status	sition			
Category	Program/Status		Total Participants	Percent of Total
Post Transition	HCBE/ED Waiver		43	38%
Community Programs	OSA Care Management		8	7%
	OSA Targeted Care Manage	ment	2	2%
	Transferred to DHS Program		2	2%
	Local Agency Funds		1	1%
		Total:	56	50%
	NFTI Program Only; No Fur	ther		
Transition Only	Services		32	29%
	No Further Contact		14	13%
		Total:	46	41%
Still in Nursing Facility	Stayed in Nursing Facility; NFTI	Closed	5	4%
·	Still in Nursing Facility; ma transition	У	5	4%
		Total:	10	8%
Total Participants			112	

# Current Status of Participants in Community Programs (as of September 13, 2005)

Of the 56 participants who transitioned to community programs, 38 are still open in those programs.

Table 12

NFTI Community Programs Post Transition Status			
Post Transition Program	Total Participants	Still Open as of 9/13/2005	Percent Still Open
HCBE/ED Waiver	43	33	77%
OSA Care Management	8	4	50%
OSA Targeted Care			
Management	2	1	50%
Transferred to FIA Program	2	unknown	unknown
Local Agency Funds	1	0	0%
Total	56	38	

#### Waiver Services Provided to NFTI Participants After Transition

The HCBS/ED Waiver provides a core set of services for people in the program that allow them to remain in the community. These services include personal care, private duty nursing, Homemaker services, home delivered meals, personal emergency response systems, respite care, chore services (e.g. snowplowing), home modifications, medical equipment and supplies, and adaptive items to assist with necessary activities. These services were provided as needed to waiver participants who had transitioned from nursing facilities. Table 13 indicates the number of NFTI participants who received waiver services post-transition.

Table 13
Distribution of Post Transition
Waiver Services for 51 participants

Service	Number of Participants Receiving each Service	Percent of Participants
Personal Care	41	80%
Homemaker	37	73%
Emergency Response		
Systems	24	47%
Home Delivered Meals	20	39%
Special Waiver Service*	11	22%
Private Duty Nursing	10	20%
Specialized Medical		
Equipment	9	18%
Personal Care Item	8	16%
Tub Stool or Bench	8	16%
Home Modifications	7	14%
Respite Care	7	14%
Chore Services	6	12%
Enteral Formulae	6	12%
Raised Toilet Seat	6	12%

<sup>\*</sup> Includes security deposit, initial rent payment, appliances, furniture, etc.

In the Home Modifications category, one NFTI participant required to have a ramp installed, and three needed specialized door locks. In the Special Waiver Service category, four participants needed to have a security deposit or initial rent paid, and a few need appliances and furniture. One participant required an over tub sliding bath system, the most expensive item was purchased for these NFTI participants. Since the start of the program through May, 2005, the total cost of HCBS/Ed Waiver services for all participants was \$282,479. This total covers 308 participant months, for an average cost per participant month of \$917. This compares to a cost of approximately \$3450 per month in a nursing facility (\$115 per day).

#### Waiver Service Costs for ADL Hierarchy Groups

The following table presents HCBS/ED Waiver costs for NFTI participants by ADL Hierarchy groupings. There were 51 participants who were scored on this scale who had service codes during the period from January 1, 2004 through May 31, 2005. The average cost per service month is highest for those in the Extensive 1 category, and range from \$493 to \$893 for the other groups.

Table 14

Waiver Service Costs For NFTI Participants by ADL Hierarchy	Number of Participants	Number of Service Months	Average Cost per Service Month
Independent	0	0	\$0
Supervision	2	18	\$493
Limited	17	98	\$775
Extensive 1	11	81	\$1,406
Extensive 2	5	41	\$716
Dependent	5	33	\$893
Total Dependence	1	4	\$821
No ADL, not			
classified	10	33	\$657
Total	51	308	\$917

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#### Waiver Service Costs for Cognitive Performance Scale Groups

The following table presents HCBS/ED Waiver costs for NFTI participants by CPS groupings. There were 51 participants who were scored on this scale who had service codes during the period from January 1, 2004 through May 31, 2005. The average cost per service month is highest for those in the "Intact" category, which is also the category with the most participants. The other monthly costs range from \$575 to \$821 for the other groups.

Table 15

Service Costs For NFTI Participants by CPS	Number of Participants	Number of Service Months	Average Cost per Service Month			
Intact	17	131	\$1,231			
Borderline Intact	8	56	\$ 763			
Mild Impairment	10	53	\$ 642			
Moderate Impairment	6	36	\$ 787			
Moderately Severe						
Impairment	1	4	\$ 821			
Severe Impairment	1	7	\$ 575			
Very Severe Impairment	0	0	\$ 0			
Not Classified	8	21	\$ 417			
Total	51	308	\$ 917			

### Comparison of Pre and Post Nursing Facility Costs

It was possible to compare Nursing Facility six month pre-transition costs and six month post-transition costs for six NFTI participants. Others had not been in either the Nursing Facility or the Waiver long enough for a six-month comparison. Overall, community services for participants cost about 25% of what was charged by the nursing facility in the six months before transitioning. For the largest group, who saw a 90% reduction in cost, include people who returned to the community with a minimum of Medicaid supports and who did not enroll in any ongoing long term care services and supports program. The other programs group includes people who chose a variety of programs for people with service and supports needs outside the Medicaid long term care programs such as the Department of Human Services Home Help program, Office of Services to the Aging Care Management Program and Targeted Care Management.

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Table 16
Summary Costs by Population Group Served/Medicaid Paid Claims
6 months pre transition vs. 6 months post transition

Population	Number of Participants	Total C	laims	Cost S	Shift		
		Pre	Post	Amount	Percent		
All NFTI	112	\$1,797,258	\$441,918	\$1,355,340	-75.4		
MI Choice Waiver	43	\$736,239	\$293,261	\$ 442,978	-60.1		
Other Programs	19	\$331,927	\$79,852	\$252,075	-75.9		
NFTI in Community	46	\$729,092	\$ 68,805	\$660,287	-90.5		
Still in NF	4	\$103,421	-	0	0		

Table 17 shows examples from the project of transition costs for individual participants. Waiver costs include all costs for the thirteen MI Choice waiver services: personal care, home maker, home delivered meals, medical supplies, home modifications, transportation, chore, respite, counseling, private duty nursing, personal emergency response, personal care supervision, and adult day care. Medicaid costs include other state plan services such as pharmacy, therapies, and hospital.

Table 17
Sample Pre and Post Transition Total Medicaid and Waiver Costs
Sept. 15, 2005

		Total Six Month Medicaid Costs for:			Cost	Commu	inity
	Six Mo. Cost		Other		Difference	as % of Costs	NF
	Nursing Facility	Waiver	Medicaid	Total			
Person A	\$18,788	\$3,444	\$2,072	\$5,516	\$13,272		29%
Person B	\$14,363	\$10,260	\$1,464	\$11,724	\$2,639		82%
Person C	\$25,547	\$8,944	\$863	\$9,807	\$15,740		38%
Person D	\$12,261	\$4,629	\$1,410	\$6,039	\$6,222		49%
Person E	\$27,869	\$7,682	\$3,066	\$10,748	\$17,121		39%
Person F	\$26,498	\$8,164	\$8,303	\$16,467	\$10,031		62%
Person G	\$24,170	\$21,369	\$12,028	\$33,397	-\$9,227	Hosp*	138%
Person H	\$10,050	\$2,905	\$847	\$3,752	\$6,298		37%
Total	\$159,546	\$67,397	\$30,053	\$97,450	\$62,096		61%

<sup>\*</sup> NFTI costs are inclusive of a hospital stay.

#### **Transition Barriers:**

Comments from both sites have been combined in the list.

