



Home Health Virtual Training Program – Part 1

Section N. Medication New Item and Revisions

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Objectives

- Discuss the new medication assessment item in Section N of the Outcome and Assessment Information Set (OASIS) version E.
- Explain the definition added to Section N.
- Discuss new coding tips for the medication management items, M2020 and M2030, addressing patients residing in assisted living facilities (ALFs).



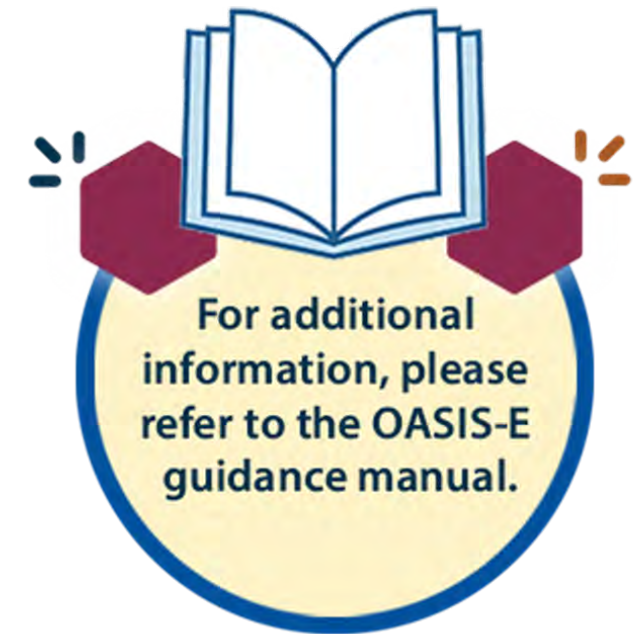
Section N: Medications – Overview



- Medication items from OASIS-D1 have been organized into Section N to align with the other post-acute care (PAC) setting assessment instruments.
- **N0415. High-Risk Drug Classes: Use and Indication**
 - This is a new standardized PAC assessment item added to OASIS-E.

Section N: Medications – Overview (cont. 1)

- **M2001. Drug Regimen Review, M2003. Medication Follow-Up, M2005. Medication Intervention**
 - Item rationale added to each item to align with other PAC settings.
 - Other minor changes.
- **M2010. Patient/Caregiver High-Risk Drug Education**
 - Patient's reconciled medication profile added as a data source.
- **M2016. Patient/Caregiver Drug Education Intervention** was removed.



Section N: Medications – Overview (cont. 2)



- **M2020. Management of Oral Medications**
 - Coding tips updated.
- **M2030. Management of Injectable Medications**
 - No longer collected at follow-up.
 - Coding tips updated.

N0415

High-Risk Drug Classes: Use and Indication

N0415. High-Risk Drug Classes: Use and Indication



N0415. High-Risk Drug Classes: Use and Indication		
	1. Is Taking	2. Indication Noted
	↓	↓
	Check all that apply	
1. Is taking Check if the patient is taking any medications by pharmacological classification, not how it is used, in the following classes		
2. Indication noted If Column 1 is checked, check if there is an indication noted for all medications in the drug class		
A. Antipsychotic	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
E. Anticoagulant	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
F. Antibiotic	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
H. Opioid	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
I. Antiplatelet	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
J. Hypoglycemic (including insulin)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Z. None of the Above	<input type="checkbox"/>	

N0415: Item Intent and Item Rationale

Item Intent

- This item identifies whether the patient is taking any prescribed medications in the specified drug classes and whether the indication was noted for taking the prescribed medications.

Item Rationale

- Patients taking medications in high-risk drug classes/categories are at risk for side effects that can adversely affect health, safety, and quality of life.



N0415: Definition



Adverse Drug Reaction



- Adverse drug reaction (ADR) is a form of an adverse consequence.
- It may be either a secondary effect of a medication that is usually undesirable and different from the therapeutic effect of the medication or any response to a medication that is noxious and unintended and occurs in doses for prophylaxis, diagnosis, or treatment.

N0415: Definition (cont.)

Adverse Drug Reaction



- The term “***side effect***” is often used interchangeably with ADR; however, side effects are but one of five ADR categories. A side effect is an expected, well-known reaction that occurs with a predictable frequency and may or may not constitute an adverse consequence.
- Other categories for an ADR are ***hypersensitivity***, ***idiosyncratic response***, ***toxic reactions***, and ***adverse medication interactions***.

N0415

Coding Guidance

N0415: High-Risk Drug Classes – Data Sources

Medical Record

- Received from facilities where the patient received healthcare.

Recent Documents

- Most recent history and physical.
- Transfer documents.
- Discharge summaries.
- Medication lists/records.
- Clinical progress notes.

