



Civil Monetary Penalty Reinvestment Program Special Topics Webinar November 4, 2020 1:00 PM CT



Civil Monetary Penalty (CMP)

- Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS) oversees compliance with Medicare health and safety standards of facilities serving Medicare and/or Medicaid beneficiaries
- State Survey Agencies complete surveys to determine compliance (Section 1864 of the Social Security Act)
- Penalties may be imposed against facilities if facilities are not in compliance with CMS regulations
- Fines may differ depending on severity of deficiency



CMP Funding Opportunity

- Request for Applications (RFA)
 - Applications due by 2:00 pm CST on November 6th
 - Projects can be awarded up to 3 years
- Funded programs must showcase a variety of enhancement philosophies through current evidence-based practices
- For more information on how to submit a proposal visit:
 - https://www.tn.gov/health/health-program-areas/nursing-home-civil-monetary-penalty-cmp--quality-improvement-program/redirect-cmp/cpm-how-to-apply.html
- Or contact the CMP Program to be added to our listserv to receive notifications via email





TDH Emergency Preparedness Program

Diane Dubinski, Jeff Sexton, and Meisha Millwee

The Future of Long-Term Care and the Emergency Preparedness Program

- Why LTC Residents are at Higher Risk During Emergencies
- Introduction of Vulnerable Population Coordinators
- Your input is needed as to what I can do to better support you



Health Care Resource Tracking System (HRTS)

Healthcare Resource Tracking System (HRTS)

- Implemented late 2007
- Initial Focus Acute Care Hospitals
 - Bed and Service Tracking
- 2017 and Later
- EMS
- LTC
 - Skilled Nursing
 - Assisted Living
- Used actively. More than 700 Disasters/Incidents
 - Floods, Storms, Evacuations, Bus Crashes, Planned Events, Power or Water Outage, MCI's, etc. Anything that may overload the local health system



HRTS 2020 - 2021

- Onboard Skilled Nursing Facilities
 - Beds, Services
- Onboard Assisted Living
 - Bed, Services

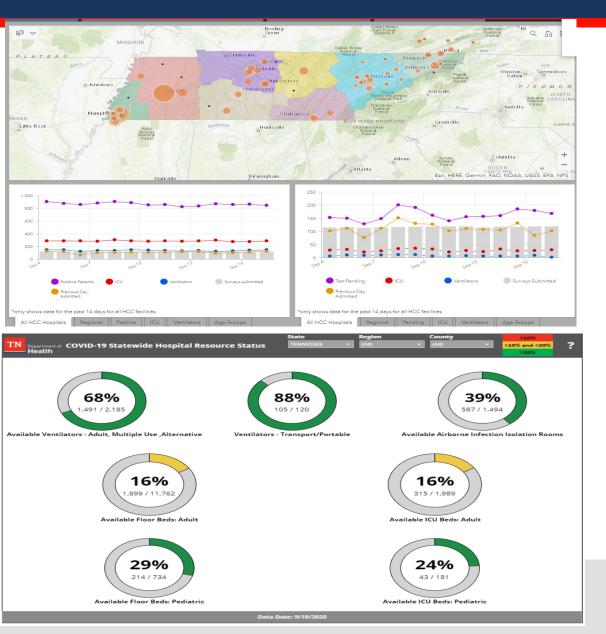
- Why
 - Become more engaged with HealthCare Coalitions (Community)
 - Support Emergency Planning and Response

