

# Bringing it Together: Resources & Tools YOU Can Use to Improve Care

Presented by Richard Mollot, Long Term Care Community Coalition

www.nursinghome411.org

# + What Will We Be Talking About TODAY?

### BRIEF RECAP

- The Federal Nursing Home Law and
- Residents' Rights

### ■ TOOLS & RESOURCES

- Essential Standards of Care
- Handy Reference Materials
- Useful Forms for Record-Keeping, Tracking, and Speaking Out About Concerns



- + The Nursing Home Reform Law
  - The Nursing Home Reform Law (aka OBRA 87) requires that every nursing home resident is provided the care and quality of life services sufficient to attain and maintain his or her highest practicable physical, emotional, and psycho-social well-being.
  - ■This is what we pay for.
  - This is what providers agree to provide.
  - ■This is what every resident deserves.

- + The Nursing Home Reform Law
  - ■Emphasis on individualized,
    resident-centered care to reduce
    problems, including abuse and
    neglect, and ensure that residents
    are treated with dignity and have a
    good quality of life.
  - ■The law lays out specific **resident rights**, from good care and
    monitoring to a quality of life that
    maximizes choice, dignity and
    autonomy.



### + Persistent Problems

# Unfortunately, too many residents are subjected to neglect, substandard care, abuse...

- The majority of nursing homes have less staffing than federal studies have indicated as necessary to meet residents' basic needs.
- Antipsychotic drugging, a major problem, continues to be pervasive.
- Unwanted discharges from nursing homes are a top complaint from residents and families.
- 2014 federal study found that 1/3 of short-term, rehab residents are harmed within about two weeks of entering the nursing home. 59% of that harm was avoidable.

+ Persistent Problems – Why?

While many facilities provide good care and life with dignity for their residents, in the absence of vigorous enforcement of minimum care standards, too many facilities will skimp on staffing and services to increase profits.

+ So, What Can WE Do?

1. Know residents' rights. We cannot advocate for our rights if we don't know what they are.

# 2. Be equipped for advocacy.

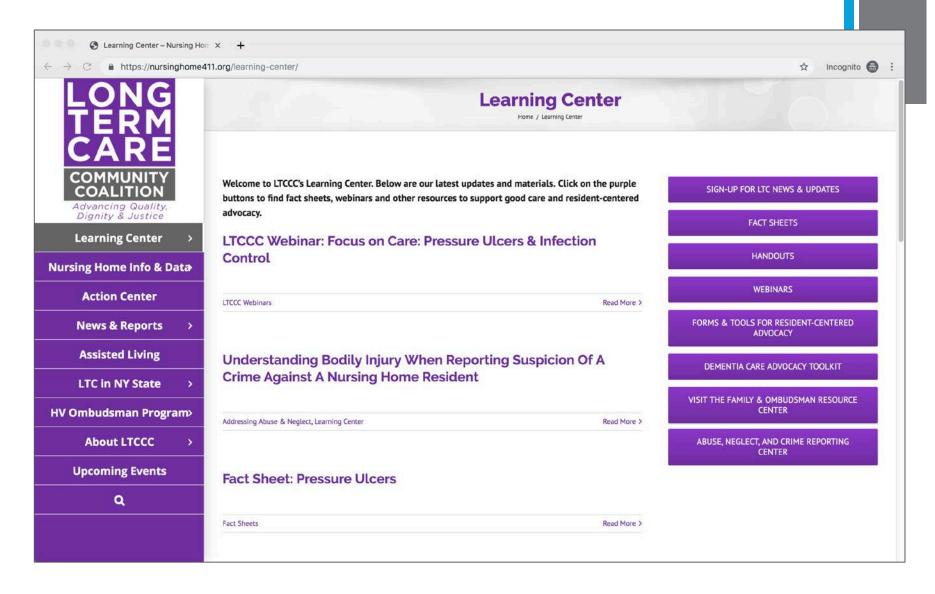
Having good supports – people, information, tools – is essential for effective advocacy.

+

Improving Resident Care:
Information, Tools, & Resources



# www.nursinghome411.org



### + Handouts

# RESIDENT CARE

There are many standards which nursing homes are required to follow in order to ensure that residents receive appropriate care, have a good quality of life and are treated with dignity. To meet these goals, nursing homes are required to develop an individualized care plan for each resident, based on careful assessment of each resident to understand his or her specific care needs.

### Standards of Care

- Provide individualized care plan. Nursing homes must develop a personcentered baseline care plan for each nursing home resident within 48 hours of admission.
- Resident assessment. A facility must make an assessment of the resident's capacity, needs, and preferences. The assessment must include a wide range of resident needs and abilities, including customary routine, cognitive patterns, mood, ability to and methods of communication, and physical, dental, and nutritional status.
- Assessment-based plan. The care plan must be based on the assessment. In other words, it must come from the resident's needs and abilities, not the services or staffing levels which the nursing home decides to provide based on its financial (or other) priorities.

