

# SECTION M: SKIN CONDITIONS

---

Intent: The items in this section document the presence, appearance, and change of pressure ulcers.

CMS recognizes that, in addition to the items included in this section of the Inpatient Rehabilitation Facility Patient Assessment Instrument (IRF-PAI), a complete and ongoing assessment of patient’s skin, guided by clinical standards, is essential to an effective pressure ulcer prevention and skin management program for all patients. Therefore, completion of this section does not replace a thorough assessment of each patient’s risk factors for developing skin ulcers, wounds, or lesions. It is imperative to identify and evaluate all areas at risk of constant pressure and to determine the etiology of all skin ulcers, wounds, and lesions. This should determine and direct the proper treatment and appropriate skin management interventions for all patients.

## M0210: Unhealed Pressure Ulcer(s)

M0210. Unhealed Pressure Ulcer(s)	
Enter Code	<b>Does this patient have one or more unhealed pressure ulcer(s) at Stage 1 or higher?</b> 0. <b>No</b> → Skip to O0100, Special Treatments, Procedures, and Programs 1. <b>Yes</b> → Continue to M0300, Current Number of Unhealed Pressure Ulcers at Each Stage

### Item Rationale

- The pressure ulcer definitions used in the *IRF-PAI Training Manual* have been adapted from those recommended by the National Pressure Ulcer Advisory Panel (NPUAP) 2007 Pressure Ulcer Stages.
- Pressure ulcers occur when tissue is compressed between a bony prominence and an external surface. In addition to pressure, shear force and friction are important contributors to pressure ulcer development.
- The underlying health of a patient’s soft tissue affects how much pressure, shear force, or friction is needed to damage tissue. Skin and soft tissue changes associated with aging, illness, small blood vessel disease, and malnutrition increase vulnerability to pressure ulcers.
- Additional external factors, such as excess moisture and tissue exposure to urine or feces, can increase risk.
- An existing pressure ulcer identifies patients at risk for further complications or skin injury.
- Pressure ulcers and other wounds or lesions affect quality of life for patients because they may limit activity, be painful, require time-consuming treatments and dressing changes, and can pose a risk of infection and sepsis.

**DEFINITION**

**PRESSURE ULCER**  
 A pressure ulcer is localized injury to the skin and/or underlying tissue usually over a bony prominence, as a result of pressure, or pressure in combination with shear and/or friction.

# SECTION M: SKIN CONDITIONS

---

- Throughout Section M, terminology referring to “healed” vs. “unhealed” ulcers refers to whether the ulcer is “closed” versus “open.” When considering this, recognize that Stage 1, Suspected Deep Tissue Injury (sDTI), and unstageable pressure ulcers, although closed, (i.e., may be covered with tissue, eschar, slough), would not be considered healed.
- IRFs may adopt the NPUAP guidelines in their clinical practice and documentation. However, because CMS has adapted the NPUAP guidelines for IRF-PAI purposes, the definitions do not perfectly correlate with each stage as described by the NPUAP. Therefore, IRFs cannot use the NPUAP definitions to code the IRF-PAI. IRFs must code the IRF-PAI according to the instructions in this manual.
- For the IRF-PAI assessment, the initial (at admission) numerical staging of pressure ulcers and the initial numerical staging of ulcers after debridement, or an sDTI that declares itself, should be coded in terms of what is assessed (i.e., seen and palpated, such as visible tissue, palpable bone) as close to admission as possible.
- Pressure ulcer staging is an assessment system that provides a description and classification based on anatomic depth of soft tissue damage. This tissue damage can be visible or palpable in the ulcer bed. Pressure ulcer staging also informs expectations for healing times.

## Steps for Assessment

1. Review the medical record, including skin care flow sheets or other skin tracking forms.
2. Speak with direct care staff and the treatment nurse or wound care specialist to confirm conclusions and clarify any questions from the medical record review.
3. Examine the patient and determine whether any skin ulcers are present.
  - Key areas for pressure ulcer development include the sacrum, coccyx, trochanters, ischial tuberosities, and heels. Other areas, such as bony deformities, skin under braces, and skin subjected to excess pressure, shear, or friction, are also at risk for pressure ulcers.
  - Conduct a full-body skin assessment to ensure no pressure ulcers are missed.
  - Examine the patient in a well-lit room. Adequate lighting is important for detecting skin changes.
  - For any pressure ulcers identified, measure and record the deepest anatomical stage.
4. Identify any known or likely unstageable pressure ulcers.

# SECTION M: SKIN CONDITIONS

---

## Coding Instructions

*Code based on the presence of any pressure ulcer (regardless of stage) at the time of admission and discharge.*

- Code 0, No, if the patient did not have a pressure ulcer in the 3-day assessment period.
- Code 1, Yes, if the patient had any pressure ulcer (Stage 1, 2, 3, 4, or unstageable) in the 3-day assessment period.

## Coding Tips

- If an ulcer arises from a combination of factors that are primarily caused by pressure, then the ulcer should be included in this section as a pressure ulcer.
- End of life (a.k.a. terminal ulcers, Kennedy Ulcers) are not captured in Section M of the IRF-PAI. The etiology of these ulcers is believed to be related to tissue perfusion issues at end of life due to organ and skin failure. Additionally, the evolution of these ulcers is not that of a typical pressure ulcer. End of life ulcers can develop and evolve rapidly, and generally appear from 6 weeks to 2 to 3 days before death. These ulcers present as pear-shaped purple areas of skin with irregular borders that are often found in the sacral and coccygeal regions in terminal/dying patients. Even though these ulcers are not captured in Section M of the IRF-PAI, they should be assessed and staged using the pressure ulcer staging system and documented in the clinical record and addressed in care planning.
- Mucosal pressure ulcers are not staged using the skin pressure ulcer staging system because anatomical tissue comparisons cannot be made. Therefore, mucosal ulcers (e.g., those related to nasogastric tubes, oxygen tubing, endotracheal tubes, urinary catheters, mucosal ulcers in the oral cavity, etc.) should not be coded on the IRF-PAI.
- If a pressure ulcer is surgically closed with a flap or graft, it should be considered a surgical wound and not a pressure ulcer. If the flap or graft fails, it should be considered a surgical wound until healed. It should not be reported as a pressure ulcer on the IRF-PAI.
- For the discharge assessment, if a pressure ulcer healed and was not present on the admission assessment, code as 0 on the discharge assessment.
- For the discharge assessment, if a pressure ulcer heals and was present on the admission assessment, complete item M0900, **Healed Pressure Ulcers**.
- If two or more pressure ulcers present on admission have merged into a single pressure ulcer by discharge, the resulting pressure ulcer is reported as one single pressure ulcer at the appropriate stage on the IRF-PAI.
- Patients with diabetes mellitus (DM) can have a pressure, venous, arterial, or diabetic neuropathic ulcer. The primary etiology should be considered when coding whether the diabetic has an ulcer that is caused by pressure or other factors.

# SECTION M: SKIN CONDITIONS

---

- Example: If a patient with DM has a heel ulcer from pressure and the ulcer is present during the initial skin assessment that takes place following admission to the IRF, **code as 1**.
- Example: If a patient with DM has an ulcer on the plantar (bottom) surface of the foot closer to the metatarsals and the ulcer is present in the 3-day assessment period, **code 0**. It is not likely that pressure is the primary cause of the patient's ulcer when the ulcer is in this location.

## M0300: Current Number of Unhealed Pressure Ulcers at Each Stage

### Steps for Completing M0300A–G

#### Step 1: Determine Deepest Anatomical Stage

*For each pressure ulcer, determine the deepest anatomical stage. Do not reverse or back stage. Consider current and historical levels of tissue involvement.*

1. Observe or palpate the base of any identified pressure ulcers present to determine the anatomic depth of soft tissue damage involved. Assessment should be done in accordance with facility, State, and Federal requirements on which IRF staff members may complete patient assessments.
2. Ulcer staging should be based on the ulcer's deepest anatomic soft tissue damage that is visible or palpable. If a pressure ulcer's tissues are obscured such that the depth of soft tissue damage cannot be observed, it is considered to be unstageable (see Step 2, below). Review the history of each pressure ulcer in the medical record. If the pressure ulcer has ever been classified at a higher numerical stage than what is observed now, it should continue to be classified at the higher numerical stage. IRFs that carefully document and track pressure ulcers will be able to code this item more accurately.

#### DEFINITIONS

##### SLOUGH TISSUE

Nonviable yellow, tan, gray, green or brown tissue; usually moist, can be soft, stringy and mucinous in texture. Slough may be adherent to the base of the wound or present in clumps throughout the wound bed.

##### ESCHAR TISSUE

Dead or devitalized tissue that is hard or soft in texture; usually black, brown, or tan in color, and may appear scablike. Necrotic tissue and eschar are usually firmly adherent to the base of the wound and often the sides/edges of the wound.

#### Step 2: Identify Unstageable Pressure Ulcers

1. Visualization of the wound bed is necessary for accurate staging.
2. Pressure ulcers that have eschar (tan, black, or brown) or slough (yellow, tan, gray, green, or brown) tissue present such that the anatomic depth of soft tissue damage cannot be visualized or palpated in the wound bed should be classified as unstageable, as illustrated at <http://www.npuap.org/wp-content/uploads/2012/03/NPUAP-Unstage2.jpg>.

# SECTION M: SKIN CONDITIONS

---

3. If the wound bed is only partially covered by eschar or slough, and the anatomical depth of tissue damage can be visualized or palpated, numerically stage the ulcer, and do not code this as unstageable.
4. A pressure ulcer with intact skin that is an sDTI should **not** be coded as a Stage 1 pressure ulcer. It should be coded as unstageable, as illustrated at <http://www.npuap.org/wp-content/uploads/2012/03/NPUAP-SuspectDTI.jpg>.
5. Known pressure ulcers covered by a non-removable dressing/device (e.g., primary surgical dressing, cast) should be coded as unstageable. “Known” refers to when documentation is available that says a pressure ulcer exists under the non-removable dressing/device.

## Step 3: Determine “Present on Admission”

*For each pressure ulcer, determine whether the pressure ulcer was present at the time of admission and **not** acquired while the patient was in the care of the IRF. Consider current and historical levels of tissue involvement.*

- Review the medical record for the history of the ulcer.
- Review for location and stage at the time of admission. If the pressure ulcer was present on admission and subsequently increased in numerical stage during the patient's stay, the pressure ulcer is coded at the initial stage on the Admission assessment, and the higher stage should not be coded on the Admission assessment, as any pressure ulcer that is coded on the Admission assessment is assumed to be present on admission.
- If the pressure ulcer was unstageable on admission, but becomes numerically stageable later, it **should be considered as “present on admission” at the stage at which it first becomes numerically stageable, when completing this patient’s discharge assessment.** If it subsequently increases in numerical stage, that higher stage **should not be considered “present on admission” when coding this patient’s discharge assessment.**
- Clinical assessments performed on patients in the IRF should be completed according to accepted clinical practice and comply with facility policy and State and Federal regulations. The general standard of practice for newly admitted patients is that patient clinical Admission assessments are completed beginning as close to the actual time of admission as possible, and usually within 24 hours. For example, if a facility requires that a full patient assessment be completed within the first 24 hours, then the information required in the IRF-PAI Admission assessment would be coded based on that assessment and coincide with the findings that were completed within that same timeframe.
- The 3-day assessment period used in the IRF-PAI is not intended to replace the timeframe required for clinical Admission assessments as established by accepted standards of practice, facility policy, and State and Federal regulations. Therefore, the IRF-PAI Admission assessment’s sections that include patient assessment should be consistent with the initial clinical assessment (e.g., the assessment of skin conditions that are present **on admission** are

### DEFINITION

#### ON ADMISSION

As close to the actual time of admission as possible.

