

SECTION 11: CLARIFICATION OF TERMINOLOGY

Accreditation - Official approval to an organization determined by a set of industry-derived standards and granted by a recognized accreditation agency.

Activities of Daily Living (ADL) - Activities performed as part of a person's daily routine such as self-care, bathing, dressing, eating, and toileting.

Activity - The performance of a task or action by an individual (definition from the World Health Organization ICF).

Activity Limitation - A restriction or lack of ability to perform an activity in the manner or within a range considered normal for a person for the same age, culture, and education.

Acute Care Discharge - The number or percent of patients discharged to an acute inpatient care hospital setting.

Adaptive Devices - Items used during the performance of everyday activities that improve function and compensate for physical, sensory, or cognitive limitations.

Admission FIMTM Score - The baseline functional assessment done using the FIMTM instrument at the time of admission to the rehabilitation program. The FIM instrument should be administered during the first 3 days of admission.

Ancillary Services - Health services other than room and board. These may include x-ray, laboratory, and therapy services.

Assessment Reference Date - The specific calendar day in the patient assessment process that sets the designated endpoint of the common patient observation period. For the admission assessment, the Assessment Reference Date is the third calendar day that the patient has been in the inpatient rehabilitation facility. For the discharge assessment, the Assessment Reference Date is the date that the patient is discharged from the inpatient rehabilitation facility, or the date that the patient ceases to receive Medicare Part A fee-for-service inpatient rehabilitation services.

Assisted Living Residence - A community-based setting that combines housing, private quarters, freedom of entry and exit, supportive services, personalized assistance, and health care designed to respond to individual needs of those who need help with activities of daily living and instrumental activities of daily living. Supportive services are available 24 hours a day to meet scheduled and unscheduled needs in a way that promotes maximum dignity and independence for each resident. These services involve the resident's family, neighbors, and friends.

Balanced Budget Act (BBA) of 1997 - Enacted legislation that changed many government programs in order to assure a balanced federal budget. The BBA of 1997 has

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changed many payment systems in Medicare and created the prospective payment system for rehabilitation facilities.

Bathing - Includes bathing (washing, rinsing, and drying) the body from the neck down (excluding the back); may be performed in a tub, shower, or sponge/bed bath.

Benchmarking - Measuring products and services for comparison.

Bladder Accidents – the act of the patient wetting linen or clothing with urine, and includes bedpan and urinal spills.

Bladder Management - Includes complete and intentional control of the urinary bladder, and, if necessary, use of equipment or agents for bladder control.

Bowel Accidents – the act of the patient soiling linen or clothing with stool, and includes bedpan spills.

Bowel Management - Includes intentional control of bowel movements and use of equipment or agents necessary for bowel control.

Case Mix Group (CMG) - A patient classification system that groups together inpatient medical rehabilitation patients who are expected to have similar resource utilization needs and outcomes.

Clinical Indicator - A variable used to monitor and evaluate care to assure desirable outcomes (or prevent undesirable ones).

CMS - Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services.

Cognitive Subscale - The last five items of the FIMTM instrument: *Comprehension, Expression, Social Interaction, Problem Solving, and Memory.*

Community Discharge - The number or percent of patients discharged to a community-based setting, including a home (of the patient, relative, or another person), board and care, assisted living, group home, or transitional living.

Comorbidity - A patient comorbidity is defined as a secondary condition a patient may have in addition to the primary diagnosis for which the patient was admitted to the IRF. The patient comorbidity/ies listed in Item 24 of the IRF-PAI should have significant impact on the patients' treatment for their primary diagnosis.

Complete Dependence - Reflected in the flow chart and explanations per each activity.

Complete Independence - Reflected in the flow chart and explanations per each activity.

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Complication - A specific patient condition that also affects a patient in addition to the principal diagnosis or impairment that is used to place a patient into a rehabilitation impairment category, and which began after the rehabilitation stay started.

Comprehension - Includes understanding of either auditory or visual communication (e.g., writing, sign language, gestures).

Contact Guard - Placing one hand on the patient to ensure the patient's safety.

Cueing - A gesture, facial expression, verbal instruction, or reminder provided to the patient just before or during the performance of an activity.

Discharge - A Medicare patient in a inpatient rehabilitation facility is considered discharged when one of the following occurs:

1. The patient is formally released.
2. The patient stops receiving Medicare-covered Part A inpatient rehabilitation services.
3. The patient dies in the inpatient rehabilitation facility.

Discharge FIMTM Score - The assessment of the patient's functional status using the FIMTM instrument at discharge. The FIM instrument should be administered within 3 days of the discharge from the rehabilitation program.