### Resources

- 1. The Learning Center on LTCCC's website, www.nursinghome411.org, contains easy-to-use fact sheets on many of the nursing home standards of care most relevant to residents. See http:// nursinghome411.org/fact-sheet-resident-care-planning/.
- 2. LTCCC's website has a section with free, easy-to-use forms for resident-centered advocacy, including a resident assessment worksheet. See <a href="https://nursinghome411.org/forms-resources-for-resident-centered-advocacy/">https://nursinghome411.org/forms-resources-for-resident-centered-advocacy/</a>.

# INFECTION CONTROL AND PREVENTION

Infection prevention and control programs protect residents from preventable harm, injury, and death. Infections continue to be a leading cause of death, needless suffering, and expense among nursing home residents.

### Standards of Care

- Implement an infection prevention and control program. Nursing homes must have a "system for preventing, identifying, reporting, investigating, and controlling infections."
- Develop written policies and procedures. Nursing homes are required to have policies to address infections, such as providing instructions on how to determine whether someone is infected.
- Record incidents. Nursing homes must implement a system for documenting incidents and corrective actions.
- Practice the safe management of linens. Nursing homes "must handle, store, process, and transport linens so as to prevent the spread of infection."
- Conduct annual reviews of the program. Nursing homes must review their infection control policies every year and update as necessary.

### Resources

- 1. The Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality (AHRQ) advises staff to clean their hands. See https://www.ahrq.gov/professionals/quality-patient-safety/quality-resources/tools/cauti-ltc/modules/resources/guides/infection-prevent.html.
- 2. LTCCC issue alert describing federal requirements for infection control in nursing homes. See https://nursinghome411.org/ltccc-issue-alert-infection-control-prevention/.
- 3. LTCCC Report finds that infection control deficiencies were cited more than other deficiencies over a three year period, based on Nursing Home Compare data. See http://nursinghome411.org/identification-of-resident-harm-in-nursing-home-citations/.

### + Fact Sheets

## LONG TERM CARE

Advancing Quality, Dignity & Justice

### **CONSUMER FACT SHEET: PRESSURE ULCERS**

There are many standards which nursing homes are required to follow in order to ensure that residents receive appropriate care, have a good quality of life, and are treated with dignity.

YOU can use these standards to support better care in your nursing home.

Following is the standard and guidelines that we have identified as essential when it comes to pressure ulcers in nursing homes. The descriptions were taken directly from the federal regulations and guidelines (as indicated by text in italics). For more information about pressure ulcers, please see LTCCC's issue alert.

#### THE LAW

Skin Integrity [42 C.F.R. § 483.25(b)(1)] [F-686]

Based on the comprehensive assessment of a resident, the facility must ensure that-

- A resident receives care, consistent with professional standards of practice, to prevent pressure uters and does not develop pressure uters unless the individual's clinical condition demonstrates that they were unavoidable; and
- A resident with pressure ukers receives necessary treatment and services, consistent with professional standards of practice, to promote healing, prevent infection and prevent new ukers from developing.

#### WHAT IS A PRESSURE ULCER?

Pressure ulcers occur when there is damage to a resident's skin or underlying tissue. Pressure ulcers are generally localized to areas of the body with boney prominences that absorb pressure from prolonged immobility (such as elbows, hips, heels, and shoulders). Pressure ulcers are classified into stages, based on the severity of the injury.

### WHAT DOES "UNAVOIDABLE" MEAN?

According to CMS's Interpretative Guidance, "unavoidable" means that a pressure ulcer formed even though the facility had evaluated the resident's clinical condition and risk factors; defined and implemented interventions that are consistent with resident needs, goals, and professional standards of practice; monitored and evaluated the impact of the interventions; and revised the approaches as appropriate.

For additional information and resources, please visit
www.nursinghome411.org.

### HOW CAN PRESSURE ULCERS BE PREVENTED AND TREATED?

CMS's Guidance states that [e]ffective prevention and treatment are based upon consistently providing routine and individualized interventions, including:

- ☐ Redistributing pressure, such as through repositioning, protecting and/or offloading heels. etc.:
- ☐ Minimizing the resident's exposure to moisture and keeping the resident's skin clean;
- ☐ Providing support and non-irritating surfaces; and
- Maintaining or improving the resident's nutrition and hydration status, including addressing adverse drug reactions which may worsen risk factors for development of, or for non-healing PU/PIs [pressure ulcers]....

#### CAN RESIDENTS PARTICIPATE IN THEIR CARE PLANNING?

Yes! The resident's care plan should establish relevant goals, approaches, and interventions for addressing the resident's risk of developing a pressure ulcer. CMS's Guidance notes that, [i]n order for the resident to exercise his or her right appropriately to make informed choices about care and treatment or to decline treatment, the facility and the resident (or if applicable, the resident representative) must discuss the resident's condition, treatment options, expected outcomes, and consequences of refusing treatment. If a resident determines not to undertake one form of prevention or treatment, [t]he facility is expected to address the resident's concerns and offer relevant alternatives. . . . . For more information, please see LTCCC's fact sheet on resident assessment and care planning at www.nursinghome411.org.

