

Infection Prevention & Control (IPC & HIPC)

KEY PERFORMANCE AREA

Home Health: Organizations implement effective Infection Prevention and Control programs to promote safety and reduce the risks for acquiring a healthcare-associated infection.

<u>Hospice</u> Providing hospice care requires effective infection prevention and control processes to reduce the risk of acquiring or transmitting infectious disease in any settings where hospice care is provided.

Effective communication with the Interdisciplinary Group (IDG), patients, families, and visitors about infection prevention and control is key to supporting their roles in reducing the risk of spreading infectious and communicable disease through daily activities and interaction.

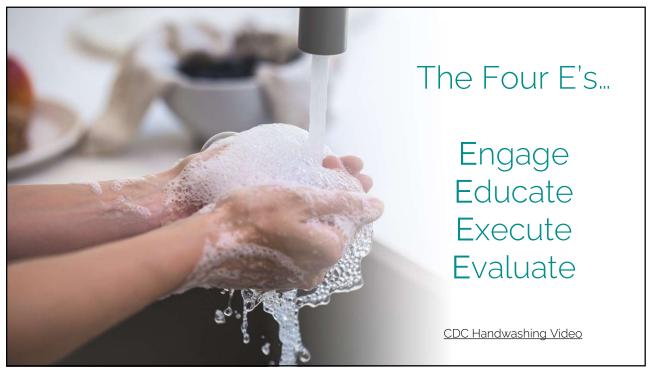
The environment of care is also where the patient/family resides. The IDG must balance respect for a patient's self-care as well as patient and family autonomy with identified infection control risk. The IDG's role is to ensure that the patient and family understand the importance of minimizing those risks.











Coordinated, Agency-Wide IC Program

IPC.4 & HIPC 5.I

The organization maintains a coordinated, agency-wide program for the surveillance, identification, prevention, control, and investigation of infectious and communicable diseases. The infection control program includes:

- A method for identifying infectious and communicable disease problems
- A plan for implementing appropriate actions that are expected to result in improvement and disease prevention



QAPI

The IC program is an integral part of the organization's Continuous Quality Improvement program activities.

- Identifies infectious & communicable diseases
- Develops a plan to result in improvement and disease prevention



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IC Education: Staff, Patients, & Caregivers

IPC.13

Patients, caregivers, and personnel are instructed on:

- Infection prevention and control practices related to the care and services provided
- Measures to minimize the risk of spreading infection and communicable diseases, including the proper techniques for handling and disposing of medical waste, as appropriate
- Instruction is documented



HIPC 7.I

The nospice provides infection control education to employees, contracted providers, patients, family members, and other caregivers that is individualized to the needs of each patient.













TB Screening

IPC.14 & HIPC 9.I

Home health/Hospice personnel at risk for occupational exposure to tuberculosis (TB), are screened and tested as defined in state or local law and regulation.

In the absence of state or local law and regulation, the screening and testing occurs per the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) guidelines.

There is an appropriate follow-up when TB risk is identified.



CDC TB testing





2022 Top IPC Findings

Old Standard	New Standard	Content	CMS Tag
IPC.3.1.M1	IPC.6	Instances in which the use of hand hygiene is implemented (29%)	G 682
IPC.4.1.M1	IPC.8	Bags that carry equipment/supplies used consistent with policy (16%)	G 682
IPC 8.1	IPC.14	TB screening per state local regulation or CDC (11%)	G 684



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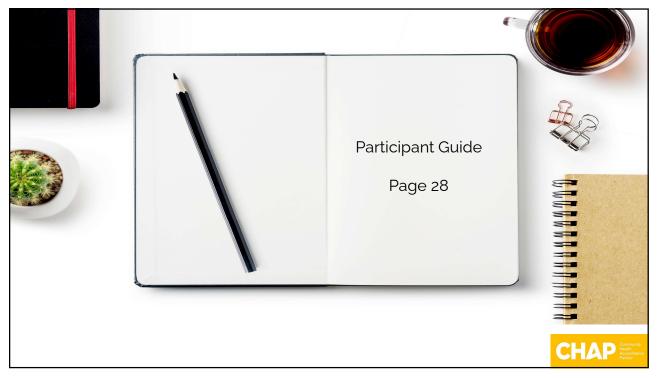
2022 Top HIPC Findings