# SECTION M: SKIN CONDITIONS

based on the skin assessment that is in conjunction with the admission). So, if a patient that is clinically assessed upon admission has a pressure ulcer identified and staged, that initial clinical assessment is what should be used to assist in coding the IRF-PAI Admission assessment pressure ulcer items. If the pressure ulcer that is identified on admission increases in numerical staging (i.e., worsens) within the 3-day IRF assessment period, the **initial** stage of the pressure ulcer would be documented on the IRF-PAI Admission assessment. This pressure ulcer would be captured on the IRF-PAI Discharge assessment as worsened (unless it heals) and not present on admission.

- If a patient is discharged to another facility/hospital for longer than 3 calendar days and subsequently returns to the IRF, and a current pressure ulcer increases in numerical stage, it **is coded at the higher stage and should be coded as “present on admission”** on the patient’s new admission assessment.
- If a pressure ulcer is documented as healed during the stay, **but prior to discharge** a pressure ulcer is identified at the same anatomical location as the previously documented healed ulcer, the facility staff, including the physician, should determine if the previous ulcer reopened, or if it is a new pressure ulcer. If it is determined that the previous ulcer has reopened, it should not be considered as healed and should be staged at its previously identified highest numerical stage until it is fully healed. If the reopened pressure ulcer was originally present on admission and has not worsened, it would still be considered present on admission. However, if the reopened pressure ulcer has worsened (that is, the current stage of the reopened pressure ulcer is a higher numerical stage than it was before it was considered healed), it must be at its new higher stage, and would no longer be considered present on admission. If the reopened pressure ulcer does not heal before discharge, the facility must code the status of the pressure ulcer on the Discharge assessment according to the instructions in Section M. If it is determined that the pressure ulcer is a new pressure ulcer, and does not heal before discharge, it should be staged and coded on the Discharge assessment according to the instructions in Section M as would be done for any new pressure ulcer that develops during the stay.

## DEFINITIONS

### STAGE 1 PRESSURE ULCER

An observable, pressure-related alteration of intact skin whose indicators, as compared with an adjacent or opposite area on the body, may include changes in one or more of the following parameters: skin temperature (warmth or coolness); tissue consistency (firm or boggy); sensation (pain, itching); and/or a defined area of persistent redness in lightly pigmented skin, whereas in darker skin tones, the ulcer may appear with persistent red, blue, or purple hues.

### NONBLANCHABLE

Reddened areas of tissue that do not turn white or pale when pressed firmly with a finger or device.

# SECTION M: SKIN CONDITIONS

## M0300A: Number of Stage 1 Pressure Ulcers

M0300. Current Number of Unhealed Pressure Ulcers at Each Stage	
Enter Number <input type="text"/>	A. Stage 1: Intact skin with non-blanchable redness of a localized area usually over a bony prominence. Darkly pigmented skin may not have a visible blanching; in dark skin tones only it may appear with persistent blue or purple hues  Number of Stage 1 pressure ulcers

### Item Rationale

- Stage 1 pressure ulcers may deteriorate to more severe pressure ulcers without adequate intervention; as such, they are an important risk factor for further tissue damage.
- Development of a Stage 1 pressure ulcer is one of multiple factors that should lead providers to initiate pressure ulcer prevention interventions.

### Steps for Assessment

1. Perform head-to-toe assessment. Conduct a full-body skin assessment focusing on bony prominences and pressure-bearing areas (e.g., sacrum, buttocks, heels, ankles).
2. For the purposes of coding, determine that the lesion being assessed is *primarily* related to pressure and that other conditions have been ruled out. If pressure is *not* the primary cause, **do not code here**.
3. Reliance on only one descriptor is inadequate to determine the staging of the pressure ulcer between Stage 1 and suspected deep tissue ulcers. The descriptors are similar for these two types of ulcers (e.g., temperature [warmth or coolness], tissue consistency [firm or boggy]).
4. Check any reddened areas for ability to blanch by firmly pressing a finger into the reddened tissues and then removing it. In nonblanchable reddened areas, there is no loss of skin color or pressure-induced pallor at the compressed site.
5. Search for other areas of skin that differ from surrounding tissue that may be painful, firm, soft, warmer, or cooler compared with adjacent tissue. Stage 1 pressure ulcers may be difficult to detect in individuals with dark skin tones. Look for temperature or color changes.

### Coding Instructions for M0300A

- Complete on Admission and Discharge. Enter the number of Stage 1 pressure ulcers that are currently present.
- Enter 0, if no Stage 1 pressure ulcers are present.

# SECTION M: SKIN CONDITIONS

## M0300B: Stage 2 Pressure Ulcers

M0300. Current Number of Unhealed Pressure Ulcers at Each Stage	
Enter Number <input type="text"/>	<b>B. Stage 2:</b> Partial thickness loss of dermis presenting as a shallow open ulcer with a red or pink wound bed, without slough. May also present as an intact or open/ruptured blister.
Enter Number <input type="text"/>	<b>1. Number of Stage 2 pressure ulcers</b> <i>If 0 → Skip to M0300C. Stage 3</i>
Enter Number <input type="text"/>	<b>2. Number of <u>these</u> Stage 2 pressure ulcers that were present upon admission</b> - enter how many were noted at the time of admission

### Item Rationale

- Stage 2 pressure ulcers may worsen without proper interventions.
- These patients are at risk for further complications or skin injury.
- Most Stage 2 pressure ulcers should heal in a reasonable timeframe.
- Stage 2 pressure ulcers are often related to friction and/or shearing force, and the care plan should incorporate efforts to limit these forces on the skin and tissues.
- Stage 2 pressure ulcers may be more likely to heal with treatment than higher-stage pressure ulcers.
- Note that pressure ulcers should generally show some evidence of healing within 14 days. Pressure ulcers that fail to show some evidence toward healing within 14 days could indicate that there are potential complications. In this situation, the patient's overall clinical condition should be reassessed.

### DEFINITION

#### STAGE 2 PRESSURE ULCER

Partial thickness loss of dermis presenting as a shallow open ulcer with a red-pink wound bed, **without slough**. May also present as an intact or open/ruptured blister.

### Steps for Assessment

1. Perform a head-to-toe assessment. Conduct a full-body skin assessment focusing on bony prominences and pressure-bearing areas (e.g., sacrum, buttocks, heels, ankles).
2. For the purposes of coding, determine that the lesion being assessed is *primarily* related to pressure and that other conditions have been ruled out. If pressure is *not the primary cause*, **do not code here**.
3. Examine the area adjacent to or surrounding an intact blister for evidence of tissue damage. If other conditions are ruled out and the tissue adjacent to or surrounding the blister demonstrates signs of tissue damage (e.g., color change, tenderness, boggy or firmness, warmth or coolness), these characteristics suggest an sDTI rather than a Stage 2 pressure ulcer.
4. Stage 2 pressure ulcers will *generally* lack the surrounding characteristics found with a deep tissue injury.

# SECTION M: SKIN CONDITIONS

---

## Coding Instructions for M0300B1: Number of Stage 2 Pressure Ulcers

- Complete on Admission and Discharge. Enter the number of pressure ulcers that are currently present and whose deepest anatomical stage is Stage 2.
- Enter 0, if no Stage 2 pressure ulcers are present.

## Coding Instructions for M0300B2: Number of Stage 2 Pressure Ulcers Present on Admission

- Complete on Discharge. Enter the number of Stage 2 pressure ulcers (M0300B1) that were present on admission (see instructions starting on M-5 under **Steps for Completing M0300A-G, Step 3: Determine “Present on Admission”**).
- Enter 0, if no Stage 2 pressure ulcers were first noted at the time of admission.

## Coding Tips

- A Stage 2 pressure ulcer presents as a shiny or dry shallow ulcer *without slough* or bruising.
- Do *not* code skin tears, tape burns, moisture-associated skin damage, or excoriation here.
- When a pressure ulcer presents as an intact blister, examine the adjacent and surrounding area for signs of deep tissue injury. When a deep tissue injury *is* determined, **do not code as a Stage 2**.

## M0300C: Stage 3 Pressure Ulcers

M0300. Current Number of Unhealed Pressure Ulcers at Each Stage	
Enter Number <input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	<b>C. Stage 3:</b> Full thickness tissue loss. Subcutaneous fat may be visible but bone, tendon or muscle is not exposed. Slough may be present but does not obscure the depth of tissue loss. May include undermining and tunneling.
Enter Number <input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	<b>1. Number of Stage 3 pressure ulcers</b> <i>If 0 → Skip to M0300D. Stage 4</i>
Enter Number <input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	<b>2. Number of <u>these</u> Stage 3 pressure ulcers that were present upon admission</b> - enter how many were noted at the time of admission

## Item Rationale

- Pressure ulcers affect quality of life for patients because they may limit activity, be painful, and require time-consuming treatments and dressing changes.
- Pressure ulcers at more advanced stages typically require more aggressive interventions, including more frequent repositioning, attention to nutritional status, and care that may be more time or staff intensive.
- An existing pressure ulcer may put patients at risk for further complications or skin injury.
- If a pressure ulcer fails to show some evidence toward healing within 14 days, the pressure ulcer (including potential complications) and the patient’s overall clinical condition should be reassessed.

# SECTION M: SKIN CONDITIONS

## Steps for Assessment

1. Perform head-to-toe assessment. Conduct a full-body skin assessment focusing on bony prominences and pressure-bearing areas (e.g., sacrum, buttocks, heels, ankles).
2. For the purposes of coding, determine that the lesion being assessed is *primarily* related to pressure and that other conditions have been ruled out. If pressure is *not* the primary cause, **do not code here**.
3. Identify all Stage 3 pressure ulcers currently present.

### DEFINITION

#### STAGE 3 PRESSURE ULCER

Full thickness tissue loss. Subcutaneous fat may be visible but bone, tendon, or muscle is not exposed. Slough may be present but does not obscure the depth of tissue loss. May include undermining or tunneling.

## Coding Instructions for M0300C1: Number of Stage 3 Pressure Ulcers

- Complete on Admission and Discharge. Enter the number of pressure ulcers that are currently present and whose deepest anatomical stage is Stage 3.
- Enter 0, if no Stage 3 pressure ulcers are present.

## Coding Instructions for M0300C2: Number of Stage 3 Pressure Ulcers Present on Admission:

*Complete at the time of discharge.*

- Enter the number of Stage 3 pressure ulcers (M0300C1) that were present on admission (see instructions starting on M-5 under **Steps for Completing M0300A-G, Step 3: Determine “Present on Admission”**).
- Enter 0, if no Stage 3 pressure ulcers were first noted at the time of admission.