#### A BRIEF NOTE ABOUT ABUSE AND NEGLECT

Pressure ulcers may be a sign of resident abuse and/or neglect. Under the Federal Nursing Home Reform Law, every nursing home resident has the right to be free from abuse and neglect. CMS's Interpretative Guidance for this requirement notes that abuse may include the deprivation by staff of goods or services that are necessary to attain or maintain physical, mental, and psychosocial well-being. Similarly, CMS states that neglect may occur, lift the facility is aware of, or should have been aware of, goods or services that a resident(s) requires but the facility fails to provide them to the resident(s).

### + Issue Alerts

# LONG TERM CARE COMMUNITY COALITION Advancing Quality, Dignity & Justice

### Issue Alert: Infection Prevention and Control

#### L. Why are infection Control Requirements Important to Residents?

Infection prevention and control programs protect residents from preventable harm, injury, and death. Sadly, despite strong regulatory requirements to protect residents, infections continue to be a leading cause of death, needless suffering, and expense among nursing home

basic information about an

ssue of concern to nursing

please see the Resources and

references at the end of the

Alert, as well as our website,

For further information.

nome residents.

residents. According to the Office of Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, 380,000 nursing home residents die each year due to health care-associated infections. Preventable reasons for the spread of infection include deficient nursing home practices, such as staff not washing their hands or sterilizing equipment before providing resident care.

### II. What are the Infection Control Requirements?

The federal Nursing Home Reform Law requires each nursing home to "establish and maintain an infection control program designed to provide a safe, sanitary, and comfortable environment in which residents reside and to help prevent the development and transmission of disease

and infection." The infection control program must "be designed, constructed, equipped, and maintained in a manner to protect the health and safety of residents, personnel, and the general public." In order to be certified under Medicare and Medicaid, nursing homes must adhere to the following minimum standards of care in regards to infection prevention and control:

- Implement an infection prevention and control program. Nursing homes must have a "system for preventing, identifying, reporting, investigating, and controlling infections and communicable diseases for all residents, staff, volunteers, visitors, and other individuals providing services under a contractual arrangement based upon the facility assessment... following accepted national standards;"4
- Develop written policies and procedures. Nursing homes must have "[w]ritten standards, policies, and procedures for the program, which must include, but are not limited to:
  - A system of surveillance designed to identify possible communicable diseases or infections before they can spread to other persons in the facility;

#### LTCCC Issue Alert: Infection Prevention and Control Program

- When and to whom possible incidents of communicable disease or infections should be reported:
- Standard and transmission-based precautions to be followed to prevent spread of infections:
- o When and how isolation should be used for a resident; including but not limited to:
  - II The type and duration of the isolation, depending upon the infectious agent or organism involved, and
  - II A requirement that the isolation should be the least restrictive possible for the resident under the circumstances.
- The circumstances under which the facility must prohibit employees with a communicable disease or infected skin lesions from direct contact with residents or their food, if direct contact will transmit the disease; and
- The hand hygiene procedures to be followed by staff involved in direct resident contact "5"
- Implement a system for documenting incidents and corrective actions. Nursing homes must have a "system for recording incidents identified under the facility's IPCP and the corrective actions taken by the facility."
- Practice the safe management of linens. Nursing home staff "must handle, store, process, and transport linens so as to prevent the spread of infection."
- Conduct annual reviews of the program. Nursing homes must "conduct an annual review of its IPCP and update their program, as necessary."<sup>8</sup>

### III. How Prevalent are Infection Control Deficiencies?

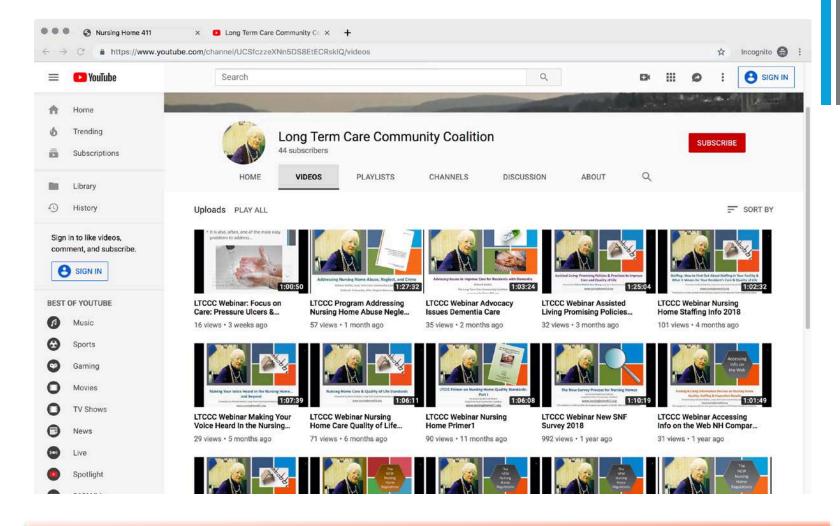
A 2014 report by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services' Office of the Inspector General (OIG) found that an astounding 20 percent of Medicare nursing home residents

experienced an "Adverse Event" within the first month of admission to a nursing home, with the harm occurring, on average, within 15 days after admission. Infections accounted for 26 percent of these adverse events; the OIG classified the majority of these harmful events—52 percent—as "preventable." 10