Standard	Content	CMS Tag
HIPC 9.1	Addressing risk for occupational exposure to TB (35%)	NONE
HIPC 2.I	Appropriate use of standard precautions(19%)	L 579
HIPC.4.I	Bag Technique (12%)	NONE













Hiring Criteria: In Summary Qualifications Credentials & Licensure Each professional Verified based on primary complies with state board requirements based on discipline discipline Personnel Policies Orientation, Competency In place that support care Testing, & Performance delivery and comply with Evaluation state, local, and federal Conducted and documented law and reg. Hiring Criteria Supervision Personnel meet the Personnel are supervised criteria developed by the by appropriate staff organization CHAP







2022 Top HRM Findings

Old Standard	New Standard	Content	CMS Tag
HRM.3.I	HRM.1	Personnel meeting the organization's hiring criteria (34%)	G848
HRM.10.I	HRM.22	Personnel are evaluated per organizational policy (14%)	N/A
HRM.7.I	HRM.11	Personnel demonstrate competency (12%)	G702 (skilled) G764, G768, G772 (aides)



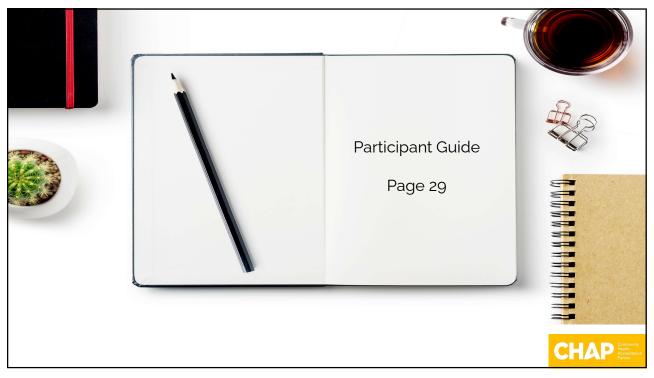
2022 Top HSRM Findings

Standard	Content	CMS Tag
HSRM 16.I	Requirement for criminal background checks (22%)	L 795
HSRM 2.D	Requirements for hire and organizational chart (19%)	NONE
HSRM 14.I	The skills of all individuals providing care are assessed (14%)	L663

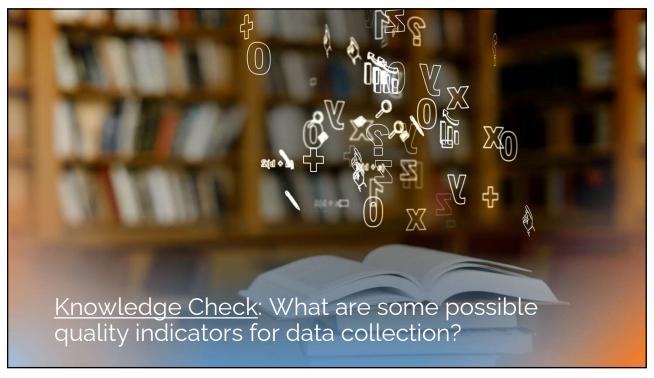


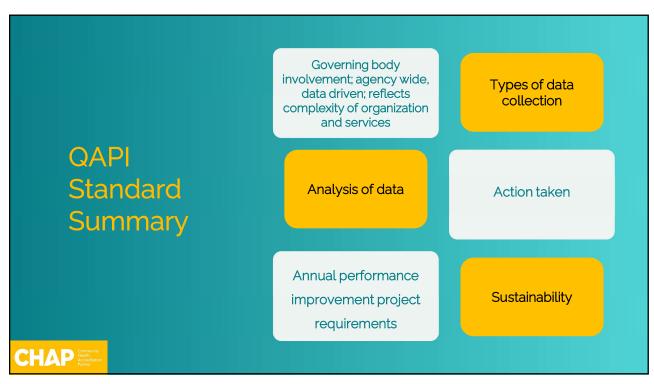
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Components of Your Improvement Plan

When developing your improvement plan, keep the following components in mind to address within your plan.

Start by identifying your **Goal** - what do you want to achieve and what is your desired percentage of compliance

Plan

What actions will be planned.
Who will be responsible.

