



# Foire aux questions sur les soins de longue durée et les soins en hébergement

Les questions suivantes sur la codification clinique sont fréquemment posées au personnel de l'ICIS. Les réponses présentées sur la [page des ressources à l'intention des évaluateurs](#) servent de référence rapide. Les évaluateurs peuvent ainsi remplir plus facilement les sections des évaluations interRAI conformément aux normes de codification (objectif, définition et processus) présentées dans les manuels de l'utilisateur d'interRAI, ce qui accroît l'exactitude et la qualité des données.

Les questions ci-dessous, soumises en anglais, ainsi que les réponses connexes figurent dans l'[outil d'interrogation en ligne](#) de l'ICIS, tout comme celles portant sur la codification clinique et d'autres sujets connexes (soumission de données, analyses et rapports). Ces questions et réponses sont en anglais seulement dans l'outil d'interrogation en ligne.

## FAQ sur les soins de longue durée et les soins en hébergement

Numéro de question	Instrument d'évaluation	Section et élément	Question	Réponse
66616	RAI-MDS 2.0	<b>O1</b> (Number of Medications) <b>O4f</b> (Days Received an Analgesic) <b>U1–U6</b> (Medication List)	Where is the use of cannabis oil captured in the RAI-MDS 2.0 assessment?	Cannabis oil is captured in sections O1 (Number of Medications), O4f (Analgesic) and U (Medication List), regardless of whether it has been prescribed or not.  In Section O4 (Days Received the Following Medications), all medications are captured according to their classification versus the purpose of taking the medication. For example, taking cannabis oil as an appetite stimulant or to prevent nausea and vomiting due to chemotherapy would be captured as an analgesic.

Numéro de question	Instrument d'évaluation	Section et élément	Question	Réponse
61320	RAI-MDS 2.0	H3a (Scheduled Toileting Plan)	Please define a "scheduled toileting plan."	<p>A "scheduled toileting plan" is defined as a plan whereby staff members at scheduled times each day take the resident to the toilet room, give the resident a urinal or remind the resident to go to the toilet. It includes habit training and/or prompted voiding. The goal of a scheduled toileting plan is to improve the bladder and/or bowel continence of a resident. A scheduled toileting plan must be well-planned, scheduled, documented, monitored and evaluated for effectiveness. It is important to communicate the plan to the resident, and to all staff and family members. The success of the scheduled toileting plan will be determined if incontinence can be reversed (restore/improve) with the resident's capacity to participate in the program.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> The following are NOT considered a scheduled toileting plan:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Providing incontinence care</li> <li>• Changing pads and/or linens on a regular schedule</li> <li>• Providing toileting routines (bladder and bowel)</li> </ul> <p>The above 3 tasks are considered methods of maintaining continence, keeping a resident dry and preventing skin breakdown, and management of incontinence products. They are not considered a scheduled toileting plan.</p>
60523	RAI-MDS 2.0	<b>O1</b> (Number of Medications) <b>O4f</b> (Days Received an Analgesic) <b>U1–U6</b> (Medication List)	If marijuana is prescribed for medicinal use or is being used without a prescription, should it be captured as an analgesic medication in sections O1 (Number of Medications), O4f (Days Received an Analgesic) and U (Medication List) of the RAI-MDS 2.0?	<p>CIHI classifies medications according to the World Health Organization's Anatomical Therapeutic Chemical (ATC) classification system. The ATC classification for cannabinoids is N02BG10 Cannabinoids.</p> <p>Marijuana, as a cannabinoid, would therefore be captured in sections O1 (Number of Medications), O4f (Days Received an Analgesic) and U (Medication List), regardless of whether it has been prescribed or not.</p> <p><b>This change in coding practice is effective October 8, 2015.</b></p>



## FAQ

Numéro de question	Instrument d'évaluation	Section et élément	Question	Réponse
60368	RAI-MDS 2.0	<b>J1e</b> (Delusions) <b>J1i</b> (Hallucinations)	Do we check J1e (Delusions) and J1i (Hallucinations) if a person is NOT experiencing any delusions and/or hallucinations during the 7-day observation period due to the effectiveness of the antipsychotic medication?	No. Check J1e (Delusions) and J1i (Hallucinations) only if the resident has experienced the symptoms in the last 7 days.
52863	RAI-MDS 2.0	<b>P1ae</b> (Monitoring acute medical condition)	Will P1ae (Monitoring acute medical condition) be checked if a person has a stage 2, 3 or 4 ulcer?	P1ae (Monitoring acute medical condition) will be checked only if the person is experiencing an acute or unstable clinical situation. Acute conditions are typically of sudden onset, have a time-limited course and require physician evaluation and significant increase in licensed nursing monitoring. Each situation must be considered on an individual basis using professional clinical judgment.
51566	RAI-MDS 2.0	<b>J2</b> (Pain Symptoms)	If a person complains of pain and is given a PRN analgesic with good effect, should we capture the pain in J2?	Yes. If the person identifies that he or she is experiencing pain of any kind, you will capture it in J2 (Pain Symptoms), even if the analgesic is effective. It is important to capture any and all pain to ensure that appropriate pain relief interventions are included in the person's care plan.