Data from Nursing Home Compare show that state surveyors have cited 20,190 infection control deficiencies over the last three inspection cycles (years). In total, infection control deficiencies account for nearly seven percent of all nursing home deficiencies on Nursing Home Compare over the last three inspection cycles (as of February 2018). "Basic steps to prevent infections — such as washing hands, isolating contagious patients and keeping ill nurses and aides from coming to work — are routinely ignored in the nation's nursing homes, endangering residents and spreading hazardous germs."

-Jordan Rau, Los Angeles Times (Dec. 2017)

### + Webinars



Email <u>SARA@LTCCC.ORG</u> to receive invites or click on the <u>YouTube icon on our</u> website to visit our library of past programs.

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Improving Care for Residents
With Dementia:
Information, Tools, & Resources

# + Important to keep in mind...

The focus of our discussion – and of the federal standards in general – is on nursing home care.

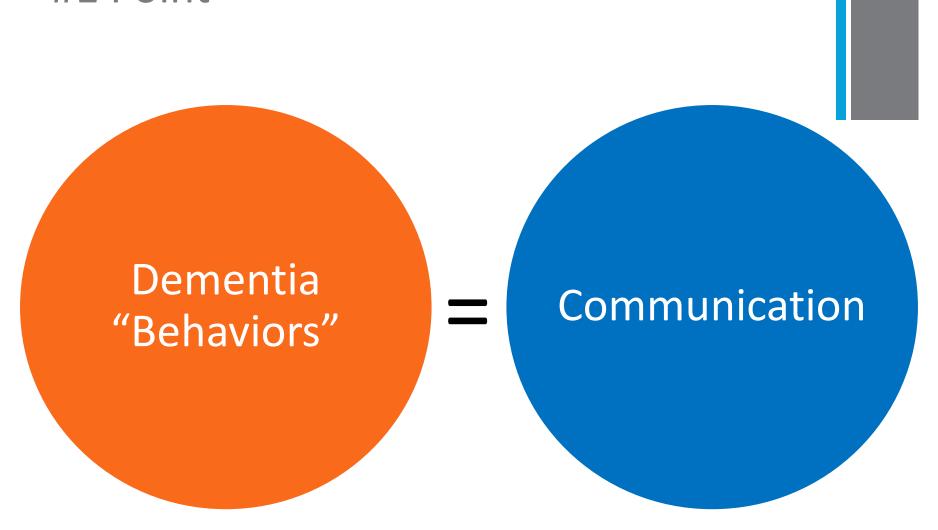
**HOWEVER**, this is a serious problem for people in assisted living, adult homes and home care too.

### A recent study found that:

- 76% of assisted living residents have a documented diagnosis of dementia.
- 37% of those individuals were being given antipsychotic drugs.
- Residents in an assisted living that had a "memory care unit" were more likely to be treated with both dementia medications and antipsychotic drugs.

Good
Dementia
Care No
Matter
Where

+ #1 Point



# + The Dementia Care Toolkit

- What should I look for when assessing a facility?
- What should I see going on in my facility?
- What do we have a right to expect before drugs are given to a resident?
- What do we have a right to expect after drugs are given?
- And more!



# + The Dementia Care Toolkit

- Dementia Car Considerations
- Informed Consent

Dementia Care Practices

- Resident & Family Recordkeeping
- Dementia Care & Psychotropic Drugs
- Standards for People Providing Care
- Non-Pharmacological Approaches
  Standards for Nursing Home to Dementia Care
  - Services
- Resident Dignity & Quality of Life
  Standard of Care to Ensure
  - Resident Wellbeing
- Standards for a Safe Environment
- Resident Assessment & Care Planning
- Care Planning Requirements



Thank you to the Fan Fox & Leslie R. Samuels Foundation for supporting the development of this toolkit, and to the family councils who welcomed us to their meetings!

