

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

Job Aid | January 2023



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

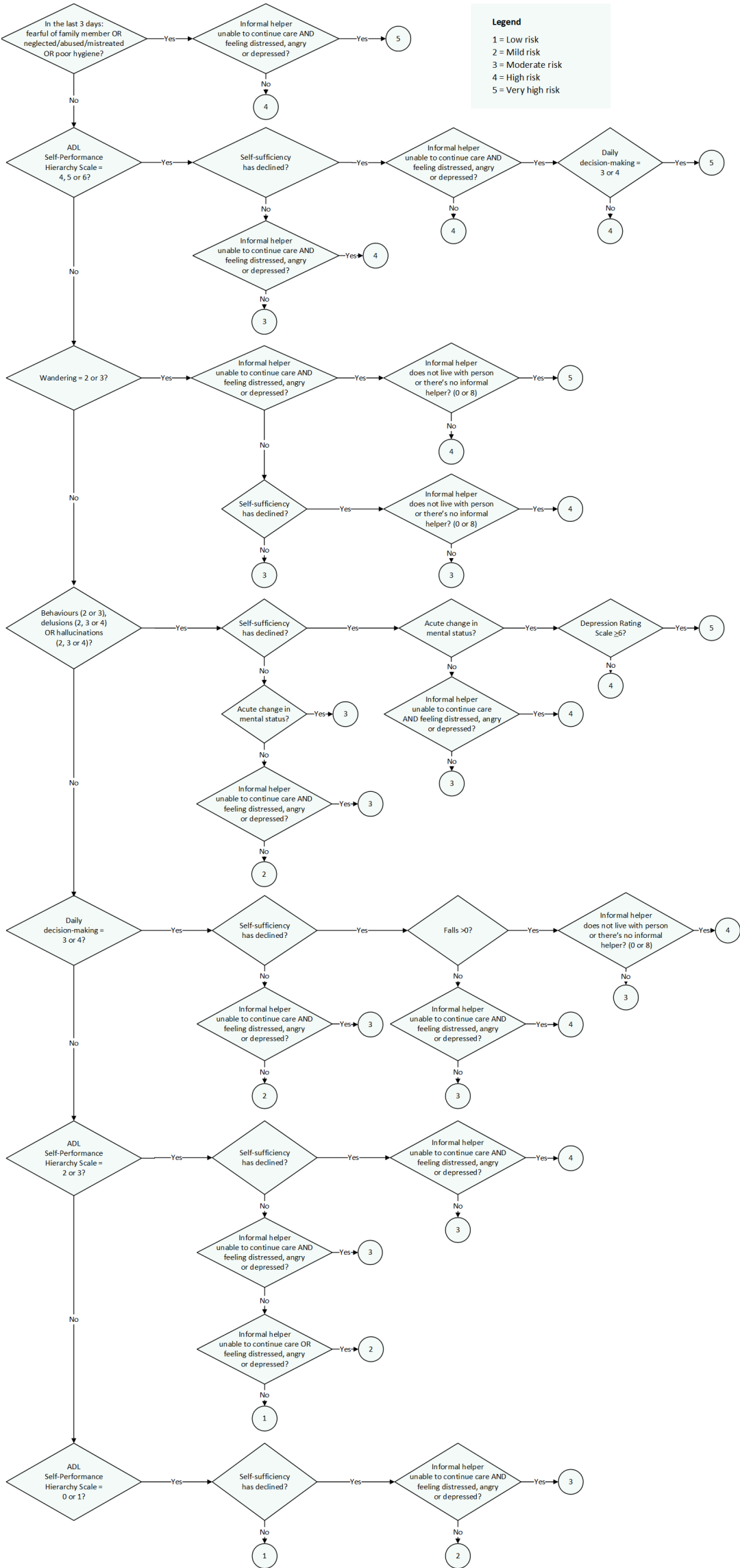
- Promotes consistent decisions among home care staff
- Supports evidence-informed resource allocation

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)
- Falls Frequency (J1a or J1b ≥ 1)
- 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)
- ADL Self-Performance Hierarchy Scale
- Depression Rating Scale



CRISIS decision tree





Appendix

Text alternative for image

Scores for the CRISIS algorithm are defined as follows: 1 is low risk; 2 is mild risk; 3 is moderate risk; 4 is high risk; and 5 is very high risk.

If in the last 3 days the person was fearful of a family member or neglected/abused/mistreated or has usually poor hygiene and the informal helper is unable to continue care and is distressed, angry or depressed, the CRISIS score is 5. If the informal helper is able to continue care or is not distressed, angry or depressed, the CRISIS score is 4.

