

NARA The National Advances What to expect when seeing COVID+ patients				
	Clinical Features	Client Factors / Needs		
Stage 1: Early Symptoms Mild Disease	Fatigue, shortness of breath, fever * pre-hospital/hospital admission	Fall risk Risk for readmission Community supports for successful shelte at home		
Stage 2: Respiratory Distress Moderate Disease	Hospitalization Hypoxia, on supplemental oxygen Supportive medical therapy	Prevent physical deconditioning Functional endurance Mental health Occupational deprivation		
Stage 3: Respiratory Failure Severe Disease	ICU Admission Mechanical Ventilation Sedation, paralytics, prone-ing ARDS-like presentation Vent weaning	ICU-Acquired weakness <u>Delirium</u> Physiologic tolerance for gentle mobilization <u>Monitor for further decompensation</u>		
Post-Acute Care Recovery Recovery from severe	Post-intensive care syndrome Physical, cognitive and psychological dysfunction Post-acute care rehabilitation	Post-intensive Care syndrome ICU- acquired weakness Vent/O2 weaning Cognitive impairment PTSD, anxiety disorders		

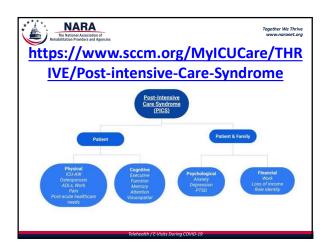


*****: NARA The National Association of Rehabilitation Privilers and Advancias

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Cognitive impairment and delirium risk

- Telehealth and telephonic access gives you another way to continue to check-in and monitor patients
- Remote interactions with patients and connecting patients to family can help address orientation, promote environmental adaptations, facilitate social connectivity to help mitigate the negative impact of extended critical illness and extended hospitalizations





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The National Asso Rehabilitation Provider General Guide	Together We Thrive www.naranet.org :OT or SLP services		
	INPATIENTS	INPATIENTS POST-DISCHARGE (NO FORMAL OP REFERRAL)	EXISTING OUTPATIENTS
PROVIDER OF SERVICES	OTD Residents	OTD Residents	OT, SLP, or OTD Residents
DOCUMENTATION	Inpatient OT Progress Note	Consult Note	Consult Note
	(files with Multidisciplinary Rehab Documentation so that IP therapists can see what's being communicated with the patients) *If patient discharged from OT service, but remains in the hospital, use Consult Note	(files in Diagnostic Therapeutic Records, where OP documentation usually gets scanned into)	(files in Diagnostic Therapeutic Records where OP documentation usually gets scanned into)
POC	Sessions provided by OTD residents are supplemental to POC; do not count towards meeting frequency	No formal POC	Functioning under existing POC
OUTCOME MEASURES	OTD residents to administer outcome measures (E.g., PROMS-Global Health Scale, diagnostic perclimensarues) first. IP telehealth visit, and last IP telehealth visit D, OTR/L, 04/16/2020	OTD residents to administer outcome measures [E.g., PROMIS-Global Health Scale, diagnostic specific measures) at first telehealth visit post-discharge, and last post-discharge visit	OTD residents to administer outcome measures (E.g., PROMIS-Global Health Scale, diagnostic specific measures) at first telehealth visit, and last OP telehealth visit OTs, SLPs, & OTD residents to complete outcome measures as per usually done with voor OPs (If any)



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Ethics, Safety, and Liability			
 Educate therapists about their responsibility/lial providers in any setting 	bility as telehealth		
 Be mindful of what you are asking patients to sessions, and consider any safety considerati hypertensive/hypotensive episodes, depressi 	ions (e.g., fall risk,		
 If a patient is in imminent danger, call for hel 	p (code or 911)		
 Telehealth/telephonic documentation: 			
 Patient understanding of the purpose and na verbally agrees or consents to proceeding wi session 			
 Patient's disposition related to safety and pri 	ivacy		
 Quality of interface (audio/visual quality, interstability/disruptions, duration of any disruptions) 			
 Patient's response to the session 			
 How you left the session 			