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# Making Your Voice Heard... In the Nursing Home

## + A Few Pointers....

- Be polite. Most people want to do a good job. Nobody likes to be attacked, or feel badly about the job they are doing. Though it is upsetting to be receiving poor care, or to see a loved one suffer, it is important to remember our goal: to improve care or conditions for the resident.
- Know your rights. See LTCCC's Learning Center for helpful fact sheets and other resources.
- Work together (whenever possible).
  - 1. Facility staff. Try to work cooperatively with staff. "These are my rights... how can we make it happen?"
  - 2. Join the resident or family council.
- Keep good records. It can be very hard to keep track of a concern or complaint, especially in a confusing or stressful situation. To help, LTCCC is putting together free, easy-to-use tools.

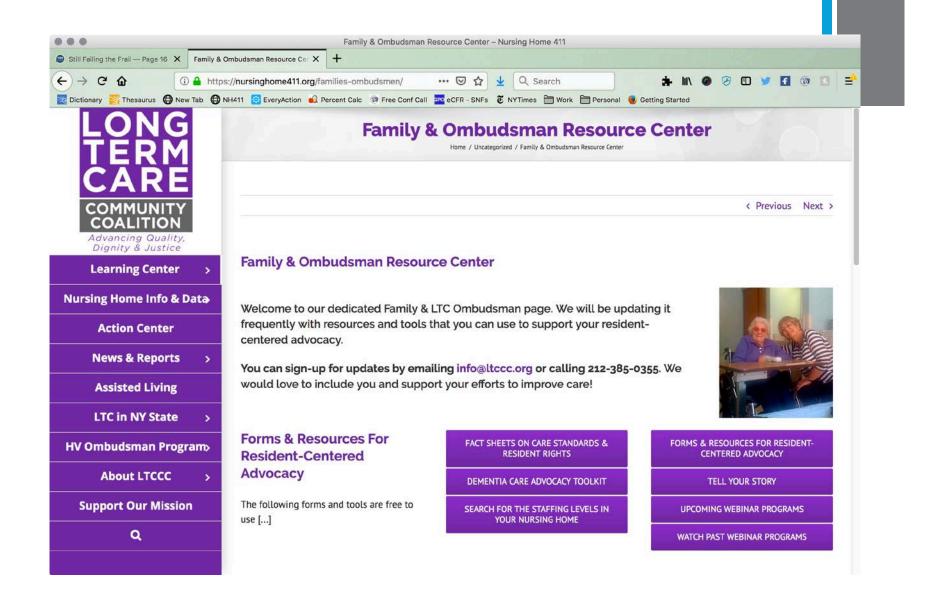
# + Who to Speak to....

- Care staff. Start with those working closest to resident and work out from there. If a problem can be resolved with the cooperation of caregivers, great!
- **Grievance officer.** Every nursing home is now required to have a grievance officer who is responsible for taking complaints, leading any necessary investigations, and tracking them through to conclusion. Residents and their representatives have a right to a written decision.
- LTC ombudsman. The LTC ombudsman can help you to navigate and resolve problems. If your facility does not have a regular ombudsman visiting, you can contact the LTC Ombudsman office.
- Resident & family councils. As noted above (and throughout our resources) participating in a resident or family council can be a very effective vehicle for raising concerns about care or quality of life in your facility in a constructive way.

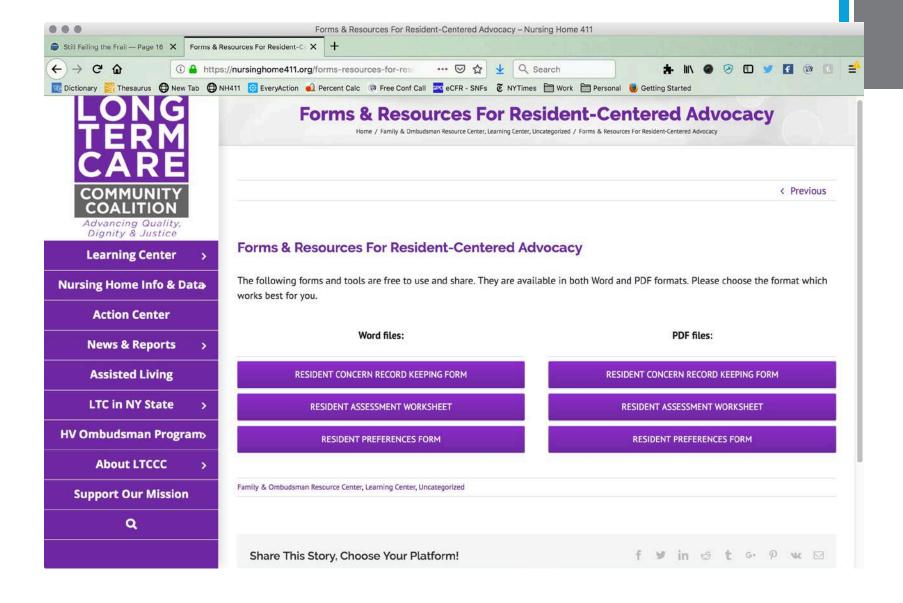
# Important Note:

These are some general suggestions. It is important, however, to always act in the best interest of the safety of residents, staff, and visitors.

