

OASIS ITEM
<p>(M1200) Vision (with corrective lenses if the patient usually wears them):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> 0 - Normal vision: sees adequately in most situations; can see medication labels, newsprint. <input type="checkbox"/> 1 - Partially impaired: cannot see medication labels or newsprint, but <u>can</u> see obstacles in path, and the surrounding layout; can count fingers at arm's length. <input type="checkbox"/> 2 - Severely impaired: cannot locate objects without hearing or touching them or patient nonresponsive.
ITEM INTENT
Identifies the patient's ability to see and visually manage (function) safely within his/her environment, wearing corrective lenses if these are usually worn.
TIME POINTS ITEM(S) COMPLETED
Start of care Resumption of care Follow-up
RESPONSE—SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • "Nonresponsive" means that the patient is not <u>able</u> to respond. • As specified within the OASIS question, only assess functional vision with corrective lenses if the patient usually wears corrective lenses. • A magnifying glass (as might be used to read newsprint) is <u>not</u> an example of corrective lenses. • Reading glasses (including "grocery store" reading glasses) <u>are</u> considered to be corrective lenses. • Assessment strategies: In the health history interview, ask the patient about vision problems (for example, cataracts) and whether or not the patient uses glasses. Observe ability to locate signature line on consent form, to count fingers at arm's length and ability to differentiate between medications, especially if medications are self-administered. • Be sensitive to requests to read, as patient may not be able to read though vision is adequate.
DATA SOURCES / RESOURCES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Patient/caregiver interview • Observation • Physical assessment • Referral information (for example, history and physical)

OASIS ITEM
<p>(M1210) Ability to Hear (with hearing aid or hearing appliance if normally used):</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 0 - Adequate: hears normal conversation without difficulty.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 1 - Mildly to Moderately Impaired: difficulty hearing in some environments or speaker may need to increase volume or speak distinctly.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 2 - Severely Impaired: absence of useful hearing.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> UK - Unable to assess hearing.</p>
ITEM INTENT
Identifies the patient's ability to hear spoken language and other sounds (for example, alarms).
TIME POINTS ITEM(S) COMPLETED
Start of care Resumption of care
RESPONSE—SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hearing is evaluated with the patient wearing hearing aids or devices if he/she usually uses them. Select the "UK" response if the patient is not <u>able</u> to respond or if the patient's condition makes it impossible to assess hearing (for example, severe dementia, schizophrenia, unconscious). If evaluating ability to hear with hearing aids, be sure that the devices are in place, turned on, and that the hearing aids are working (for example, batteries are functional).
DATA SOURCES / RESOURCES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Patient/caregiver interview Observation Physical assessment Referral information (for example, history and physical)

OASIS ITEM
<p>(M1220) Understanding of Verbal Content in patient's own language (with hearing aid or device if used):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> 0 - Understands: clear comprehension without cues or repetitions. <input type="checkbox"/> 1 - Usually Understands: understands most conversations, but misses some part/intent of message. Requires cues at times to understand. <input type="checkbox"/> 2 - Sometimes Understands: understands only basic conversations or simple, direct phrases. Frequently requires cues to understand. <input type="checkbox"/> 3 - Rarely/Never Understands <input type="checkbox"/> UK - Unable to assess understanding.
ITEM INTENT
Identifies the patient's functional ability to comprehend spoken words and instructions in the patient's primary language. Both hearing and cognitive abilities may impact a patient's ability to understand verbal content.
TIME POINTS ITEM(S) COMPLETED
Start of care Resumption of care
RESPONSE—SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The "UK" response should be selected if the patient is not <u>able</u> to respond or if it is otherwise impossible to assess understanding of spoken words. • For patients whose primary language differs from the clinician's, an interpreter may be necessary. • If a patient can comprehend lip reading, they have the ability to understand verbal content, even if they are deaf.
DATA SOURCES / RESOURCES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Patient/caregiver interview • Observation • Physical assessment • Referral information (for example, history and physical) • Interpreter

OASIS ITEM
<p>(M1230) Speech and Oral (Verbal) Expression of Language (in patient's own language):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> 0 - Expresses complex ideas, feelings, and needs clearly, completely, and easily in all situations with no observable impairment. <input type="checkbox"/> 1 - Minimal difficulty in expressing ideas and needs (may take extra time; makes occasional errors in word choice, grammar or speech intelligibility; needs minimal prompting or assistance). <input type="checkbox"/> 2 - Expresses simple ideas or needs with moderate difficulty (needs prompting or assistance, errors in word choice, organization or speech intelligibility). Speaks in phrases or short sentences. <input type="checkbox"/> 3 - Has severe difficulty expressing basic ideas or needs and requires maximal assistance or guessing by listener. Speech limited to single words or short phrases. <input type="checkbox"/> 4 - <u>Unable</u> to express basic needs even with maximal prompting or assistance but is not comatose or unresponsive (for example, speech is nonsensical or unintelligible). <input type="checkbox"/> 5 - Patient nonresponsive or unable to speak.
ITEM INTENT
<p>Identifies the patient's physical and cognitive ability to communicate with words in the patient's primary language. The item does not address communicating in sign language, in writing, or by any nonverbal means.</p>
TIME POINTS ITEM(S) COMPLETED
<p>Start of care</p> <p>Resumption of care</p> <p>Discharge from agency – not to an inpatient facility</p>
RESPONSE—SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Augmented speech (for example, a trained esophageal speaker, use of an electrolarynx) is considered verbal expression of language. • Presence of a tracheostomy requires further evaluation of the patient's ability to speak. Can the trach be covered to allow speech? If so, to what extent can the patient express him/herself? • Select Response 5 for a patient who communicates entirely nonverbally (for example, by sign language or writing) or is unable to speak. • "Nonresponsive" means that the patient is not <u>able</u> to respond.
DATA SOURCES / RESOURCES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Patient/caregiver interview • Observation • Physical assessment • Referral information (for example, history and physical) • Interpreter