If in the last 3 days the person was not fearful of a family member nor neglected/abused/mistreated nor in poor hygiene, and the ADL Self-Performance Hierarchy Scale score is 4, 5 or 6, and self-sufficiency has declined, and the informal helper is unable to continue care and is distressed, angry or depressed, and daily decision-making is 3 or 4, the CRISIS score is 5. If daily decision-making is less than 3, the CRISIS score is 4. If the informal helper is able to continue care or is not distressed, angry or depressed, the CRISIS score is 4. If self-sufficiency has not declined, and the informal helper is unable to continue care and is distressed, angry or depressed, the CRISIS score is 4. If the informal helper is able to continue care or is not feeling distressed, angry or depressed, the CRISIS score is 3.

If in the last 3 days the person was not fearful of a family member nor neglected/abused/mistreated nor in poor hygiene, and the ADL Self-Performance Hierarchy Scale score is not 4, 5 or 6, and wandering is 2 or 3, and the informal helper is unable to continue care and is distressed, angry or depressed, and does not live with the person or the person has no informal helper, the CRISIS score is 5. If the informal helper lives with the person, the CRISIS score is 4. If the informal helper is able to continue care or is not distressed, angry or depressed, and self-sufficiency has declined, and the informal helper does not live with the person or has no informal helper, then the CRISIS score is 4. If the informal helper lives with the person, the CRISIS score is 3. If self-sufficiency has not declined, the CRISIS score is 3.

If in the last 3 days the person was not fearful of a family member nor neglected/abused/mistreated nor in poor hygiene, and the ADL Self-Performance Hierarchy Scale score is not 4, 5 or 6, and wandering is not 2 or 3, and behaviours, delusions or hallucinations are exhibited, and self-sufficiency has declined, and there is an acute change in mental status, and the DRS is 6 or greater, the CRISIS score is 5. If the DRS is less than 6, the CRISIS score is 4. If there is no acute change in mental status but the informal helper is unable to continue care and is distressed, angry or depressed, the CRISIS score is 4. If the informal helper is able to continue care or is not distressed, angry or depressed, the CRISIS score is 3. If there is no decline in self-sufficiency but there is an acute change in mental status, the CRISIS score is 3. If there is no acute change in mental status but the informal helper is unable to continue care and is distressed, angry or depressed, the CRISIS score is 3. If the informal helper is able to continue care or is not distressed, angry or depressed, the CRISIS score is 2.

If in the last 3 days the person was not fearful of a family member nor neglected/abused/mistreated nor in poor hygiene, and the ADL Self-Performance Hierarchy Scale score is not 4, 5 or 6, and wandering is not 2 or 3, and behaviours, delusions or hallucinations are not exhibited, and daily decision-making is 3 or 4, and self-sufficiency has declined, and the person has 1 or more falls, and the informal helper does not live with the person or there is no informal helper, the CRISIS score is 4. If the informal helper lives with the person, the CRISIS score is 3. If there are no falls and the informal helper is unable to continue care and is distressed, angry or depressed, the CRISIS score is 4. If the informal helper is able to continue care or is not distressed, angry or depressed, the CRISIS score is 3. If self-sufficiency has not declined, and the informal helper is unable to continue care and is distressed, angry or depressed, the CRISIS score is 3. If the informal helper is able to continue or is not distressed, angry or depressed, the CRISIS score is 2.



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If in the last 3 days the person was not fearful of a family member nor neglected/abused/mistreated nor in poor hygiene, and the ADL Self-Performance Hierarchy Scale score is not 4, 5 or 6, and wandering is not 2 or 3, and behaviours, delusions or hallucinations are not exhibited, and daily decision-making is not 3 or 4, and the ADL Self-Performance Hierarchy Scale score is 2 or 3, and self-sufficiency has declined, and the informal helper is unable to continue care and is distressed, angry or depressed, the CRISIS score is 4. If the informal helper is able to continue care or is not distressed, angry or depressed, the CRISIS score is 3. If self-sufficiency has not declined, and the informal helper is unable to continue and is distressed, angry or depressed, the CRISIS score is 3. If the informal helper is unable to continue care or is distressed, angry or depressed, the CRISIS score is 2. If the informal helper is able to continue care or is not distressed, angry or depressed, then the CRISIS score is 1.

If in the last 3 days the person was not fearful of a family member nor neglected/abused/mistreated nor in poor hygiene, and the ADL Self-Performance Hierarchy Scale score is not 4, 5 or 6, and wandering is not 2 or 3, and behaviours, delusions or hallucinations are not exhibited, and daily decision-making is not 3 or 4, and the ADL Self-Performance Hierarchy Scale score is 0 or 1, and self-sufficiency has not declined, the CRISIS score is 1. If self-sufficiency has declined, and the informal helper is unable to continue care and is distressed, angry or depressed, the CRISIS score is 3. If the informal helper is able to continue care or is not distressed, angry or depressed, then the CRISIS score is 2.

Source

Adapted with permission from interRAI Canada.