Discussions

- With acute care hospital.
- With other staff and clinicians.
- With patient and the patient's family or significant other.

N0415: Response Specific and Coding Instructions

- Determine whether the patient is taking any prescribed medications in any of the drug classes listed in Column 1.
- If Column 1 is checked, review patient documentation to determine whether there is an indication documented.
- Check Column 2 for all that include an indication.

N0415. High-Risk Drug Classes: Use and Indication		
1. Is taking Check if the patient is taking any medications by pharmacological classification, not how it is used, in the following classes	1. Is Taking	2. Indication Noted
2. Indication noted If Column 1 is checked, check if there is an indication noted for all medications in the drug class	↓ Check all that apply ↓	↓
A. Antipsychotic	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
E. Anticoagulant	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
F. Antibiotic	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
H. Opioid	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
I. Antiplatelet	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
J. Hypoglycemic (including insulin)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Z. None of the Above	<input type="checkbox"/>	

N0415: Coding Instructions

- **Code 1, Is Taking:**
 - A medication that is part of a patient's current drug regimen, even if it was not taken on the day of assessment.
 - Anticoagulants such as target-specific oral anticoagulants, which may or may not require laboratory monitoring.
 - Medications according to the medication's therapeutic category and/or drug classification, regardless of why the patient is taking it.

N0415: Coding Instructions (cont. 1)

- Do **not** code:
 - Antiplatelet medications such as aspirin/extended release, dipyridamole, or clopidogrel as N0415E. Anticoagulant.
- **Dash** is a valid response for this item.
 - Dash indicates “no information.” CMS expects dash use to be a rare occurrence.

N0415: Coding Tips

CODING TIPS

Combination Medications

These medications should be coded in all categories/ pharmacological classes that constitute the combination.



Example: Prochlorperazine is dually classified as an antipsychotic and an antiemetic. **Code as an antipsychotic**, regardless of how it is used.

N0415: Coding Tips (cont.1)

CODING TIPS

Long-Acting Medications

Count only if they are part of the current drug regimen at the time of the assessment.



Example: Transdermal patches designed to release medication over a period of time (typically 3 to 5 days) would be considered long-acting medications and are included as long as they are part of the patient's current drug regimen.

N0415: Coding Tips (cont.1)

CODING TIPS

Medications Administered by Any Route

- Include oral, topical, inhalant, injection, sublingual, parenteral, and by infusion in any setting (e.g., at home, in a hospital emergency room, at physician office or clinic) while a patient of the home health agency.
- Include *newly prescribed medications* that are part of the current drug regimen, even if the medication is not yet in the home and/or the first dose has not been taken.



What Do High-Risk Drug Classes NOT Include?



For N0415: Herbal and Alternative Medications by Any Route

These products are considered to be dietary supplements by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration and should not be counted as medications (e.g., melatonin, chamomile, valerian root).

M2020–M2030

Management of Oral Medications Management of Injectable Medications

M2020–M2030: Overview

- Minor changes were made to guidance for both items throughout to improve or enhance clarity.
- Coding tips for both items were updated to help clarify medication management for patients residing in ALFs.

M2020–M2030: Coding Tips



- For a patient residing in an ALF where the facility holds or locks up the patient's medications:
 - Report the patient's ability to take the correct oral medication(s), including proper dosage(s), reliably and safely at the correct times.
 - Determine ability based on observation and assessment of the complexity of the patient's drug regimen as well as patient characteristics, including cognitive status, vision, strength, manual dexterity, and general mobility.

M2020–M2030: Coding Tips (cont.)



- Assessment includes consideration of whether a patient:
 - Can get to the location where the medications are routinely stored at the correct times, recognizing that someone would need to make the medication available to the patient once they are at the location (e.g., nursing office or medication cart).
 - Can recognize the correct medication dose(s) and take their oral/injectable medications.
- Select response 0, 1, 2, or 3 depending on the level and timing of assistance required on the day of assessment to allow the patient to take/inject the correct dose(s) of all oral/injectable medications reliably and safely at the correct times.

Summary



- Summarized the organization of the medication items into Section N.
- Discussed the new medication assessment item and the new associated definition:
 - **N0415. High-Risk Drug Classes: Use and Indication.**
- Learned about coding tips for **M2020. Management of Oral Medications** and **M2030. Management of Injectable Medications** to enhance clarity about coding medications for patients in ALFs.

Submitting Questions

- If you have questions about this presentation, please submit them to PACTraining@EconometricalInc.com by August 31, 2022.
- Select questions will be answered in a Q&A session during the September 2022 virtual live event.