OASIS ITEM
<p>(M1240) Has this patient had a formal Pain Assessment using a standardized, validated pain assessment tool (appropriate to the patient's ability to communicate the severity of pain)?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 0 - No standardized, validated assessment conducted</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 1 - Yes, and it does not indicate severe pain</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 2 - Yes, and it indicates severe pain</p>
ITEM INTENT
<p>Identifies if a standardized, validated pain assessment is conducted and whether a clinically significant level of pain is present, as determined by the assessment tool used. This item is used to calculate process measures to capture the agency's use of best practices following the completion of the comprehensive assessment. The best practices stated in the item are not necessarily required in the Conditions of Participation.</p>
TIME POINTS ITEM(S) COMPLETED
<p>Start of Care</p> <p>Resumption of Care</p>
RESPONSE—SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A standardized, validated tool is one that 1) has been scientifically tested on a population with characteristics similar to that of the patient being assessed (for example, community-dwelling elderly, noninstitutionalized adults with disabilities, etc.); and 2) includes a standard response scale (for example, a scale where patients rate pain from 0-10). The standardized, validated tool must be appropriately administered as indicated in the instructions and must be relevant for the patient's ability to respond. Severe pain is defined according to the scoring parameters specified for the tool being used. CMS does not endorse a specific tool. If the standardized, validated tool does not define levels of "severe" pain, then the agency or care provider should use the level(s) of pain identified in the tool that best reflect the concept of "severe." Select Response 0 if such a tool was not used to assess pain. Select Response 1 or 2 based on the pain reported at the time the standardized, validated tool was administered, per the tool's instructions. In order to select Response 1 or 2, the pain assessment must be conducted by the clinician responsible for completing the comprehensive assessment during the allowed time frame (that is, within five days of SOC and within two days of discharge from the inpatient facility at ROC).
DATA SOURCES / RESOURCES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Patient/caregiver interview Physical assessment Clinical record A variety of standardized pain assessment approaches have been tested and are available for provider use in patient assessment. These approaches include visual analog scales, the Wong-Baker FACES Pain Rating Scale, numerical scales, and the Memorial Pain Assessment Card. Links to these and other assessment tools can be found in Chapter 5 of this manual.

OASIS ITEM
<p>(M1242) Frequency of Pain Interfering with patient's activity or movement:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> 0 - Patient has no pain <input type="checkbox"/> 1 - Patient has pain that does not interfere with activity or movement <input type="checkbox"/> 2 - Less often than daily <input type="checkbox"/> 3 - Daily, but not constantly <input type="checkbox"/> 4 - All of the time
ITEM INTENT
Identifies frequency with which pain interferes with patient's activities, with treatments if prescribed.
TIME POINTS ITEM(S) COMPLETED
<p>Start of care</p> <p>Resumption of care</p> <p>Follow-up</p> <p>Discharge from agency – not to an inpatient facility</p>
RESPONSE—SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Responses are arranged in order of least to most interference with activity or movement. • Pain interferes with activity when the pain results in the activity being performed less often than otherwise desired, requires the patient to have additional assistance in performing the activity, or causes the activity to take longer to complete. Include all activities (for example, sleeping, recreational activities, watching television), not just ADLs. • When reviewing patient's medications, the presence of medication for pain or joint disease provides an opportunity to explore the presence of pain, when the pain is the most severe, activities with which the pain interferes, and the frequency of this interference with activity or movement. Be careful not to overlook seemingly unimportant activities (for example, the patient says she/he sits in the chair all day and puts off going to the bathroom, because it hurts so much to get up from the chair or to walk). Evaluating the patient's ability to perform ADLs and IADLs can provide additional information about such pain. Assessing pain in a nonverbal patient involves observation of facial expression (for example, frowning, gritting teeth), monitoring heart rate, respiratory rate, perspiration, pallor, pupil size, irritability, or use of visual pain scales (for example, FACES). The patient's treatment for pain (whether pharmacologic or nonpharmacologic) must be considered when evaluating whether pain interferes with activity or movement. Pain that is well controlled with treatment may not interfere with activity or movement at all.
DATA SOURCES / RESOURCES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Patient/caregiver interview • Observation of nonverbal indications of pain • Physical assessment • Referral information (for example, history and physical) • Standardized, validated pain assessment tools. Links to these tools can be found in Chapter 5 of this manual.