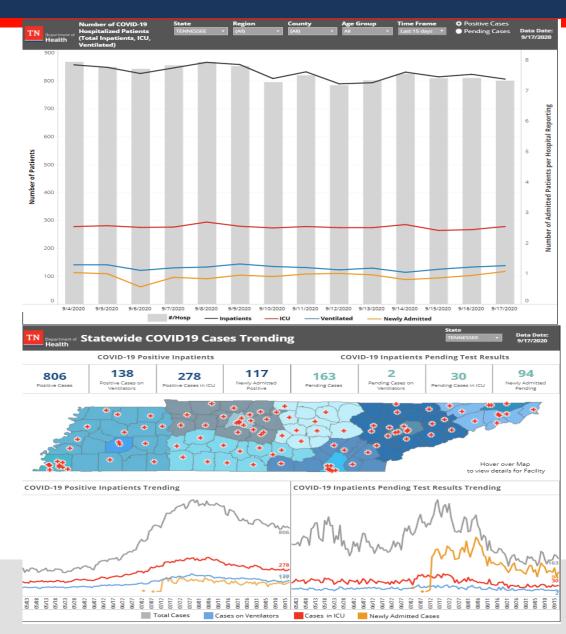
Events/Disasters

Ν	Nursing Home Fire									
	Event:		Nursing Home Fire			Event Type:	Evacuation			
Event Status: Start Date: Activated By: Facilities Activated:		Status:	Concluded			Location:	Hickory Hill Area			
		ate:	10/07/2020 15:59 CST Debbie Hill@RMCC - Regional One Health			End Date:	10/07/2020 17:46 CST			
		ed By:				Description:	Nursing Home Facility on Fire locally. Unknown number of injuries. Possible evacuation of residents to area nursing homes might be requested. All nursing homes please monitor and advise capabilites to accepts evacuees to regional hospital coordinator H. Fortner.			
		es Activated:	Acute Care, Assisted Living, Behavioral Health - Psychiatric, EMS, Nursing Home (Skilled), Rehabilitation, Transitional-Long Term Care			Exercise:	No			
	Patient	: Triage:	Yes			Update Frequency:	30 Minutes			
(•	Reports of approxim placements.	ately 25-30 residents that are displaced and will need	Debbie Hill	RMCC	C - Regional One Health	10/07/2020 16:59 CST	FYI	N/A	Reply
•	•	REGION 3 MONITO	RING	Heather Marsh	RMCC	C - Region 3	10/07/2020 16:54 CST	FYI	N/A	Reply
•	>	SF Bar on standby		Christopher Jenkins	St Fra	ncis Bartlett Med Ctr	10/07/2020 16:19 CST	FYI	N/A	Reply
•	•	Baptist Women and	Children's ready to assist	Anne Darst	Baptis	st Memorial Hospital	10/07/2020 16:15 CST	FYI	N/A	Reply
•	>	Baptist Women and	Children's on stand by and ready to assist	Anne Darst	Baptis	st Memorial Hospital	10/07/2020 16:12 CST	Resource Needed	Closed	Reply
•	•	Facility users checking	ng in to Stand By Reply here	Debbie Hill	RMCC	C - Regional One Health	10/07/2020 15:59 CST	System	N/A	Reply
•) 14	Regional and State เ	users checking in to Stand By Reply here	Debbie Hill	RMCC	C - Regional One Health	10/07/2020 15:59 CST	System	N/A	Reply



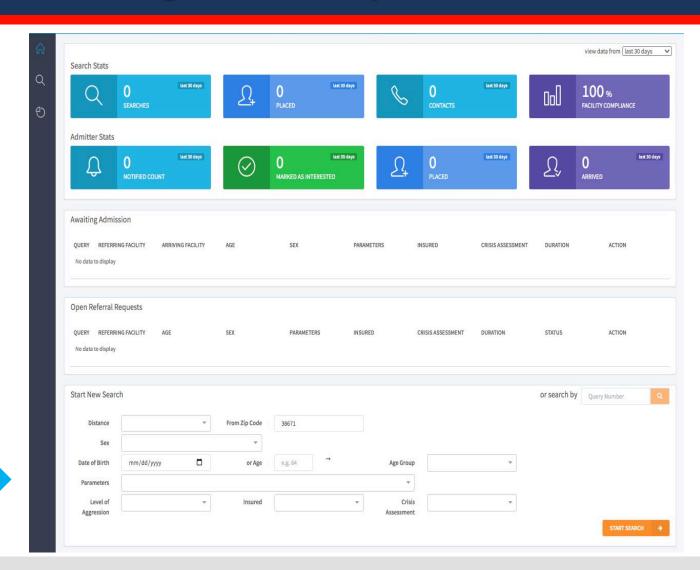
Analytics



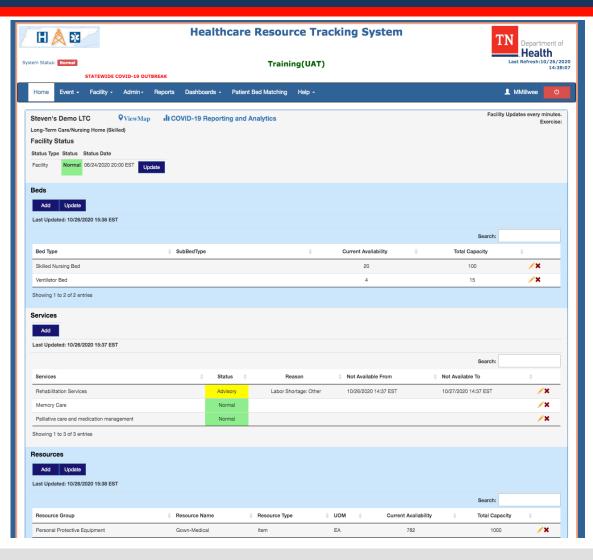


Patient Bed Matching Summary

- The Patient Bed Matching (PBM) application is a webbased tool
- Matches patients discharged from Acute Care Hospitals with Skilled Nursing Facilities.
- Hospital staff can search for a facility by entering parameters (patient's care or service requirements); then receive a list of facilities that match these parameters.



PBM Data Source



- Facilities enter bed and service availability into HRTS at least once per week
- PBM Pulls the information from this data to match a patient in need with an accepting Long-Term Care facility





Why PBM?

- Present process is burdensome and labor intensive.
- Needlessly consumes precious hospital staff resources.
- Requires multiple phone calls and faxes to locate the best facility according to a patient's specific care requirements.





- Because of this difficulty, many times these patients can have long waits in hospitals.
- This can have negative impacts on patient care and safety, can increase the risk for HAIs.
- Likely to impact a patient's mental and emotional well-being.