# + Tools: Family & Ombudsman Resource Center



# + Tools: Forms & Resources Page



# + Resident Preferences Form

### **My Personal Preferences**

Like everyone else, residents have preferences in respect to how they live their lives. Federal law requires that every residents' preferences are recognized, respected, and reflected in the care and services they receive. While living with other people inevitably results in some compromises, the facility must take meaningful steps to meet each resident's needs and preferences as an individual.

For example, Sam likes to eat meat. This does not mean that the facility must feed Sam filet mignon. However, it is required to provide tasty, appealing, and nutritious food at every meal, and should endeavor to regularly offer dishes that Sam enjoys. Offering Sam a cheese sandwich as a meal substitute on a regular basis is not appropriate.

Residents and families are encouraged to use this form to document preferences which can be shared with staff to foster person-centered care. This page provides basic information. The following pages provide more specifics.

PLEASE NOTE THAT THIS FORM IS TO PROVIDE INFORMATION ON PERSONAL PREFERENCES ONLY. IT IS NOT TO BE USED TO IDENTIFY A RESIDENT'S CLINICAL OR MEDICAL NEEDS, NOR DOES IT SUPPLANT PLANS OF CARE OR MEDICAL RECORDS.

	A Little Bit About Me
I prefer to be called:	
l like to wake up:	Naturally Aroundo'clock
My preferred morning routine:	Is important to me Includes:
My bathing preferences: {check all that apply}	Bath Shower Sponge bath
	{(other or special notes)
My music/tv preferences:	TV
	Music
	I generally prefer quiet time in my room
Some things that I enjoy or find comforting:	

### Additional topics covered:

- Personal background
- Sleeping
- Dressing
- Grooming
- Activities
- TV & Music
- Social interactions
- Religious/spiritual

Form is available in both PDF & Word formats. Add as little or as much information as you like.

# + Resident Concern or Complaint Form

	Today's Date:
	<b>Record-Keeping Form For Resident Concerns</b>
acility. Keepi o resolve the used to facili	n be used to keep personal records of a problem or concern and how it is addressed by the ng track of who you spoke to and when, what the response was, and what actions were take a problem can strengthen your advocacy, both in the facility and beyond. This form can be tate conversations and follow-up with staff and administration, raise issues at resident a meetings, or support a complaint to a government agency.
Date When I	ssue Occurred or Was Discovered:
lssue:	
Staff Person	(s) Spoken To:
Response/PI	an of Action from Staff:
Actions Take	en:
	···

	Today's Date: Make as Many Copies of This Page as Necessary to Track Your Concern
ssue (Up	odate):
Staff Pers	son(s) Spoken To:
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# + Fact Sheet: Resident Assessment & Care Planning

## LONG TERM CARE COMMUNITY COALITION

Advancing Quality, Dignity & Justice

#### CONSUMER FACTSHEET: RESIDENT ASSESSMENT & CARE PLANNING

There are many standards which nursing homes are required to follow in order to ensure that residents receive appropriate care, have a good quality of life and are treated with dignity. YOU can use these standards as a basis for advocating in your nursing home. Following are two important standards for residents assessment and care planning with information that can help you understand and use them to advocate for your resident. [Note: The brackets provide the relevant federal regulation (CFR) and F-tag (category of deficiency).]

### I. RESIDENT ASSESSMENT [42 CFR 483.20 F-636]

- The facility must conduct initially and periodically a comprehensive, accurate, standardized reproducible assessment of each resident's functional capacity.
- A facility must make a comprehensive assessment of a resident's needs, strengths, goals, life
  history and preferences, using the resident assessment instrument (RAI) specified by CMS.

Use this checklist to

resident assessment!

identify what is

important to YOU

when you have a

- The assessment must include at least the following:
  - √ Identification and demographic information.
- ✓ Customary routine.
- ✓ Cognitive patterns.
- ✓ Communication.
- √ Visiou
- ✓ Mood and behavior patterns.
- ✓ Psychosocial well-being.
- ✓ Physical functioning and structural problems.
- ✓ Continence.
- ✓ Disease diagnoses and health conditions.
- ✓ Dental and nutritional status.
- ✓ Skin condition.
- ✓ Activity pursuit.
- ✓ Medications.
- ✓ Special treatments and procedures.
- ✓ Discharge planning.
- Documentation of summary information regarding the additional assessment performed through the resident assessment protocols.
- Documentation of participation in assessment. The assessment process must include direct observation and communication with the resident, as well as communication with licensed and nonlicensed direct care staff members on all shifts.