## Coding Tips

- The depth of a Stage 3 pressure ulcer varies by anatomical location. Stage 3 pressure ulcers can be shallow, particularly on areas that do not have subcutaneous tissue, such as the bridge of the nose, ear, occiput, and malleolus.
- In contrast, areas of significant adiposity can develop extremely deep Stage 3 pressure ulcers. Therefore, observation and assessment of skin folds should be part of overall skin assessment.
- Bone/tendon/muscle is not visible or directly palpable in a Stage 3 pressure ulcer.

# SECTION M: SKIN CONDITIONS

## Coding Examples

1. A pressure ulcer described as a Stage 2 on the heel was noted and documented in the patient’s medical record on admission. On discharge, this wound is noted to be a full thickness ulcer; thus, it is now a Stage 3 pressure ulcer in the same location.

Coding:

Item	Admission Assessment	Discharge Assessment
<b>M0300B1</b> , Number of Stage 2 pressure ulcers	<b>Code as 1</b>	<b>Code as 0</b>
<b>M0300B2</b> , Number of these Stage 2 pressure ulcers present upon admission		<b>skip</b>
<b>M0300C1</b> , Number of Stage 3 pressure ulcers	<b>Code as 0</b>	<b>Code as 1</b>
<b>M0300C2</b> , Number of these Stage 3 pressure ulcers present upon admission		<b>Code as 0</b>

Rationale: On the Discharge assessment, the designation of “present on admission” requires that the pressure ulcer be at the same location *and* not have increased in numerical stage. This (Stage 2) pressure ulcer increased in numerical stage (to Stage 3) after admission. So, **M0300B1 would be coded as 1 on admission and 0 on discharge. M0300C1 would be coded as 0 on admission and 1 on discharge, and M0300C2 would be coded as 0 on discharge** because it was not a Stage 3 pressure ulcer on admission.

2. A patient develops a Stage 2 pressure ulcer on the sacrum *while* at the IRF. The patient is transferred out of the IRF to a short-stay acute-care hospital for the treatment of an acute myocardial infarction for 8 days. The patient returns to the IRF with a Stage 3 pressure ulcer in the same location. Subsequently, the patient is discharged with this ulcer noted to be a full thickness Stage 3 pressure ulcer in the same location.

Coding:

Item	Admission Assessment #1	Discharge Assessment #1	Admission Assessment #2	Discharge Assessment #2
<b>M0300B1</b> , Number of Stage 2 pressure ulcers	<b>Code as 0</b>	<b>Code as 1</b>	<b>Code as 0</b>	<b>Code as 0</b>
<b>M0300B2</b> , Number of these Stage 2 pressure ulcers present upon admission		<b>Code as 0</b>		<b>skip</b>
<b>M0300C1</b> , Number of Stage 3 pressure ulcers	<b>Code as 0</b>	<b>Code as 0</b>	<b>Code as 1</b>	<b>Code as 1</b>
<b>M0300C2</b> , Number of these Stage 3 pressure ulcers present upon admission		<b>Code as 0</b>		<b>Code as 1</b>

# SECTION M: SKIN CONDITIONS

Rationale: Even though the patient had a pressure ulcer in the same anatomical location prior to his or her transfer to a short-stay acute-care hospital, because the pressure ulcer increased in numerical stage to Stage 3 *during a stay at another hospital/facility that lasted more than 3 calendar days*, **M0300C2 is coded as 1** because the Stage 3 pressure ulcer was present on *second* admission to the IRF.

3. On admission, the patient has three small Stage 2 pressure ulcers on her coccyx. Three weeks later, upon discharge, the coccyx is assessed. Two of the Stage 2 pressure ulcers have merged, and the third ulcer has increased in numerical staging to a Stage 3 pressure ulcer.

Coding:

Item	Admission Assessment	Discharge Assessment
<b>M0300B1</b> , Number of Stage 2 pressure ulcers	Code as 3	Code as 1
<b>M0300B2</b> , Number of these Stage 2 pressure ulcers present upon admission		Code as 1
<b>M0300C1</b> , Number of Stage 3 pressure ulcers	Code as 0	Code as 1
<b>M0300C2</b> , Number of these Stage 3 pressure ulcers present upon admission		Code as 0

Rationale: Two of the pressure ulcers on the coccyx have merged, but have remained at the same stage as they were at the time of admission (therefore **M0300B1 is coded as 1 at discharge**). The pressure ulcer that increased in numerical staging to a Stage 3 has developed a deeper level of tissue damage in the time since admission; therefore, on the discharge assessment, **M0300C2 is coded as 0**, not present upon admission.

4. A patient developed two Stage 2 pressure ulcers during her stay at the IRF: one on the coccyx and the other on the left lateral malleolus. She develops a gastrointestinal bleed and hypotension and requires transfer to a short-stay acute-care hospital for 10 days. When she returns to the IRF, she has two pressure ulcers. One is the previous Stage 2 pressure ulcer on the coccyx, which has not changed; the other is a new Stage 3 pressure ulcer on the left trochanter. The Stage 2 pressure ulcer on the left lateral malleolus that was present at admission has healed.

Coding:

Item	Admission Assessment #1	Discharge Assessment #1	Admission Assessment #2
<b>M0300B1</b> , Number of Stage 2 pressure ulcers	Code as 0	Code as 2	Code as 1
<b>M0300B2</b> , Number of these Stage 2 pressure ulcers present upon admission		Code as 0	
<b>M0300C1</b> , Number of Stage 3 pressure ulcers	Code as 0	Code as 0	Code as 1
<b>M0300C2</b> , Number of these Stage 3 pressure ulcers present upon admission		Code as 0	

Rationale: Two Stage 2 pressure ulcers developed during the first IRF stay and are **coded on discharge in M0300B1 as 2 and in M0300B2 as 0**. On return from the hospital, the

# SECTION M: SKIN CONDITIONS

Stage 2 pressure ulcer on the coccyx that was present prior to the patient’s transfer to a short-stay acute-care hospital is coded as 1 on the patient’s second admission to the IRF. There is a new Stage 3 pressure ulcer that developed during the acute-care hospital stay; therefore, **M0300C1 is coded as 1** on the patient’s second admission to the IRF. The Stage 2 pressure ulcer on the left lateral malleolus has healed and is not coded when the patient is admitted to the IRF for the second time.

5. A patient arrives at the IRF with a Stage 2 pressure ulcer. The patient is transferred to a short-stay acute-care hospital, but returns to the IRF less than 3 calendar days after leaving the IRF. When the patient returns, the IRF notes that the Stage 2 pressure ulcer has worsened to a Stage 3 pressure ulcer. The patient is discharged 3 weeks later with a Stage 3 pressure ulcer.

Coding:

Item	Admission Assessment	Discharge Assessment
<b>M0300B1</b> , Number of Stage 2 pressure ulcers	Code as 1	Code as 0
<b>M0300B2</b> , Number of these Stage 2 pressure ulcers present upon admission		skip
<b>M0300C1</b> , Number of Stage 3 pressure ulcers	Code as 0	Code as 1
<b>M0300C2</b> , Number of these Stage 3 pressure ulcers present upon admission		Code as 0

Rationale: Because the patient returned to the IRF less than 3 calendar days after being transferred to a short-stay acute-care hospital, the patient’s return to the IRF is **not** considered a new admission; therefore, any new pressure ulcer formation or pressure ulcer increase in numerical staging that occurred at the short-stay acute-care hospital should not be coded as “present on admission.” The Stage 3 pressure ulcer was not present upon the patient’s admission to the IRF; therefore, **M0300C2 should be coded as 0** on the Discharge assessment. It should be noted that the Stage 3 pressure ulcer would be captured in M0800B as worsened.

6. A patient develops a Stage 2 pressure ulcer while at the IRF. The patient is transferred to a short-stay acute-care hospital because of pneumonia. The patient returns to the IRF after 4 days and returns with a Stage 3 pressure ulcer in the same anatomical location.

Coding:

Item	Admission Assessment #1	Discharge Assessment #1	Admission Assessment #2
<b>M0300B1</b> , Number of Stage 2 pressure ulcers	Code as 0	Code as 1	Code as 0
<b>M0300B2</b> , Number of these Stage 2 pressure ulcers present upon admission		Code as 0	
<b>M0300C1</b> , Number of Stage 3 pressure ulcers	Code as 0	Code as 0	Code as 1
<b>M0300C2</b> , Number of these Stage 3 pressure ulcers present upon admission		skip	

# SECTION M: SKIN CONDITIONS

---

Rationale: Even though the patient had a pressure ulcer in the same anatomical location prior to transfer to the short-stay acute-care hospital, because it increased in numerical staging to a Stage 3 during hospitalization at another facility that lasted longer than 3 calendar days, **M0300C1 should be coded as 1** on the second Admission assessment to indicate that the Stage 3 pressure ulcer was present on the patient's *second admission* to the IRF.

7. A patient enters the IRF with a Stage 2 pressure ulcer. On day 2 of the patient's stay, the wound is reassessed as a Stage 3 pressure ulcer. The wound does not heal by the time of discharge, 2 weeks later.

Coding:

Item	Admission Assessment	Discharge Assessment
<b>M0300B1</b> , Number of Stage 2 pressure ulcers	<b>Code as 1</b>	<b>Code as 0</b>
<b>M0300B2</b> , Number of these Stage 2 pressure ulcers present upon admission		<b>skip</b>
<b>M0300C1</b> , Number of Stage 3 pressure ulcers	<b>Code as 0</b>	<b>Code as 1</b>
<b>M0300C2</b> , Number of these Stage 3 pressure ulcers present upon admission		<b>Code as 0</b>

Rationale: The Stage 2 pressure ulcer was present on admission, so **M0300B1 is coded as 1** on the Admission assessment. Even though the wound worsened during the 3-day assessment period, the initial stage of the pressure ulcer should be captured because it reflects the patient's condition at the time of admission. On the Discharge assessment, **M0300C1 should be coded as 1** and **M0300C2 should be coded as 0** because the Stage 3 pressure ulcer was not present, at that stage, on admission.

8. A patient is admitted to an IRF with one large Stage 3 pressure ulcer on the coccyx. At the time of discharge, there is epithelialization across the pressure ulcer in the center, separating one side of the pressure ulcer from the other.

Coding:

Item	Admission Assessment	Discharge Assessment
<b>M0300B1</b> , Number of Stage 2 pressure ulcers	<b>Code as 0</b>	<b>Code as 0</b>
<b>M0300B2</b> , Number of these Stage 2 pressure ulcers present upon admission		<b>skip</b>
<b>M0300C1</b> , Number of Stage 3 pressure ulcers	<b>Code as 1</b>	<b>Code as 1</b>
<b>M0300C2</b> , Number of these Stage 3 pressure ulcers present upon admission		<b>Code as 1</b>

Rationale: At the time of discharge, the Stage 3 pressure ulcer on the coccyx that was present on admission has begun to show some healing at the center. Because this ulcer is healing and has not fully closed, it remains a Stage 3 pressure ulcer on discharge. It will continue to be considered a Stage 3 pressure ulcer until it heals; therefore **M0300C1 is coded as 1** and **M0300C2 is coded as 1** on the Discharge assessment.

