

Long term care assessment Germany

A short introduction

EUMASS Summer Meeting in Düsseldorf, June 2nd 2023 Dr. Kerstin Haid



Assessment of the individual need for long-term care (LTC)

- Implementation of a new approach to long-term care launched in 2017
- New assessment criteria prepared through discussions and considerations with experts and scientists
- Assessment deals with dependence or independence in managing everyday life
- Assessment guidelines decreed by the federal medical advisory service



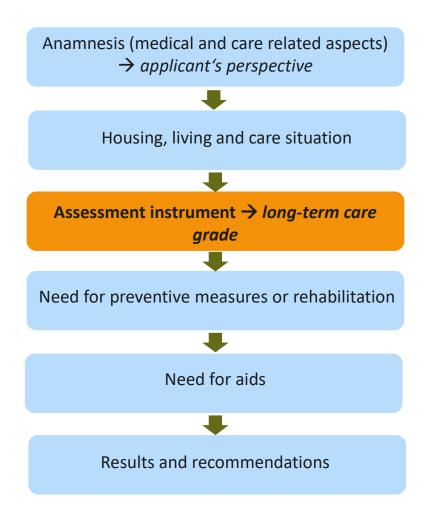
Who * Where * When



- Application to long-term care insurance company
- Assessors are trained nurses medical advisory service experts
- In the applicant's household
- Within 5 weeks of application
- Penalty fee of 70 euros per week if deadline is exceeded



Assessment of long-term care need







Medizinischer Dienst Bund

Assessment instrument Definition of independence

Independence = performing activities of daily life without the assistance of another person

Not relevant

- ✤ if someone needs a medical aid (e.g. wheelchair...)
- whether a certain activity is necessary
- home environment conditions
- frequency of activities or time someone needs to perform a certain activity

Assessment instrument Six modules





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- Mobility
- Cognitive abilities and communication
- Behaviour patterns and psychological problems
- Self-supply
- Coping with illness- and therapy related demands and stress ร่า
- Organizing everday life and social contacts (6 criteria) İÿ
 - Activities outside the house
 - Household maintenance

Assessment Instrument Module 1: Mobility

Crite	eria	independent	almost independent	almost dependent	dependent
1.1	changing position in bed	0	(1)	2	3
1.2	holding a stable and safe sitting position	0	1	2	3
1.3	standing up from a sitting position		1	2	3
1.4	moving within the home environment	0	1	2	3
1.5	climbing stairs	0	1	2	3





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Assessment instrument Module 2: Cognitive abilities and communication

Criter	ia	unimpaired	mainly unimpaired	mainly impaired	impaired
2.1	recognizing people of the closer environment	0	1	2	3
2.2	spatial orientation	0	1	2	3
2.3	temporal orientation	0	1	2	3
2.4	remembering substantial things	0	1	2	3
2.5	managing every day routines	0	1	2	3
2.6	making decisions in everyday life	0	1	2	3
2.7	understanding facts and information	0	1	2	3
2.8	recognizing risks and danger	0	1	2	3
2.9	communicating substantial needs	0	1	2	3
2.10	understanding requests	0	1	2	3
2.11	participating in a conversation	0	1	2	3



Assessment instrument Module 3: Behaviour patterns and psychological problems

Criter	ia	never occurs / very rarely	occurs rarely (one or two times within two weeks)	occurs often (two times or more within a week, but not every day)	occurs daily
3.1	non-aggressive physical agitation (e g. repetitive physical movements)	0	1	3	5
3.2	restlessness at night	0	1	3	5
3.3	self-destructive behaviour	0	1	3	5
3.4	aggressive physical agitation against objects	0	1	3	5
3.5	aggressive physical agitation against other persons	0	1	3	5
3.6	aggressive verbal agitation	0	1	3	5
3.7	non-aggressive verbal agitation	0	1	3	5
3.8	resisting care	0	1	3	5
3.9	misidentifications, hallucinations	0	1	3	5
3.10	anxiety	0	1	3	5
3.11	depression-induced apathy	0	1	3	5
3.12	socially inappropriate behaviour patterns (e.g. inappropriate sexual behaviour)	0	1	3	5
3.13	other care related inappropriate behaviour patterns (e.g. stereotypes)	0	1	3	5





