

**PACE Participant entering a Long-Term Care Facility and the Preadmission Screening and Resident Review (PASRR)**

PASRR is a federally mandated program that helps ensure that individuals with a serious mental illness, intellectual disability or related condition are not inappropriately placed or retained in nursing facilities (NF) for long-term care (LTC).

PASRR Federal Regulation 42 CFR 483.100 to 483.480

PASRR state regulation 907 KAR 1:755

**Since a PACE participant's Level of Care (LOC) is held by the PACE Provider in the Medicaid Waiver Management Application (MWMA) during an NF admission, the PASRR will be completed via a paper process. MWMA does not create a task for the Nursing Facility.**

- ❖ **The NF should be advised to not enter an LOC in the Kentucky Level of Care System (KLOCS) for a PACE participant.**
- ❖ **PASRR is done before admission to a long-term care facility**

When an individual needs LTC placement, have the NF complete a paper MAP 409 PASRR prior to admission. [Map409.pdf](#)

1. If the PASRR does not trigger to a level II,
  - a. The NF submits a copy of the PASRR to the PACE Organization's designated person.
  - b. On the day the individual enters the NF, report as institutionalized in MWMA.
    - i. Select Level I PASRR.
    - ii. See the Job Aid in the Learning Management System (LMS) for PACE- Ongoing Management Reference Guide, section 4 of reporting institutionalization.
    - iii. Upload a copy of the PASRR in the document section.
2. If the PASRR triggers as a level II,
  - a. The NF must send the level I to the PASRR Coordinator at the respective CMHC (Community Medical Health Center).
  - b. The CMHC has a 9-day timeframe for completing the process of a level II from the date the level I is completed and signed.
  - c. On the day the individual enters the NF, report as institutionalized in MWMA.
    - i. Select Level II PASRR. The process still occurs outside of MWMA.
3. If the individual's condition has a significant change while he/she is in a nursing facility, a MAP 4095 ([Map4095.pdf](#)) will be sent from the NF to the CMHC for:
  - a. Individuals who previously did not meet PASRR criteria but now due to a new diagnosis or validation: OR,
  - b. When an individual who was previously identified as meeting PASRR criteria, has a change in their mental or physical condition in a manner that affects his/her need for specialized services, NFLOC, or recommended services of lesser intensity.
  - c. Also used to notify the CMHC when an individual is transferring, discharging, or deceased.

**Exemptions if a level I triggers for a level II may apply if:**

❖ **Exempt Hospital Discharge MAP 4092.** [Map4092.pdf](#)

The MAP 4092 is used to explain why/how an individual was admitted without a level II evaluation.

An exempt hospital discharge can be used for an individual with a diagnosis of a serious mental illness, intellectual disability, or related condition who meets the following criteria for NF level of care:

1. Is admitted to any nursing facility directly from a hospital after receiving acute inpatient care at the hospital, and
2. Requires nursing facility care for the condition for which he/she received care in the hospital, and
3. Whose attending physician has certified (before admission to the facility) that the individual is likely to require less than thirty (30) days of nursing facility care.

If an individual enters the NF as an exempt hospital discharge and is later found to require more than thirty (30) days of NF care, the NF must refer the individual for a PASRR Level II evaluation as soon as it is known, but no later than 30 days from the date of admission.

❖ **Provisional Admission: Respite MAP 4093.** [Map4093.pdf](#)

Respite is allowed to in-home caregivers to whom the person with a serious mental illness or an intellectual disability/related condition is expected to return following a stay of no more than fourteen days. The NF completes the MAP 4093 for individuals who meet the criteria to explain why/how an individual was admitted without the Level II evaluation.

If the individual is not discharged within 14 days from the provisional admission, the NF must refer to the CMHC for a PASRR Level II.

❖ **Provisional Admission: Delirium (MAP 4093)** [Map4093.pdf](#)

A diagnosis of delirium as defined in the DSM is a rapid disturbance in attention, awareness, and cognition, which could fluctuate throughout the day, and may be the consequence of another condition. A provisional admission allows for a fourteen (14) day admission pending further assessment when an accurate diagnosis cannot be made until the delirium clears. The nursing facility completes the MAP 4093 for individuals to explain why/how an individual was admitted without the Level II evaluation.

If the individual is not discharged within 14 days from the provisional admission, the NF must refer to the CMHC for a PASRR Level II.

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