

## Submitting Inpatient Rehabilitation Requests for Authorization

Keys to Success

Clinical Webinar for Acute Inpatient Rehabilitation

#### Objectives

- State the purpose of acute inpatient rehabilitation authorizations
- Specify the requirements for inpatient rehabilitation authorization requests
- Specify components of required documentation
- Review the recently implemented screen changes

#### Purpose

## Determine medical necessity for acute inpatient rehabilitation services.

The fact that a provider has prescribed, recommended, or approved medical or allied care, goods, or services does not, in itself, make such care, goods or services medically necessary or a medical necessity or a covered service.

### Medical Necessity

- Authorization requests submitted for review must meet:
  - The definition of medical necessity as stated in Chapter 59G-1.010(166), Florida Administrative Code (F.A.C.);
  - Coverage requirements for inpatient services as specified in the Hospital Services Coverage and Limitations Handbook;
    and
  - Agency approved guidelines.

#### **Authorization Requirements**

- Medicaid reimburses services that:
  - Do not duplicate another provider's service.
  - Are medically necessary for the treatment of a specific documented medical disorder, disease, or impairment.

# Inpatient Rehabilitation Requirements

- ❖ Patient has new onset *functional deficits* and will require 24/7 close medical supervision by a rehabilitation physician, nursing services, and multidisciplinary rehabilitation professionals.
- ❖ Patient is medically stable with a rehabilitation diagnosis treatable through a rehabilitation program.
- ❖ Patient is able to fully participate in an intensive rehabilitation program.

# Inpatient Rehabilitation Requirements

- ❖ Patient must have an appropriate discharge plan in place once discharge goals are met.
- Expectation for significant functional improvement within the length of stay requested and authorized.

#### Documentation Components

- Rehabilitation diagnosis (Dx)
- History of patient's current illness/condition/injury
- Past medical history including active co-morbidities
- Prior Level of Function (PLOF) to include assistive devices or adaptive equipment
- Need for special equipment and adaptive devices to address care and improve functionality on discharge
- Relevant labs/Diagnostic studies
- Use of special equipment or devices related to current Dx or co-morbidities

### Documentation Components

- Vital signs content
- Physical assessment relating to patients current level of function using Functional Independence Measure (FIM) rating scale (Admissions, Continued Stays, Retrospective [weekly FIM documentation])
- Ongoing participation in daily multidisciplinary therapies
- Nutritional status, needs, and special considerations
- Complications or conditions impacting patient participation in Plan of Care (POC)
- Psychological factors impacting POC
- Family/community support systems and accessibility issues impacting discharge

#### **Functional Limitations**

<u>Definition</u>: Functional limitations occur when a person's capacity to carry out basic physiological and cognitive functions are compromised due to an injury, illness, or congenital or acquired condition.

In submitting a review it is necessary to:

- Identify all functional limitations to be addressed during the acute inpatient rehabilitation hospital stay.
- Specify the therapy treatment plan and how it addresses the specific limitation.

#### Goals

A "Functional Goal" is an activity that an individual is unable to perform as a result of an injury, illness, congenital, or acquired condition, but expects to achieve as a result of therapy.

#### Characteristics of a goal:

- Patient-focused
- Individualized
- Based on a collaborative effort between patient/family and multidisciplinary team
- Measurable, realistic, and time related



#### Goals

Before Constructing a Goal...

Be sure that a deficit or functional limitation has been identified in the evaluation and/or POC.