# SECTION M: SKIN CONDITIONS

---

9. A patient is admitted to the IRF with nine Stage 2 pressure ulcers. During the patient’s stay, he develops two additional Stage 2 pressure ulcers. One of the “new” pressure ulcers heals by the time of discharge, but the patient is discharged with 10 Stage 2 pressure ulcers.

Coding:

Item	Admission Assessment	Discharge Assessment
<b>M0300B1</b> , Number of Stage 2 pressure ulcers	<b>Code as 9</b>	<b>Code as 9</b>
<b>M0300B2</b> , Number of these Stage 2 pressure ulcers present upon admission		<b>Code as 9</b>
<b>M0300C1</b> , Number of Stage 3 pressure ulcers	<b>Code as 0</b>	<b>Code as 0</b>
<b>M0300C2</b> , Number of these Stage 3 pressure ulcers present upon admission		<b>Code as 0</b>

Rationale: Because there were nine Stage 2 pressure ulcers present on admission, **M0300B1 is coded as 9** on the Admission assessment. At the time of discharge, the patient had 10 Stage 2 pressure ulcers. However, because there is space to enter only one digit in M0300B1, **M0300B1 would be coded as 9** on the Discharge assessment. **M0300B2 would be coded as 9** on the Discharge assessment because nine of the ten Stage 2 pressure ulcers that are present on discharge were present on admission.

10. A patient is admitted to the IRF with one non-healing Stage 3 pressure ulcer. The patient is transferred to another facility for a flap procedure to close the pressure ulcer and returns to the IRF 2 calendar days following the transfer. The patient is discharged with the flap, which is healing nicely.

Coding:

Item	Admission Assessment	Discharge Assessment
<b>M0300B1</b> , Number of Stage 2 pressure ulcers	<b>Code as 0</b>	<b>Code as 0</b>
<b>M0300B2</b> , Number of these Stage 2 pressure ulcers present upon admission		<b>skip</b>
<b>M0300C1</b> , Number of Stage 3 pressure ulcers	<b>Code as 1</b>	<b>Code as 0</b>
<b>M0300C2</b> , Number of these Stage 3 pressure ulcers present upon admission		<b>skip</b>

Rationale: The Stage 3 pressure ulcer is present on admission, so **M0300C1 is coded as 1** on the Admission assessment. On the Discharge assessment, **M0300C1 is coded 0** because a flap has been used to close the Stage 3 pressure ulcer. A flap used to close a pressure ulcer would essentially render the pressure ulcer as “closed,” and would be considered a surgical wound.

# SECTION M: SKIN CONDITIONS

## M0300D: Stage 4 Pressure Ulcers

M0300. Current Number of Unhealed Pressure Ulcers at Each Stage	
Enter Number <input type="text"/>	<b>D. Stage 4:</b> Full thickness tissue loss with exposed bone, tendon or muscle. Slough or eschar may be present on some parts of the wound bed. Often includes undermining and tunneling.
Enter Number <input type="text"/>	<b>1. Number of Stage 4 pressure ulcers</b> <i>If 0 → Skip to M0300E. Unstageable - Non-removable dressing</i>
	<b>2. Number of <u>these</u> Stage 4 pressure ulcers that were present upon admission</b> - enter how many were noted at the time of admission

### Item Rationale

- Pressure ulcers affect quality of life for patients because they may limit activity, be painful, and require time-consuming treatments and dressing changes.
- Pressure ulcers at more advanced stages typically require more aggressive interventions, including more frequent repositioning, attention to nutritional status, more frequent dressing changes, and treatment that is more time consuming than with routine preventive care.
- An existing pressure ulcer may put patients at risk for further complications or skin injury.
- If a pressure ulcer fails to show some evidence toward healing within 14 days, the pressure ulcer (including potential complications) and the patient's overall clinical condition should be reassessed.

### Steps for Assessment

1. Perform head-to-toe assessment. Conduct a full-body skin assessment focusing on bony prominences and pressure-bearing areas (e.g., sacrum, buttocks, heels, ankles).
2. For the purposes of coding, determine that the lesion being assessed is primarily related to pressure and that other conditions have been ruled out. If pressure is *not* the primary cause, **do not code here**.
3. Identify all Stage 4 pressure ulcers currently present.

### DEFINITIONS

#### STAGE 4 PRESSURE ULCER

Full thickness tissue loss with exposed bone, tendon, or muscle. Slough or eschar may be present on some parts of the wound bed. Often includes undermining and tunneling.

#### TUNNELING

A passageway of tissue destruction under the skin surface that has an opening at the skin level from the edge of the wound.

#### UNDERMINING

The destruction of tissue or ulceration extending under the skin edges (margins) so that the pressure ulcer is larger at its base than at the skin surface.

# SECTION M: SKIN CONDITIONS

## Coding Instructions for M0300D1: Number of Stage 4 Pressure Ulcers

*Complete at the time of admission and discharge.*

- Enter the number of pressure ulcers that are currently present and whose deepest anatomical stage is Stage 4.
- Enter 0, if no Stage 4 pressure ulcers are present.

## Coding Instructions for M0300D2: Number of Stage 4 Pressure Ulcers Present on Admission

*Complete at the time of discharge.*

- Enter the number of Stage 4 pressure ulcers (M0300D1) that were first noted at Stage 4 at the time of admission (see instructions starting on M-5 under **Steps for Completing M0300A-G, Step 3: Determine “Present on Admission”**).
- Enter 0, if no Stage 4 pressure ulcers were first noted at the time of admission.

## Coding Tips

- The depth of a Stage 4 pressure ulcer varies by anatomical location. The bridge of the nose, ear, occiput, and malleolus do not have subcutaneous tissue, and these ulcers can be shallow.
- Stage 4 pressure ulcers can extend into muscle and/or supporting structures (e.g., fascia, tendon, or joint capsule), making osteomyelitis possible.
- In Stage 4 pressure ulcers, exposed bone/tendon/muscle is visible or directly palpable.
- Cartilage serves the same anatomical function as bone. Therefore, pressure ulcers that have exposed cartilage should be classified as a Stage 4 pressure ulcer.

## M0300E: Unstageable Pressure Ulcers Related to Non-removable Dressing/Device

Enter Number <input type="text"/>	<b>E. Unstageable - Non-removable dressing:</b> Known but not stageable due to non-removable dressing/device
Enter Number <input type="text"/>	<b>1. Number of unstageable pressure ulcers due to non-removable dressing/device</b> <i>If 0 → Skip to M0300F. Unstageable - Slough and/or eschar</i>
	<b>2. Number of <u>these</u> unstageable pressure ulcers that were present upon admission</b> - enter how many were noted at the time of admission

## Item Rationale

- Although the wound bed cannot be visualized due to the non-removable dressing/device—hence the pressure ulcer cannot be numerically staged—the pressure ulcer may affect quality of life for patients because it may limit activity and be painful.

# SECTION M: SKIN CONDITIONS

---

- Although the pressure ulcer itself cannot be observed, the surrounding area is monitored for signs of redness, swelling, increased drainage, or tenderness to the touch, and the patient is monitored for adequate pain control.

## Steps for Assessment

*Documentation of an existing pressure ulcer is needed to complete this item.*

1. Review the medical record for documentation of a pressure ulcer covered by a non-removable dressing/device. Do not assume that there is a pressure ulcer that is covered by a non-removable dressing.
2. Determine the number of unstageable pressure ulcers related to a non-removable dressing/device. Examples of non-removable dressings/devices include a dressing that is not to be removed per physician's order (such as those used in negative-pressure wound therapy [NPWT]), an orthopedic device, or a cast.

### DEFINITION

#### NON-REMOVABLE DRESSING/DEVICE

Includes, for example, a primary surgical dressing that cannot be removed, an orthopedic device, or cast.

## Coding Instructions for M0300E1: Number of Unstageable Pressure Ulcers Related to Non-Removable Dressing

*Complete at the time of admission and discharge.*

- Enter the number of pressure ulcers that are unstageable related to non-removable dressing/device.
- Enter 0, if no unstageable pressure ulcers related to non-removable dressing/device are present.

## Coding Instructions for M0300E2: Number of Unstageable Pressure Ulcers Related to Non-Removable Dressing Present on Admission:

*Complete at the time of discharge.*

- Enter the number of unstageable pressure ulcers due to a non-removable dressing/device (M0300E1) that were present on admission (see instructions starting on M-5 under **Steps for Completing M0300A-G, Step 3: Determine "Present on Admission"**).
- Enter 0, if no unstageable pressure ulcers related to non-removable dressing/device were first noted at the time of admission.

# SECTION M: SKIN CONDITIONS

## M0300F: Unstageable Pressure Ulcers Related to Slough and/or Eschar

M0300. Current Number of Unhealed Pressure Ulcers at Each Stage	
Enter Number <input type="text"/>	<b>F. Unstageable - Slough and/or eschar:</b> Known but not stageable due to coverage of wound bed by slough and/or eschar
Enter Number <input type="text"/>	<b>1. Number of unstageable pressure ulcers due to coverage of wound bed by slough and/or eschar</b> <i>If 0 → Skip to M0300G. Unstageable - Deep tissue injury</i>
	<b>2. Number of <u>these</u> unstageable pressure ulcers that were present upon admission</b> - enter how many were noted at the time of admission

### Item Rationale

- Although the wound bed cannot be visualized—hence the pressure ulcer cannot be numerically staged—the pressure ulcer may affect quality of life for patients because it may limit activity, be painful, and require time-consuming treatments and dressing changes.
- Visualization of the wound bed is necessary for accurate numerical staging.
- The presence of pressure ulcers and other skin changes should be accounted for in the interdisciplinary care plan.
- Pressure ulcers that present as unstageable require care planning that includes, in the absence of ischemia, debridement of necrotic and dead tissue and restaging once this tissue is removed.

### DEFINITIONS

#### SLOUGH TISSUE

Nonviable yellow, tan, gray, green, or brown tissue; usually moist, can be soft, stringy, and mucinous in texture. Slough may be adherent to the base of the wound or present in clumps throughout the wound bed.

#### ESCHAR TISSUE

Dead or devitalized tissue that is hard or soft in texture; usually black, brown, or tan in color, and may appear scablike. Eschar tissue is usually firmly adherent to the base of the wound and often the sides/edges of the wound.

### Steps for Assessment

1. Determine the number of pressure ulcers that are unstageable because of slough and/or eschar.

# SECTION M: SKIN CONDITIONS

## Coding Instructions for M0300F1: Number of Unstageable Pressure Ulcers Related to Slough and/or Eschar

*Complete at the time of admission and discharge.*

- Enter the number of pressure ulcers that are unstageable related to slough and/or eschar.
- Enter 0, if no unstageable pressure ulcers related to slough and/or eschar are present.

