

Table 1.
Factors Associated with Hospital Admissions from Long-Term Care Facilities

Reasons Related Primarily to Patient's Current Condition or Status

- Availability of in-house diagnostic and support services (e.g., radiology, laboratory, pharmacy)
- Level of care to which patient is assigned on admission to long-term care facility
- Patient's level of dependency in performing activities of daily living
- Patient's underlying medical complexity or comorbidity
- Premature discharge from acute-care facility to long-term care facility
- Presence or absence of advance care planning instructions about management of acute medical illness (e.g., a "Do Not Hospitalize" order)

Reasons Less Directly Related to Patient's Current Condition or Status

- Inability of staff at long-term care facility to obtain medical supervision of ACOC
- Inadequate practitioner nurse communication
- Inadequate reimbursement for provision of acute care in the long-term care facility
- Pressure from family, nursing staff, or physician to hospitalize the patient
- Time of day or week when ACOC occurs