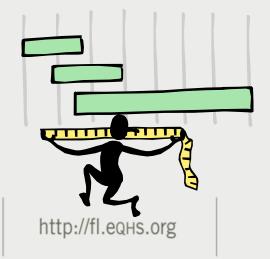






#### Characteristics of Measurable Goals

- Quantifiable
- Assessable
- Computable
- Clear



- Calculable
- Determinate
- Finite
- Verifiable



#### Acceptable Goal Statements

#### Examples of *acceptable* goal statements:

- ❖ Patient will be able to ambulate on level surfaces with a rolling walker at a modified independent level.
- ❖ Patient will be able to perform basic activities of daily living (BADL) independently in 1 week.
- Patient will perform all bed mobility needed at home at a supervision level by discharge.
- ❖ Patient will be able to do on (don) and do off (doff) thoracolumbar-sacral orthosis (TLSO) at FIM 4 in 2 weeks.
- ❖ Patient will demonstrate the ability to stand at the sink x 5 minutes to perform grooming tasks at a Mod I level of care by discharge. □

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#### Unacceptable Goal Statements

#### Examples of *unacceptable* goal statements:

- ❖ Patient will increase independence with dressing.
- Patient and family will have ongoing training for safety of medications, equipment, and signs and symptoms to report to the doctor.
- ❖ Patient will progress from current Mod/Max assistance with assistive device for locomotion with a w/c secondary to new bilateral amputee.
- Patient will return to PLOF.

#### **Goal Statements**

Examples of terms <u>not appropriate</u> for inclusion in Goal Statements:

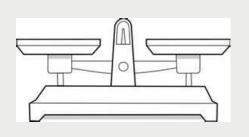
- "Limited"
  - "Decreased"
    - "Impaired"
      - "Showing Progress"
        - "Improved"
          - "Making Gains"



#### Documenting Functional Status & Goals

#### Sample Acceptable Instruments:

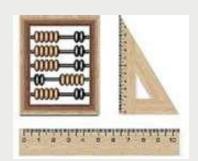
Functional Independence Measure (FIM)



Glasgow Coma Scale (GCS)

Rancho Scores

Mini-Mental State (MMS)