## Coding Instructions for M0300F2: Number of Unstageable Pressure Ulcers Related to Slough and/or Eschar Present on Admission

*Complete at the time of discharge.*

- Enter the number of unstageable pressure ulcers due to coverage of wound bed by slough and/or eschar (M0300F1) that were present on admission (see instructions starting on M-5 under **Steps for Completing M0300A-G, Step 3: Determine “Present on Admission”**).
- Enter 0, if no unstageable pressure ulcers related to slough and/or eschar were first noted at the time of admission.

### Coding Tips

- Pressure ulcers that are covered with slough and/or eschar should be coded as unstageable because the true anatomic depth of soft tissue damage (and therefore, the numerical stage) cannot be determined. Only until enough slough and/or eschar are removed to expose the anatomic depth of soft tissue damage involved can the numerical stage of the wound be determined.
- Stable eschar (i.e., dry, adherent, intact without erythema or fluctuance) on the heels serves as “the body’s natural (biological) cover” and should only be removed after careful clinical consideration, including ruling out ischemia, and in consultation with the patient’s physician, or nurse practitioner, physician assistant, or clinical nurse specialist if allowable under state licensure laws.
- Once the pressure ulcer is debrided of enough slough and/or eschar such that the anatomic depth of soft tissue damage within the wound bed can be identified, the ulcer can then be numerically staged. The pressure ulcer does not have to be completely debrided or free of all slough and/or eschar tissue for restaging of the ulcer to occur.

#### DEFINITION

##### FLUCTUANCE

Used to describe the texture of wound tissue indicative of underlying unexposed fluid.

### Coding Examples

1. A patient is admitted to an IRF with two Stage 2 pressure ulcers, one on the left heel and one on the right heel. He also is admitted with a Stage 4 pressure ulcer to the sacral area. He develops a new Stage 4 pressure ulcer on the right greater trochanter area while at the IRF.

# SECTION M: SKIN CONDITIONS

At the time of discharge, the Stage 2 pressure ulcers have healed on both heels and he continues to have the Stage 4 sacral ulcer and the Stage 4 pressure ulcer on the right greater trochanter area.

Coding:

Item	Admission Assessment	Discharge Assessment
<b>M0300B1</b> , Number of Stage 2 pressure ulcers	<b>Code as 2</b>	<b>Code as 0</b>
<b>M0300B2</b> , Number of these Stage 2 pressure ulcers present upon admission		<b>skip</b>
<b>M0300C1</b> , Number of Stage 3 pressure ulcers	<b>Code as 0</b>	<b>Code as 0</b>
<b>M0300C2</b> , Number of these Stage 3 pressure ulcers present upon admission		<b>skip</b>
<b>M0300D1</b> , Number of Stage 4 pressure ulcers	<b>Code as 1</b>	<b>Code as 2</b>
<b>M0300D2</b> , Number of these Stage 4 pressure ulcers present upon admission		<b>Code as 1</b>

Rationale: The two Stage 2 pressure ulcers on the heels that were present on admission have resolved, so **M0300B1 is coded as 2** at the time of admission and **M0300B1 is coded as 0** at discharge. **M0300D1 is coded as 1** at the time of admission and **M0300D1 is coded as 2** on discharge because the patient has a new Stage 4 pressure ulcer in addition to the Stage 4 pressure ulcer that was present on admission. **M0300D2 is coded as 1** on discharge because only one of the two Stage 4 pressure ulcers was present on admission to the IRF.

- A patient is admitted to an IRF with one Stage 2 pressure ulcer on the left heel and a Stage 3 pressure ulcer on the coccyx. The patient is reassessed before discharge to a nursing home, and the Stage 2 pressure ulcer on the left heel is now a Stage 4, his coccyx ulcer has increased in numerical staging to a Stage 4, and he has a new Stage 3 on his left buttock area.

Coding:

Item	Admission Assessment	Discharge Assessment
<b>M0300B1</b> , Number of Stage 2 pressure ulcers	<b>Code as 1</b>	<b>Code as 0</b>
<b>M0300B2</b> , Number of these Stage 2 pressure ulcers present upon admission		<b>skip</b>
<b>M0300C1</b> , Number of Stage 3 pressure ulcers	<b>Code as 1</b>	<b>Code as 1</b>
<b>M0300C2</b> , Number of these Stage 3 pressure ulcers present upon admission		<b>Code as 0</b>
<b>M0300D1</b> , Number of Stage 4 pressure ulcers	<b>Code as 0</b>	<b>Code as 2</b>
<b>M0300D2</b> , Number of these Stage 4 pressure ulcers present upon admission		<b>Code as 0</b>

Rationale: The Stage 2 pressure ulcer on the heel and the Stage 3 pressure ulcer on the coccyx that were identified on admission (**M0300B1 and M0300C1 were coded as 1** on the Admission assessment) have both increased in numerical staging to Stage 4; therefore, on the Discharge assessment, **M0300D1 is coded as 2** and **M0300D2 is coded as 0**. The new Stage 3 pressure ulcer identified on the left buttock area is coded in **M0300C1 as 1** and in

# SECTION M: SKIN CONDITIONS

---

M0300C2 as 0 at discharge because it is a new Stage 3 pressure ulcer that was not present on admission.

3. Patient is admitted to an IRF with a short leg cast to the right lower extremity. He has no visible wounds on admission, but arrives with documentation that a pressure ulcer exists under the cast. Two weeks after admission to the IRF, the cast is removed by the physician. He has a Stage 3 pressure ulcer on his right heel from the cast, which remains until discharge.

Coding:

Item	Admission Assessment	Discharge Assessment
<b>M0300B1</b> , Number of Stage 2 pressure ulcers	<b>Code as 0</b>	<b>Code as 0</b>
<b>M0300B2</b> , Number of these Stage 2 pressure ulcers present upon admission		<b>skip</b>
<b>M0300C1</b> , Number of Stage 3 pressure ulcers	<b>Code as 0</b>	<b>Code as 1</b>
<b>M0300C2</b> , Number of these Stage 3 pressure ulcers present upon admission		<b>Code as 1</b>
<b>M0300D1</b> , Number of Stage 4 pressure ulcers	<b>Code as 0</b>	<b>Code as 0</b>
<b>M0300D2</b> , Number of these Stage 4 pressure ulcers present upon admission		<b>skip</b>
<b>M0300E1</b> , Number of Unstageable pressure ulcers due to non-removable dressing/device	<b>Code as 1</b>	<b>Code as 0</b>
<b>M0300E2</b> , Number of Unstageable pressure ulcers due to non-removable dressing/device present upon admission		<b>skip</b>

Rationale: Because the patient came to the IRF with documentation that a pressure ulcer was present under the cast and the cast could not be removed for the first 2 weeks, the Admission assessment is coded for the pressure ulcer hidden by the cast and would be **coded as 1 for M0300E1** on the Admission assessment. On discharge, **M0300C1 is coded as 1** and **M0300C2 is coded as 1** because even though a Stage 3 pressure ulcer was not technically assessed on admission, the ulcer was able to be staged only after removal of the cast; therefore, it is coded as present on admission at the stage it was first able to be assessed.

# SECTION M: SKIN CONDITIONS

---

4. Patient is admitted to the IRF with eschar tissue identified on both the right and left heels, as well as a Stage 2 pressure ulcer to the coccyx. She is reassessed before discharge, and the Stage 2 coccyx pressure ulcer has healed. Her left heel eschar became fluctuant, showed signs of infection, and had to be debrided at the bedside. The left heel wound was subsequently numerically staged as a Stage 4 pressure ulcer. The right heel eschar remained stable and dry (i.e., remained unstageable).

Coding:

Item	Admission Assessment	Discharge Assessment
<b>M0300B1</b> , Number of Stage 2 pressure ulcers	<b>Code as 1</b>	<b>Code as 0</b>
<b>M0300B2</b> , Number of these Stage 2 pressure ulcers present upon admission		<b>skip</b>
<b>M0300C1</b> , Number of Stage 3 pressure ulcers	<b>Code as 0</b>	<b>Code as 0</b>
<b>M0300C2</b> , Number of these Stage 3 pressure ulcers present upon admission		<b>skip</b>
<b>M0300D1</b> , Number of Stage 4 pressure ulcers	<b>Code as 0</b>	<b>Code as 1</b>
<b>M0300D2</b> , Number of these Stage 4 pressure ulcers present upon admission		<b>Code as 1</b>
<b>M0300E1</b> , Number of unstageable pressure ulcers due to non-removable dressing/device	<b>Code as 0</b>	<b>Code as 0</b>
<b>M0300E2</b> , Number of these unstageable pressure ulcers due to non-removable dressing/device present upon admission		<b>skip</b>
<b>M0300F1</b> , Number of unstageable pressure ulcers due to slough/eschar	<b>Code as 2</b>	<b>Code as 1</b>
<b>M0300F2</b> , Number of these unstageable pressure ulcers due to slough/eschar present upon admission		<b>Code as 1</b>

Rationale: Both heels cannot be numerically staged at admission because the level of tissue damage cannot be determined due to the eschar present, so they are coded on the Admission assessment as unstageable due to slough/eschar and present on admission (**M0300F1 is coded as 2**). The Stage 2 pressure ulcer on the coccyx healed, so **M0300B1 is coded as 1** at admission and **M0300B1 is coded as 0** at discharge. The left heel eschar that was debrided is coded as a Stage 4 at discharge, so **M0300D1 is coded as 1**. Since the right heel eschar was debrided, and the first time an unstageable ulcer is staged, it is considered as present on admission at the stage it is initially assessed. Therefore, **M0300D2 is coded as 1** on the Discharge assessment.

# SECTION M: SKIN CONDITIONS

---

5. Patient is admitted to the IRF with a necrotic sacral pressure ulcer. After 20 days, his nutritional status improves and surgery is consulted for debridement of the necrotic pressure ulcer. He is transferred to the short-stay, acute-care hospital, undergoes surgical debridement of the sacral wound, and transfers back to the IRF the same day. Upon return to the IRF, the wound-care nurse assesses the wound and numerically stages it as a Stage 4 pressure ulcer. The patient eventually gets discharged to a nursing home for extended wound care.

Coding:

Item	Admission Assessment	Discharge Assessment
<b>M0300B1</b> , Number of Stage 2 pressure ulcers	<b>Code as 0</b>	<b>Code as 0</b>
<b>M0300B2</b> , Number of these Stage 2 pressure ulcers present upon admission		<b>skip</b>
<b>M0300C1</b> , Number of Stage 3 pressure ulcers	<b>Code as 0</b>	<b>Code as 0</b>
<b>M0300C2</b> , Number of these Stage 3 pressure ulcers present upon admission		<b>skip</b>
<b>M0300D1</b> , Number of Stage 4 pressure ulcers	<b>Code as 0</b>	<b>Code as 1</b>
<b>M0300D2</b> , Number of these Stage 4 pressure ulcers present upon admission		<b>Code as 1</b>
<b>M0300E1</b> , Number of unstageable pressure ulcers due to non-removable dressing/device	<b>Code as 0</b>	<b>Code as 0</b>
<b>M0300E2</b> , Number of these unstageable pressure ulcers due to non-removable dressing/device present upon admission		<b>skip</b>
<b>M0300F1</b> , Number of unstageable pressure ulcers due to slough/eschar	<b>Code as 1</b>	<b>Code as 0</b>
<b>M0300F2</b> , Number of these unstageable pressure ulcers due to slough/eschar present upon admission		<b>skip</b>

Rationale: The patient presented with an unstageable pressure ulcer on admission. After surgical debridement, the wound is numerically staged as a Stage 4. On discharge, **M0300D1 and M0300D2 are coded as 1. M0300D2 is coded as 1** because the pressure ulcer that was unstageable on admission was debrided and can then be numerically staged; therefore, it is considered as present on admission at the stage it is first assessed.

