



FREE WEBINAR
Sept. 20, 2017
12 - 1 pm

Understanding the Opportunities and Challenges of Hospice Delivery in Diverse Sites



By: Lores Vlamincik, MA, BSN, RN, CHPN

Handouts:
mngero.org

Tweet: [@mngero](https://twitter.com/mngero)

Facebook:
[/mngerosociety](https://www.facebook.com/mngerosociety)

Type your questions during the webinar



Webinar Sponsors



3M™
Health Care
Academy

PRESENTER

Lores Vlaminck, MA, BSN, RN, CHPN

Consultant for Home Care, Hospice,
Palliative Care, Assisted Living
ELNEC, EPEC, HPNA curriculum instructor
Home Care/Hospice Founder and Director
41 years of nursing experience
35 years hospice and palliative care



OBJECTIVES

Describe the Medicare Hospice Benefit as the foundational basis

Identify the regulations, required services and reimbursement structure

Recognize and appreciate the opportunities and challenges inherent in the unique venues of care



A BIT OF HISTORY

HOSPICE PHILOSOPHY

"You matter because you are you. You matter to the last moment of your life, and we will do all we can, not only to help you die peacefully, but also to live until you die."-

Cicely Saunders-1967



INTRODUCTION TO THE MEDICARE HOSPICE BENEFIT (MHB)

1965-Florence Wald invited Dame Cicely Saunders to Yale

1974-Wald, two pediatricians, chaplain founded Connecticut Hospice.

1979-HCFA initiates 26 demonstration hospice programs

1986- US Congress made the Medicare Hospice Benefit permanent-Medicare “A” hospital insurance

States were given the option to include hospice in their Medicaid programs

MEDICARE HOSPICE BENEFIT (MHB)

Extended to nursing home residents in 1989

Over 80% of hospice patients are > 65 yrs., so most hospice care is paid for by MHB

MHB pays per diem rate to cover all expenses related to terminal illness; other insurers now pay similar benefit

HOSPICE NUMBERS, 2014

Over 6,100 hospice programs in the US

Median length of stay in hospice was 17.4 days

35% die within ≤ 7 days of enrollment

14.5% of patients died while receiving hospice care were in nursing homes

Approximately 46.2% of all deaths in the US were under the care of a hospice program

NHPCO, 2015

10 LEADING CAUSES OF DEATH FOR ADULTS 65+

1. Diseases of the heart	%
2. Malignant neoplasms	21.5%
3. Chronic lower respiratory diseases	6.5%
4. Cerebrovascular disease	5.9%
5. Alzheimer's disease	4.8%
6. Diabetes mellitus	2.8%
7. Accidents	2.5%
8. Influenza and pneumonia	2.3%
9. Nephritis, nephritic syndromes and nephrosis	2.1%
10. Septicemia	1.5%
11. Other	24.5%

THE THREE HOSPICE COMPONENTS



WHAT IS HOSPICE?

A form of comprehensive care that provides comfort and support to facing a life limiting illness and their families.

A team of specialists with experience in time-tested expertise devoted to compassionate professional end-of-life care.

Hospice goal is for patients to find dignity meaning and peace during their last months, weeks, and days that is meaningful to them.

WHO IS ELIGIBLE?

Any age and diagnosis

Receptive to the hospice philosophy of care

(signature from patient acknowledging the choice of comfort care, not curative care)

Terminal prognosis

(six months or less should the disease run its normal course)

Both the attending physician and the medical director certify the patient as “terminally ill”

WHAT WILL HOSPICE DO?

Provide access to a RN on-call 24/7

Development of a patient/family care plan by a hospice IDG (Interdisciplinary Group) pursuant to the patient’s goals-collaborate every 14 days or more

Assess and manage/treat all physical symptoms related to the illness

Address emotional, spiritual, social aspects of coping

Assist in navigating through end-of-life decision making

Bereavement support for family 12-13 months post death

**WHO WILL PROVIDE HOSPICE?
CORE TEAM MEMBERS**

Hospice Medical Director

Registered Nurse

Social Worker

Chaplain/counselor

ADDITIONAL TEAM MEMBERS

Hospice aide/homemaker

Volunteers

Physical, Occupational, Speech-Language
Therapist

Registered Dietician

Pharmacist

ADDITIONAL INTEGRATIVE THERAPISTS*

Music
Massage
Certified Animal Therapists
Therapeutic touch
Aromatherapy
Art therapy
Other