Assessment instrument Module 4: Self-supply

Criter	ia	independent	almost independent	almost dependent	dependent
4.1	washing the upper body	0	1	2	3
4.2	hygiene in the area of the head (e.g. combing, shaving)	0	1	2	3
4.3	washing the genital area	0	1	2	3
4.4	showering, bathing	0	1	2	3
4.5	dressing and undressing the upper body	0	1	2	3
4.6	dressing and undressing the lower body	0	1	2	3
4.7	preparing food and pouring beverages	0	1	2	3
4.8	eating	0	3	6	9
4.9	drinking	0	2	4	6
4.10	using a toilet or a commode	0	1	2	3
4.11	coping with urinary incontinence	0	1	2	3
4.12	coping with faecal incontinence	0	1	2	3

		independent	not daily, not permanently	daily, in addition to oral nutrition	exclusively
4.13	parenteral feeding or tube feeding	0	0	6	3







Assessment instrument Module 5: Coping with illness- and therapy related demands and stress

Criteria		frequency of assistance			
enter			per day	per week	per months
5.1	taking of medication				
5.2	handling injections				
5.3	intravenous supply	9 2			86
5.4	aspirating / providing oxygen	2 A			
5.5	providing embrocation				66
5.6	measuring blood glucose				(c)
5.7	dealing with proximal aids such as				(C)
	prostheses				
5.8	bandage replacement				
5.9	stoma care				
5.10	catheterization				20
5.11	therapeutic interventions in the housing				(C)
	environment				
5.12	technically intensive interventions in the			10	69
	housing environment				
5.13	visiting the doctor				
5.14	visiting other medical and health facilities			10	69
	(up to three hours a day)				
5.15	visiting other medical and health facilities				
	(more than three hours a day)				

	independent	almost independent	almost dependent	dependent
5.16 maintaining a diet	0	1	2	3





Assessment instrument Module 6: Structuring every day life and social contacts

Crite	eria	independent	almost independent	almost dependent	dependent
6.1	arranging the daily routine	0	1	2	3
6.2	relaxing and sleeping	0	1	2	3
6.3	occupying oneself	0	1	2	3
6.4	planning future activities	0	1	2	3
6.5	interacting with persons around (e.g. family members)	0	1	2	3
6.6	interacting with persons outside the immediate environment	0	1	2	3



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Assessment result – long-term care grade



- Step 1: Points are summarized for each area of life
- Step 2: Cumulative amount is translated into a weighted point value



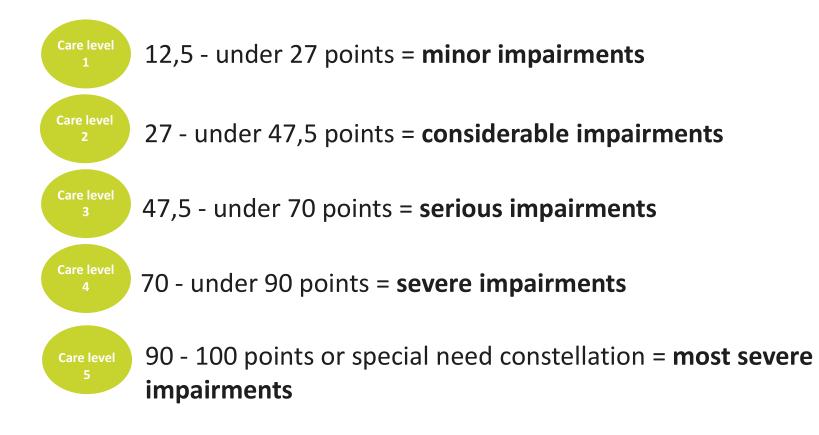
◆ Step 3: All weighted point values are added
 → result is an overall score between 0 and 100



Assessment result – long-term care grade



Step 4: Assignment of the total score to one of the five long-term care grades



What's next?



- Health insurance company informs
 applicant of the result
- Needs are met
 - Medical aids
 - Rehabilitation
 - Long-term care by
 - trained nurses (payment in kind) or
 - family or neighbours (cash supplement)
- Amount of contribution depends on the determined care level

Advancement

- Focus on rehabilitation needs and preventive measures
- Assessment results serve as a starting point for individual care planning
- Specific health problem the applicant ist suffering from does not matter
- Focus is on the person in need of care
 (= person-centered approach)
- Assessment instrument is complex and requires the valuable resource of the nursing staff of the medical advisory service







Thank you very much for your attention

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