Numéro de question	Instrument d'évaluation	Section et élément	Question	Réponse
51497	RAI-MDS 2.0	Section M	Do we capture a foot ulcer on a person with diabetes as a pressure ulcer or diabetic foot ulcer?	<p>Diabetic foot ulcers are considered either neuropathic or neuroischemic diabetic foot ulcers. Although pressure may be a contributing factor, these ulcers are captured as diabetic foot ulcers in the interRAI assessments. In the RAI-MDS 2.0, diabetic foot ulcers are captured in Section M1 (Ulcers Due to Any Cause) and Section I3 (Other Current Diagnoses and ICD-10-CA Codes). You will not capture diabetic foot ulcers in item M2a (Pressure ulcer).</p> <p>Diabetic foot ulcer is coded in Section I3 according to the type of diabetes involved.</p> <p>Please select the one ICD-10-CA code that would apply:</p> <p>E10.70 — Type 1 diabetes mellitus with foot ulcer (angiopathic) (neuropathic)</p> <p>E11.70 — Type 2 diabetes mellitus with foot ulcer (angiopathic) (neuropathic)</p> <p>E13.70 — Other specified diabetes mellitus with foot ulcer (angiopathic) (neuropathic)</p> <p>E14.70 — Unspecified diabetes mellitus with foot ulcer (angiopathic) (neuropathic)</p> <p>If you do not have the specific type of diabetes, then choose the last code above.</p>
50821	RAI-MDS 2.0	M5 (Skin Treatments)	If a resident has an ulcer and a dressing is applied to the ulcer, is the dressing captured in M5e (Ulcer care) and M5g (Application of dressings)?	All ulcer care, including the application of medications to any ulcer, is captured in M5e. Do not include care specific to ulcers in other M5 items.
50819	RAI-MDS 2.0	M1 (Ulcers)	If a resident has an open wound, is this coded as a stage 2 ulcer in M1 (Ulcers Due to Any Cause)?	Not all open wounds are ulcers. It is important that you explore the etiology of the wound and identify whether the area is an ulcer, abrasion, open lesion, rash, skin tear or cut.

Numéro de question	Instrument d'évaluation	Section et élément	Question	Réponse
45701	RAI-MDS 2.0	<b>G1a</b> (Bed Mobility) and <b>G1b</b> (Transfer)	If a person in bed requires assistance to move his/her legs to a sitting position on the side of a bed, where in the ADL Self-Performance sections is that type of assistance captured?	<p>interRAI has recommended the following change in coding practice for sections G1a (Bed Mobility) and G1b (Transfer):</p> <p>Lifting the legs in and out of bed to/from a sitting position is not a subtask associated with bed mobility or transfer. This task is not captured in the ADL Self-Performance section of the interRAI instruments.</p> <p><b>This change in coding practice is effective as of May 11, 2018.</b></p>
22861	RAI-MDS 2.0	<b>O4f</b> (Analgesic)	If a person takes ASA 81 mg once daily, is it captured as an analgesic in Section O4f (Analgesic)?	<p>interRAI has recommended the following change in coding practice to align with the World Health Organization's standards for classification of medications:</p> <p>Acetylsalicylic acid (Entrophen, ASA, Novasen, Bufferin, Aspirin), when given once a day as an antithrombotic agent, regardless of dose, is considered to be an antithrombotic agent and should not be captured as an analgesic in Section O4f (Analgesic).</p> <p>Acetylsalicylic acid, when given in multiple doses per day, regardless of dose, is considered an analgesic and should be captured as such in Section O4f.</p> <p><b>Note</b> that if acetylsalicylic acid is given once a day as an analgesic, regardless of dose, it should be captured as an analgesic in Section O4f.</p> <p><b>This change in coding practice is effective as of April 1, 2015.</b></p>