* Not required-not reimbursed by Medicare/MA

LEVELS OF CARE

In Home Hospice
Continuous Care
In-patient facility
 General inpatient facility
 Respite Care

IN-HOME HOSPICE

Intermittent visits are made by the appropriate clinicians and volunteers based on the care plan and patient needs

Support and education is provided to the patient/family

CONTINUOUS HOME CARE

Care provided 1:1 during crisis by nursing staff

RN's/LPN's must provide >50% in a 24-hour period starting at 12am

Hospice aides may provide <50% of care

Services are invoiced in 15 minute increments

GENERAL IN-PATIENT (GIP)

Provided in partnership with a contracted Medicare certified facility for crisis management not able to be managed in any other setting

Examples;

- Pain management and symptom intervention

- Bowel obstruction

- Fractures

- Bleeding

- Other

IN PATIENT RESPITE

Provision of up to five days of respite to provide relief for the patient's caregiver

- Not applicable for a patient who lives alone

- Not applicable for a patient who lives in a SNF

- Not applicable to relieve paid staff

WHAT ELSE IS COVERED AND PROVIDED?

MEDICATIONS AND TREATMENTS

Medications and treatments related to the primary terminal diagnosis, palliative symptom management, and related diagnoses

Contracted pharmacy available 24/7

Treatment may include palliative radiation, chemotherapy

DURABLE MEDICAL EQUIPMENT

DME equipment related to the primary terminal diagnosis, related diagnoses and palliative care

Contracted Medicare certified supplier

BEREAVEMENT SUPPORT

Minimum of 12=13 months following death

Available to 'family'

Available to identified SNF staff and residents in need of grief support

WHO PAYS FOR HOSPICE?

Medicare Part “A” hospital insurance-
MN Medical Assistance-Title 19
Health Plans
Veteran’s Administration
Private Pay
Charitable Funds
Long-term care insurance

CMS NATIONAL HOSPICE RATES-2017

RHC Day 1-60	~\$190.00
RHC Day 61+	~\$149.00
SIA	~\$40.16
Continuous Care	~\$963.00 (cap) ~\$40/hr
Inpatient Respite	~\$170.00
General Inpatient	~\$734.00

WHERE CAN HOSPICE CARE AND SERVICES BE DELIVERED?

WHEREVER THE PATIENT CALLS “HOME”

- Private residence
- Skilled nursing facility
- Assisted living facility
- Acute care facility-hospital
- Foster care
- Homeless shelter
- Supervised living facility
- Jail/Prison
- Other

CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES IN PROVIDING HOSPICE IN A VARIETY OF SETTINGS

CHALLENGES IN PROVIDING HOSPICE CARE IN A PRIVATE HOME/APARTMENT

- Lack of willing and able caregivers
- Less than optimal environment for staff and volunteers
- Self-neglect
- Declining health-unable to meet own needs
- Safety
- Adherence to medications/care
- Needs exceed hospice ability to meet
- Short length of stay

OPPORTUNITIES FOR HOSPICE CARE IN A PRIVATE HOME/APARTMENT

- Most desired location for most patients
- Willing and able caregivers
- Privacy
- Continuity of care between caregivers
- Length of time in hospice
- Uncomplicated disease process
- Open communication between patient/family/providers

CHALLENGES IN PROVIDING HOSPICE CARE IN AN ASSISTED LIVING FACILITY

- Staff may have little experience with death and dying
- Staffing ratios of AL licensed and unlicensed staff
- Coordination of care between AL and hospice staff
- Availability of AL staff
- Pain and symptom management
- Medication administration
- Lack of understanding of each other's rules

OPPORTUNITIES FOR HOSPICE CARE IN AN ASSISTED LIVING FACILITY

Greater success when the dying process has been brief

AL staff are highly committed to end of life care for their residents

Consistent staffing patterns for hospice and AL

Long standing relationship with resident may encourage the 'above and beyond'

Understanding of each others' rules

A WORD ABOUT NURSING HOMES

DEATHS IN NURSING HOMES (NHS)

Slightly more than 20% of US deaths occur as patients transfer from NHs to hospitals