- 1) Lack of person centered community supports and community supports coordinator. Residents in facilities for more than a few weeks start to loose their connections to the community. Once these connections are lost, it becomes nearly impossible for a person to orchestrate their own transition. A surrogate or community supports coordinator is required to reconnect the individual to the community supports and services. Funds are required to pay for transition expenses. Availability of both these were reasons for NFTI's success. This barrier results from a set of false biases commonly held by the general population of citizens and health professionals:
  - a. Often people do not consider community living a "safe" or "appropriate" living arrangement for people with significant long term care health needs for services and supports. Because of this bias, people are not even offered the option of community living. Many NFTI participants were placed in nursing facilities with no discussion or explanation of other options for community living.
  - b. Person centered, consumer driven decisions are not the "norm" for providers in the long term care health area, more often decisions are driven by the medical professionals or family members, not the person.
- 2) Lack of an information source to receive information about long term care and community living options. Residents reported not being able to access a telephone, fax or internet to assist in this effort.
- 3) Lack of funds to pay for services and supports due to the state's budget crisis. During the first two years of the NFTI project the MI Choice Waiver was closed to new enrollments. This made it very difficult to transition people with significant health needs.
- 4) Housing Issues: This is the single most difficult barrier for residents to tackle once they have lost community supports.
  - a. More subsidized housing, for all ages. The limitation of vouchers to age 62 and younger was a barrier to placing older residents in the community.
  - b. Education for landlords on the special needs of the long term care population and how to accommodate them in a successful housing arrangement.
  - c. Lack of a directory of housing options and availability. When the need arises to locate housing that is acceptable to the participant, there is not a web site or housing resource directory containing information on publicly and privately funded housing including assisted living, apartments, condominiums, single family homes.

- d. MI Choice Medicaid waiver cannot pay for services in licensed assisted living.
- e. Current Medicaid waivers for home and community based services cannot include housing costs (rent or purchase) while the nursing facility rate does.
- 5) Services and person centered planning and direction:
  Residents encounter a grinding mass of paperwork, forms,
  conflicting program instructions and assessments that often
  become barriers in themselves. People should be put first, with
  a focus on their hopes and desires for a better more productive
  life.
- 6) Financial assistance and financial planning: Many residents, particularly younger people with disabilities, may have not had the opportunity to manage their own finances and require assistance to take on this responsibility.
  - a. lack ability to save funds to transition: after nursing facility expenses, residents are left with about \$60 per month. This is not enough to save towards transitioning to the community.
  - b. Poor credit history: For a variety of reasons do to poor health, lack of planning, guardianship issues, and no job or income, most NFTI participants had serious credit problems. These had to be resolved before a landlord would consider renting an apartment.
- 7) Lack of support from corporate guardians
- 8) Nursing facilities do not keep resident data up to date. This makes transition planning difficult because key elements about the person's supports and care needs are missing and/or not current.
- 9) Residents are reluctant to share personal and financial information with supports coordinator.

#### **NFTI Transition Accomplishments:**

- ➤ Established ability to provide independence to persons who previously had no hope of returning to the community
- > Transitioned 112 people to the community
- > Demonstrated ability of MI Choice Waiver program to be a strong partner in long term care services, supports and transition
- ➤ Demonstrated MI Choice waiver programs commitment to person centered planning for younger persons with disabilities and elderly persons
- > Savings established in long term care costs
- ➤ Community outreach activities, i.e., permanently expanded number of contacts available to assist in relocation of nursing facility residents back to the community
- ➤ Outreach efforts have created a heightened awareness of housing challenges, especially for disabled participants under 55 years of age.
- Outreach activities have created new opportunities for long term care residents

- ➤ NFTI project informed MDCH, DAAA and AAAWM and participating agencies regarding barriers and cost savings.
- ➤ Helped define and develop statewide policies and procedures for transition expansion.

#### Future Actions to NFTI Challenges, Conclusions and Discussion:

- 1) Many people residing Michigan nursing facilities can return to the community. In the NFTI group, 41% of the people transitioned with no further service needs. The remainder had moderate to high needs similar to all nursing facility residents but still chose to live in the community. This represents a significant expense to the state that should be reduced as soon as possible by expansion of transition and diversion models statewide using NFTI techniques, including:
  - a. Providing supports coordination to nursing facility residents who wish to develop transition plans to move back to the community
  - b. Funding for transition costs (rent deposits, household furnishings, transportation), including funding for non Medicaid and non medically eligible residents
- 2) People requiring long term care can live successfully in the community. Most of the people who did need long term care services were still living in the community at the end of the project.
- 3) The MI Choice Waiver agents can provide effective and less costly alternative to institutional care. Service costs were less than one third the cost of a month in an institution.
- 4) Build local collaborative whose focus is to assist people to move out of nursing facilities and wish to live in the community.
- 5) Encourage communities to develop local consortia that combine Centers for Independent Living, Mi Choice Waiver and other service/housing providers to develop and implement transition plans
  - a. Develop discussion groups to work out special issues that would aid in transition such as pain management, arranging transportation, substance abuse, and employment counseling.
  - b. Use consortia to mobilize local resources and create a climate of change to educate people on person centered planning, choice and control and the appropriateness of community home based care.
- 6) Develop an information and referral function to provide people with up to date information on alternatives to institutions.
  - a. Develop state level money follows the person model, as people shift from one care system to another the long term care funds would follow them.
  - b. Develop an ongoing transition and diversion program by redirecting funds previously used for people in institutions who now reside in the community.

- 7) Close nursing facility beds and/or waiver slots as people transition to community based care
- 8) Fund advanced research to refine NFTI findings
- 9) Annually rebase long term care funds to follow person directed care settings
- 10)Revise long term care quality management plan to include transition and diversion status and measurement indicators.
- 11)Include housing, in addition to home modification, as a core long term care service
- 12)Provide financial counseling services: poor credit history is one of major barriers to finding a place to live outside of the institution
- 13)Develop and education and training program to raise community awareness to the appropriateness of home and community based services for people with long term care needs.
- 14) Work with nursing facilities to develop new models of care that more closely resemble community living.

In closing, the NFTI transition program demonstrated that most people in nursing facilities who have long term care supports and services can live in the community successfully. Some need extensive services but an equal number really only need housing and supports. Nursing facility residents should be helped at all cost to regain community living in a setting that achieves their wishes and desires for a better life.

## Attachments 1

Nursing Facility Transition Project Data Collection: MI Choice Face Sheet

MI CHOICE Participant Information					
SSN		Screening Date			
	Agent	Facesheet Date	/ / Page 1		
Section A: Identifying Information					
1. Client Name Last		First	Middle Initial		
2. Date of Birth	3. Gender	4. Marital	Status O Single/NM O Separated O Divorced		
	O Male O Female		O Widowed O Other		
5. Spouse Last Name	First Name	Midd	le Initial 6. Spouse Date of Birth		
7a. Race (Fill only one)  O White O Asian/Pacific.Islander	Comment and the second	the the months of the substitutes of	d. If Client Multiracial (Check all that apply)  White Asian/Pacific.Islander		
O Black O American.Indian/Eskimo/Aleut	O No O Yes	O No O Yes	Black American.Indian/Eskimo/Aleut		
8. Client Address			County Township		
<del>                                     </del>			Coully Township		
9 Gits		State	7 in		
9. City		State M	Zip		
10. Client Phone ( )			Been Verified? O No O Yes		
Directions to Home		12. Primary Language			
13. Education; Highest level completed O None O 9-11 Grade	O Tech or Trade	School O Bachelor's de	gree		
O 8th Grade/Less O High School	O Some College	O Graduate de	egree		
14. Religious affiliation		15. Cultural issues that perf	ain to care plan		
Contact Phone	( )	O No O Yes  If Yes, exp	kain		
16. Client Rights and responsibilities explaine	ed	17. Reason for Referral			
No Yes		O Post hospital care O Community chronic of	O Eligibility for home care		
		O Home placement	O Other		
18. Where Lived at time of referral Private home/apt w/no home care service	s Nursing home	<ol><li>Who lived with at refer</li><li>Alone</li></ol>	O w/Child (not Spouse)		
Private home/apt.w/home care services Board and care/assisted living/group home	Other	<ul> <li>w/Spouse only</li> <li>w/Spouse and other</li> </ul>	(s) O w/Other(s) (not Spouse/Child) (s) O w/non-relatives in group setting		
20. Referral Name		21. Referral Date			
22. Referral Agency Code	23. Referral	Agency Name	24. Referral Type		
25. Family Contact Name		26. Contact Phone			
			1-		
27. Residential History and Services 5 Years F	Prior to Peferral (Check	all settings resident lived in o	r services received during 5 years prior to date		
Lived in nursing home		Lived in assisted living or co	ongregate apartment case opened)		
Lived for a profracted period of time in a	g	Home care client prior to the Recipient of rehabilitative se			
Lived in mental retardation or develop	nent disability setting	None of the above			
28. Surrogate Decision Maker		Name	Telephone		
District Control of the Control of t	Yes O Pending Yes O Pending		( )		
	Yes O Pending Yes O Pending		( )		
	Yes O Pending				
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SSN								F	age 2	
Section B: Benefits & Insurance		Name						Teleph	2000	
1. Client has Advance Medical Directives in place	anding	Name:					,	1 relept	ione	
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6. Life Insurance (Spouse)										
Co. Name		_ Phone (	)					erm	O No	0
Address		_ Face Value						hole Life	O No	
Contract #		_ Cash Value	\$				E	ndowment	O No	0
17. Client or representative can describe health ber	nefits corre	ctly O No (	) Yes							
18. Client or representative can interpret explanation		200.00		Yes						