# SECTION M: SKIN CONDITIONS

## M0300G: Unstageable Pressure Ulcers Related to Suspected Deep Tissue Injury

M0300. Current Number of Unhealed Pressure Ulcers at Each Stage	
Enter Number <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	<b>G. Unstageable - Deep tissue injury:</b> Suspected deep tissue injury in evolution
Enter Number <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <b>Number of unstageable pressure ulcers with suspected deep tissue injury in evolution</b> <i>If 0 → Skip to M0800. Worsening in Pressure Ulcer Status Since Admission</i></li> <li>2. <b>Number of <u>these</u> unstageable pressure ulcers that were present upon admission</b> - enter how many were noted at the time of admission</li> </ol>

### Item Rationale

- Deep tissue injury may precede the development of a Stage 3 or 4 pressure ulcer, even with optimal treatment.
- Quality health care begins with prevention and risk assessment, and care planning begins with prevention. Appropriate care planning is essential in optimizing a patient's ability to avoid, as well as recover from, pressure (as well as all) wounds. Deep tissue injuries may sometimes indicate severe tissue damage. Identification and management of an sDTI is imperative.
- sDTI requires vigilant monitoring because of the potential for rapid deterioration. Such monitoring should be reflected in the care plan.

#### DEFINITION

**SUSPECTED DEEP TISSUE INJURY**  
 Purple or maroon area of discolored intact skin due to damage of underlying soft tissue. The area may be preceded by tissue that is painful, firm, mushy, boggy, warmer, or cooler than adjacent tissue.

### Steps for Assessment

1. Perform head-to-toe assessment. Conduct a full-body skin assessment focusing on bony prominences and pressure-bearing areas (e.g., sacrum, buttocks, heels, ankles).
2. For the purposes of coding, determine that the lesion being assessed is *primarily* a result of pressure and that other conditions have been ruled out. If pressure is *not* the primary cause, **do not code here**.
3. Examine the area adjacent to or surrounding an intact blister for evidence of tissue damage. If the tissue adjacent to or surrounding the blister *does not show* signs of tissue damage (e.g., color change, tenderness, bogginess or firmness, warmth, or coolness), **do not code as an sDTI**.
4. In dark-skinned individuals, the area of injury is probably not purple/maroon, but rather darker than the surrounding tissue.
5. Determine the number of pressure ulcers that are unstageable related to an sDTI.
6. Clearly document assessment findings in the patient's medical record, and track and document appropriate wound-care planning and management.

# SECTION M: SKIN CONDITIONS

---

## Coding Instructions for M0300G1: Number of Unstageable Pressure Ulcers Related to Suspected Deep Tissue Injury

*Complete at the time of admission and discharge.*

- Enter the number of unstageable pressure ulcers related to sDTI. Based on skin tone, the injured tissue area may present as a darker tone than the surrounding intact skin. These areas of discoloration are potentially areas of sDTI.
- Enter 0, if no unstageable pressure ulcers related to sDTI are present.

## Coding Instructions for M0300G2: Number of Unstageable Pressure Ulcers Related to Suspected Deep Tissue Injury Present on Admission

*Complete at the time of discharge.*

- Enter the number of unstageable pressure ulcers with sDTI (M0300G1) that were present on admission (see instructions starting on M-5 under **Steps for Completing M0300A-G, Step 3: Determine “Present on Admission”**).
- Enter 0, if no unstageable pressure ulcers related to sDTI were first noted at the time of admission.

## Coding Tips

- Once sDTI has opened to an ulcer, the ulcer should be reassessed, staged numerically, and coded on the IRF-PAI at the appropriate stage.
- Deep tissue injury may be difficult to detect in individuals with dark skin tones.
- Evolution of deep tissue injuries may be rapid, exposing additional layers of tissue even with optimal treatment.
- When a lesion due to pressure presents with an intact blister *and* the surrounding or adjacent soft tissue does *not* have the characteristics of deep tissue injury, **do not code here**.

# SECTION M: SKIN CONDITIONS

## Coding Example

1. Patient is admitted to IRF with a bruised, butterfly-shaped area on the sacrum and a blood-filled blister to the right heel. The sacral area develops a hard eschar and, based on assessment of the surrounding tissues, is determined to be an sDTI. The heel blister is also assessed, and based on the assessment of the surrounding tissues, it is determined that the heel blister is also an sDTI. Four days after admission, the right heel blister is drained and conservatively debrided at the bedside. After debridement, the right heel is numerically staged as a Stage 3 pressure ulcer. On discharge, the right heel remains at Stage 3 and the sacral area eschar remains dry and stable. The sacral area continues to be assessed as an sDTI at discharge.

Coding:

Item	Admission Assessment	Discharge Assessment
<b>M0300B1</b> , Number of Stage 2 pressure ulcers	Code as 0	Code as 0
<b>M0300B2</b> , Number of these Stage 2 pressure ulcers present upon admission		skip
<b>M0300C1</b> , Number of Stage 3 pressure ulcers	Code as 0	Code as 1
<b>M0300C2</b> , Number of these Stage 3 pressure ulcers present upon admission		Code as 1
<b>M0300D1</b> , Number of Stage 4 pressure ulcers	Code as 0	Code as 0
<b>M0300D2</b> , Number of these Stage 4 pressure ulcers present upon admission		skip
<b>M0300E1</b> , Number of unstageable pressure ulcers due to non-removable dressing/device	Code as 0	Code as 0
<b>M0300E2</b> , Number of these unstageable pressure ulcers due to non-removable dressing/device present upon admission		skip
<b>M0300F1</b> , Number of unstageable pressure ulcers due to slough/eschar	Code as 0	Code as 0
<b>M0300F2</b> , Number of these unstageable pressure ulcers due to slough/eschar present upon admission		skip
<b>M0300G1</b> , Number of unstageable pressure ulcers with suspected deep tissue injury	Code as 2	Code as 1
<b>M0300G2</b> , Number of these Unstageable pressure ulcers with suspected deep tissue injury present upon admission		Code as 1

Rationale: After a thorough clinical and skin examination, as well as an assessment of the lesions and surrounding tissues, the sacral and the heel areas are determined to be consistent with what constitutes an sDTI. For the Admission assessment, **M0300G1 is coded with a 2** because there were two sDTIs, both present on admission. Once the heel sDTI is drained, debrided, and numerically staged, **M0300C1 and M0300C2 are coded as 1** on the Discharge assessment. **M0300G1 is coded as 1** on the Discharge assessment because the sacral sDTI is dry and stable and cannot be numerically staged, and **M0300G2 is coded as 1** on the Discharge assessment, because of the 2 sDTIs present on admission only one remains an sDTI.

# SECTION M: SKIN CONDITIONS

## M0800: Worsening in Pressure Ulcer Status Since Admission

M0800. Worsening in Pressure Ulcer Status Since Admission	
Indicate the number of current pressure ulcers that were <b>not present or were at a lesser stage</b> on admission. If no current pressure ulcer at a given stage, enter 0	
Enter Number <input type="text"/>	A. Stage 2
Enter Number <input type="text"/>	B. Stage 3
Enter Number <input type="text"/>	C. Stage 4
Enter Number <input type="text"/>	D. Unstageable - Non-removable dressing
Enter Number <input type="text"/>	E. Unstageable - Slough and/or eschar
Enter Number <input type="text"/>	F. Unstageable - Deep tissue injury

### Item Rationale

- This item documents whether skin status, overall, has worsened since the Admission assessment. To track increasing skin damage, this item documents the number of new pressure ulcers and whether any pressure ulcers have increased in numerical stage (worsened) since the last assessment. Such tracking of pressure ulcers is consistent with good clinical care.
- The interdisciplinary care plan should be reevaluated to ensure adherence to the appropriate preventative measures and pressure ulcer management principles when new pressure ulcers develop and/or worsen.

### Steps for Assessment

*This item refers back to the pressure ulcer coding at the time of admission. Complete at the time of discharge.*

1. Review the history of each current Stage 2–4 and unstageable pressure ulcer.
2. For each current Stage 2–4 or unstageable pressure ulcer, compare the number and status of pressure ulcers as documented on the Admission assessment with the

### DEFINITION

#### WORSENING IN PRESSURE ULCER STATUS

Pressure ulcer “worsening” is defined as a pressure ulcer that has progressed to a deeper level of tissue damage and is therefore staged at a higher number using a numerical scale of 1–4 (using the staging assessment determinations assigned to each stage; starting at Stage 1, and increasing in severity to Stage 4) on a Discharge assessment as compared to the Admission assessment. For the purposes of identifying the absence of a pressure ulcer, zero pressure ulcers is used when there is no skin breakdown or evidence of damage.

# SECTION M: SKIN CONDITIONS

---

number and status of current pressure ulcers to determine those that were not present (i.e., are new) or have worsened since admission.

## Coding Instructions for M0800

- Enter the number of Stage 2–4 or unstageable pressure ulcers that were not present (i.e. are new) *or* were at a lesser stage on admission (as documented on the Admission assessment) compared with the number of Stage 2–4 or unstageable pressure ulcers that are present on discharge.
- Enter 0, if there are no current Stage 2–4 or unstageable pressure ulcers on discharge.

## Coding Tips

- Coding this item will be easier for IRFs that document and follow pressure ulcer status on a routine basis throughout the IRF stay.
- If a pressure ulcer increases in numerical stage from admission to discharge, it is considered worsened and would be included in counts of worsening pressure ulcers on the Discharge assessment.
- If a previous Stage 1 or 2 pressure ulcer further deteriorates and eventually becomes unstageable due to slough or eschar during the IRF stay, it *should be coded as worsened* because the ulcer would have moved from either intact (in the case of a Stage 1 ulcer) or partial thickness (in the case of a Stage 2 ulcer) to a full thickness wound.
- If a previous Stage 3 or 4 pressure ulcer is unstageable due to slough or eschar on discharge, *do not code as worsened*. However, if a previously numerically staged pressure ulcer becomes unstageable and is debrided sufficiently to be numerically restaged *by discharge*, compare its stage before and after it was deemed unstageable. If the pressure ulcer's stage has increased in numerical staging, it is considered worsened and should be coded as such in this item.
- If a pressure ulcer was unstageable on admission, and is able to be numerically staged only at discharge, code the appropriate stage in M0300 but do not code this ulcer as worsened on the Discharge assessment because it will be the first time that the pressure ulcer was able to be numerically staged.
- If two pressure ulcers merge, do not code as worsened. Although two merged pressure ulcers might increase the overall surface area of the ulcer, the ulcer would need to have increased in numerical staging in order for it to be considered as worsened.
- The following guidance is provided regarding pressure ulcers present on admission (POA) that were numerically staged, become unstageable, are debrided, and subsequently become numerically restageable:
  - If a numerically staged pressure ulcer that was POA becomes unstageable during the stay (i.e., cannot be numerically staged), is debrided, and after debridement is able to be restaged numerically, and the reassessed stage is higher than the previous

# SECTION M: SKIN CONDITIONS

numerical stage, the pressure ulcer is considered to have *worsened* and is no longer considered POA.