PBM Workflow

Searcher enters parameters and clicks to start search query

The searcher can select as many facilities from that list as desired and notify them all with one click

Searchers interact only with interested facilities.

The PBM system returns a list of matching facilities

Skilled Nursing facilities respond with "Interested" or "Cannot Accept"

Patient is placed, and admitting facility marks "Arrived" to close the query



Background and Solution

- Previously implemented the Patient Bed Matching system (PBM) for psychiatric inpatient beds.
- Program works by:
 - Expanding the Healthcare Resource Tracking system (HRTS) to post available psychiatric beds and services and providing a listing of admission contacts
 - Providing a tool that saves hospital staff and case managers time and effort in finding facilities with the best treatment resources and beds according to a patient's specific needs.
- Efficiency in finding beds has been improved by eliminating the manual process and long wait times for responses. We are planning to extend this service to include Skilled Nursing Facilities.





TDH Vaccine-Preventable Diseases and Immunization Program

Latoya Nelson, BSN, RN | Quality Improvement Supervisor

TN Vaccination Coverage

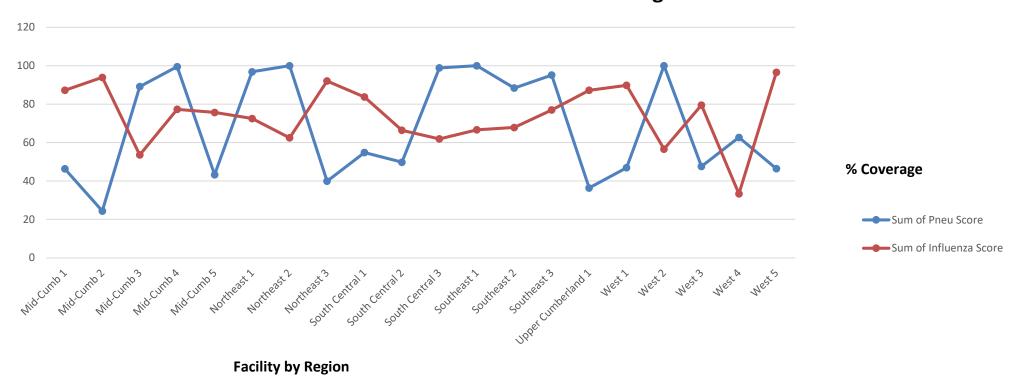
Vaccination Coverage for Selected Area(s)						
Vaccinations/Groups	State/Region/U.S.	n	%			
▼ Influenza vaccination (Nursing Home)						
▼ All Residents						
≥18 years	Tennessee	58,038	73.4			
▼ Age						
18-24 years	Tennessee	57	52.6			
25-44 years	Tennessee	842	57.7			
45-54 years	Tennessee	2,066	62.8			
55-64 years	Tennessee	6,392	65.9			
65-74 years	Tennessee	13,273	70.9			
75-84 years	Tennessee	17,936	74.9			
≥85 years	Tennessee	17,472	78.6			
▼ Sex	▼ Sex					
Female	Tennessee	36,648	74.8			
Male	Tennessee	21,266	71.0			
▼ Race/ethnicity						
American Indian or Alaska Native	Tennessee	41	73.2			
Black or African American	Tennessee	7,660	64.3			
Hispanic or Latino	Tennessee	178	66.9			
White	Tennessee	49,138	74.9			
Asian	Tennessee	137	67.2			
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	Tennessee	22	59.1			
Multiple Races	Tennessee	75	20.0			

Vaccination Coverage for Selected Area(s)						
Vaccinations/Groups	State/Region/U.S.	n	%			
▼ Pneumococcal Vaccination						
▼ All Residents						
≥18 years	Tennessee	84,760	70.0			
▼ Age						
18-24 years	Tennessee	96	26.0			
25-44 years	Tennessee	1,382	40.6			
45-54 years	Tennessee	3,154	51.3			
55-64 years	Tennessee	9,553	58.0			
65-74 years	Tennessee	19,851	69.1			
75-84 years	Tennessee	26,076	73.3			
≥ 85 years	Tennessee	24,648	76.1			
▼ Sex						
Female	Tennessee	52,768	71.9			
Male	Tennessee	31,748	66.9			
▼ Race/ethnicity						
American Indian or Alaska Native	Tennessee	46	71.7			
Black or African American	Tennessee	10,494	56.2			
Hispanic or Latino	Tennessee	254	62.6			
Asian	Tennessee	166	57.8			
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	Tennessee	30	66.7			
Multiple Races	Tennessee	20	70.0			
White	Tennessee	72,371	72.1			