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MI CHOICE Participan	t Information
ssn	Page 3
Section C: Financial Information  1. Gross Monthly (check box if Direct Deposit) Social Security Railroad Retirement VA Benefits Pensions* Alimony	3. Current Monthly Household Expenses  Rent / House, Property Tax,  Heat, Charge Cards,  Electricity, Water / Sewer,  Telephone, Cable TV,  Food, Transp Expenses,
Estate or Trust Fund,	Car Payment, Install Payments,  Home Insurance, Other,  Car Insurance, Other,  Life Insurance, Other,  Household Total,
*Ilemize source of pensions:  Client is at or less than the special income limit: O No O Yes Client or representative is effectively managing O No O Yes	Prescriptions,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,
financial affairs:  FIA Irrevocable PPD Burial Accounts  2. Assets Client Spouse Joint  Savings J.,	D ME
Cash Value Life Insur.  Trade-In Val Second Car	Total Monthly Expenses Variance  (Total Household Income - Total Monthly Expenses) Income is adequate to meet expenses and needed purchases:  Clent has excessive expenses:  No Yes If yes, explain
Total Countable Assets	Client has unaddressed debt: O No O Yes If yes, define:
5. Protected Spousal Amount (Worksheet)  Check here if not applicable  A) Initial assessment amount divided by 2  B) Enter the lowest amount: Line A or the maximum PSA (if A is lower than the minimum PSA, enter the minimum PSA)  C) Add individual asset limit to B:	Note: C = the maximum amount of countable assets the couple can have for the client to be asset eligible.

.

## Attachments 2

Nursing Facility Transition Project Data Collection: MI Choice Assessment

(Rest of this page is left blank)

MI-CHOICE CA	7		ASSESSMENT Page 1
Agent Office	Partici	pant SSN	<b>—</b>
Assessed by:	Ott	hers Present:	
	_		
SECTION A: IDENTIFYING INFORMATION			
1. Screen Date (mm/dd/yyyy)	5. 0	Client Last Name	e
2. Date of Assessment (mm/dd/yyyy)	Clie	ent First Name	Middle Initial
3. Place of Assessment	6. [	Date of Birth (m	m/dd/yyyy)
O Home O Hospital O NH/Institution O Other			
4. Assessment Reason  O Initial assess/Appropriate placement	7. [	Date Case Ope	ned / Reopened (mm/dd/yyyy)
0 45 day follow-up assess 0 90 day follow-up assess			
No day follow-up assess     Discharge assess (<45 days after initial assess)	8.	Has SSN Been \	Verified? O No O Yes
O Death assess (<45 days after initial assess) O Other			
Comments, Section A			
SECTION B: SOCIAL FUNCTIONING			
1. Involvement	3. Is	olation	
<ul> <li>a. Client is at ease interacting with others (e.g., likes to spend time with others): O Not at ea</li> </ul>	ase() At ease	Length of time c	lient is alone during the day (morning/afternoon)
b. Openly expresses conflict or anger	) Yes	O Never or ha	rdly ever O About one hour s of time-e.g., all morning O All of the time
2. Change in Social Activities As compared to 180 days	ago,		
decline in the client's level of participation in social, religio occupational or other preferred activities. If there was a d		lient says or indi	icates that he/she feels lonely O No O Yes
client distressed by this fact:  O No decline O Decline, not distressed O Decline,	distressed		
Comments, Section B	'		
SECTION C: INFORMAL SUPPORT SERVICES			
Relationship Codes: 0. Child or child-in-law 1. Spouse 2	2. Other relative 3	. Friend or neigh	abor
Task Codes: 1. Shopping 2. Transportation 3. Meals 4. Housek			
1. Primary Helper Last Name	Phone	Relationship	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 Avail.
		0 1 2 3	Cont
First Name			Added
2. Secondary Helper	Phone	Relationship	Tasks (check all that apply) Days/Hours
Last Name		0 1 2 3	Cont 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 Avail.
First Name		0000	
			Added
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when possible. Circles represent field responses where on	ly one should be cho	sen, square boxes i	represent fields which may
include multiple responses. Please fill in circles completely Content © Copyright interRAL			io agodica.

