Using the interRAI HC Crisis Identification and Situational Improvement Strategies (CRISIS) as a Decision-Support Tool

### What is CRISIS?
The Crisis Identification and Situational Improvement Strategies (CRISIS) algorithm categorizes a person based on his or her likelihood of being placed in a long-term care facility within 90 days of assessment.

### How does it work?
CRISIS is a 2-step process where a person is categorized into 7 distinct clinical groups and then, based on their attributes from the interRAI HC assessment, they are assigned a level of risk (between 1 and 5) for immediate placement in a long-term care facility.

The level assigned is determined using a range of criteria. A person may fall into a given risk level via a number of pathways that represent different combinations of these criteria.

### What are the benefits?
**Clinical**
- Identifies those requiring placement on basis of their needs and circumstances

**Organizational**
- Promotes consistent decisions among home care staff
- Supports evidence-informed resource allocation

### What are the criteria used to calculate the CRISIS score?
- Cognitive skills for daily decision making (C1)
- Acute change in mental status from person’s usual functioning (C4)
- Behaviour Symptoms [E3] (wandering, verbal abuse, physical abuse, socially inappropriate or disruptive behaviour, or resists care)
- Fearful of a family member or close acquaintance (F1e)
- Neglected, abused or mistreated (F1f)
- Delusions (J2h)
- Hallucinations (J2i)
- Hygiene (J2t)
- Informal helper lives with person (P1b)
- Informal helper(s) is unable to continue in caring activities (P2a)
- Primary informal helper expresses feelings of distress, anger, or depression (P2b)
- Overall self-sufficiency has changed significantly as compared to 90 days ago (R2)
- Falls Frequency (J1a or J1b ≥1)
- ADL Self-Performance Hierarchy Scale
- Depression Rating Scale