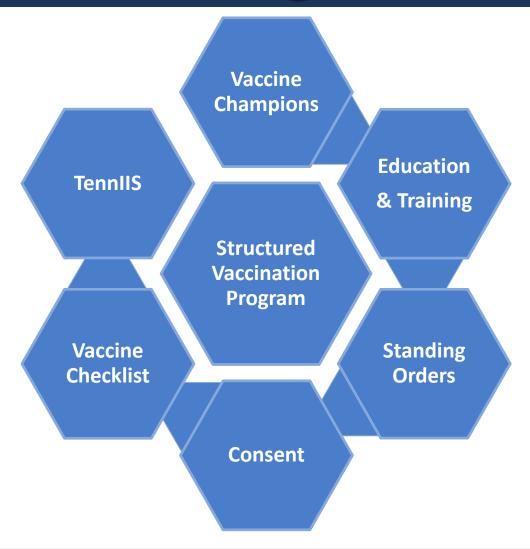
Selected Nursing Homes HEDIS Coverage

HEDIS Vaccination Coverage





Facility Vaccination Program Assessment



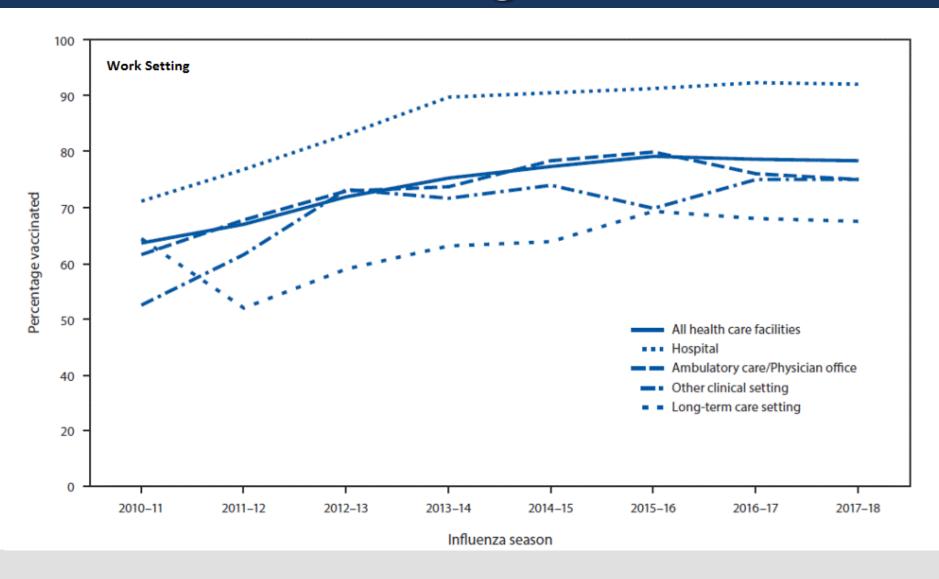


Structured Vaccination Program

Concepts	Rationale
Vaccine champion(s)	Delegate vaccine program activities
Training and education	Correcting misinformation
Standing orders	Quickly address patient needs
Consent	Written consent not required
Vaccine checklist	EHR chart audit
TennIIS	Vaccination coverage management



HCW Influenza Coverage





Healthcare Worker Incentives



Promote on-site vaccination

Reduce work absences

Direct and indirect costs

Non-Clinical staff



Identify incentives

Motivation > Action > Reward



Culture
Promotion
IMM Action Coalition



Communication Platforms & Notifications

- LTC facility requirements for COVID-19 notification
 - Standardized oversight of LTC care facilities response
 - Notification to <u>all</u> facility residents, their representatives and family
 - Notification must include:
 - When confirmed or suspected case identified
 - Three (3) or more residents or staff new respiratory s/s within 72°
 - Resident change of condition



Communication Platforms & Notification

- Advantages of Electronic communication
 - Send multiple texts "notifications" at once
 - HIPAA compliant messaging
 - Separate notification pathways for residents' family and staff
 - Notification audit trails
 - Reduce time and costs







Preparedness Measures and Infection Control Strategies for COVID-19 in Long-term Care and Skilled Nursing Facilities

Michael L Freeman, PhD
Vanderbilt University Medical Center



Key principles for enhanced prevention control include:

- Checking temperature
- Rapid testing for SARS CoV2
- Social Distancing
- Wearing appropriate face masks
- Proper hand hygiene
- Wearing appropriate PPE
- Disinfection
- Maintaining adequate levels of hand sanitizer, masks, and PPE



Key principles for enhanced prevention control include:

- Checking the temperature of everyone who enters your facility
- Period of infectiousness
 - individuals typically have a 5.2 day incubation period
 - individuals with mild-moderate symptoms rarely shed viable virus after 10 days
 - shedding is increased, however, in those with severe symptoms and/or hospitalization





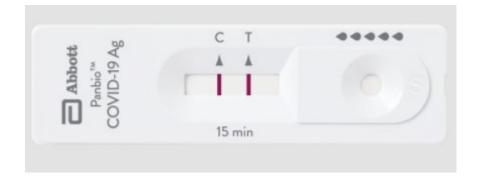
Antigen test for SARS CoV2

CDC's serologic test is an ELISA-based test to detect SARS-CoV-2 antibodies in serum or plasma components of blood.