	MI-CHOIC	E CARE MAN	IAGEME	NT ASSESSM	IENT	Page 2
		Par	ticipant SSI	N	]-[	
3. Other Helper			Relationship		all that apply)	Days/Hours Avail.
4. Other Helper		(		Cont		
5 Other Heles			0000			
5. Other Helper			0 1 2 3	Addad		
Primary and Secondar	v Helpers Only:		3 0 0 0		Primary	Secondary
		uch helper (skip remaining	j items in this se	ction)	00 01 02	00 01 02
7. Areas of Help	. Advice or emotional:	support				O No O Yes
	. IADL Care					O No O Yes
	, ADL Care				O No O Yes	O No O Yes
8. If Needed, Willingne		rease Help 0. No 1. 1-	2 Hours/day	2. More than 2 hours	00.01.00	000100
	Advice or emotional:     IADL Care	зорроп			00 01 02	
-					00 01 02	
P. Caregiver Status (check all that apply)  A caregiver is unable to continue in caring activities (e.g., decline influenthmotalheacaregiver makestitalificultato@ontinue)  Primary caregiver is not satisfied with support received from family and friends (e.g., other children of clent)  Primary caregiver expresses feelings of distress, anger, or depression  None of the above			For instrume last 7 days, a. Sum c	f Help (Hours of care, ro intal and personal activi indicate extent of help to of time across five weeken	ities of daily living r from family, friends days	
1. Home Environmen	NMENTAL ASSESSMENT If (Check any of the follous ous or uninhabitable. If no	owing that make home	3. Housing	Assessment		
of above; if temporar Lighting in evening (	ily in institution, base asse including inadequate or	essment on home visit) no lighting in living	O House	O Apartment O	Residential Group	Home O Other
Flooring and carpeti	n, kitchen, toilet, comdors ng (e.g., holes in floor, el		Client: O Owns	O Rents O O	ther	
walks, scatter rugs)  Rathroom and toilet	room (e.g., non-operatir	na toilet leakina nines				
no rails though need	led, slippery bathtub, out	tside toilet)		n <b>ood Unsafe (</b> clienti because@fisafetyilissuesi	report) Doesther: Intherneighborhoo	
rats or bugs)	erous stove, inoperative re	efrigerator, infestation by	5. Cooking fo	cilities and refrigerate	or on premises	O No O Yes
Heating and cooling wood stove in home	j (e.g., too hot in summer with asthmatic)	r, too cold in winter,		e on premises		O No O Yes
	, fear of violence, safety eighbors, heavy traffic in		7. Telephone	accessible and us	Private	O No O Yes line O No O Yes jack O No O Yes
☐ Access to home (e.g	J., difficulty entering / lea	iving home)			Touch tone ser	vice O No O Yes
☐ Access to rooms in h	ouse (e.g., unable to clir	mb stairs)		uires modifications to ed (roof leaks, unsafe		or home repairs O No O Yes
☐ None of above			9. ITub/show	er/hot water accessi	ble	O No O Yes
2. Living Arrangemen	nt Odavstago, clientthowth	restwith thermersons	10.@ets			O No O Yes
	n another person, other r		11. Smoke d	etector		O No O Yes
and the second second second	aregiver(fleels(flhat@lient)		12. Washer/a	dryer accessible		O No O Yes
O No O Client on	O Caregiver only	regiver	13. Emergen	cy Iplantin Iplace		O No O Yes
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MI-CHOICE CARE MAN	IAGEMENT ASSESSMENT Page 3
Comments, Section D	
SECTION E: COGNITIVE PATTERNS	
1. Memory	3. Indicators of Delirium
a. Short-term memory OK - seems/appears to recall after 5 minutes  Memory OK Memory Problem b. Long-term memory OK - seems/appears to recall long past  Memory OK Memory Problem Cognitive Skills for Daily Decision Making Howwell client	a. Sudden or new onset/change in mental function (including ability to pay attention, awareness of surroundings, being coherent, unpredictable variation over course of day)  O No O Yes
made decisions about organizing the day (e.g., when to get up or	
have meals, which clothes to wear or activities to do)  O Independent - decisions consistently reasonable  O Modified independence - some difficulty in new situations	b. In the <u>last 90 days</u> , client has become agitated or disoriented such that his or her safety is endangered or client requires protection by others
<ul> <li>Moderately impaired - decisions poor; cues/supervision required</li> <li>Severely impaired - never/rarely made decisions</li> </ul>	O No O Yes
Comments, Section E (Discuss orientation to surroundings, date, tim	a where and reliability of information
SECTION F: COMMUNICATION / HEARING PATTERNS	
1. Hearing (with hearing appliance if used)	3. Ability to understand others (understands verbal information - however able)  O Understands  O Usually understands - may miss some part/intent of message  O Sometimes understands - responds adequately to simple, direct communication  O Rarely/never understands
able)	4. Hearing aid
O Understood O Usually understood - difficulty finding words or finishing thoughts	O Uses reliably O Does not use reliably
O Sometimes understood - ability limited to making concrete requests	O Needed, but not available
O Rarely/never understood	O Does not need/want
Comments, Section F  SECTION G: MOOD AND BEHAVIOR PATTERNS	
1. Drinking / Smoking	2. Indicators of Depression, Anxiety, Sad Mood
a. In the <u>last 90 days</u> , client felt the need or was told by others to cut down on drinking, or others were concerned with client's drinking  O No  O Yes	(Code for indicators observed in last 30 days, irrespective of the assumed cause) <b>0.</b> Indicator not exhibited in last 30 days <b>1.</b> Indicator of this type exhibited up to 5 days/week <b>2.</b> Indicator of this type exhibited daily or the other than the control of t
b. In the last 90 days, client had to have a drink first thing in the	almost daily (6-7 days/week) a. A feeling of sadness or being depressed, that life is not worth living,
morning to steady nerves (i.e., an "eye opener") or has been in trouble because of drinking No Yes	that nothing matters that he or she is of no use to anyone or would rather be dead
c. Smoked or chewed tobacco daily O No O Yes	b. Persistant anger with self or others (e.g., easily annoyed,
d. Over a typical week in the kast month, record the number of days	anger at care received)  c. Repetitive anxious complaints, concerns (e.g., persistently seeks attention/reassurance regarding
0 0 0 0 0 0	schedules, meals, laundry, clothing, relationship issues) d. Sad, pained worried facial expressions (e.g.,
e. On days client had a drink, record the number of drinks usually	furrowed brows)
consumed per day (code 0 for no strinks, 9+stor % or more strinks)	e. Recurrent crying, tearfulness f. Withdrawal from activities of interest (e.g., no
000000000	interest in long standing activities or being 26536
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3. Behavioral Symptoms(In the last 7 days, instances when the client exhibited following behavioral symptoms. If exhibited, ease of altering the symptom when it occurred)  0. Did not occur in last 7 days 1. Occurred, easly altered 2. Occurred, not easly altered a. Wandering (moved with no rational purpose, seemingly oblivious to needs or safety) b. Verbally abusive behavioral symptoms (threatened, screamed at, cursed at others) c. Physically abusive behavioral symptoms (hit, shoved, scratched, sexual behavioral symptoms (hit, shoved, scratched, sexual behavioral symptoms (disruptive sounds, noisiness, screaming, self-abusive acts, sexual behavior or disrobing in public, smears/librows food/feces, rummaging, repetitive behavior, rises early and causes disruption)  e. Aggressive resistance of care (e.g., threw medications, pushed caregiver)  4. Changes in Behavioral Symptoms  Behavioral symptoms have become worse or are less well tolerated by family as compared to 30.days.aga  O No or no change in behavioral symptoms	7. Self Injury a. Self injurious attempt (code for most recent instance) None (skip to Item c.) Attempt(s) more than 12 months ago Attempt in kast 12 months b. Intent of any self injurious attempt was to kill him/herself No Yes c. Considered self-injurious behavior in kast 30 days d. Family/caregiver/firend/staff express concern that patient is at risk for self-injury  8. Violence (Code for most recent instance) 0. Never 1. Any history prior to kast 7 days a. History of violence to others 0. Intimidation of others or threatened violence 0. Violent ideation 0. Police intervention for violent behavior e. Sexual violence 9. Mental Health Interventions (Specify)
Mental Health     Problem conditions in <u>last week</u> (check all present at any point during <u>last 7 days</u> )	10. Mental Retardation O No O Yes If yes, check all that apply Diagnosis History Observed
☐ Delusions ☐ Hallucinations ☐ None	11. Developmental Disability If yes, check all that apply Diagnosis History Observed  12. Significant Life Changes within the Last Six Months (check all
6. Number of prior lifetime mental health admissions  None  1 to 3  4 to 6  7 or more  Comments, Section G (discuss history of mental health impairment)	that apply)  Death of a loved one  Functional status change  Divorce  Other, explain  None
SECTION H: SUMMARY - SOCIAL WORKER	
SW Signature Date	<u>, , , 26536</u>
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MI-CH	OICE CARE MAN	ticipant SSN	SMENI Page 5
SECTION I: DISEASE DIAGNOSIS, DIS			
1. Primary Physician		NEUROLOGICAL	0 1 2
Address Phone 2. Specialist	Date last seen	O O Alzheimer's disease O O Alzheimer's disease O O Aphasia O Cerebral palsy O Cerebrovascular accident (klrake) O Dementia (offer than	Multiple sclerosis     Paraplegia     Parkinson's disease     Quadhiplegia     Seizure disorder
Address		Alzheimer's disease) O O Hemiplegia/Hemipare PSYCHIATRIC / MOOD 0 1 2 O O Anxiety disorder	O O Transent Ischemic attack (IIA) O O Traumatic brain injury O O O Manic depression (bipolar disease) O O O Schizophrenia
Phone 3. Specialist	Date last seen	O O Depression	O O Other psychiatric diagnosis
		PULMONARY 0 1 2 O O Asthma	0 1 2 O O Emphysema/COPD
Phone	Date last seen	SENSORY 0 1 2	0 1 2
4. Specialist		O O Cataracts O O Diabetic retinopathy	O O Glaucoma O O Macular degeneration
Address  Phone  5. Specialist	Date last seen	OTHER  0 1 2  O O Allergies O O Anemia	0 1 2 O O Renal failure O O Cancer (in past 5 years - not including skin cancer)
Address  Phone Date last seen  6. Most recent (mm/dd/yyyy) a. Hospitalization Admission Date Discharge Date Discharge Discharge Discharge Discharge Discharge Discharge Date Discharge Discharge Discharge Discharge Discharge Date Discharge Date Discharge Date Discharge Dis		8. Infections Disease/infection that doctor has indicated is present and affects client's status, requires treatments, or requires symptom management. Also include if disease is being monitored by a home care professional or is the reason for hospitalization in last 90 days      Codes:     0. Not present     1. Present-not subject to focused treatment or monitoring by home care professional     2. Present-monitored or treated by home care professional     0	
Present-monitored or treated by home of	care professional		
ENDOCRINE/METABOLIC/NUTRITIONAL  0 1 2  O O Diabetes mellitus  HEART / CIRCULATION	0 1 2 O O Hyperthyroidism O O Hypothyroidism 0 1 2	abc.	
0 1 2 O Arteriosclerotic heart disease O Cardiac dyshythmia O Congestive heart failure O Coronary artery disease	O Deep vein thrombosis O Hypertension O Hypotension O Peripheral vascular disease O Other cardiovascular	d9b. Primary diagnosis code	
MUSCULOSKELETAL	0 1 2	10. Source of medical inform	ation
0 1 2 0 O Arthritis O O Hip fracture	O Osteoporosis O Pathological bone fracture	11. Aware of diagnosis Client O No O Yes	
O O Missing limb	O O Other fractures		Family No Yes
Comments, Section I: (include Medical	l History)		26536
_			
Conf	tent © Copyright interRAI Corporation, Washin © Copyright Center for Information Manage	nglon D.C., 1994-1996, 1997 ment, Inc 2001, 2002, 2003 05/30/2003	1.21.1.1