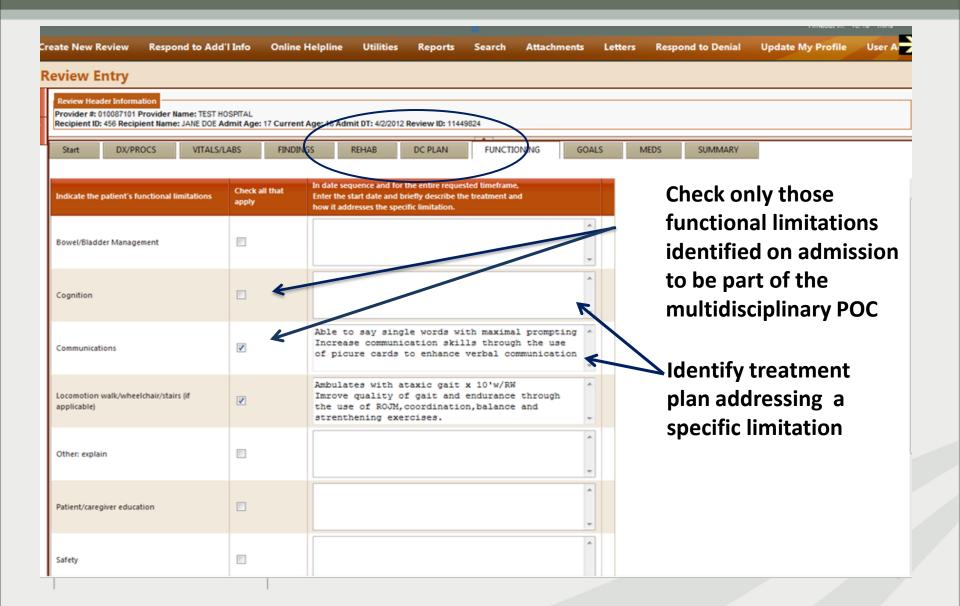


Berg Functional Balance Scale

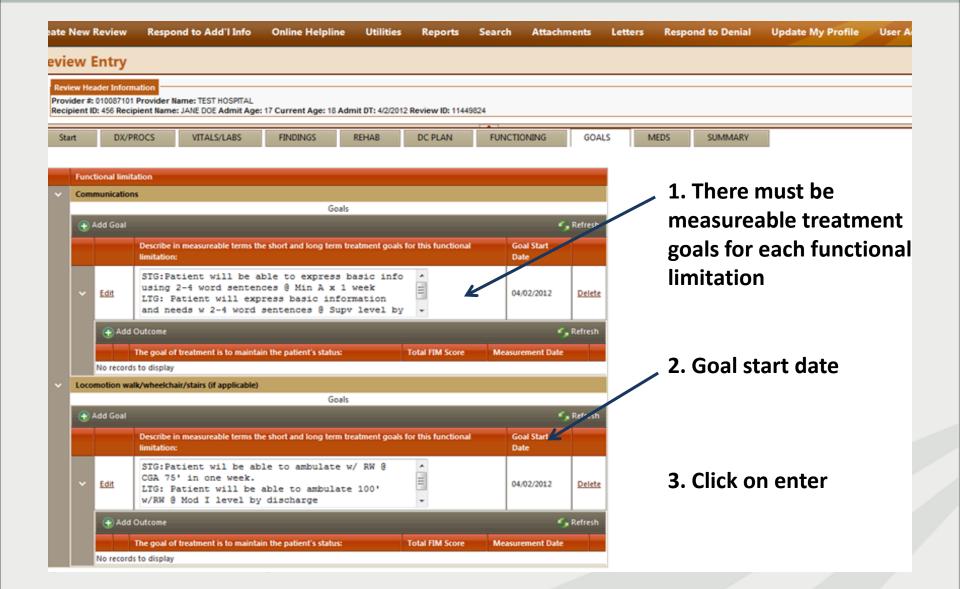
Peabody Developmental Motor Skills (PDMS)

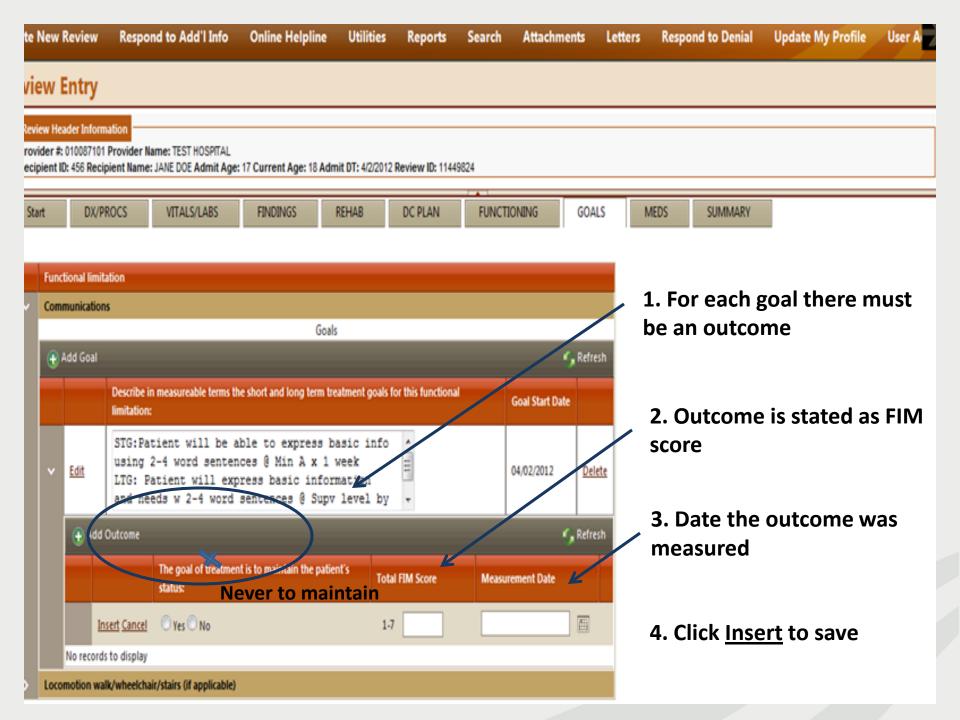
Developmental Programming for Infants and Young Children (DPIYC)

#### Functions Screen Example



### Goals Screen Example





## **QUESTIONS**