- Abbott Laboratories BnaxNOWtm COVID-19 test.
 - The BinaxNOWTM COVID-19 Ag Card is a membrane assay that uses highly sensitive antibodies to detect SARS-CoV-2 nucleocapsid protein from nasal swab specimens.
 - SARS-CoV-2 specific antibodies and a control antibody are immobilized onto a membrane support as two distinct lines and combined with other reagents to construct a test strip.
 - To perform the test, a nasal swab specimen is collected from the patient, 6 drops of extraction reagent from a dropper bottle are added to the top hole of the swab well. The patient sample is inserted into the test card through the bottom hole of the swab well, and firmly pushed upwards until the swab tip is visible through the top hole.
 - The swab is rotated 3 times clockwise and the card is closed, bringing the extracted sample into contact with the test strip.
 - Test results are interpreted visually at 15 minutes based on the presence or absence of visually detectable pink/purple colored lines. Results should not be read after 30 minutes.



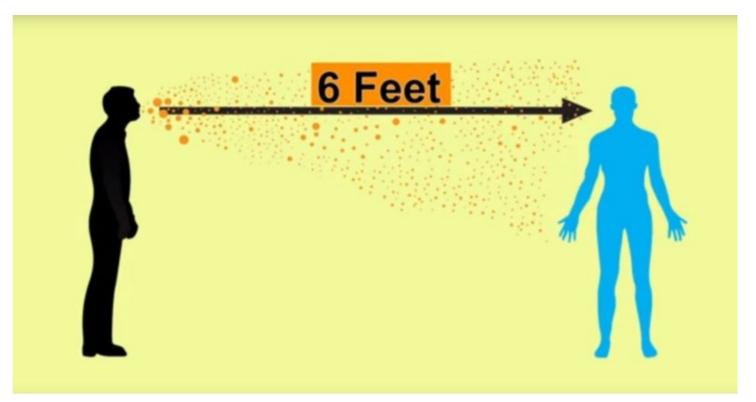






Key Principles

- Social Distancing
 - Staff with resident
 - Staff with other staff
 - Resident to Resident
 - Visitors and contractors

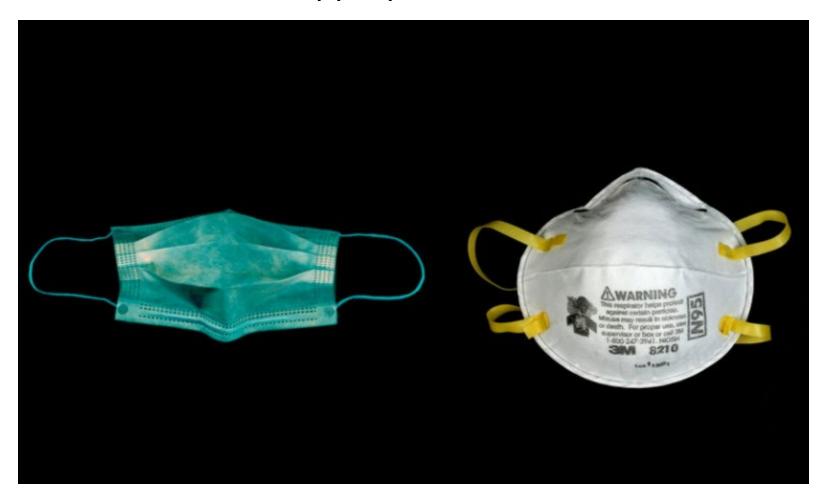


Updated guidance CDC now defines a close contact as someone who was within six feet of an infected individual for a total of 15 minutes or more over a 24-hour period.



Key Principle

• Wear appropriate masks





Hand hygiene



Follow these five steps every time:

- 1. Wet your hands with clean, running water (warm or cold), turn off the tap, and apply soap.
- **2. Lather** your hands by rubbing them together with the soap. Lather the backs of your hands, between your finger, and under your nails.
- **3. Scrub** your hands for at least 20 seconds. Need a timer? Hum the "Happy Birthday" song from beginning to end twice.
- **4. Rinse** your hands will under clean, running water.
- **5. Dry** your hands using a clean towel or air dry them.



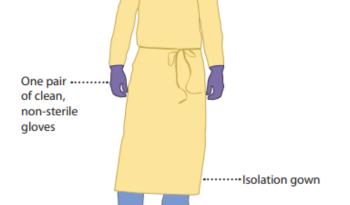
Key Principles

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

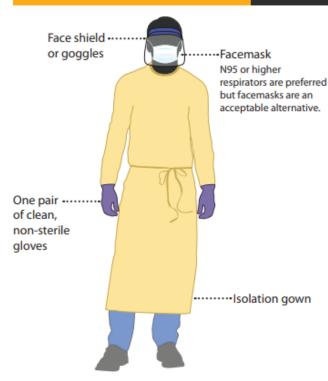
- Masks
- Face Shields
- Gowns
- Gloves

COVID-19 Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) for Healthcare Personnel

Preferred PPE – Use N95 or Higher Respirator Face shield or goggles ····N95 or higher respirator When respirators are not available, use the best available alternative, like a facemask.