- However, if a numerically staged pressure ulcer that was POA becomes unstageable (i.e., cannot be numerically staged), is debrided, and after debridement is able to be restaged numerically, and the reassessed stage is the same as the previous numerical stage, the pressure ulcer is considered *not worsened* and is still considered POA.
- If an unstageable pressure ulcer that was POA is debrided and is subsequently able to be numerically staged, the pressure ulcer is to be considered *not worsened* and POA because this would be the first time the pressure ulcer was able to be numerically staged. If, subsequent to this numerical staging, the pressure ulcer further deteriorates and is restaged at a higher numerical stage, the pressure ulcer would be considered worsened and not POA.

## Coding Examples

1. A patient has a pressure ulcer on the right ischial tuberosity that was Stage 2 on the Admission assessment and by discharge increased in numerical staging to a Stage 3 pressure ulcer.

Coding:

Item	Admission Assessment	Discharge Assessment
<b>M0300B1</b> , Number of Stage 2 pressure ulcers	<b>Code as 1</b>	<b>Code as 0</b>
<b>M0300B2</b> , Number of these Stage 2 pressure ulcers that were present upon admission		<b>skip</b>
<b>M0300C1</b> , Number of Stage 3 pressure ulcers	<b>Code as 0</b>	<b>Code as 1</b>
<b>M0300C2</b> , Number of these Stage 3 pressure ulcers that were present upon admission		<b>Code as 0</b>
<b>M0800A</b> , Worsening in Pressure Ulcer Status Since Admission – Stage 2		<b>Code as 0</b>
<b>M0800B</b> , Worsening in Pressure Ulcer Status Since Admission – Stage 3		<b>Code as 1</b>
<b>M0800C</b> , Worsening in Pressure Ulcer Status Since Admission – Stage 4		<b>Code as 0</b>
<b>M0800D</b> , Worsening in Pressure Ulcer Status Since Admission – Unstageable - Non-removable dressing		<b>Code as 0</b>
<b>M0800E</b> , Worsening in Pressure Ulcer Status Since Admission – Unstageable - Slough and/or Eschar		<b>Code as 0</b>
<b>M0800F</b> , Worsening in Pressure Ulcer Status Since Admission – Unstageable - Deep tissue injury		<b>Code as 0</b>

Rationale: The Stage 3 pressure ulcer that is present on discharge increased in numerical stage from a Stage 2 to a Stage 3 during the patient’s IRF stay. Therefore, **M0300B1 is coded as 1** on the Admission assessment and **M0300B1 is coded as 0** on the Discharge assessment. **M0300C1 is coded as 1** and **M0300C2 is coded as 0** on the Discharge

# SECTION M: SKIN CONDITIONS

assessment because this Stage 3 pressure ulcer was not present on admission. Since the Stage 2 pressure ulcer worsened to a Stage 3 during the IRF stay, **M0800B should be coded as 1** on the Discharge assessment.

2. A patient is admitted with an unstageable pressure ulcer due to slough/eschar on the sacrum, which is debrided 3 weeks later and numerically staged as a Stage 4 pressure ulcer and remained a Stage 4 until discharge.

Coding:

Item	Admission Assessment	Discharge Assessment
<b>M0300D1</b> , Number of Stage 4 pressure ulcers	<b>Code as 0</b>	<b>Code as 1</b>
<b>M0300D2</b> , Number of these Stage 4 pressure ulcers that were present upon admission		<b>Code as 1</b>
<b>M0300F1</b> , Number of unstageable pressure ulcers due to coverage of wound bed by slough/eschar	<b>Code as 1</b>	<b>Code as 0</b>
<b>M0300F2</b> , Number of these unstageable pressure ulcers that were present upon admission		<b>skip</b>
<b>M0800A</b> , Worsening in Pressure Ulcer Status Since Admission – Stage 2		<b>Code as 0</b>
<b>M0800B</b> , Worsening in Pressure Ulcer Status Since Admission – Stage 3		<b>Code as 0</b>
<b>M0800C</b> , Worsening in Pressure Ulcer Status Since Admission – Stage 4		<b>Code as 0</b>
<b>M0800D</b> , Worsening in Pressure Ulcer Status Since Admission – Unstageable - Non-removable dressing		<b>Code as 0</b>
<b>M0800E</b> , Worsening in Pressure Ulcer Status Since Admission – Unstageable - Slough and/or Eschar		<b>Code as 0</b>
<b>M0800F</b> , Worsening in Pressure Ulcer Status Since Admission – Unstageable - Deep tissue injury		<b>Code as 0</b>

Rationale: The unstageable pressure ulcer was present on admission. Therefore, **M0300F1 is coded as 1** on the Admission assessment. After debridement the pressure ulcer was numerically staged as a Stage 4. On the Discharge assessment **M0300D1 and M0300D2 are coded as 1** because this pressure ulcer was first staged as a Stage 4 after debridement. **M0800C is coded as 0** because it was the first time the ulcer was able to be numerically staged after debridement; therefore, it should not be counted as worsening on the Discharge assessment.

# SECTION M: SKIN CONDITIONS

---

3. A patient is admitted to an IRF with two Stage 2 pressure ulcers. By the time of discharge, the two pressure ulcers had merged and increased in numerical stage to Stage 3.

Coding:

Item	Admission Assessment	Discharge Assessment
<b>M0300B1</b> , Number of Stage 2 pressure ulcers	<b>Code as 2</b>	<b>Code as 0</b>
<b>M0300B2</b> , Number of these Stage 2 pressure ulcers present upon admission		skip
<b>M0300C1</b> , Number of Stage 3 pressure ulcers	<b>Code as 0</b>	<b>Code as 1</b>
<b>M0300C2</b> , Number of these Stage 3 pressure ulcers present upon admission		<b>Code as 0</b>
<b>M0800A</b> , Worsening in Pressure Ulcer Status Since Admission – Stage 2		<b>Code as 0</b>
<b>M0800B</b> , Worsening in Pressure Ulcer Status Since Admission – Stage 3		<b>Code as 1</b>
<b>M0800C</b> , Worsening in Pressure Ulcer Status Since Admission – Stage 4		<b>Code as 0</b>
<b>M0800D</b> , Worsening in Pressure Ulcer Status Since Admission – Unstageable - Non-removable dressing		<b>Code as 0</b>
<b>M0800E</b> , Worsening in Pressure Ulcer Status Since Admission– Unstageable - Slough and/or Eschar		<b>Code as 0</b>
<b>M0800F</b> , Worsening in Pressure Ulcer Status Since Admission – Unstageable - Deep tissue injury		<b>Code as 0</b>

Rationale: At the time of discharge, the two Stage 2 pressure ulcers that were present on admission merged and increased in numerical staging to Stage 3 by discharge. Therefore, **M0300B1 is coded as 0** and **M0300C1 is coded as 1** on the Discharge assessment. Since the two Stage 2 pressure ulcers merged and increased in numerical staging to Stage 3, the ulcer is no longer be considered as present on admission, so on discharge **M0300C2 is coded as 0**. Since the Stage 2 pressure ulcers merged and worsened to one Stage 3 pressure ulcer during the IRF stay, **M0800B should be coded as 1** on the Discharge assessment.

# SECTION M: SKIN CONDITIONS

4. On admission, the patient has documentation of a Stage 2 pressure ulcer on the sacrum and a Stage 3 pressure ulcer on the right heel. A review of skin care flow sheets on discharge indicate a Stage 3 pressure ulcer on the sacrum, a Stage 4 pressure ulcer on the right heel, and a Stage 2 pressure ulcer on the left trochanter.

Coding:

Item	Admission Assessment	Discharge Assessment
<b>M0300B1</b> , Number of Stage 2 pressure ulcers	Code as 1	Code as 1
<b>M0300B2</b> , Number of these Stage 2 pressure ulcers that were present upon admission		Code as 0
<b>M0300C1</b> , Number of Stage 3 pressure ulcers	Code as 1	Code as 1
<b>M0300C2</b> , Number of these Stage 3 pressure ulcers that were present upon admission		Code as 0
<b>M0300D1</b> , Number of Stage 4 pressure ulcers	Code as 0	Code as 1
<b>M0300D2</b> , Number of these Stage 4 pressure ulcers that were present upon admission		Code as 0
<b>M0800A</b> , Worsening in Pressure Ulcer Status Since Admission – Stage 2		Code as 1
<b>M0800B</b> , Worsening in Pressure Ulcer Status Since Admission – Stage 3		Code as 1
<b>M0800C</b> , Worsening in Pressure Ulcer Status Since Admission – Stage 4		Code as 1
<b>M0800D</b> , Worsening in Pressure Ulcer Status Since Admission – Unstageable - Non-removable dressing		Code as 0
<b>M0800E</b> , Worsening in Pressure Ulcer Status Since Admission – Unstageable - Slough and/or Eschar		Code as 0
<b>M0800F</b> , Worsening in Pressure Ulcer Status Since Admission – Unstageable - Deep tissue injury		Code as 0

Rationale: Because both the Stage 2 sacral ulcer and Stage 3 right-heel pressure ulcer were present on admission, **M0300B1 and M0300C1 are coded as 1** on the Admission assessment. On discharge, it is noted that the Stage 2 sacral pressure ulcer increased in numerical stage to a Stage 3, the Stage 3 right heel pressure ulcer increased in numerical stage to a Stage 4, and a new pressure ulcer developed at the left trochanter, staged as a Stage 2. Therefore, on the Discharge assessment, **M0300B1 is coded as 1** and **M0300B2 is coded as 0** because the left trochanter pressure ulcer is new and was not present on admission. **M0300C1 is coded as 1** and **M0300C2 is coded as 0** because the Stage 2 sacral ulcer worsened to a Stage 3 during the IRF and this ulcer was not a Stage 3 on admission. **M0300D1 is coded as 1** and **M0300D2 is coded as 0** because the Stage 3 right heel pressure ulcer worsened - to a Stage 4 during the IRF stay and was not present on admission. **M0800A would be coded 1** on the Discharge assessment because the Stage 2 pressure ulcer on the left trochanter developed in the IRF and therefore is coded as new. **M0800B and M0800C would be coded as 1** on the Discharge assessment for the worsening in pressure ulcer status of the sacral and right-heel pressure ulcers.

# SECTION M: SKIN CONDITIONS

---

5. A patient develops a Stage 3 pressure ulcer while at the IRF. The wound bed is subsequently covered with slough, hence the pressure ulcer becomes unstageable. At the time of discharge from the IRF, patient records note that wound debridement was performed on the Stage 3 pressure ulcer. After debridement, the wound bed was reassessed, and numerically staged as a Stage 3.

