

Provider Type and Service Provided

Discharge Planning Protects You

Discharge planning protects patients by providing them and their caregivers with a care plan to follow after the patient's discharge from a hospital, nursing home, or other care setting. Health care professionals, the patient, and caregivers participate in discharge planning activities.

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Acute Care Hospital for acute hospital inpatient care. and Inpatient Rehabilitation Facility and Long-Term Care Hospital for post-acute care.	 Arrange necessary post-acute care hospital services and care, including: Transfer to rehabilitation facilities; Referral to medical equipment suppliers; Community resources; HHA; and Appropriate access to medications.
Home Health Agency (HHA) for home health care.	 Include the patient's medical, health, and medication status in their discharge summary. Unless required by State law or HHA policy, a physician's order is not required to receive home health care.
Inpatient Psychiatric Facility for acute psychiatric treatment.	 Develop a follow-up plan with the patient and all service professionals. Include follow-up psychiatric treatment and medication in the follow-up plan.
Long-Term Care Facility, also known as a Skilled Nursing Home, for skilled nursing care and related services or rehabilitation services.	 Assess the resident's continuing care needs and services. Consider the resident's and caregiver's preferences for care. Coordinate the needed care and caregivers.

Discharge Planning Steps



Hospice services for the management

of terminal illness and related conditions.





Account for the possibility of the patient's condition stabilizing

and the patient no longer being considered terminally ill.
Plan for necessary family counseling, patient education, or other

services prior to patient discharge from hospice.