Do

Timeframe for implementation of the plan. May have several actions to take at different times.

Check

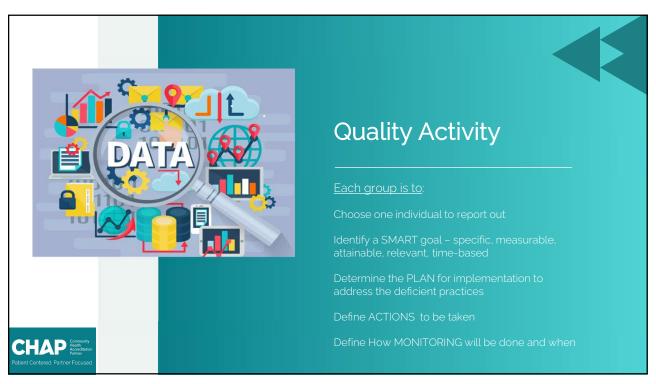
How will you evaluate the effectiveness of the actions taken? Examples: observation, record review

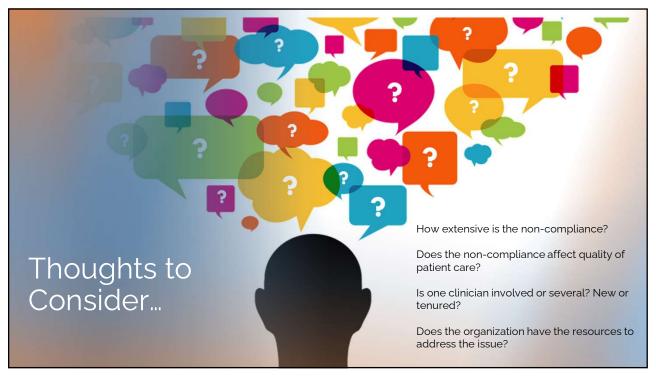
Act

What steps will be taken if you reach your goal? What steps will be taken if you do not reach your goal?

