

## Pre-Admission Screening/Resident Review

### Frequently Asked Questions (FAQ)

**Question: What is the difference between “PASRR”, “PAS” and “PAA”?**

**Answer: PASRR** refers to Pre-Admission Screening and Resident Review. This is to occur PRIOR to admission into the nursing facility (NF). This is a federal program that requires a screening of every individual referred for admission to a Medicaid funded NF. The purpose is to screen for serious Mental Illness (MI), and Intellectual/Developmental Disability (ID/DD) to determine the most appropriate care setting and services. PASRR rules: Oregon Administrative Rule (OAR) 411-070-0043

**PAS** refers to Pre-Admission Screening. PAS functions are provided by Aging and People with Disabilities (APD)/Area Agency on Aging (AAA) workers for individuals who will receive Medicaid payment for service in a NF. PAS functions include determining that individuals meet the service eligibility requirements for Medicaid NF benefits, identifying individuals who are candidates for long-term care (LTC) service in home or community-based service settings (HCBS) and assisting with the transition of individuals from the NF to HCBS. PAS rules: OAR 411-070-0040.

**PAA** refers to the Private Admission Assessment Program that provides LTC assessment and information about alternatives to NF to individuals who are not financially eligible for Medicaid. PAA rules: OAR 411-071-0000 to 411-071-0115.

Some important differences between PASRR and PAS programs:

PASRR has nothing to do with payment.

PASRR Level I Screening must be completed for every individual who will have a NF stay, regardless of age, payment or duration of NF stay.

PAS is related to service eligibility.

**Question: Who conducts a PASRR Level I Screening?**

**Answer:** PASRR Level I screenings are performed by AAA or APD authorized staff, private admission assessment (PAA) programs, hospital discharge planners, and professional medical staff working *directly under the supervision of the attending physician*, or by organizations designated by DHS.

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**Question: *What about out-of-state NF admits?***

**Answer:** PASRR is a federal program, so every state conducts Level I Screenings. This function is to be completed prior to admission and Level I forms from other states are acceptable documentation.

It needs to be taken into consideration that other states may have a different process after the completion of a Level I, and Oregon's PASRR process needs to be followed once they are living in Oregon.

**Question: *Specifically, what is the PASRR Level I Screening function?***

**Answer:** There are "two steps" to PASRR Level I Screening:

1. Does the individual have indicators of serious MI, ID or DD?
2. If the individual does have indicators, does the individual meet the conditions of a Categorical Determination?

The current Categorical Determinations in OAR are:

- Exempted Hospital Discharge
- End of Life Care for Terminal Illness
- Emergency Situation (unexpected, sudden loss of in-home care provider or protective services action)

**Questions: *If an individual with positive indicators of serious MI, ID, or DD is identified, what next?***

**Answer:** If the individual with MI/ID/DD does not meet the conditions of a categorical determination, NF admission cannot proceed and PASRR Level II must be requested (instructions for this notification process are listed on both form 0460 and the optional instruction form, 0460INS).

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The PASRR Level I Screener documents the result on form 0460, requests Level II as indicated, communicates results and forwards form 0460 to the NF and to APD Central Office (CO). These actions complete the function of PASRR Level I.

**Question: What about individuals requesting a NF respite stay? Is PASRR Level I Screening required?**

**Answer:** Yes, PASRR Level I Screening must be completed for every NF admission.

**Question: If an individual requesting a NF respite stay is identified with “positive indicators” of MI/ID/DD is Level II required prior to the NF respite stay?**

**Answer:** For I/DD there is a very specific process for respite requests. Authorizations come from the PASRR Coordinator for Office of Developmental Disability Services (ODDS). Follow the instructions for requesting Level II for an individual with ID/DD indicators who does not meet conditions of a Categorical Determination described on both form 0460 and the optional instruction form, 0460INS. Oregon’s State plan does not currently include PASRR respite for MI, so these situations would be handled on a case by case basis by working with Oregon Health Authority (OHA) CO.

