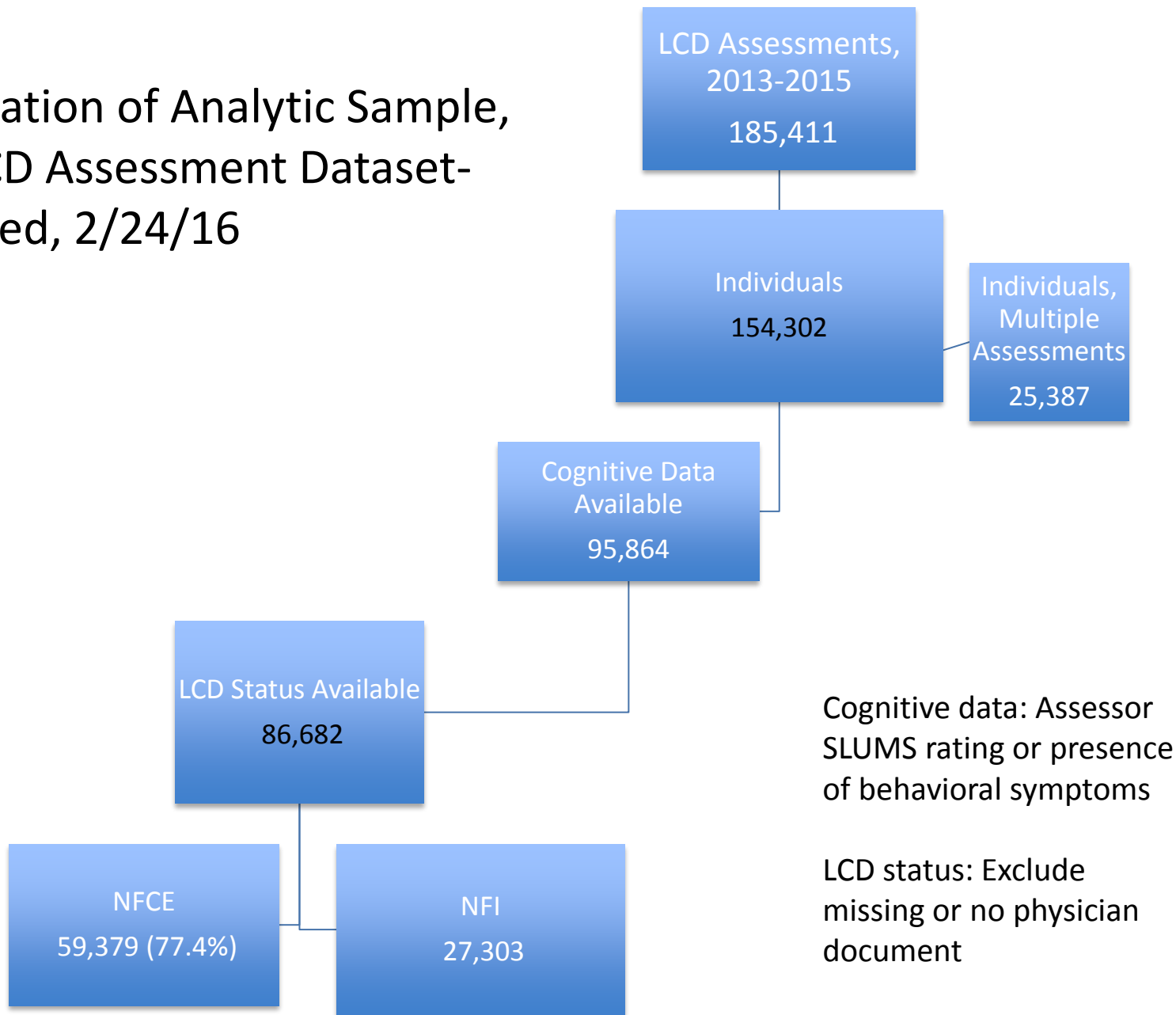


From LCD to CED

- Review of LCD tiers suggests that the basic logic of the LCD is reasonable for meeting NFCE disability criteria, but a simpler tool with more transparent scoring may establish NFCE status more reliably
 - Review 154,000 LCDs from 2013-15, 86,680 with complete information

Derivation of Analytic Sample, PA LCD Assessment Dataset- Revised, 2/24/16



PA NFCE Disability Criteria

- 4a. “Skilled nursing or rehabilitation services as specified by the Medicare Program”
- 4b. “Health-related care and services that may not be as inherently complex as skilled nursing or rehabilitation services but which are needed and provided on a regular basis in the context of planned program of health care and management and were previously available only through institutional facilities”