Acceptable Alternative PPE – Use Facemask





cdc.gov/COVID19



Key Principles

Clean and Disinfect

- Wear disposable gloves
- First clean surfaces with soap and water
- Then use a disinfectant
- EPA list N
- Diluted bleach
- 70% alcohol





Transmission of SARS-CoV-2: A Review of Viral, Host, and Environmental Factors

Meyerowitz et al, Annals of Medicine, In Press, Sept 17, 2020.

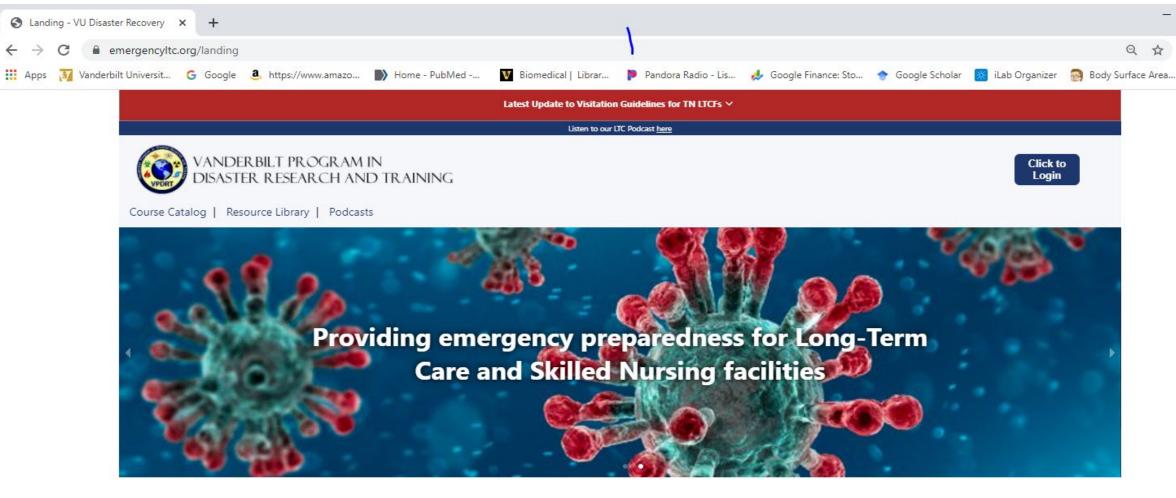
- Environmental viability of the virus
 - viable virus can be present for up to 3 hours in aerosols
 - viable virus can be present for up to 72 hours on surfaces
 - longest persistence is on plastics and stainless steel
 - virus is stable at lower temperatures
 - it is rapidly inactivated at temperatures ≥ 158°F