### II. COMPREHENSIVE PERSON-CENTERED CARE PLANNING [42 CFR 483.21]

The facility must develop and implement a comprehensive person-centered care plan for each resident, consistent with... resident rights..., that includes measurable objectives and timeframes to meet a resident's medical, nursing, and mental and psychosocial needs that are identified in the comprehensive assessment. The comprehensive care plan must describe the following:

- The services that are to be furnished to attain or maintain the resident's highest practicable
  physical, mental, and psychosocial well-being...
- Any services that would otherwise be required... but are not provided due to the resident's
  exercise of rights..., including the right to refuse treatment...
- In consultation with the resident and the resident's representative(s)—
  - The resident's goals for admission and desired outcomes.
  - The resident's preference and potential for future discharge. Facilities must document
    whether the resident's desire to return to the community was assessed and any referrals to
    local contact agencies and/or other appropriate entities, for this purpose.
  - Discharge plans in the comprehensive care plan, as appropriate...

A comprehensive care plan must be...Developed within 7 days after completion of the comprehensive assessment.

IMPORTANT NOTE: The new federal nursing home standards greatly expanded expectations for care planning. See the "LTCCC Factsheet Care Planning Requirements" for important details on how care plans must be developed and carried out.

### BASIC CONSIDERATION TO KEEP IN MIND

- ☐ A facility must make an assessment of the resident's capacity, needs and preferences.
- The assessment must include a wide range of resident needs and abilities, including customary routine, cognitive patterns, mood, ability to and methods of communication, physical, dental and nutritional status.
- A facility is expected to primarily rely on direct observation and communication with the resident in order to assess his or her functional capacity.
- ☐ In addition to direct observation and communication with the resident, the facility must use a variety of other sources, including communication with care staff on all shifts.
- ☐ A resident's care plan "must describe... the services to be furnished to attain or maintain the resident's highest practicable physical, mental and psychosocial well-being...."
- The care plan must be based on the assessment. In other words, it must come from the resident's needs and abilities, not the services or staffing levels which the nursing home decides to provide based on its financial (or other) priorities.

### RESOURCES

WWW.NURSINGHOME4.1.LORG. LTCCC's website includes materials on the relevant standards for nursing home care, training materials and other resources.

# + Resident Assessment Planning Form

### Nursing homes are required to conduct initially and periodically a comprehensive and accurate assessment of each resident's functional capacity. Federal law requires that it identify and respond to "a resident's needs, strengths, goals, life history and preferences." It is very important because it forms the basis for a resident's care plan, which outlines to services the facility promises to provide. Federal standards also state "that the assessment process must include direct observation and communication with the resident, as well as communication with licensed and nonlicensed direct care staff members on all shifts." The purpose of this form is to assist residents, families, and those working with them to prepare for and participate effectively in the assessment process. It can be used to identify areas of concern related to the required components of the assessment. Identification & Demographic Background:

**Resident Assessment Planning Form** 

ognitive Fatterns or issu	es (e.g., memory loss, dementia, Alzheimer's, etc	··/·
ommunication Challeng	es or Problems:	
ision Problems (e.g., blu	rry vision, floaters, flashes, etc):	
Mood or Behavioral Cond	erns (e.g., depression, anxiety, anger, etc):	
.cca c. bcavioral conc	erro (eig.) depression, anxiety, differ, etem).	

Customary Routine:

Physical Functioning and Structural Problems (e.g., trouble walking, backaches, arthritis, etc...):

Concerns with Psychosocial Well-being (e.g., appropriate activities, social environment, etc...):

For additional information and resources, please visit www.nursinghome41.1.org.

bathroom	etc):
Disease di	agnoses and health conditions:
Disease ui	agnoses and nearth conditions.
ı	
Dental Pro	blems or Concerns (e.g., toothaches, dental hygiene concerns, dentures, etc):
Nutritiona	l Concerns (e.g., weight loss, lack of interest in eating, difficulty eating, etc)
Skin Cond	tions (e.g., pressure ulcer concerns, itching, bruises, abnormal lumps, sore areas, et
Activities (	e.g., are activities engaging for resident, tailored to mental and physical abilities, et
Activities (	e.g., are activities engaging for resident, tailored to mental and physical abilities, etc
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	e.g., are activities engaging for resident, tailored to mental and physical abilities, etc.  n Issues or Concerns {e.g., receiving antipsychotic drugs off-label, not receiving med
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Medicatio to relieve Special Tra allergies, l	n Issues or Concerns (e.g., receiving antipsychotic drugs off-label, not receiving med pain or anxiety, etc): eatments and Procedure Concerns (e.g., staff members are not mindful of resident's acility does not provide vegetarian options for meals, etc):

For additional information and resources, please visit

www.nursinghome411.org.