MI-CHOICE CARE MAN	AGEMENT ASSESSMENT Page 6
SECTION J: HEALTH CONDITIONS AND PREVENTIVE HEALTH MEASUR	<del> </del>
Preventive Health (check all that apply- in last 90 days)   Blood pressure measured   Received influenza vaccination   Health assessment and physical exam by health care provider in tlast 90 days   a. If MALE   Prostate exam   Testicular exam (self or health provider)   PSA blood test (Prostate-specific antigen)   b. If FEMALE   Pap smear   Received breast examination or mammography	7. Health Status Indicators (check all that apply)  Client feels he/she has poor health (when asked) Has conditions or diseases that make cognition, ADL, mood, or
□ None of the above	8. Pain
2. Client needs medication to control pain ONO Yes 3. Falls frequency Number of times fell in last 180 days (or since last assessment) If none, code 70% if more than 9, code 9% 7% 7 8 9+ OOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOO	a. Frequently complains or shows evidence of pain (in <u>last 7 days</u> )  No Pain (skip to item 8.e.) Pain less than daily Pain daily b. Pain is unusually intense  C. Pain intensity disrupts usual activities  O No Yes
Unsteady Gait Client limits going outdoors due to fear of falling (e.g.,	d. Character of pain
stopped using bus, goes out only with others)  5. Problem Conditions Present on 2 or more days (check all that were present on at least 2 of last 7 days)    Diarrhea   Difficulty urinating or urinating 3 or more times at night   Fever   Loss of appetite   Vomiting   None of the above	No pain Localized-single site Multiple sites Pain controlled by medication No pain Medication offered no control Pain is partially or fully controlled by medication
6. Problem Conditions in last week	9. Other Status Indicators (check all that apply)
(Physical Health-check all present at any point in last 7 days)  Change in sputum production  Chest pain at exertion or chest pain/pressure at rest  Constipation in 4 of last 7 days  Dizziness or light-headedness  Edema  Shortness of breath  None of the above	Fearful of a family member or caregiver   Unusually poor hygiene   Unexplained injuries, broken bones, or burns   Neglected, abused, mistreated   Physically restrained (e.g., limbs restrained, used bed rails, constrained to chair when sitling)   None of the Above
Comments, Section J  SECTION K: NUTRITIONAL / HYDRATION STATUS	
1. Weight Change	3. Type of Diet (Check all that apply)
a. Unintended weight loss of 5% or more in last 30 days, or 10% or more in last 180 days  O No O Yes b. Unintended weight gain of 5% or more in last 30 days, or 10% or more in last 180 days  O No O Yes	Regular Mechanical soft Sodium Restricted Bland low residue Fat controlled Calorier restricted
Consumption     a. In at least 4 of the last 7 days, client ate one or fewer	4. Nutritional Treatments A. Management Codes:
meals a day b. In the <u>last 3 days</u> , noticeable decrease in the amount of food client eats or fluids usually consumes No Yes c. Insufficient fluids - client did not consume all/almost all fluids during last 3 days d. Nutritional approaches (check all that apply in the last 7 days) Parenteral IV   Dietary supplement between meals Feeding Tube   Plate guard, stabilized built-up uten: Mechanically altered diet etc. Syringe oral feeding on a well planned weight change program None of the above e. Well-balanced meals per setting?  No Yes	O. Not used 1. On own 2. Partially performed by others 3. Fully performed by others      B. Number of days formal care received in last week     (0-7)
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	AGEMENT ASSESSMENT Page 7
	cipant SSN
5. A bility to Access Food/Drink a. Physically capable to purchase or attain ample food/fluids to meet dietary needs (e.g., issues of transportation, mobility, mental functioning, distance to store, etc.) b. Able to chew, swallow foods prepared or presented ONOO Yes b. Describe what client actually consumed during last three meals. Include snacks between meals  Breakfast:	7. Appetite problems
Lunch: Dinner:	
Snacks consumed during the last 24 hours:	
Comments, Section K	
SECTION L: DENTAL STATUS (ORAL HEALTH)  1. Oral Status Check all that apply Problem chewing or swallowing (e.g., pain while eating) Mouth is "dry" when eating a meal Problem brushing teeth or dentures None of the above	2. Dental Care a. Client needs dental care b. Clent has dentures c. If Yes, uses reliably  3. Describe condition of mouth
Comments, Section L Date dentist last seen / /	
O Adequate - sees fine detail, including regular print in newspapers/books O Impaired - sees large print, but not regular print in newspapers/books	
1. Vision (ability to see in adequate light and with glasses if used) Adequate - sees fine detail, including regular print in newspapers/books Impaired - sees karge print, but not regular print in newspapers/books Moderately impaired - limited vision; not able to see newspaper headlines, but can identify objects Highly impaired - object identification in question, but eyes appear to follow objects Severely impaired - no vision or sees only light, colors, or shapes; eyes do not appear to follow objects	oks Sawhalos or rings around lights, curtains over eyes, or flashes of ligh
1. Vision (ability to see in adequate light and with glasses if used) Adequate - sees fine detail, including regular print in newspapers/books Impaired - sees large print, but not regular print in newspapers/books Moderately impaired - limited vision; not able to see newspaper headlines, but can identify objects Ightly impaired - object identification in question, but eyes appear to follow objects Severely impaired - no vision or sees only light, colors, or shapes; eyes	Saw halos or rings around lights, curtains over eyes, or flashes of light O No O Ye  3. Vision decline Worsening of vision as compared to status of 90 days ago
1. Vision (ability to see in adequate light and with glasses if used) Adequate - sees fine detail, including regular print in newspapers/books Impaired - sees karge print, but not regular print in newspapers/books Moderately impaired - limited vision; not able to see newspaper headlines, but can identify objects Highly impaired - object identification in question, but eyes appear to follow objects Severely impaired - no vision or sees only light, colors, or shapes; eyes do not appear to follow objects	Saw halos or rings around lights, curtains over eyes, or flashes of light    No Ye  No Ye  No Ye  No Ye  No Ye  No Ye  26536