Key Principles

- Maintain adequate levels of
- Hand sanitizer
- Masks
- PPE

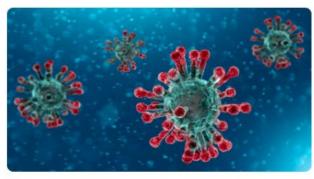


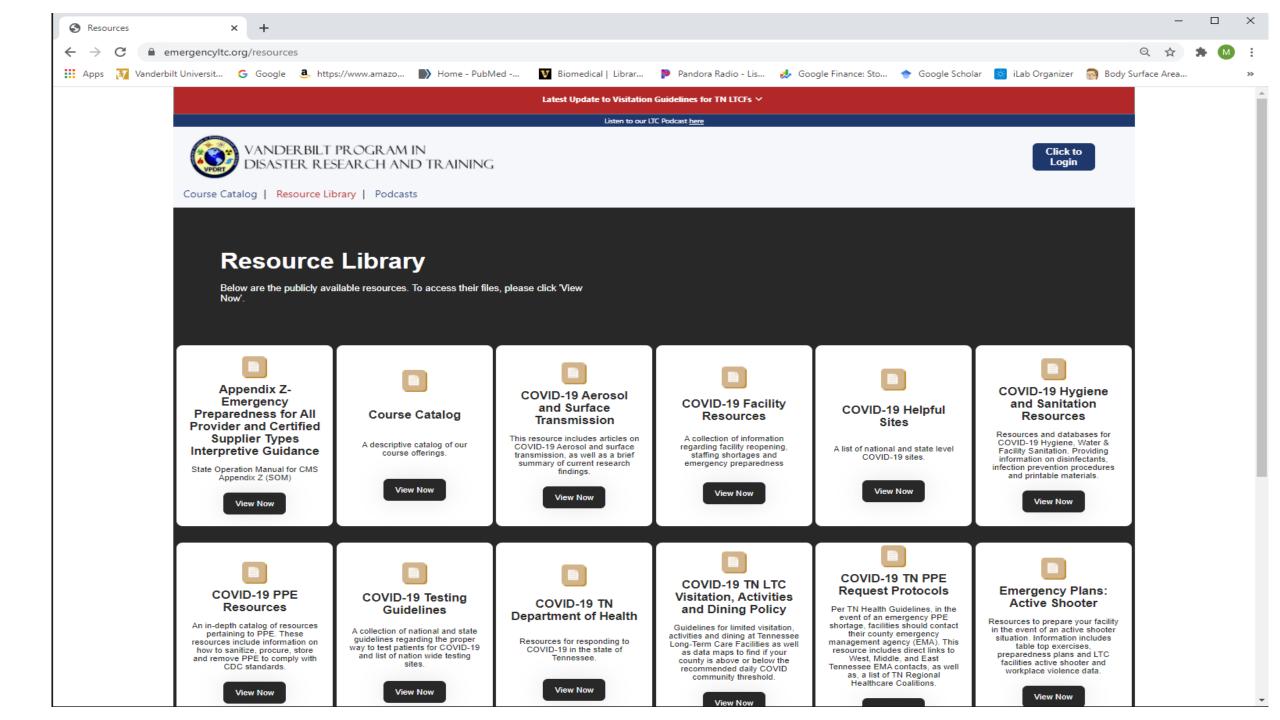


Stay informed about COVID-19

Learn more about Coronavirus (COVID-19) and what you can do to protect yourself and your community

Learn More







COVID 19 Playbook "One of many"

Dr. Sean Cannone, a geriatric specialist at Summa Western Reserve Hospital



- We recognize that most facilities have already established a COVID-19 facility population screening and monitoring protocol for residents, staff, vendors, and visitors
- Establish persons with suspected illness as a COVID-19 PUI (Person Under Investigation) if falling into one (1) or more of these three (3) categories:
 - Fever (≥ 100.4°F/38°C or ≥2°F above established baseline), or
 - Cough, or
 - Dyspnea (shortness of breath), or
 - Other viral-like symptoms: Chills, body aches, flu-like symptoms, weakness or lethargy, rhinorrhea (runny nose), nasal congestion, diarrhea, etc.
 - Close contact with a known COVID19 positive person.



• Staff with clinical features of COVID-19 should not be returned to work until cleared by either a negative COVID-19 test OR by meeting the State or CDC guidelines.



 Reduce close contact exposure (minimum 6 feet of social and professional distancing when possible)

 Consolidate resident care activities such as nursing care, personal care, and medication administration.

Dedicated staffing on individual floors or units within the facility

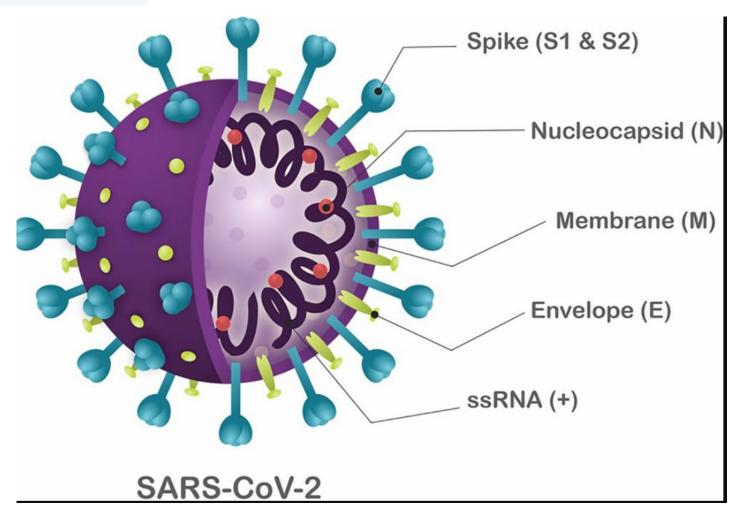


- Ongoing training and monitoring of transmission-based precautions including: Isolation techniques; droplet and contact precautions; handwashing and coughing technique; social and professional distancing, and donning/doffing of PPE
- Environmental strategies such as enhanced ventilation systems; sterilization/sanitization of PPE, surfaces/floors, personal devices; equipment; dedicated staff entrance with area to store personal items
- Masking of all staff, especially when providing close contact resident care or in situations where social/professional distancing are difficult.



The Biology of SARS CoV2 Infections





de Andrade Santos et al., Front. Microbiol., 13 August 2020 | https://doi.org/10.3389/fmicb.2020.01818

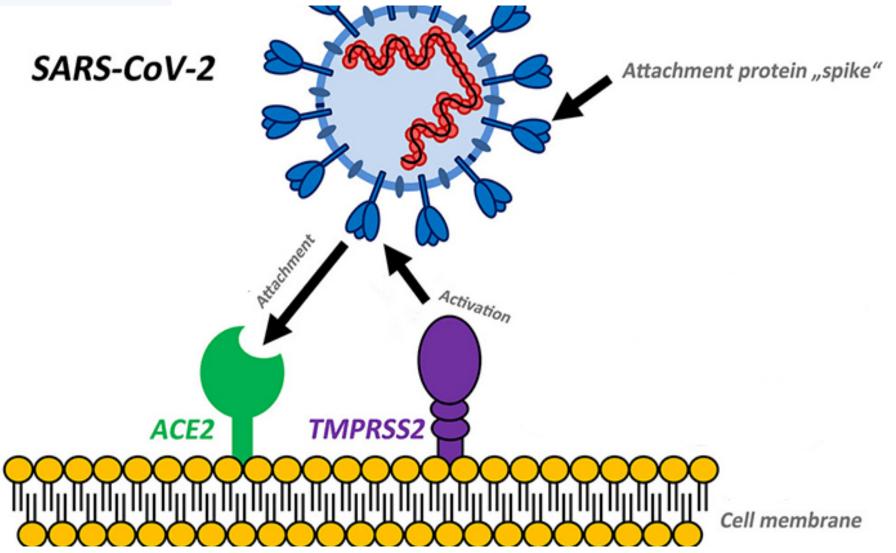


What human cells are prone to infection?