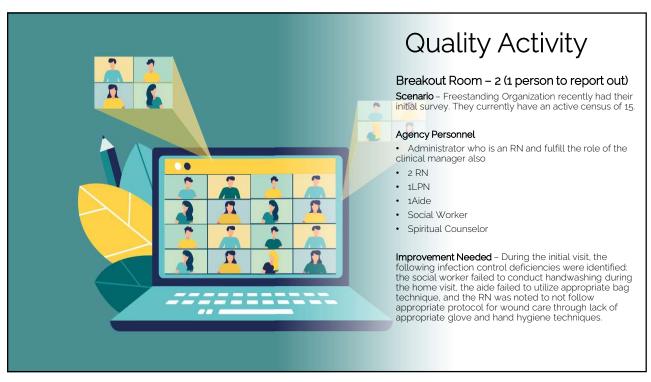




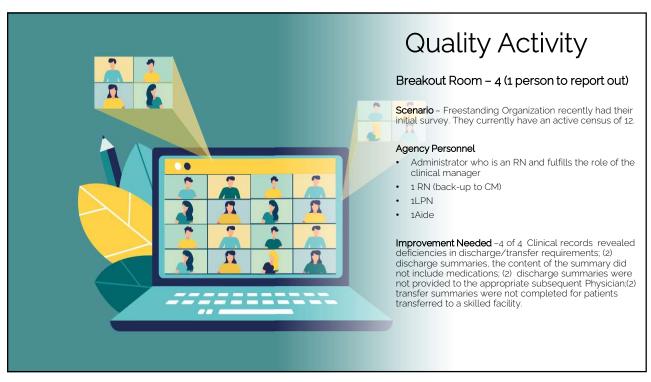




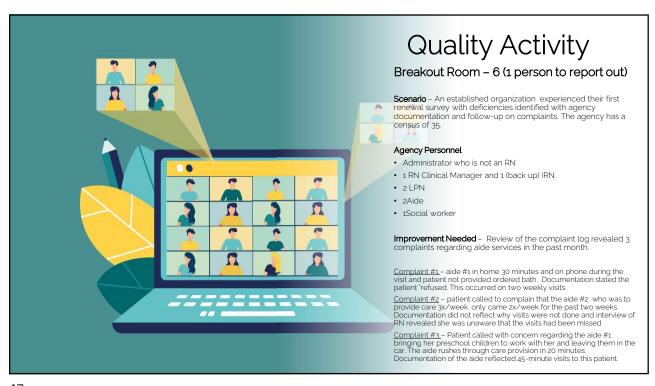












2022 Top CQI Findings

Old Standard	New Standard	Content	CMS Tag
CQL1.LM2	CQL2	Skilled professionals participate in CQI (26%)	G720
CQI.5.I.M1	CQI.6	Performance Improvement projects are conducted annually. (18%)	G658
CQI.2.D.M1	CQI.3	Quality indicators include measures from OASIS (11%)	G644
CQI.3.I.M2	CQI.8	CQI activities include measurement, analysis, and tracking of quality indicators (11%)	G642
CQI.5.I.M2	CQI.7	PI projects are documented with measurable progress achieved (11%)	G658



2022 Top HQPI Findings

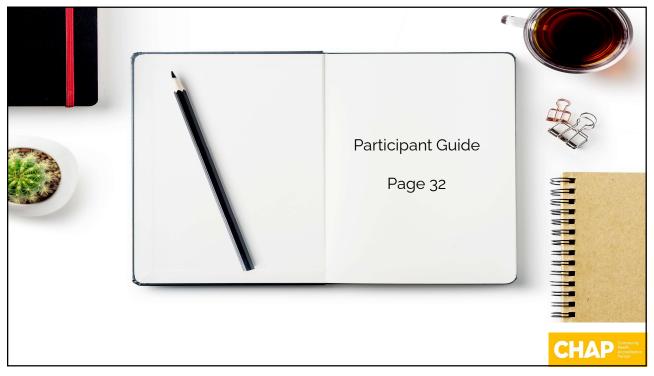
Standard	Content	CMS Tag
HQPI 7.I	PI activities include tracking & analysis of adverse events and implementing preventative actions (23%)	L569
HQPI 2.I	2.I Appointed individual is responsible for QAPI program (15%)	
HQPI 3.I	Program demonstrates measurable improvements (15%)	L561
HQPI 5.I	Use of quality indicator data (11%)	L564
HQPI 8.I	Action is taken, success measured, and positive results sustained (11%)	L 570



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Emergency Preparedness (EP & HSEP)

KEY PERFORMANCE AREA

Home Health. Organizations prepare for emergent events through continuous cycles of planning, organizing, equipping, training, evaluating, and taking necessary corrective actions to ensure an effective, coordinated response should such events occur. Before, during and after emergent events, organizations prioritize the safety of patients, caregivers, families, and personnel to minimize interruptions to the delivery of care and services.

Hospice: Hospices prepare for emergency events through planning, organizing, training, evaluating, and taking necessary corrective actions to ensure an effective, coordinated response when such events occur. The goal of emergency preparedness (EP) is to prioritize the safety of patients, caregivers, families, and hospice staff to minimize interruptions to the delivery of care and services.



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Emergency Preparedness Program

- Utilizes an all-hazard approach
- Documents a facility and community-based risk assessment
- Includes strategies to address emergency events identified
- Is reviewed and updated every two years
- Addresses patient population
- Includes a process for cooperation and collaboration with local, tribal, regional, state, and federal emergency officials for an integrated response



Emergency Preparedness

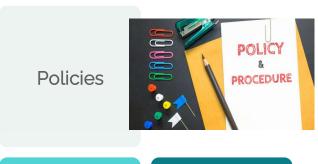
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Policies and Procedures are

based on the emergency plan, risk assessment, and the communication plan. The are updated at least every 2

Policies and Procedures Address:

- · Patient emergency plan
- In comprehensive assessment
- Inform officials of evacuation needs
- Determine staff and patient needs
- Medical documentation
- Staffing strategies







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Communication Plan

Complies with local, state, and federal requirements

Reviewed, and revised if needed

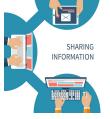
Years

Every

Includes name and contact information

Primary and alternate means of communication





Sharing information

- Condition & location of
- Facility's occupancy needs Facility's ability to assist