Dressing - Lower Body - Includes dressing and undressing below the waist, as well as putting on and removing a lower body or limb prosthesis or orthosis (when applicable).

Dressing - Upper Body - Includes dressing and undressing above the waist, as well as putting on and removing an upper body or limb prosthesis or orthosis (when applicable).

Eating - Includes the use of suitable utensils to bring food to the mouth, in addition to chewing and swallowing once a meal is appropriately prepared.

Effectiveness - The degree to which care is provided to achieve the desired outcome for the patient.

Efficiency - The effects or end results achieved in relation to the effort expended in terms of resources, time, and money.

Etiologic Diagnosis: Enter the ICD code to indicate the etiologic problem that led to the impairment for which the patient is receiving rehabilitation (Item 21 - Impairment Group). Refer to Section 6 of this manual for ICD codes associated with specific Impairment Groups. Commonly used ICD codes are listed, but the list is not exhaustive.

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Consult with health information management staff and current ICD coding books for exact codes.

Expression – Includes clear vocal or nonvocal expression of language. This item includes either intelligible speech or clear expression of language using writing or a communication device.

Falls - Unintentionally coming to rest on the ground, floor, or other surface.

Far/Distant Supervision - The patient is observed or monitored from a distance by a caregiver.

FIMTM instrument - The functional assessment instrument included in the Uniform Data Set for Medical Rehabilitation. It is composed of 18 items rated on a seven-level scale that represents gradations in function from independence (7) to complete dependence (1).

Grooming - Includes oral care, hair grooming (combing or brushing hair), washing the hands and washing the face, and either shaving or applying make-up. If the patient neither shaves nor applies make-up, Grooming includes only the first four tasks.

Impairment - Any loss or abnormality of psychological, physiological, or anatomical structure or function.

Impairment Group Code– Describes the primary reason that the patient is being admitted to the rehabilitation program, and relates directly to the goals of the rehabilitation program.

Independence - The ability to perform a task within a reasonable amount of time *without* physical or cognitive assistance or supervision.

Initial Rehabilitation - A patient's first admission to a rehabilitation program for this impairment.

International Classification of Diseases, 9th Edition, Clinical Management - A listing of diagnoses and identifying codes used to report diagnoses for individuals.

Interrupted Stay – A patient that is discharged from the IRF and returns to the same IRF within 3 consecutive calendar days. Since Medicare treats this situation as one combined IRF stay, the IRF would not need to repeat all of the required documentation when the patient returns to the IRF after the interruption. However, we would expect the IRF to update the information in the patient's medical record to make sure that it is current (i.e., update the patient's condition, comorbidities, rehabilitation goals, plan of care, etc.). Of course, the patient must continue to meet the criteria for admission to an IRF, and all of the elements required during the patient's stay (such as the 3 physician visits per week,

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the weekly interdisciplinary team meetings, etc.) must all continue to take place. If the patient returns to the IRF in 4 or more consecutive days (that is, it is not considered an interrupted stay), then all of the required documentation must be completed as with any “new” IRF patient.

Length of Stay (LOS) - The number of days a patient spends in the rehabilitation program. The day of discharge is not counted in the length of stay calculation

Locomotion: Walk/Wheelchair - Includes walking once in a standing position (or using a wheelchair once in a seated position) on a level surface.

Long-Term Care Discharge - The number or percent of patients discharged to a long-term care setting, including an intermediate care setting, a skilled nursing facility, or a chronic hospital.

Maximal Assistance - Reflected in the flow chart and explanations per each activity.

Medicaid - A joint Federal and State program that helps with medical costs for some people with limited income and resources. Medicaid programs vary from state to state, but most health care costs are covered if you qualify for both Medicare and Medicaid.

Medicare - Medicare is the Federal health insurance program for people who are 65 or older, certain younger people with disabilities, and people with End-Stage Renal Disease (permanent kidney failure requiring dialysis or a transplant, sometimes called ESRD).

Memory - Includes skills related to recognizing and remembering while performing daily activities in an institutional or community setting. Memory in this context includes the ability to store and retrieve information (particularly verbal and visual information). The functional evidence of memory includes (1) recognizing people frequently encountered, (2) remembering daily routines, and (3) executing requests without being reminded. A deficit in memory impairs learning as well as performance of tasks.

Minimal Contact Assistance - Reflected in the flow chart and explanations per each activity.

Moderate Assistance - Reflected in the flow chart and explanations per each activity.

Modified Dependence - Reflected in the flow chart and explanations per each activity.

Modified Independence - Reflected in the flow chart and explanations per each activity.