MI-CHOICE CARE	MANAGEMENI ASSESSMENI Page 8									
	Participant SSN									
ECTION N: SKIN CONDITION										
<ul> <li>Skin Problems Any troubling skin conditions or changes in the <u>ladays</u> (e.g. burns, bruises, rashes, itchiness, body lice, scabies) No</li> </ul>	O Yes A. Management codes 0. Not used 1. On own 2. Partially									
. Uicers (Pressure/Stasis) Presence of an ulcer anywhere on the Uicers include any area of persistent skin redness (Stage 1) Partial loss of skin layers (Stage 2)	body.  B. Number of days formal care received in the last week (0-7)  Management Sumber of days formal care received in the last week (0-7)									
Deep craters in the skin (Stage 3)	Antibiotics, systemic or topical									
Breaks in skin exposing muscle or bone (Stage 4)	0000 0000000									
(Code '0" if no ulcer, otherwise record the highest ulcer stage	Hyperbaric oxygen OOO OOOOO									
a. Pressure ulcer - any lesion caused by pressure, shear forces, resulting in damage of underlying tissue	Pressure reduction/relieving devices 000 000000									
<ul> <li>Stasis ulcer - open lesion caused by poor circulation in the lower extremities</li> </ul>	Nurtrition or hydration									
Other Skin Problems Requiring Treatment (Check all that apply	Turning transditioning									
Burns (second or third degree)	Debridement OOOO OOOOOO									
Open lesions other than ulcers, rashes, cuts (e.g., cancer)  Skin tears or cuts	Surgical wound care 0000 0000000									
None of the above	7. Foot Problems (check all that apply)									
. Surgical Wound Sites (Check all that apply)    Thorax	☐ Coms, calluses, structural problems, infections, fungi ☐ Open lesions on the foot ☐ Foot not inspected in the last 90 days by client or other ☐ None of the above									
History of Decelved Dressure Illeans Class are involved bad by	8. Who Performs Foot Care:									
i. History of Resolved Pressure Ulcers: Client previously had (at time) or has an ulcer anywhere on the body:  O No	O Yes									
Comments, Section N										
SECTION O: CONTINENCE IN LAST 14 DAYS										
Bladder Continence In the last 14 days, control of urinary bladder function (with appliances such as catheters or incontine program employed) (Note-if diibbles, volume insufficient to soathrough underpants)     Continent-Complete control     Usually continent-incontinent episodes once a week or less     Occasionally incontinent-episodes 2 or more times a week by daily     trequently incontinent-Tends to be incontinent daily, but sor	Mathematical Mathe									
O trequently incontinent-tends to be incontinent daily, but sor control present incontinent-inadequate control, multiple daily episodes	O Use of pads or briefs to protect against wetness O None									
. Urgency, frequency or other problems	O residence of the control of the co									
<ol> <li>Bowel Continence in last 14 days, control of bowel movement appliance or bowel continence program if employed)</li> </ol>	(with 5. Bowel Function Ostomy (self care) Ostomy (not self care) Ono									
O Continent - complete control	6. Type of Ostomy									
O Usually continent - bowel incontinent episodes less than we	O Colostomy O Ileostomy O None									
Occasionally incontinent - Bowel incontinent episode once	a week 7. Define usual elimination pattern or problems									
Trequently incontinent - Bowel incontinent episodes 2-3 times										
O Incontinent - Bowel incontinent all (or almost all) of the time										
Comments, Section O										
	26536									
<b>—</b>	26536									

MI-CHOICE CARE MAN	IAGEMENT ASSESSMENT ticipant SSN	Page 9	
NCTIONING (SELF PERFORMANCE OF INSTR	UMENTAL (IADL) AND PERSONAL (ADL) ACTIVITIES	OF DAILY LI	VING)
Code for functioning in routine activities	b. Transferring - including moving to and between su	rfaces - to/fro	m bed

SECTION P: PHYSICAL FUNCTIONING (SELF PERFORMA	ANCE OF INSTR	UMENTAL (IADL) AND PERSONAL (ADL) ACTIVITIES OF DAILY LIVING)								
I. IADL Self Performance Code for functioning in routine around the home or in the community during the last 7.dt (A) IADL Self Performance Code (Code for cient's perforthe (A) IADL Self Performance Code (Code for cient's perforthe (A) IADL Self Performance Code (Code for cient's perforthe (A) IADL Self Performance Code (Code for cient's perforthe (A) IADL Difficulty Code (How difficult) on own 1. Some help the lime 2. Full help- performed with help all of the time 3. By others-performed by others 4. Activity did not occ (B) IADL Difficulty Code (How difficult) is if (or would it be) do activity on own)  O. No difficulty 1. Some difficulty-e.g., needs some he or foligues 2. Great difficulty-e.g., little or no involve activity is possible  a. Meal preparation: How meals are prepared (e.g., planning meals, cooking, assembling ingredients, setting out food & utensits)  b. Ordinary House Work: How ordinary work around Oo the house is performed (e.g., doing dishes, dusting, making bed, tidying up, laundry)  c. Managing irinances: how bills are paid, checkbook is balanced, household expenses are Oo balanced  d. Managing Medications: How medications are managed (e.g., remembering to take medicines, opening bottles, taking correct drug dosages, giving injections, applying ointments)  e. Phone Use: How telephone calls are made / or received (with assistive devices such as large numbers on phone, amplification as needed)  f. Shopping: How shopping is performed for food and household items (e.g., selecting items, managing money)  g. Transportation: How Cient travels by vehicle (e.g., gels to places beyond walking distance)  Note: Refer to the following codes when answering portion of this assessment.  2. ADI Self-Performance: The following address the client functioning in routine personal activities of daily life, for exidence in the activity or were present to supervise or oversee the activity or were present to supervise or oversee the activity or were present to supervise or oversee the activity or were present or su	cactivities and construction of the constructi	b. Transferring - including moving to and between surfaces - to/from bed, chair, wheelchair, standing position (Note - excludes to/from bath/foilet) Requires:  No help MH only HH only MH and HHO Is not transferred I 2 3 4 5 Describe:  Performance MHO Note - if in wheelchair, self sufficiency once in chair) Requires: No help MH only HH only MH and HHO N/A I 2 3 4 5 Describe:  Performance MHO NHO NHO MH and HHO N/A I 2 3 4 5 Describe:  Performance MHO NHO NHO MH AND MHO NHO NHO NHO NHO NHO NHO NHO NHO NHO N								
d. Managing Medications: How medications are managed (e.g., remembering to take medicines, opening bottles, taking correct drug dosages, giving injections, applying ointments)	000000	O No help O MH only O HH intermittent O MH and HH O HH Continuous 0 1 2 3 4 5 Describe:								
<ul> <li>Phone Use: How telephone calls are made / or received (with assistive devices such as large numbers on phone, amplification as needed)</li> </ul>		f. Toilet use - including using the toilet room or commode, bedpan, urinal, transferring on/off toilet, cleaning self after toilet use, changing pad,								
and household items (e.g., selecting items, managing money)  g. Transportation: How client travels by vehicle		adjusting clothes Requires: O No help day & night O MH only O HH Intermittent O HH Continuous O MH and HHO Does not use toilet room								
Note: Refer to the following codes when answering	ng the ADL	0 1 2 3 4 5 Describe:								
2. ADL Self-Performance The following address the client functioning in routine personal activities of daily ite, for expressing, eating, etc., during the lost Z days considering at these activities. For clients who performed an activity ind be sure to determine and record whether others encourable activity or were present to supervise or oversee the activity or were present to supervise or oversight proof 2 times during the last Z days.	example all episodes of ependently, aged the citivity. I exit of a plus or more nest plus elast Z days exceived physical pht bearing clivity, over ovided 3 or more that all of the other during the of ability.)	applying makeup, washing/diving face and hands, and perineum(exclude baths and showers) Requires:  O No help O MH only O HH intermitten HH Continuous  O 1 2 3 A 5 Describe:  Performance O O O O O  3. Bathing- in the last 7 days (include shower, full tub or sponge bath; exclude washing back or hair) O Independent, did on own O Supervision, oversight help only O Total dependence O Received assistance in transfer only								
Describe:		26536								