Clinical Eligibility Determination, CED

- A, Consumer Identification (14 questions)
- B, Mobility (3 questions)
- C, Eating (1 question)
- D, Elimination (6 questions)
- E, Cognition (4 questions)
- F, Mood and Behavior (2 questions)
- G, Activities of Daily Living (4 questions)
- H, Treatments and Procedures, Medication Management (3 questions, checklist)

InterRAI-HC Interview determines Total, Partial, No Difficulty

Level	ADL	Toilet	Eating	Mobility	Cognition	LCD Total %	LCD NFCE %	Algorithm
1		Full	Full	Full	Full	< 1	100	NFCE
2			Full	Full	Full	< 1	100	NFCE
3		Full				11	99	NFCE
4			Full, or	Full, or	Full	15	87	NFCE
5		Partial	Partial	Partial	Partial	10	98	NFCE
6a		Partial support in any 3 domains				15	93	NFCE
6b		Partial support in any 2 domains				15	78	NFCE
6c		Partial support in 1 domain				18	40	NFI/NFCE
7	Full					< 1	55	NFI/NFCE
8	Partial					2	51	NFI/NFCE
9	None					15	14	NFI

In Levels 6c-8, other factors (medical treatments, procedures, or programs, or need for support in managing medications) may lead to NFCE if the consumer also requires partial support in 1 domain (Level 6c) or support in ADL (Levels 7-8).

NFCE in LCD vs. CED: Mild Disability

Level	ADL	Toilet	Eating	Mobility	Cog	LCD Total % (n)	LCD NFCE %	CED NFCE %
6c		Partial support in 1				18 (15,151)	40	54
7	Full					< 1 (75)	56	41
8	Partial					2 (2,111)	49	42

Across mild disability levels, 41.0% (7,112/17,337) of consumers were NFCE in the LCD. Using proposed CED criteria, 52.5% (9,107/17,337) meet NFCE criteria. Thus, mild disability with at least partial support in complex medication management adds 1,995 consumers to NFCE.

Note slightly lower LCD totals because of some missing data in medication management rating.

Using CED

- Assessor ratings follow *InterRAI-Home Care (HC): Assessment Form and Users Manual, 9.1* (2009)
- Conduct performance tests when possible and check consumer reports relative to reports from family members
- Probe consumers' strengths and assets and integrate information from observation and self- and family reports
- Assessors do not make a determination of NFCE or NFI. Determination is based on a consumer's overall level of disability and skilled care needs (algorithm)
- Detailed training will be provided to assessors before full rollout of CED.

Standardized CED Scoring

Cognition (Memory)

- Memory/recall. Ask consumers to remember three unrelated words (“book,” “watch,” “table”). Consumers repeat the words immediately and then try to remember them after 4-5 minutes
- Procedural memory. Observe consumer complete a simple task with multiple steps, for example, following a command to write their address on a piece of paper, fold it half, and put it on a table
- Prospective memory. Instruct a consumer about a task that needs to be done in 5 minutes, set timer, and then see if the consumer remembers the task to be performed when the timer goes off.
- Situational memory. Does the consumer know his or her address and day of the week? Can he or she introduce a family member to the assessor?

Standardized CED Scoring

Medication Management

- Determine if the consumer can lay out pills in a medication reminder caddy for the day or week. If the consumer cannot, determine if the person can take pills on schedule and in the right quantity once they are placed in the caddy. If the consumer cannot layout pills but can take them once they are properly placed, this would mean that a helper is doing more than 50% of the task and would indicate “maximal assistance.”

Establishing Validity

- Clinical validation of the algorithm assigning NFCE status in the CED is based on expert review of tool, coding, and aggregation of disability domains
- No true gold standard for need for long-term care supports available
- Strategy: Compare NFCE/NFI determination using both CED and LCD in random sample of consumers (some who meet NFI and some NFCE criteria)

Establishing Reliability

- Test-retest: assessor rates same consumer twice
- Inter-rater: multiple assessors rate the same set of consumers; assess pairwise agreement (k)
- Within each of 4 AAAs, assessors randomly select one CED assessment for videotaping from CED/LCD validation effort. Yields 8 videotapes: 4 consumers $<$ age 60 and 4 consumers \geq age 60