By 2020, up to 40% of deaths may occur in NHs

Proportion of dying NH residents served by hospice is increasing (16% of all NH deaths)

Carpenter & Ersek, 2015; Temkim-Greener et al., 2013

CHALLENGES IN PROVIDING HOSPICE CARE IN NURSING HOMES

Triad of communication

Lack of physician involvement

Coordination of current plan of care

Low staffing levels

Staff turnover

Reimbursement and regulatory policies

CHALLENGES IN PROVIDING HOSPICE CARE IN NURSING HOMES

- Lack of staff knowledge
- Multiple hospice agencies in a SNF
- Conflicting philosophies of care
- Time constraints
- Lack of time for hospice in-service/education

OPPORTUNITIES TO PROVIDE HIGH-QUALITY HOSPICE CARE IN NURSING HOMES

- Daily intensive interaction over time
- Family-like relationships between older adults and staff
- Home-like atmosphere
- History of caring for the dying
- Expertise in dementia care
- Support for SNF staff to provide palliative and hospice care

OPPORTUNITIES TO PROVIDE HIGH-QUALITY HOSPICE CARE IN NURSING HOMES

Increased comprehensive end-of -life care

Patient is allowed to remain in familiar surroundings

Hospice assumes management of pain and symptoms

Education by hospice for SNF staff

Bereavement care for the identified residents and staff for 12-13 months

CHALLENGES IN PROVIDING HOSPICE CARE IN FOSTER CARE (FC)

Wide variability in skills of staff

Limited RN oversight required

Medication/treatment delegation to ULP's

Variety of settings and expertise

Triad of communication

Capped reimbursement for FC despite increased level of care

OPPORTUNITIES TO PROVIDE HIGH-QUALITY HOSPICE CARE IN FOSTER CARE (FC)

Patient's relationship with FC staff (often long term)

Usually small residential settings

Variety of settings

Support from hospice IDG team supplements the clinical management AFC is not able to provide

FC provides individualized cares

CHALLENGES IN PROVIDING HOSPICE CARE IN A HOMELESS SHELTER

Transient population

Staff is not skilled in end of life care

Lack of caregivers

Limited resources

Access to health care

Temporary housing

Medication management

Restrictions by shelter

Floors by gender

Visiting hours

Limits to length of housing stay

OPPORTUNITIES TO PROVIDE HIGH-QUALITY HOSPICE CARE IN HOMELESS SHELTER

Care management

- Develop Plan “B” or Plan “C”

- Advocacy for access to health care and housing

- Pain and symptom management while seeking permanent relocation

- Support for shelter staff

- Care conference facilitation

CHALLENGES IN PROVIDING HOSPICE CARE IN JAIL/PRISON

- Conflict between priorities of caring for the patient and ensuring security

- Environment is a deterrent to quality end of life care

- Staff are not trained for personal care and assistance

- Comfort measures may be prohibited or too restrictive

- Expression of grief is discouraged

- Clinical care is inconsistent with standards for hospice and palliative care

OPPORTUNITIES TO PROVIDE HIGH-QUALITY HOSPICE CARE JAIL/PRISON

Increased family visitation made possible by modified visiting rules

IDG team support for staff and patient

Skilled symptom management

Modification of physical environment

Facilitation of communication with IDG team and family

CHALLENGES ACROSS ALL SETTINGS

Increase in drug diversion

Increase in co-morbidities of hospice patients

Lack of 'family' support

Unwilling or unable caregivers

Uninsured

Underinsured

Staffing shortages

OPPORTUNITIES ACROSS ALL SETTINGS

Advocacy for a patient facing the end of life in
ascertaining “what matters most.”

Pain and symptom management

Assessment and interventions for suffering;

Spiritual, emotional, psychological and financial

Extension of human compassion

SUMMARY

Describe the Medicare Hospice Benefit as the
foundational basis

Identify the regulations, required services and
reimbursement structure

Recognize and appreciate the opportunities
and challenges inherent in the unique venues
of care



Lores Vlainck, MA, BSN, RN, CHPN

Lores Consulting, LLC

3063 Darcy Drive NE

Rochester, MN 55906

Office 507-288-6050

Cell 507-358-4301

FAX 507-288-6050

Email: Lores@charter.net