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_		Parti	icipant SSN		]-[	Ш-	- 📖		
7. Stair Climbing In the last 7 days, how of (e.g., single or multiple steps, using hand not go up and down stairs, code client's O Up and down stairs without help O Up and down stairs with help O Does not go up and down stairs-coul O Does not go up and down stairs-and O Unknown - did not climb stairs and as whether the capacity exists  8. Stamina a. In a typical week, during the last 30 day client usually went out of the house or to no matter for how short a time period O Every day O 2-6 days a week O b. Hours of physical activities in the last 7 de house, exercise) O Two or more hours O Less than the contraction of the stair of the stair of the stair of the contraction of the stair of the last 7 de house, exercise) O Two or more hours O Less than the contraction of the stair of the stair of the stair of the last 7 de house, exercise) O Two or more hours O Less than the last 7 de last 1 de last 2 de last 2 de last 1 de last 2 de last 2 de last 1 de last 2 de last 3 de last 2 de last 3 de last 2 de last 3 d	Irail as needed.) If client dicapacity for stair climbing lid do without help do with help capacity to do it ssessor is unable to judge as code the number of day building in which client lives 1 day a week. No days (e.g., walking, cleaning)	ilid J.	9. Functional P.  Client belic independer  Caregivers independer  Good prost improved h	ves he/st nce (ADL, believe once (ADL, pects of re ealth statu	ne cap IADL, r client is , IADL, i ecover	oable omobility capa mobility ry from	of incre y) ıble of y)	eased fund	functional
Comments, Section P	WO HOUIS								
SECTION Q: SERVICE UTILIZATION	et ely monthe		Treatments (ca	ntinu o d\				Arthoronco	Location
<ol> <li>Recent/Impending Surgery within la Nature of Surgery</li> </ol>		Yes		-					o location 5
0.5	Date /	,	e. Continuous po f. Dialysis-periton	ostive airv eal (CAPE	vay pre ))	ssure (	CPAP)	0000	000000
<ol><li>Formal Care (minutes rounded to even Extent of care or care management in</li></ol>			g. Dialysis renal h. Hotter monitor					0000	000000
other agencies # Day			i. IV infusion-cen					0000	000000
a. Home Health aides			j. IV infusion-perip k. Medication by					0000	000000
b. Visiting nurses			I. Ostomy care					0000	888888
c. Homemaking services			m. Oxygen thera	py - interr by - contir	nittent nuous (d	conce	ntrator)	8000	000000
d. Meals			<ul> <li>o. Oxygen therap</li> <li>p. Radiation therap</li> </ul>	by - Conill	nuous (	other)		8888	000000
Provided the Provided Control of the Provided Control			q. Tracheostomy	care				0000	000000
e. Volunteer services	┦┡ <del>╃</del> ┼┩┡┿┦		r. Ventilator Therapies					0000	000000
f. Physical Therapy			s. Exercise therap					0000	000000
g. Occupational therapy			t. Occupational u. Physical thera						000000
h. Speech therapy			v. Respiratory the (including suc		PB)			0000	000000
i. Day care or day hospital			Programs					Adherence 23	o focation 5
j. Social Worker in home			w. Day Care x. Day hospital					8888	000000
3. Special Treatments, Therapies, Progr	rams - received or schedu	ulad	y. Hospice care	-1				0000	000000
during the last 14 days (received in the h	nome or on an outpatient b	bouriet 1	z. Physician or cli aa. Respite care	UIC AIRI				0000	000000
and adherence to the required schedule Scheduled Adherence Code	0.								00000
0. N/A 1. Scheduled, full adherence		ч,	Special Proced		ne in H	lome		0 1 2 3	0 1 2 3 4 5
partial adherence 3. Scheduled, no Location Code - select predominant p			bb. Daily nurse n (e.g., EKG, ur		outh			0000	000000
0. N/A 1. Home 2. N.F. 3. Hospital 4			cc. Nurse monito	ring less t	nan da	ily		8888	000000
Treatments (mark appropriate responses)	Adherence Location	4 5	dd. Medical aler electronic s	ecurity ale					
a. Alcohol/drug treatment program	0000 00000		ee. Skin treatmer ff. Special diet	nt				8888	000000
b. Blood transfusions	0000 0000	00	gg. Other					8000	000000
c. Chemotherapy d. Cardiac rehabilitation	0000 00000								26536
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MI-CHC		VAGEMENT ASSESSMENT rticipant SSN	Page 1	1	
Comments: (Define other treatments, th					
4. Management of Equipment (in last 14 Select the appropriate response from the 0. Not Used 1. Managed on own 2. M with verbal reminders 3. Partially perforr performed by others	following: anaged on own if laid out or	Treatment Goals Any treatment goals that have been met in the last 90 days  7. Treatment Goal(s) met in the last 90 days (define):	O No	O Yes	
a. Oxygen	00000				
b. IV	00000				
c. Catheter	00000	8. Overall change in care needs			
d. Other	00000	Overall self sufficiency has changed significantly as col as of 90 days ago:	mpared to	o status	
5. Visits in <u>last 90 days</u> or since last assess Code "0" if none, if more than 9, code "9+". Number of times admitted to hospital	nent: 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9+	No change     Improved, e.g., receives fewer supports     Deteriorated, e.g., receives more support			
with an overnight stay  Emergent Care-including unscheduled nursing, physician, or therapeutic visits to	0000000000	Trade-Offs:     Because of limited funds, during the last month client among purchasing any of the following: prescribed i sufficient home heat, necessary physician care, adea.	nedicatio	ons,	
office or home Number of times visited ER without an overnight stay	000000000	home care:	O No	O Yes	
Comments, Section Q					
SECTION R: MEDICATIONS  1. Number of Medications: Record the ne		4. Compliance/Adherence with Medications: Co			
medicines (prescriptions and over the cou drops), taken regularly or on an occasion days, (if none, code "0", if more than 9, co	al basis in the last 7	of time with medications prescribed by physician (bo between therapy visits);	th during	and	
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 5		Always compliant			
000000000		O Compliant 80% of time or more			
		O Compliant less than 80% of time			
<ol> <li>Receipt of Psychotropic Medication: medications taken in the last 7 days (Note- medications with the list that applies to the</li> </ol>	Review client's	O No medications prescribed			
Antipsychotic O No O Yes Antidepro	essant O No O Yes	Client needs reminding several times a day to t medications:		O Yes	
Antianxiety O No O Yes Hypnotic	O No O Yes	6. Preparation of medications needed:	O No	O Yes	
Medical Oversight: Physician reviewed whole in the last 180 days:	client's medications as a	7. Medications must be administered to client:	O No	O Yes	
O Discussed with at least one physician	(or no medication taken)	0.01			
O No single physician reviewed all med		8. Pharmacy used:  Phone #:			
			26536		

									N	1/-	C	H	O	C	Έ	(	C	4	RE	N	14	N	IA	G	E	N	IE	N	T ,	AS	S	ES	SA	ИE	N	Τ				Pa	ge	12		
																					P	arl	tic	ipo	an	t S	SN	L			_ -	- [		_]-	٠L									
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MI-CHOICE CARE MAN														
	ticipant SSN													
SECTION S: VITAL SIGNS AND SYSTEMS														
1. Vital Signs BP (sitting) Left arm BP (sitting) Right arm	Sleeping Problems that occurred within the <u>last 7 days</u> reported by client:     No Yes													
Temperature (F) BP (standing) Left arm BP (standing) Right arm	6. Numbness/Tingling that occured within the <u>last 7 days</u> reported by client:   No Yes													
Respiration Pulse-Apical Pulse-Radial	<ol> <li>Functional Limitation in Range of Motion(Code for limitations during the last 7 days that interfered with daily functions or placed client at risk of injury.)</li> </ol>													
	A. Range of Motion:  O. No Limitation 1. Limitation on one side 2. Limitation on both sides													
Lung sounds L R	B. Voluntary Movement:  0. No Loss 1. Partial Loss 2. Full Loss  Percon (0.1.2) Voluntary (0.1.2)													
2c. Height feet inches	Range (0,1,2) Voluntary (0,1,2) 0 1 2 0 1 2													
2b. Weight lbs.	b. Arm - Including shoulder or elbowo 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0													
3. Grips (hands): O Equal O Unequal 4. Cold hands/feet O No O Yes	a. Neck b. Arm - Including shoulder or elbow C. Hand - Including wrist or fingers C. Hand - Including by or knee E. Foot - Including ankle or toes C. Hond - Including the content of the													
Comments, Section S														
SECTION T: NURSING NOTES														
List all issues identified during assessment requiring intervention:														
RN Signature: Date /	26536													
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MI-CHOICE CARE MANAGEMENT ASSESSMENT Participant SSN
SECTION U: CLIENT LOCATION RECOMMENDATION
Community based care  Institutional care
b. Client choice:
O Community based care O Institutional care
2. Confirm client medically eligible for MI Choice. O No O Yes
Comments, Section U
Care Manager 1 Care Manager 2 Initials
SECTION V. STATUS
1. Opened
Presumed Status
O CM-AgingO WA-PendingO WA O Others
2. Not Opened
Check EITHER CM reason OR DCH reason:
Choose CM reason not opened: O Death O Moved O Not eligible O NH placement O Refused Service
O ICF/MR Institutional Placement() Other:
OR
Choose DCH reason not opened: O Hearing Decision O For Cause
Comments, Section V
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# Attachment 3: MI Choice NFTI User Guide

# MICIS Service Bureau Nursing Facility Transition Initiative (NFTI) Data Collection Guidelines August 19, 2004

Nursing Facility Transition Initiative (NFTI) participants will be tracked using MICIS. This document outlines MICIS data collection requirements and options for NFTI participants.

