HOSPICE LENGTH OF STAY

ANALYSIS TIPS

What is the Six-Month Terminal Prognosis?

To be eligible for the hospice benefit, the patient must be considered to be terminally ill. Terminally ill means that the patient's life expectancy is 6 months or less, if the illness runs its normal course.

As a condition of payment under the Medicare hospice benefit, the six-month terminal prognosis must be supported in the medical record. The physician's clinical judgment must be supported by clinical information and other documentation that provides a basis for the six-month prognosis. Diagnosis alone may not support terminal prognosis; therefore, documentation in the medical record must support the terminal status.



Leverage Medical Record Data and Reports



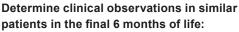
- Average Length of Stay (LOS)
 - Examine LOS >180 days
- · Agency patient population characteristics
- · Patient characteristic trends with long lengths of stay
 - Primary diagnosis
 - Comorbidities affecting prognosis
 - Clinical signs/symptoms
 - Place of service
 - Referral source
 - Admitting clinician

Establish Agency Discharge Parameters

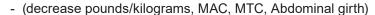


- · Timeframe without documented decline
- · Timeframe without signs/symptoms

Clinical Observations







- · Change in pain
- Change in responsiveness
- Skin integrity (decubitus)
- · Increase dependence for ADLs
- Respiratory rate (increased, decreased)
- · New or increase in dyspnea
- Oxygen use
 - (new or increase in LPM, decrease in oxygen saturation)
- · Hyper/hypotension
- · Radial/apical pulse
 - (tachycardic, bradycardic, regular, irregular)
- · Edema (new or increase level 1-4, pitting)
- Turgor (slow, normal)
- · New or increase in incontinence frequency
- Change strength/weakness
- · Increased confusion
- · Decreased intake/output
- Increased sleep
- Worsening lab studies (when available)