Emergency Preparedness Training

Should occur during orientation, when the plan is revised, and every 2 years

- Utilizes an all-hazard approach
- Documents a facility and community-based risk assessment
- Includes strategies to address emergency events identified
- Is reviewed and updated every two years
- Addresses patient population
- Includes a process for cooperation and collaboration with local, tribal, regional, state, and federal emergency officials for an integrated response





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CHAP Commendation CHAP Residence Particular Testing of the Plan Annual testing is to be conducted Full-scale, communitybased exercise every 2 years Additional exercise every 2 years, opposite the fullscale or functional exercise Facility-based functional every two years if full-scale not available Analysis of the A second full scale OR response and documentation is Mock-disaster drill OR If an actual event occurs required requiring activation of the Tabletop exercise or plan, the agency is exempt workshop community-based facility based functional exercise.





2022 Top EP Findings

New Standard	Old Standard	Content	CMS Tag
EP.1.D.M1	EP.2	Elements of the Emergency Plan (24%)	E0006
EP.1.D.M3	EP.3	Communication Plan required elements (19%)	E0031
EP.3.D.M1	EP.7	Training program based on EP plan/risk assessment/policies (19%)	E0037
EP.4.I.M2	EP.9	Organization conducts exercises to test EP plan (17%)	E0039
EP.2.D.M1	EP.6	Required policies and procedures, based on plan, risk assessment and communication plan (15%)	E0017



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2022 Top HSEP Findings

Standard	Content	CMS Tag
HSEP 3.D	Required policies and procedures of the emergency plan (58%)	E13 E16
HSEP 5.D	Elements and updating of the EP training program (33%)	E37
HSEP 2.D	Emergency plan is reviewed and updated every two years (6%)	E6, E7





Tips for Success

Develop a checklist/audit tool to ensure all elements of the EP plan are in place





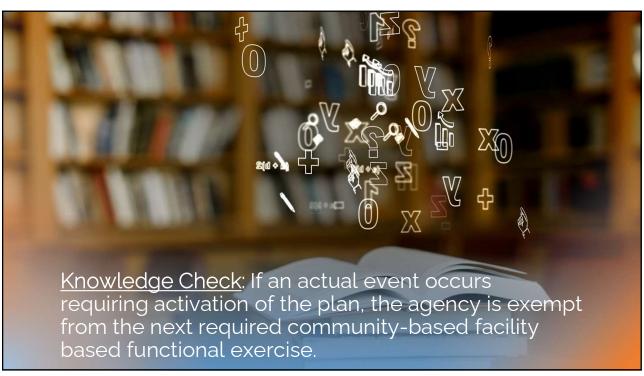
Keep staff and patient lists updated on an ongoing basis Validate contact information for emergency officials





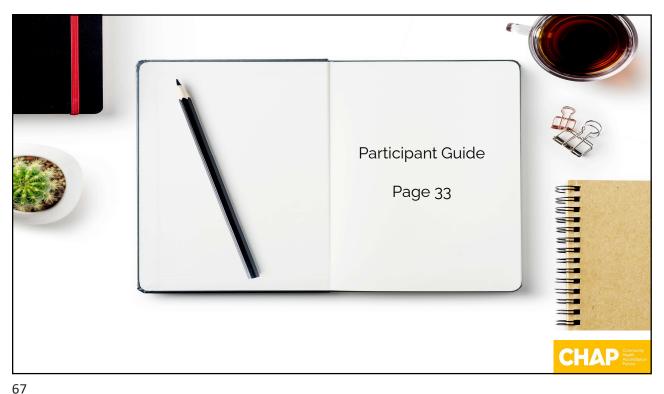
Ensure plan is revised as needs change based on exercises conducted or actual events















CHAP Partnership

Organizational

- 6 Accreditation Specialists divided by geographic territory
- 1 Manager of Accreditation Operations
- 1 Senior Scheduling Manager
- 1 Readiness Specialist
- 1 Vice President of Customer Relations

Accreditation Specialists deliver timely and responsive customer support to organizations seeking initial and continuing accreditation.