#### I. NFTI Screen

Potential NFTI participants are screened using the MICIS screen, which must be entered to MICIS as a first step in data collection.

Once the screen is entered, a facesheet and assessment are generated to use in conducting the assessment interview.

#### II. NFTI Facesheet and Assessment Data Collection

A. Participant Identification by Referral Type

All participants served in the NFTI program must be entered using "NFTI" (Referral Type code 14) as the Referral Type in the MICIS Facesheet. This is the data item that will be used to identify NFTI participants across all agencies.

- B. Other facesheet and assessment data collection for NFTI participants is handled as with all other participants.
- C. All NFTI participants need to be entered to MICIS, whether or not they will receive ongoing services.

#### III. NFTI Status Data Collection

A. Waiver Status: Client Type

During the time that a person is receiving transition services, including housing plan development, they will be designated as a NFTI participant (using the NFTI Client Type in the MICIS Waiver status table) as long as they are not being served in another program such as the Waiver or Care Management. If a NFTI participant comes directly into another program at the agency (e.g. the Waiver), they will be designated as a Waiver Client Type from the beginning. It is not necessary to assign the NFTI Client Type unless the participant is served in NFTI before becoming eligible for another program.

Some persons may remain in the NFTI program and not be

moved to a different program. These persons will remain in MICIS with the NFTI Client Type (and the mandatory NFTI Referral Type) until they are closed.

Persons can move to and from the NFTI Client Type as required within a given episode.

- B. MOU Status Agents can apply for MOU status for NFTI participants if appropriate.
- C. Movement from MICIS Program to Nursing Facility and Back to Program

A person who is in MICIS (in one of the existing programs) who then moves to a nursing facility would typically be kept open (in Care Management or Waiver Ineligible) in anticipation of the return. However, if the person is transitioned back to the agent using the NFTI program, the only way to appropriately track the NFTI participant is to create a new episode, using the NFTI Referral Type code.

## IV. Care Plans: Housing Plan Development and Transition Services

A. Tracking NFTI Services in Care Plans

NFTI services will be tracked during the time a housing plan is being developed and transition is occurring.

A special list of service codes (Attachment A) has been created to identify NFTI transition services. Care plans should be created for these services as required by the person's transition plan.

B. NFTI Fund Sources

NFTI Housing Plan and Transition services should be entered using the fund source code 972, NFTI Transition Funds. This code should be used for all purchased NFTI services identified in Attachment A.

A donations fund source code (703) can be used for donated items.

C. Movement from NFTI to Another Agency Program

When (and if) the person enters another program, such as the Waiver or Care Management, the services delivered in this program will be tracked as they are with any other agency client. New care plans should be created with the appropriate fund sources for these services.

### V. Tracking Care Manager Time

- A. At the Agent discretion, Care Manager time spent in NFTI activities can be tracked in MICIS. Care Managers would need to keep track of time spent on behalf of each NFTI participant, including assessment time, housing negotiations, phone calls, shopping, client contacts, etc.
- B. The Care Manager service would be entered to MICIS Care Plans using service T1016 (Case Management), and fund source 972 (NFTI transition). An appropriate template can be created to use in posting bills.
- C. "Bills" can be posted using this care plan to indicate the number of 15-minute units spent on behalf of the client. These "bills" can be posted daily as they occur, or in aggregate weekly or monthly.
- D. As an option, more detailed services could be created to differentiate services (for example, housing work, shopping, phone calls, travel time, etc), using standard remarks. This means that separate care plans would need to be created for each of these services. If necessary, CIM will add standard remarks for these additional services.

#### VI. NFTI Bills and Waiver Claims

- A. Bills will be posted against care plans for NFTI participants in the same way that bills are posted for regular MICIS participants.
- B. If a NFTI person is moved into the Waiver, the normal data collection rules are required (Waiver Client Type, Waiverfunded care plans and bills). The Medicaid claims for these services will be generated in the same way as all other Waiver participants.

#### VII. NFTI Reporting

### A. NFTI Participants in Other Agency Programs

Once in another program like the Waiver, NFTI participants will be handled as any other Waiver participant. They will:

- 1. Use Waiver days like any other Waiver participant
- 2. 2. Be included in the Waiver Enrollment report

## B. DCH Identification of NFTI Participants

DCH will identify NFTI participants and remove their costs from Cost Reconciliation processing. These costs will need to be monitored against the \$100,000 NFTI grant.

#### C. NFTI Service Days and Service Costs

Service costs for NFTI participants who never move to another Agency program will need to be tracked by participant. The NFTI referral source will be used to identify all participants transitioned, and service costs for this referral source will be presented in a report by fund source and service.

Service costs for NFTI participants who do move to another Agency program (like the Waiver) will also need to be tracked by participant. Agents will need to be able to identify both days and service costs for NFTI participants; this will allow the calculation of administrative costs for each day, and service costs (both detail by participant and summary by service) to count against the \$100,000 grant. CIM will develop scripts to provide these reports.

#### D. Individual RUG Reports for NFTI Participants

The RUG Reports are available by specifying a Client ID, so they could be run for NFTI participants. The current version of RUG cost reports can only be run by Client Type, and since NFTI participants may include different type of clients it is not currently possible to run them as a group for only NFTI participants.

#### E. Individual Quality Indicator Reports

QI reports are available by Client Type, but since NFTI will be tracked using a referral source, the current version of QI reports cannot be run as a group for only NFTI participants. These reports can be run for individual NFTI participants.

# Attachment A MICIS Service Bureau NFTI Service Data Collection April 22, 2004

The Nursing Facility Transition Initiative (NFTI) provides special services to participants who are establishing residence in the community after a nursing home stay. The NFTI programs need to be able to track both the traditional in-home services provided to participants, and the more specialized NFTI services. The following HCPCS codes and standard remarks will enable NFTI Agents to collect information about the specialized services in the MICIS Care Plan and Billing modules. Some of these codes have been added for the NFTI program, and others were already available for other programs.

HCPCS Category	HCPCS Code	Standard Remark	Includes:								
Housing	99199	9908	Rent								
		9909	Security deposit								
		9910	Section 8 voucher								
Household Supplies	99199	9009	Cleaning products, linens, towels, blanket, pillow, laundry basket, waste basket, vacuum, paper products, soap, toothbrush, toothpaste, etc.								
Kitchen Supplies (same code as Household supplies)	99199	9009	Utensils, cookware, dishes, glasses, containers, small appliances, microwave, plastic wrap/foil								
Utilities	99199	9013	Telephone, past due utility fees, electric, gas, cable								
Furniture	99199	9014	Dining table and chairs, sofa, chair, end table, TV stand, bed, mattress, lamp								
Groceries	99199	9015									
Pharmacy Transfer	H2010	2000	Medication management, collection of NF medications, transfer of prescriptions to community drug store								

Transition Services.

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> The MI Choice Waiver Program is a 1915c Medicaid Waiver Program funded under Title 19 of the Social Security Act. Through this program, eligible adults who meet income and asset criteria can receive Medicaid-covered services like those provided by nursing homes, but can stay in their own home or another residential setting. Each participant can receive the basic services Michigan Medicaid covers, and one or more of the following services unique to the waiver: Homemaker services, Respite services, Adult day care, Environmental modifications, Transportation, Medical supplies and equipment not covered under the Medicaid State Plan, Chore services, Personal emergency response systems, Private duty nursing, Counseling, Home delivered meals, Training in a variety of independent living skills, Nursing Facility

ii It is not intended to be generalized to the larger nursing facility population given the relatively small number of participants in the program. It is limited to people in a select number of nursing facilities who indicated a desire to return to community living in two Michigan counties, Wayne and Kent. An expanded sample size of at least 300 participants would be necessary to present qualitative comparison data for the entire state of Michigan.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>iii</sup> Frequency of Q1a in CY 2004 for only Kent and Wayne counties, July 2005, Michigan MDS repository, special report from the University of Michigan. Note that this includes both Medicare and Medicaid residents of Michigan nursing facilities.