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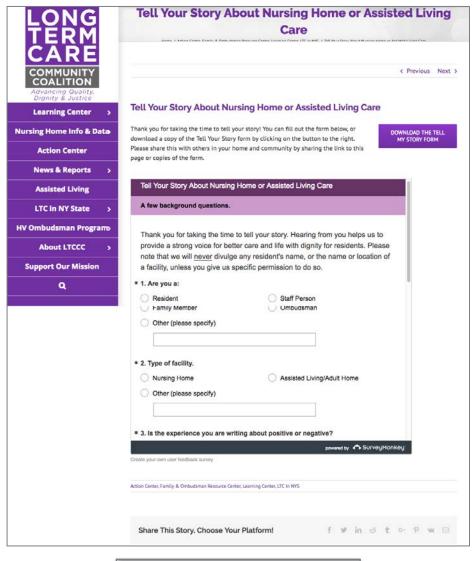
# Making Your Voice Heard... Beyond the Nursing Home

# + Tell Your Story

ll Your Story About Nursi	ng Home or Assisted Living Care	
few background question	s.	
ice for better care and life	e to tell your story. Hearing from yo with dignity for residents. Please n e or location of a facility, unless you	
1. Are you a:		
Resident	○ Staff Pe	erson
Family Member	Ombud	sman
Other (please specify)		
2. Type of facility.		
Nursing Home	○ Assisted	d Living/Adult Home
Other (please specify)		
3 Is the experience you ar	e writing about positive or negative?	
O Positive	Negative	p.
J	O riogani	
4. Did the situation involve	abuse, neglect, or other problem? Ple	ase select all that apply:
Neglect	Unwanted Discharge From the	e Facility Medication
Emotional Abuse	Food or Dining Issue	Communication Problem
Physical Abuse	Sexual Abuse	Theft or Loss
Other (please specify)		
Other (please specify)		
5. Did the situation raise co	ncerns about the care the resident wa	as receiving?
Yes	○ No	
	9	
6. Did the situation raise co	ncerns about the safety of the residen	nt?
Yes	○ No	
	~	

	Story About Noising Home of Assisted Living Care
Please te	ell your story here.
*	
	at matters to you, whether it is about a good experience or bad experience.

# + Tell Your Story

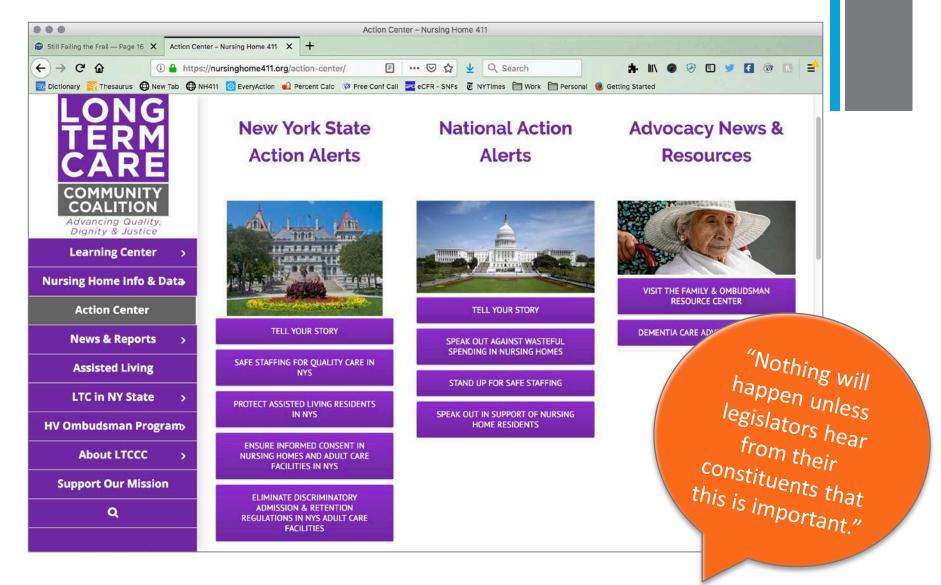


9:15 매 후 🔳 ■ nursinghome411.org **DOWNLOAD THE TELL MY STORY FORM** Tell Your Story About Nursing Home or Assisted Living Care A few background questions. Thank you for taking the time to tell your story. Hearing from you helps us to provide a strong voice for better care and life with dignity for residents. Please note that we will never divulge any resident's name, or the name or location of a facility, unless you give us specific permission to do so. \* 1. Are you a: Resident Family Member Staff Person Ombudsman Other (please specify)

Computer Screenshot

iPhone Screensho

# + Speak Out to Policymakers



# + Sample Alert



### STAND UP FOR SAFE STAFFING

Staffing is critical to quality care and dignity for nursing home residents. Yet numerous studies have shown that the majority of nursing homes fail to have sufficient staff to meet a typical resident's needs. We wouldn't allow a nursing home to admit 100 residents if it only had 60 beds. Why do we allow nursing homes to admit as many residents as they want, with no minimum staffing requirements, even when the facility has a history of substandard care?

Please send a quick message now to let your political leaders know that the time has come for safe staffing standards in nursing

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# Thank You!

- ■Visit <u>www.nursinghome411.org</u> for all resources and tools. Everything is free to use and share!
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- Join the Alliance of NY Family Councils. Visit <u>WWW.ANYFC.ORG</u> for more information.