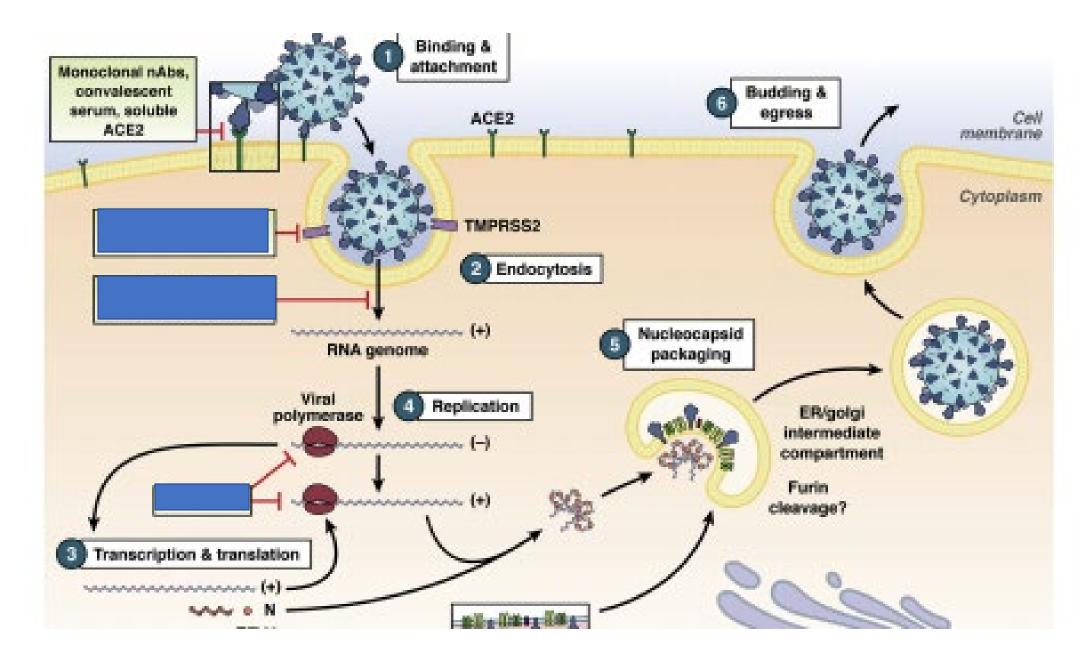
- Respiratory tract, including oral mucosa
- Gastrointestinal, particularly the small intestine
- Hepatotropic/biliary tracts

• Ding and Liang, Gastroenterology, 159(1):, 53-61, 2020





Dr. Balint Foldesi, biomol, https://www.biomol.com/resources/biomol-blog/ace2-the-sars-cov-2-receptor

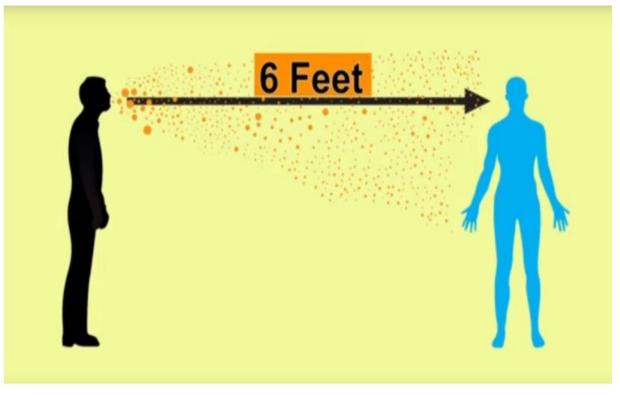


Ding and Liang, Gastroenterology, 159(1):, 53-61, 2020



Key Principles: Social Distancing

- Modes of transmission
 - respiratory transmission through droplets is the most common mode of transmission
 - proximity and duration matter because larger droplets (≥ 5µm) fall within about 6 feet
 - air circulation and ventilation is important
 - sexual, fecal-oral, and blood-borne transmission has not been demonstrated
 - whereas there is no evidence for direct contact and fomite transmission, consistent hand hygiene and use of chlorine or ethanol disinfectants for surfaces have been associated with lower transmission
 - Meyerowitz et al Annals of Medicine, In Press 2020





Brief Infection Control Summary

- For Personal Protective Equipment (PPE): Follow recommended CDC guidance for extended use, as well as manufacturer's guidelines Dispose of PPE properly
- House positive residents in a separate space
- Follow established procedures for cleaning and disinfection using recommended products effective against COVID-19
- Continually educate staff on social distancing; establish separate staff break areas for those working on COVID-19 units

Questions?





Thank you!



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