Coding:

Item	Admission Assessment	Discharge Assessment
<b>M0300C1</b> , Number of Stage 3 pressure ulcers	<b>Code as 0</b>	<b>Code as 1</b>
<b>M0300C2</b> , Number of these Stage 3 pressure ulcers present upon admission		<b>Code as 0</b>
<b>M0800A</b> , Worsening in Pressure Ulcer Status Since Admission – Stage 2		<b>Code as 0</b>
<b>M0800B</b> , Worsening in Pressure Ulcer Status Since Admission – Stage 3		<b>Code as 1</b>
<b>M0800C</b> , Worsening in Pressure Ulcer Status Since Admission – Stage 4		<b>Code as 0</b>
<b>M0800D</b> , Worsening in Pressure Ulcer Status Since Admission – Unstageable - Non-removable dressing		<b>Code as 0</b>
<b>M0800E</b> , Worsening in Pressure Ulcer Status Since Admission – Unstageable - Slough and/or Eschar		<b>Code as 0</b>
<b>M0800F</b> , Worsening in Pressure Ulcer Status Since Admission – Unstageable - Deep tissue injury		<b>Code as 0</b>

Rationale: On the Discharge assessment, **M0300C1 is coded as 1** and **M0300C2 is coded as 0** because the Stage 3 pressure ulcer developed in the IRF and was therefore not present on admission. **M0800B is coded as 1** on the Discharge assessment because the Stage 3 pressure ulcer is noted on discharge. Even though it is not considered worsened after the ulcer was reassessed after debridement, the ulcer developed in the IRF and therefore is coded as a new pressure ulcer that was not present on admission.

# SECTION M: SKIN CONDITIONS

---

6. A patient was admitted to the IRF from the acute-care hospital with two Stage 2 pressure ulcers, one on each heel. After 2 days, the left heel Stage 2 blister had ruptured and presented as a shallow ulcer with a pink wound bed. The right heel continued to evolve, having a blood-filled blister, and matured in color from red to a maroon/purple color with the area surrounding the blister being boggy, painful, and warm. After discussion with the family, and approval by the patient, they decided to care for the patient at home with home care services and asked to be discharged from the IRF against medical advice.

Coding:

Item	Admission Assessment	Discharge Assessment
<b>M0300B1</b> , Number of Stage 2 pressure ulcers	Code as 2	Code as 1
<b>M0300B2</b> , Number of these Stage 2 pressure ulcers present upon admission		Code as 1
<b>M0800A</b> , Worsening in Pressure Ulcer Status Since Admission – Stage 2		Code as 0
<b>M0800B</b> , Worsening in Pressure Ulcer Status Since Admission – Stage 3		Code as 0
<b>M0800C</b> , Worsening in Pressure Ulcer Status Since Admission – Stage 4		Code as 0
<b>M0800D</b> , Worsening in Pressure Ulcer Status Since Admission – Unstageable - Non-removable dressing		Code as 0
<b>M0800E</b> , Worsening in Pressure Ulcer Status Since Admission – Unstageable - Slough and/or Eschar		Code as 0
<b>M0800F</b> , Worsening in Pressure Ulcer Status Since Admission – Unstageable - Deep tissue injury		Code as 1

Rationale: On the Admission assessment, **M0300B1 is coded as 2** because the initial assessment identified two Stage 2 pressure ulcers that were present on admission. **M0300B1 is coded as 1, M0300B2 is coded as 1, and M0800F is coded as 1** on the Discharge assessment because, although two Stage 2 pressure ulcers were identified on admission and one of those ulcers is now being staged as a DTI, one of the Stage 2 pressure ulcers developed into an sDTI which remained so at discharge.

# SECTION M: SKIN CONDITIONS

## M0900. Healed Pressure Ulcers—Discharge

M0900. Healed Pressure Ulcer(s)	
	Indicate the number of pressure ulcers that were: (a) present on <b>Admission</b> ; and (b) have completely closed (resurfaced with epithelium) upon <b>Discharge</b> . If there are no healed pressure ulcers noted at a given stage, enter 0.
Enter Number <input type="text"/>	<b>A. Stage 1</b>
Enter Number <input type="text"/>	<b>B. Stage 2</b>
Enter Number <input type="text"/>	<b>C. Stage 3</b>
Enter Number <input type="text"/>	<b>D. Stage 4</b>

### Item Rationale

- This item documents the number of pressure ulcers that were present on admission and have healed by discharge.

### Health-related Quality of Life

- Pressure ulcers do not heal in a reverse sequence, that is, the body does not replace the types and layers of tissue (e.g., muscle, fat, and dermis) that were lost during pressure ulcer development before they re-epithelialize. Stage 3 and 4 pressure ulcers fill with granulation tissue. This replacement tissue is never as strong as the tissue that was lost and hence is more prone to future breakdown.

### DEFINITION

#### HEALED PRESSURE ULCER

Completely closed, fully epithelialized, covered completely with epithelial tissue, or resurfaced with new skin, *even if* the area continues to have some surface discoloration.

### Planning for Care

- Pressure ulcers that heal require continued prevention interventions as the site is always at risk for future damage.
- Most Stage 2** pressure ulcers should heal within a reasonable timeframe (e.g., 60 days). Full thickness Stage 3 and 4 pressure ulcers may require longer healing times.
- Clinical standards do not support reverse staging or backstaging as a way to document healing as it does not accurately characterize what is physiologically occurring as the ulcer heals. For example, over time, even though a Stage 4 pressure ulcer has been healing and contracting such that it is less deep, wide, and long, the tissues that were lost (muscle, fat, dermis) will never be replaced with the same type of tissue. Previous standards using reverse or backstaging would have permitted identification of this pressure ulcer as a Stage 3, then a Stage 2, and so on, when it reached a depth consistent with these stages. Clinical standards

# SECTION M: SKIN CONDITIONS

---

now would require that this ulcer continue to be documented as a Stage 4 pressure ulcer until it has completely healed. Nursing homes can document the healing of pressure ulcers using descriptive characteristics of the wound (i.e. depth, width, presence or absence of granulation tissue, etc.) or by using a validated pressure ulcer healing tool. Once a pressure ulcer has healed, it is documented as a healed pressure ulcer at its highest numerical stage – in this example, a healed Stage 4 pressure ulcer. For care planning purposes, this healed Stage 4 pressure ulcer would remain at increased risk for future breakdown or injury and would require continued monitoring and preventative care.

## Steps for Assessment

*Complete on all patients, including those without a current pressure ulcer.*

1. Review medical records to identify whether any pressure ulcers that were noted on admission have healed by the time of discharge.
2. Identify the deepest anatomical stage of each healed pressure ulcer.
3. Count the number of healed pressure ulcers for each stage.

## Coding Instructions

*Complete at the time of discharge.*

- **M0900A. Stage 1:** Enter the number of Stage 1 pressure ulcers that were: (a) present on admission; and (b) have completely healed/closed upon discharge. Enter 0, if there were no admission Stage 1 pressure ulcers that have healed by discharge.
- **M0900B. Stage 2:** Enter the number of Stage 2 pressure ulcers that were: (a) present on admission; and (b) have completely healed/closed upon discharge. Enter 0, if there were no admission Stage 2 pressure ulcers that have healed by discharge.
- **M0900C. Stage 3:** Enter the number of Stage 3 pressure ulcers that were: (a) present on admission; and (b) have completely healed/closed upon discharge. Enter 0, if there were no admission Stage 3 pressure ulcers that have healed by discharge.
- **M0900D. Stage 4:** Enter the number of Stage 4 pressure ulcers that were: (a) present on admission; and (b) have completely healed/closed upon discharge. Enter 0, if there were no admission Stage 4 pressure ulcers that have healed by discharge.

## Coding Tips

- If a pressure ulcer present on admission heals/closes during the IRF stay, and another pressure ulcer occurred at the same anatomical location, do **not** consider this pressure ulcer as healed. The re-opened pressure ulcer should be staged at its highest numerical stage until fully healed.

# SECTION M: SKIN CONDITIONS

---

- If a sDTI is identified as present on admission, opens to an ulcer during the IRF stay, and heals prior to discharge, it is documented in Item M0900 - Healed Pressure Ulcers -- Discharge as the highest stage it was prior to its healing.

## Coding Example

1. A patient is admitted to an IRF with two Stage 2 pressure ulcers, one on the left heel and one on the right heel. He also is admitted with a Stage 4 pressure ulcer to the sacral area. He develops a new Stage 4 pressure ulcer on the right greater trochanter area while at the IRF. At the time of discharge, the Stage 2 pressure ulcers have healed on both heels and he continues to have the Stage 4 sacral ulcer and the Stage 4 pressure ulcer on the right greater trochanter area.

Coding:

Item	Admission Assessment	Discharge Assessment
<b>M0300B1</b> , Number of Stage 2 pressure ulcers	<b>Code as 2</b>	<b>Code as 0</b>
<b>M0300B2</b> , Number of these Stage 2 pressure ulcers present upon admission		<b>skip</b>
<b>M0300C1</b> , Number of Stage 3 pressure ulcers	<b>Code as 0</b>	<b>Code as 0</b>
<b>M0300C2</b> , Number of these Stage 3 pressure ulcers present upon admission		<b>skip</b>
<b>M0300D1</b> , Number of Stage 4 pressure ulcers	<b>Code as 1</b>	<b>Code as 2</b>
<b>M0300D2</b> , Number of these Stage 4 pressure ulcers present upon admission		<b>Code as 1</b>
<b>M0800A</b> , Stage 2		<b>Code as 0</b>
<b>M0800B</b> , Stage 3		<b>Code as 0</b>
<b>M0800C</b> , Stage 4		<b>Code as 1</b>
<b>M0800D</b> . Unstageable - Non-removable dressing		<b>Code as 0</b>
<b>M0800E</b> . Unstageable - Slough and/or eschar		<b>Code as 0</b>
<b>M0800F</b> . Unstageable - Deep tissue injury		<b>Code as 0</b>
<b>M0900A</b> , Stage 1		<b>Code as 0</b>
<b>M0900B</b> , Stage 2		<b>Code as 2</b>
<b>M0900C</b> , Stage 3		<b>Code as 0</b>
<b>M0900D</b> , Stage 4		<b>Code as 0</b>

Rationale: The two Stage 2 pressure ulcers on the heels that were present on admission have resolved, so **M0300B1 is coded as 2** at the time of admission and **M0300B1 is coded as 0** at discharge. **M0300D1 is coded as 1** at the time of admission and **M0300D1 is coded as 2** on discharge because the patient has a new Stage 4 pressure ulcer in addition to the Stage 4 pressure ulcer that was present on admission. **M0300D2 is coded as 1** on discharge because only one of the two Stage 4 pressure ulcers was present on admission to the IRF. **M0800C. is coded as 1**, because one of the Stage 4 pressure ulcers was acquired in the IRF and still present at the time of discharge. **M0900B, Stage 2** is coded as 2 because the two Stage 2 pressure ulcers that were present on admission were healed by discharge.