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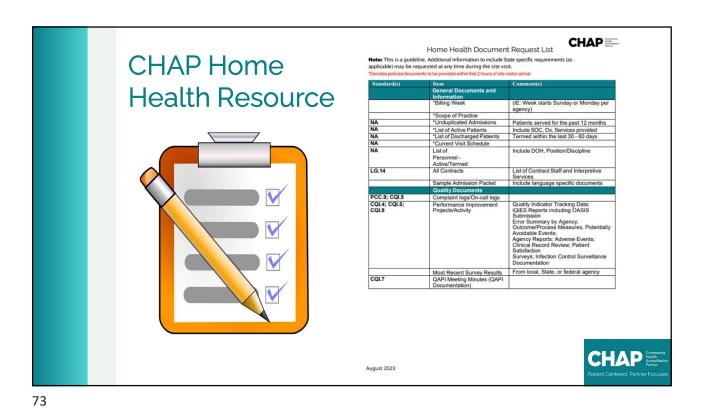
- 5 Directors of Accreditation divided by geographic territory
- 4 Senior Accreditation Managers
- 1 Vice President of Accreditation

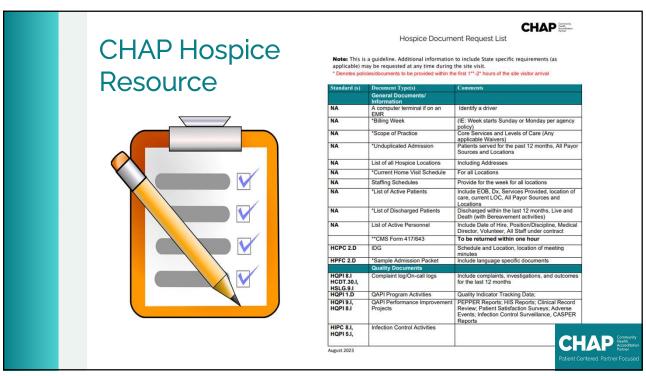
Directors of Accreditation (DA) are responsible for ensuring consistent application of accreditation standards including agency plan of correction/action plan to address findings, site visitor selection and retention, and the satisfaction of our accredited organizations.