Motor Subscale - The first thirteen items of the FIM™ instrument: *Eating; Grooming; Bathing; Dressing - Upper Body; Dressing - Lower Body; Toileting; Bladder Management; Bowel Management; Transfers: Bed/Chair, Wheelchair; Transfers: Toilet;*

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Locomotion: Walk, Wheelchair, and Stairs.

Onset Days - The number of days from acute onset of the impairment to admission to the rehabilitation program.

Orthosis - An appliance (device) applied over a portion of a limb or the trunk and used to support or immobilize body parts, correct or prevent deformity, or assist or restore function. Anti-embolic (and other) stockings, abdominal binders, and Ace wraps are examples of orthoses.

Outlier - Observation outside a certain range differing widely from the rest of the data.

Outlier Payment - An additional payment beyond the standard federal prospective payment for cases with unusually high costs.

Outcome - The result or end point achieved by a defined point following delivery of services.

Pain – refers to any type of physical discomfort in any part of the body.

Participation - An individual's involvement in life situations in relation to health conditions, body functions, and structures, activities and contextual factors (definition from the World Health Organization's ICF).

Patient Assessment Instrument - A document that contains clinical, demographic, and other information on a patient.

Problem Solving - Includes skills related to solving problems of daily living. Problem Solving involves making reasonable, safe, and timely decisions regarding financial, social, and personal affairs, as well as initiation, sequencing, and self-correction of tasks and activities required to solve problems.

Program Evaluation - A recognized method of determining quality and effectiveness of services. Program Evaluation allows an organization to identify the results of services and the effects of the program on the persons served.

Prospective Payment System (PPS) - A system of payments to a health care facility at a predetermined rate for treatment regardless of the cost of care for a specific patient.

Prosthesis - A device that replaces a body part.

Readmission - A patient's readmission to any rehabilitation program.

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Rehabilitation Impairment Category (RIC) – The highest level of classification for the payment (Case Mix Group) categories. The RIC is not recorded on the IRF-PAI, but is assigned by the software based on the admission impairment group code.

Reliability - The degree to which results obtained by a measurement can be replicated.

Risk Adjusted - A statistical process for reducing, removing, or clarifying influences of confounding factors that differ among groups.

Self-Care Activities - Basic activities necessary for daily personal care, defined as the FIMTM items Eating, Grooming, Bathing, Dressing-Upper, Dressing-Lower, and Toileting.

Setup - Assistance with preparation before the patient performs an activity (prior preparation), or removal and disposal of equipment/materials after the patient performs an activity.

Shortness of breath at rest – The patient reports one or more episodes of feeling “breathless: or out of breath (dyspneic); the patient is observed to be short of breath while at rest (e.g. talking while sitting) on at least one occasion.

Shortness of breath with exertion – The patient reports one or more episodes of becoming “breathless” or short of breath (dyspneic); the patient is observed to be short of breath with mild exertion, such as during bathing or transferring, on at least one occasion.

Social Interaction - Includes skills related to getting along with others and participating in therapeutic and social situations. Social Interaction represents how one deals with one's own needs together with the needs of others.

Stairs - Going up and down 12-14 stairs (one flight) indoors.

Standby Supervision - For safety reasons, the caregiver stays within one arm’s reach of the patient.

Supervision or Setup - Reflected in the flow chart and explanations per each activity.

Toileting - Includes the safe and timely maintenance of perineal hygiene and adjusting clothing before and after toilet, commode, bedpan or urinal use.

Total Assistance - Reflected in the flow chart and explanations per each activity.

Transfer (In the case of a short stay transfer policy) - The release of a Medicare inpatient from one inpatient rehabilitation facility to another inpatient rehabilitation facility, an

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acute care hospital, a long-term care hospital, a skilled nursing facility or a nursing facility that qualifies to receive Medicare or Medicaid payments.

Transfers: Bed, Chair, Wheelchair - Includes all aspects of transferring to and from a bed, chair, and wheelchair, or coming to a standing position if walking is the typical mode of locomotion.

Transfers: Toilet - Includes getting on and off a toilet.

Transfers: Tub or Shower - Includes getting in and out of a tub or shower stall.

Typical Case- Patients who stay more than 3 days, receive a full course of inpatient rehabilitation care and are discharged to the community.

Validity- The degree to which a measurement instrument measures what it is intended to measure.

Visual Cue- Any visible gesture, posture, signage or facial expression used to aid in the performance of a task.

Weak cough and difficulty clearing airway secretions – The patient reports is observed to be unable to cough effectively to expel respiratory secretions or sputum from the mouth (e.g. secondary to viscosity of sputum, inability to physically remove secretions from tracheostomy entrance) on at least one occasion.

Week- A week is a 7 consecutive calendar day period starting with the day of admission.