## **Effectiveness of Care Measure**



# Learn How to Improve Your HEDIS<sup>1</sup> Rates for the Care for Older Adults Measure

Use this tip sheet to review key details of the Care for Older Adults (COA) measure, exclusions, billing codes, forms, documentation required and best practices.

#### Measure

This measure assesses the percentage of adults 66 years of age and older who had each of the following documentation during the measurement year. Screening of elderly patients is effective in identifying functional decline. This measure ensures that older adults receive the care they need to optimize quality of life.

- 1. Medication review.
- 2. Functional status assessment.
- 3. Pain assessment.

#### Exclusions

Patients who meet the following criteria:

 Enrolled in hospice or using hospice services during the measurement year.

• Died during the measurement year.

#### Codes

## Use the appropriate service codes when billing for COA

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#### Medication review

Service type	Codes
Medication review	CPT: 90863, 99483, 99605, 99606 CPT-CAT-II: 1160F
Medication list	CPT-CAT-II: 1159F* HCPCS: G8427
Transition care management services	CPT: 99495, 99496

<sup>\*</sup>Note: Need both Medication Review/Transition Care Management Services AND Medication List code.



### Functional status assessment

## Codes Continued.

Service type	Codes
Functional status assessment	CPT: 99483 CPT-CAT-II: 1170F HCPCS: G0438, G4439

#### Pain assessment

Service type	Codes
Pain assessment	CPT-CAT-II: 1125F (pain present) 1126F (no pain present)

#### **Forms**

Use a standardized template or assessment form to capture COA components. Providers may use the Annual Care for Older Adults form, available online at www.wellcare.com> California > Providers > Medicare > Quality under HEDIS Measurement Year 2022 Toolkit or go directly to www.wellcare.com/en/California/Providers/Medicare/Quality.

#### Documentation required and best practices:

# Medication Review

- · Documentation must come from the same medical record and must include one of the following:
  - A medication list in the medical record **and** evidence of a medication review by a prescribing practitioner or clinical pharmacist and the date it was performed.
  - Notation that the member is not taking any medication *and* the date it was documented.
- A review of side effects for a single medication at the time of prescription alone is not enough. An outpatient visit is not required to meet criteria.
- Medication review conducted in an acute inpatient setting will not meet compliance.

## **Functional** Status Assessment

- Documentation must include evidence of a complete functional status assessment and the date it was performed.
- Notations for a complete assessment must include one of the following:
  - Notation of Activities of Daily Living (ADL) or at least **five** of the following were assessed:
    - Bathing.

- Transferring [e.g., getting in and out of chairs]. - Using toilet.

- Dressing.

- Eating.

- Walking.
- were assessed:
- Laundry.

Notation of Instrumental Activities of Daily Living (IADL) or at least four of the following

- Cooking or meal preparation.

- Driving or using public transportation.

- Handling finances.

- Shopping for groceries.

- Taking medications.

- Home repair.

- Using the telephone.

Housework.

## Functional Status Assessment Continued,

- Assessment results using a functional status assessment tool:
  - Assessment of Living Skills and Resources (ALSAR).
  - Barthel ADL Index Physical Self-Maintenance (ADLS) Scale.
  - Barthel Index.
  - Bayer ADL (B-ADL) Scale.
  - Edmonton Frail Scale.
  - Extended ADL (EADL) Scale.
  - Groningen Frailty Index.
  - Independent Living Scale (ILS).

- Katz Index of Independence in ADL.
- Kenny Self-Care Evaluation.
- Klein-Bell ADL Scale.
- Kohlman Evaluation of Living Skills (KELS).
- Lawton & Brody's IADL scales.
- Patient Reported Outcome Measurement
  Information System (PROMIS) Global or Physical
  Function Scales.
- SF-36<sup>®</sup>
- A functional status assessment limited to an acute or single condition, event or body system (e.g., lower back, leg) **does not meet** criteria for a comprehensive functional status assessment.
- The components of the functional status assessment numerator may take place during separate visits within the measurement year.
- Functional status assessment conducted in an acute inpatient setting will not meet compliance.
- Telehealth visits are acceptable to meet this numerator.

## Pain Assessment

- Documentation must include evidence of a pain assessment and the date it was performed.
- Notations for a pain assessment must include one of the following:
  - Documentation that the patient was assessed for pain (which may include positive or negative findings for pain).
  - Assessment results using a pain assessment tool:
    - Brief pain inventory.
    - Chronic pain grade.
    - Face, legs, activity, cry consolability (FLACC) scale.
    - Numeric rating scales (verbal or written).
    - Pain assessment in advanced dementia (PAINAD) scale.
- Pain thermometer.
- Pictorial pain scales (faces pain scale, Wong-Baker pain scale).
- PROMIS Pain Intensity Scale.
- Verbal descriptor scales (5–7 word scales, present pain inventory).
- Visual analogue scale.
- Documentation of pain management or pain treatment plan alone **does not meet** numerator criteria.
- A pain assessment conducted in an acute inpatient setting will not meet compliance.
- Screening or documentation of chest pain alone does not meet criteria.
- A pain assessment related to a single body part, except for chest, meets compliance.
- A pain assessment may be conducted with the member in various manners (phone, in person, virtually, etc.) and is not limited to being completed by clinicians.