HOSPITAL BASED INPATIENT PSYCHIATRIC SERVICES (HBIPS) MEASURE SET

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The Psychiatric Measure Set

- CMS has utilizes the same 4 measures for inpatient behavioral health units as The Joint Commission. They have both discontinued the measure set for the complete discharge plan and follow-up visit data.
- Each measure will be discussed in the following slides.
Admission Screening

Patients who are admitted to a hospital-based inpatient psychiatric setting must be screened within the first three days of admission for all of the following:

1. Risk of violence to self or others
2. Substance use including alcohol
3. Psychological trauma history
4. Patient strengths such as personal traits, family support, cultural or community contributions.
Substance Use Includes Alcohol Use
Screening

- Patients with substance abuse problems have a greater risk for serious injury and over 50 medical problems including hypertension, GI bleeding, depression, stroke, dementia, cirrhosis, some cancers, dysrhythmias and infection (NIAAA, 2005).

- A 2004 report in JAMA identified that substance abuse (alcohol, drug or tobacco) accounted for one in four deaths in the USA (Mokdad, 2000).
Each patient, admitted to an **inpatient psychiatric unit** must be screened for substance use within the first three days of admission.

Since hospitalization offers an opportunity to address substance use, this assessment should be referenced as the treatment plan is developed.
As in other venues of health care, the use of restraint or seclusion is limited to situations where there is imminent danger of harm to the patient or others. This data is collected as the total number of minutes the patient was either restrained or in seclusion, therefore very exact charting is needed. For public reporting this data is converted to hours of restraint or seclusion.
Multiple Antipsychotic Medication Usage

- This measure focuses on the number of patients who are discharged from an inpatient psychiatric setting on 2 or more antipsychotic medications.
- Research shows that antipsychotic polypharmacy often leads to greater side effects with no improvement in clinical outcomes.
- The medications included in this measure are listed on the next 3 slides.
Oral/ Injectable Antipsychotic Medications

Abilify Oral Solution
Abilify Tablets
Abilify Discmelt
Abilify Maintena
Antipsychotic Not Otherwise Specified (NOS)
Aripiprazole Oral Solution
Aripiprazole Tablets
Aristada
Asenapine
Chlorpromazine Oral Solution
Chlorpromazine Oral Syrup
Chlorpromazine Tablets
Clozapine Tablets
Clozaril Tablets
Etrafon

Fanapt
FazaClo Orally Disintegrating Tablets
Fluphenazine
Fluphenazine Decanoate Injectable
Fluphenazine HCL Oral Solution
Fluphenazine HCL Tablets
Geodon Capsules
Haldol Decanoate Injectable-Long Acting
Haldol Oral Solution
Haldol Tablets
Haloperidol Decanoate Injectable Long-Acting
Haloperidol Oral Solution
Haloperidol Tablets
Illoperidone
Oral/ Injectable Antipsychotic Medications cont.

Invega Tablets
Latuda
Loxapine Capsules
Loxitane Capsules
Lurasidone
Mellaril Tablets
Mesoridazine
Navane Capsules
Olanzapine + Fluoxetine Capsules
Olanzapine Tablets
Olanzapine ZYDIS Orally Disintegrating Tablets
Orap Tablets
Paliperidone Tablets
Permitril
Perphenazine Tablets
Pimozide Tablets
Prolinix Decanoate Injectable- Long Acting
Prolinix Oral Solution

Prolinix
Quetiapine Fumarate
Quetiapine Tablets
Rexulti
Risperal Consta Injectable- Long Acting
Risperdal M-Tab Orally Disintegrating Tablets
Risperdal Oral Solution
Risperdal Tablets
Risperidone Injectable - Long Acting
Risperidone M- Tab Orally Disintegrating Tab.
Risperidone Tablets
Saphris
Oral/ Injectable Antipsychotic Medications cont.

- Serentil
- Seroquel Tablets
- Seroquel XR Tablets
- Stelazine Tablets
- Symbyax Capsules
- Thioridazine HCL Tablets
- Thiothixene Capsules
- Thorazine Oral Solution
- Thorazine Oral Syrup
- Thorazine Tablets
- Triavil
- Trifluoperazine HCL Tablets
- Trilafon Tablets
- Vraylar Tablets
- Ziprasidone HCL Tablets
- Zyprexa Tablets
- Zyprexa ZYDIS Orally Disintegrating Tablets

Table Number 10.0 Antipsychotic Medications (Ver. 2016A)
Appropriate Justification for Multiple Antipsychotic Medications

- Documentation needed for the appropriate justification for using multiple antipsychotic medications includes:
  1. The patient has a history of a minimum of three failed trials of monotherapy. At minimum, the names of the medications used in the trials must be documented.
2. There is documentation of a recommended plan to taper to monotherapy or the cross-taper is in process at the time of discharge. This must include the names of the medications to be tapered.

3. There is documentation of that the second antipsychotic medication was ordered to enhance the effectiveness of Clozapine.
Test your knowledge

1. The inpatient psychiatric measures only apply to the geriatric patients.
   A. True
   B. False
Test your knowledge

2. Restraints and seclusion event documentation should include what triggered the action and exactly how long (in minutes) the patient is restricted.

A. True
B. False
Test your knowledge

3. If the patient is discharged on _______ or more antipsychotic medications there must be documented justification in the medical record.
   A. 2
   B. 3
   C. 4
Test your knowledge

4. You must complete an assessment for substance use for patients admitted to an inpatient psychiatric unit within _________ days of admission.

   A. one
   B. two
   C. three
References

The End!!