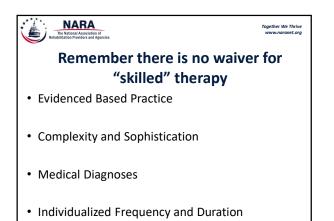
NARA Together We Thrive www.naranet.org tion of Skilled Nursing What we know about risk Based upon available information to date, those at high-risk for severe illness from COVID-19 include: People 65 years and older · People who live in a nursing home or long-term care facility People of all ages with underlying medical conditions, particularly if not well controlled, including People with chronic lung disease or moderate to severe asthma People who have serious heart conditions People who are immunocompromised - People with severe obesity (body mass index [BMI] of 40 or higher) People with diabetes People with chronic kidney disease undergoing dialysis People with liver disease .





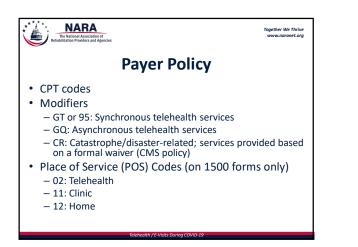
 As long as both patient and provider are in the same building, therapists can bill for services conducted over audiovisual devices as though they were performed face-to-face," Yoder said.

CMSERE Question: Should on-site visits conducted via video or through a window in the clinic suite be reported as telehealth services? How could a physician or practitioner bill if this were telehealth? Answer: Services should only be reported as telehealth services when the individual physician or practitioner furnishing the service is not at the same location as the beneficiary. If the physician or practitioner furnished the service are in the same institutional setting but are utilizing telecommunications technology to furnish the service due to exposure risks, the practitioner would not need to report this service as telehealth and should instead report whatever code described the in-person service furnished.











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Platform / Technology

- Timely implementation vs. planning for the future
- HIPAA-compliant platforms BAA required
- Technology requirements for each type of virtual service
 - Real time, two-way audio/video technology
 - Online patient portal
 - Telephone

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- services provided between inperson "visits" Therapists & assistants • Therapists only • Ability to establish and follow Platform dependent on plan of care virtually service provided (e.g., phone Platform flexibility
- Covered by many commercial payers (but not Med B)
- assessment, e-visit)

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Covered by Med B (but not many commercial payers)

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Documentation

For Telehealth

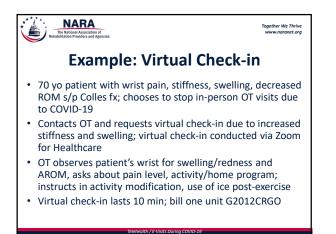
- Patient consented to telehealth, platform/technology used
- Interventions/skilled services delivered, patient response, assessment of progress (as with "typical" in-person visit)
- Total treatment time, as applicable
- For Communication Technology-based Services
 - Patient initiated and consented to the service
 - Platform/technology used
 - All communication/actions taken; clinical decision-making of the therapist
 - Time spent providing the service, as applicable

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Example: Telephone Assessment

- 68 yo patient with LBP due to L3 compression fx; chooses to stop in-person PT visits due to COVID-19
- Calls PT with c/o increased pain, inability to sleep
- PT inquires about home program, activity levels; makes recommendations for ongoing exercise/ activity
- Phone call lasts 23 min; bill one unit 98968GP



PT observes AROM R knee, patient demonstrates exercises he was taught in the clinic; PT gives verbal instructions/ demonstration for 2 new closed chain exercises. PT asks patient to amb w/ and w/o cane, observing phases of gait, deviations, deficits, etc. and cueing/instructing as appropriate. PT instructs nation to continue with HEP 2-3x/day work

- PT instructs patient to continue with HEP 2-3x/day, work on normalizing gait pattern.
- Session lasts for 26 min; bill one unit 97110GP95 (16 min) and one unit 97116GP95 (10 min)