**Question: If an individual has a diagnosis of chronic schizophrenia but has been stable with current treatment regimen, does the PASRR Level I Screener consider the person “negative” for PASRR serious MI indicators?**

**Answer:** Yes, currently PASRR criteria for serious MI requires all three of the following criteria, {42CFR483.102(b)(1)(i)-(iii)}:

1. Diagnosis of chronic mental illness
2. Level of Impairment – past three to six months
  - a. Interpersonal functioning
  - b. Ability to concentrate and complete tasks

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c. Ability to adapt to change

3. Recent treatment – past two years

a. More than one episode of psychiatric hospitalization

b. Due to mental health (MH) diagnosis, the person has sustained significant disruption to their living situation requiring support services, residential treatment or intervention by housing or law authorities. It is important to note that most people with MH diagnoses will not meet the other two criteria of “serious mental illness” defined for PASRR and therefore are considered “negative” for serious MI indicators according to PASRR.

**Question: What is the recommendation when a PASRR Level I Screen is positive for diagnosis of serious MI and history is unavailable to determine “recent treatment” (MH treatment history for the past two-years)?**

**Answer:** If an individual has a diagnosis of chronic MI or dementia and exhibits significant impairment with interpersonal functioning, ability to concentrate/complete tasks and ability to adapt to change, but the treatment history for the past two years is unknown, it is appropriate to consider the person positive for serious MI indicators.

**Question: When PASRR Level I Screening is performed by a hospital discharge planner, if the individual has positive indicators of MI/ID/DD and does not meet the conditions of a Categorical Determination, does the hospital discharge planner request the Level II?**

**Answer:** Yes, and the Level II must be completed prior to NF admission.

**Question: If an individual will be discharged from a hospital Emergency Department to a NF, does the Categorical Determination of “Exempted Hospital Discharge” apply?**

**Answer:** No. Rule states that “Exempted Hospital Discharge” applies to individuals who have been admitted or who have had an observation-status hospitalization (23-hour admit).

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If an individual will be discharged from a Hospital Emergency Department to a NF and the individual has positive indicators of serious MI/ID/DD and does not meet conditions of one of the other Categorical Determinations (End of Life Care for Terminal Illness or Emergency Situation), Level II Evaluation must be completed prior to transfer to the NF.

**Question: How does the Level II process that may be required prior to NF admission relate to the Level II used for a NF resident who is exhibiting new MH symptoms?**

**Answer:** It is really the same process. Level I Screening is the first, “sort” to identify individuals with serious MI, or ID/DD. For many reasons (including physical illness, unavailable information about history or lack of MI/ID/DD symptoms at the time of Level I Screening) the identification of serious MI/ID/DD may be “missed” by the Level I Screener. PASRR applies to all NF residents for the duration of NF service. Any time during a resident’s NF stay that indicators of serious MI/ID/DD are identified, NF staff must notify the appropriate agencies.

The overall goals of PASRR are:

Ensure that applicants for long-term care NF service and NF residents with serious MI/ID/DD are:

- Identified
- Placed appropriately (least restrictive)
- Encourage transition to a community-based setting
- Provided with the MI/ID/DD services they need

**Question: For individuals who are NF residents, does the local office worker (PAS or case manager) request the Resident Review?**

**Answer:** No, for MH needs, the NF requests a Resident Review by completing Part A of form OMHS 0438, faxing to the local PASRR Evaluator agency and placing form 0438 in the Resident Record.

For ID/DD needs the NF would reach out to the ODDS PARR Coordinator, or OR.PASRR email box ([OR.PASRR@dhsosha.state.or.us](mailto:OR.PASRR@dhsosha.state.or.us)).

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**Question: If PASRR Level I Screening (and form 0460) is completed by a hospital discharge planner, does the local office worker also complete a form 0460?**

**Answer:** No, PASRR Level I Screening is done once for a NF admission. Only one form documenting this screen is required in the NF admission.

**Question: If a NF resident is hospitalized, is the PASRR Level I Screen repeated prior to return to the NF?**

**Answer:** This is not usually necessary. However if someone is hospitalized due to a significant change of condition AND a new diagnosis of a MI is added to their chart then it would be recommended to have a new PASRR Level I. In most cases if the individual is hospitalized and returns to the NF, Level I Screening is not repeated. If the individual transfers to a different NF, the form 0460 is part of the records transfer, a new PASRR Level I is not required.

**Question: Do swing-bed stays require PASRR or PAS?**

**Answer:** PASRR Level I is required - For individuals transferring from acute care to a Medicare or Medicaid-certified bed.

PAS is required – To authorize Medicaid payment for NF service. PAS determines that service eligibility criteria are met for the NF benefit requested. PAS also has a key role in the identification, assessment and planning for transition for individuals from NF to HCBS.