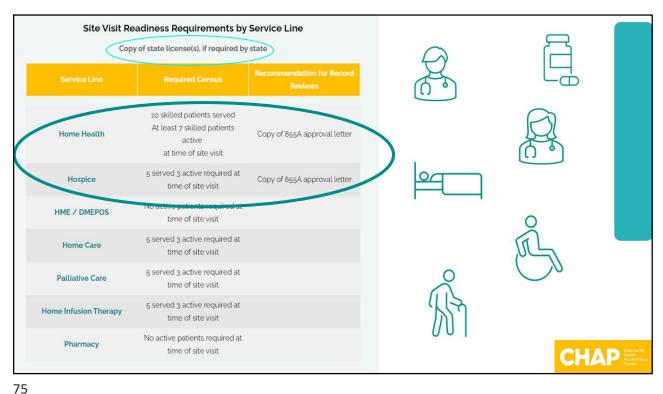




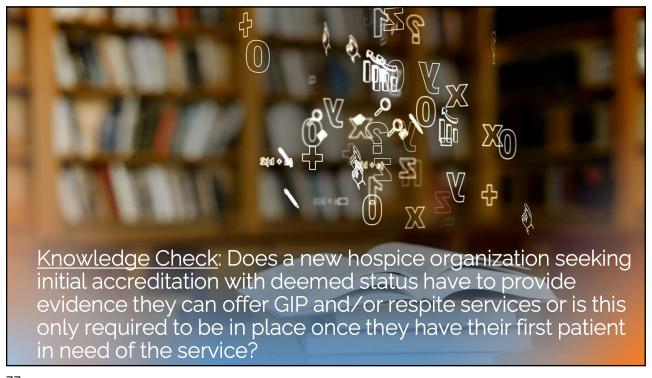




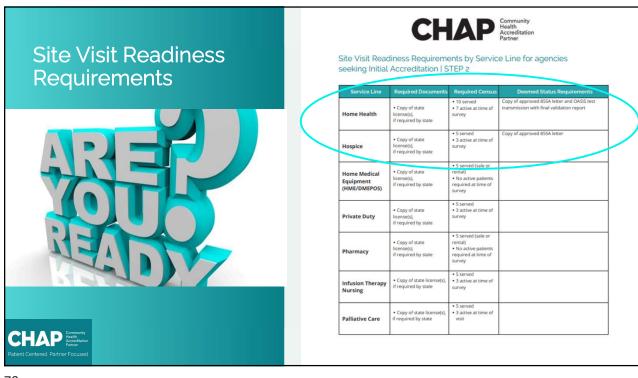


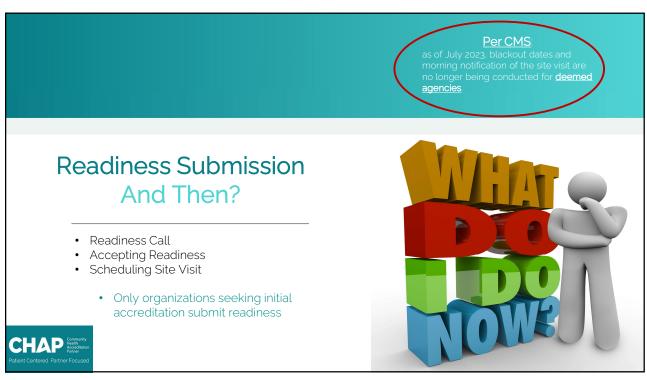














Renewal & Focus Visits

Renewal Site Visit

A site visit to assess continued compliance with the CHAP Standards of Excellence and the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services conditions of participation, if applicable. For organizations undergoing their first renewal site visit with CHAP (i.e., their last full accreditation survey was an initial survey), the site visit is conducted within 32 to 36 months of the last day of their last comprehensive visit. The term "renewal" is used interchangeably with "reaccreditation".

Focus Visit

A visit conducted for specific reasons between two comprehensive visits.

Types of Focus Visits

Verification of implementation of the Plan of Correction

Board of Review determines the need for this type of focus visit. Conducted in relation to the scope and severity of the findings and potential impact on the safety of the patient and/or quality of care provision

Complaint

Focus visits for a complaint are determined by a CHAP team comprised of membership from CHAP Quality Department, CHAP leadership and the Directors of

Addition of Services

The addition of a specialty service requires a focus visit to determine compliance with the applicable CHAP standards, and state and federal regulation.

Change of Ownership

Purpose is to ensure that the new ownership is capable of continuing compliance with the CHAP Standards of Excellence

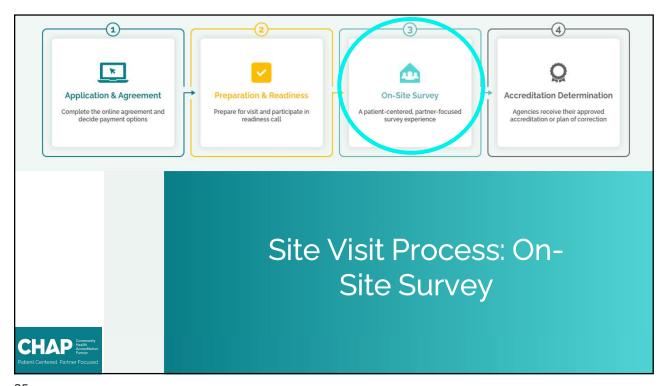
Addition of Location

Purpose is to verify the new location opening and compliance with CHAP standards and state and federal regulation.



	Home Health Renewal Visit Criteria		
Active Patient Sample – Record Review Only (No Home Visit)	Active Patient Sample – Record Review with Home Visit	Discharged Patients: Closed Record Review	Total Survey Sampl
2	3	2	7
3	4	3	10
4	5	4	13
5	7	5	17
	Record Review Only (No Home Visit) 2 3	Active Patient Sample – Record Review Only (No Home Visit) Active Patient Sample – Record Review with Home Visit 2 3 3 4 4 5	Active Patient Sample - Record Review Only (No Home Visit) Active Patient Sample - Record Review with Home Visit 2 3 2 3 4 3 4 5 4

Hospice Renewal Visit Criteria Review with (past 12 Months) <150 2 2 7 The number of 3 14 records from 150-750 2 3 10 4 19 each multiple location should 751-1250 2 12 6 3 23 be proportionate. 6 Include at least 27 1250 or more 3 4 14 one RR-NHV or RR-HV from each location.





Site Visit Components

Each site visit regardless of the service line is conducted within a standardized framework with five key components.





Entrance Conference

Time to conduct Introductions, share the expectations of the visit, answer provider questions about the visit

Site Visit Activities

Several activities are completed to enable validation of compliance with the CHAP standards

Daily Wrap Up

Site Visitor shares status of findings thus far, coordinate the next day's activities and answer questions

Exit Conference

Formal presentation of the findings from the visit, sharing of next steps, last opportunity to ask questions of the Site Visitor

Ongoing Communication

Communication occurs in each of the above components with the goal of no surprises at the exit conference and all provider questions addressed

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Site Visit Activities

Communication

Communication occurs throughout all site visit activities. This results in "interviews" of leadership, staff, patients, and caregivers.





Medical record



Document Review

Infection Control Program

Record Review

Personnel Records Clinical Records

Observations/Interviews

Home Visits Conversations with staff



Handling Conflict



Should occur during the Site Visit



Share concern with the Site Visitor. Each side should explain their point of view



...conflict continues, add the Director of Accreditation



...is to appeal the finding during the plan of

correction/action plan

phase



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Relieving Anxiety

Preparation is key on both the side of the site visitor and the organization for a smooth visit.



Workspace

Good lighting and electric outlet availability

Prepare Staff

COVID Practices

Constant Preparation

Preparing for the Visit

document request list to prepare

documents

Interviews may be conducted of anyone who interacts with the Site Visitor

Conduct mock site visits, education of all staff, and ensure readiness of all

Have updated lists: list of current patients, list of provided services, employee listing, policies and procedures, contracts, review the

Appoint a point-person, Designate an alternate, Think through methods for sharing information, Records/Documents, Onsite/Offsite

Congruent with organization requirements and/or Site Visitor preference

Communication

Ask questions, share any concerns, take notes during daily wrap ups

CHAP Comments



What Action?

Potential action steps include but are not limited to:

- Policy review and/or revision
- Education
- Development of job aids
- · Documentation templates
- Checklist
- Hiring of Staff

When?

When will the corrective action be implemented?

- Approximate time the plan is implemented
- Depends upon the complexity of the plan
- Consider the timeframe for potential re-survey
- · Prioritize quality care issues over "paper" issues

Who is Responsible?

Who is the primary person responsible for oversight of the improvement?

- Use title, not an individual's name. Ex, Clinical Manager rather than Roger Rabbit.
- No identifying information
- · May be more than one individual involved.

What Monitoring?

What is the monitoring process we will put into place to ensure implementation and effectiveness of the corrective action plan?

- Short-term monitoring to evaluate actions taken
- Long-term monitoring to evaluate sustainment of improvement
- Include aspects of measurability (time, percentage of compliance)





Condition Level Finding(s)

Initial Accreditation: Deemed Status

- Accreditation deferred.
- <u>Initial start-up</u>: Up to two comprehensive visits within **180** calendar days.
- Initial w/CCN: Focus or comprehensive visit within 45 days then 90 days (if Condition not cleared or unable to conduct the first focus visit at 45 days), of the last day of the initial site visit. If condition not cleared, or new condition found, accreditation is denied.

Reaccreditation: Deemed Status (Renewal Org)

- Focus visit within 45 calendar days of the last date of the site visit where the condition level finding was identified.
- If the condition level finding is not cleared on the first focus visit, then a second focus visit will take place within 46 to 90 calendar days of the last date of the site visit where the condition level finding was identified.
- If the condition level finding is not cleared, or the site visit is aborted, CHAP will terminate accreditation.
- If the original condition level finding is cleared but a new condition level finding is identified on either the first or second focus visit, a new focus visit will take place within 45 calendar days of when the new condition level finding was identified





Renewal Site Visit Conducted: if Deferral/Denial significant non-compliance identified may result in a for Renewal Formal Warning with a focus visit within 6 months Non-Deemed Orgs If the Formal Warning is not "cleared" during the focus visit, CHAP may Not all accreditation visits Terminate Accreditation end with the desired result. If the original findings are What then? cleared, but a new finding is identified on either the first or second focus visit, a new focus visit may take place. CHAP Communication of Characteristics of Characteri



