

# Describing Outcome Scales (RAI-MDS 2.0)



Outcome Scales	Description	RAI-MDS 2.0 Assessment Items	Score Range
<b>DRS</b> Depression Rating Scale	This scale can be used as a clinical screen for depression.  Validated against the <b>Hamilton Depression Rating Scale (HDRS)</b> , the <b>Cornell Scale for Depression in Dementia (CSDD)</b> and the <b>Calgary Depression Scale (CDS)</b> .	Seven Depression Rating Scale items <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Negative Statements (E1a)</li> <li>Persistent Anger (E1d)</li> <li>Expression of Unrealistic Fears (E1f)</li> <li>Repetitive Health Complaints (E1h)</li> <li>Repetitive Anxious Complaints (E1i)</li> <li>Sad, Pained, Worried Facial Expression (E1l)</li> <li>Crying, Tearfulness (E1m)</li> </ul>	<b>0–14</b> A score of 3 or more may indicate a potential or actual problem with depression.
<b>CHES</b> Changes in Health, End-Stage Disease and Signs and Symptoms	This scale detects frailty and health instability and was designed to identify residents at risk of serious decline.	Nine CHES items <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Decline in Cognition (B6)</li> <li>Decline in ADL (G9)</li> <li>Dehydration (J1c)</li> <li>Edema (J1g)</li> <li>Shortness of Breath (J1l)</li> <li>Vomiting (J1o)</li> <li>End-Stage Disease (J5c)</li> <li>Weight Loss (K3a)</li> <li>Leaving Food Uneaten (K4c)</li> </ul>	<b>0–5</b> Higher scores indicate higher levels of medical complexity and are associated with adverse outcomes, such as mortality, hospitalization, pain, caregiver stress and poor self-rated health.
<b>Pain Scale</b>	This scale summarizes the presence and intensity of pain.  This scale validates well against the <b>Visual Analogue Scale</b> .	Two Pain Scale items <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Frequency of Pain (J2a)</li> <li>Intensity of Pain (J2b)</li> </ul>	<b>0–3</b> Higher scores indicate a more severe pain experience.
<b>ADL*</b> <b>Self-Performance Hierarchy Scale</b> * Activities of Daily Living	This scale reflects the disablement process by grouping ADL performance levels into discrete stages of loss (that is early loss: personal hygiene; middle loss: toileting and locomotion; late loss: eating).	Four ADL Self-Performance Hierarchy Scale items <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Personal Hygiene (G1jA)</li> <li>Toilet Use (G1iA)</li> <li>Locomotion (G1eA)</li> <li>Eating (G1hA)</li> </ul>	<b>0–6</b> Higher scores indicate greater decline (progressive loss) in ADL performance.
<b>ADL Short Form</b>	This scale provides a measure of the resident's ADL self-performance status based on items that reflect stages of loss (early, middle and late loss).	Four ADL Short Form items <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Personal Hygiene (G1jA)</li> <li>Toilet Use (G1iA)</li> <li>Locomotion (G1eA)</li> <li>Eating (G1hA)</li> </ul>	<b>0–16</b> Higher scores indicate more impairment of self-sufficiency in ADL performance.
<b>ADL Long Form</b>	This scale provides a measure of the resident's ability to perform ADLs. The ADL Long Form is more sensitive to clinical changes than the other ADL scales.	Seven ADL Long Form items <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Mobility in Bed (G1aA)</li> <li>Transfers (G1bA)</li> <li>Locomotion (G1eA)</li> <li>Dressing (G1gA)</li> <li>Eating (G1hA)</li> <li>Toilet Use (G1iA)</li> <li>Personal Hygiene (G1jA)</li> </ul>	<b>0–28</b> Higher scores indicate more impairment of self-sufficiency in ADL performance.

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<b>ISE</b> Index of Social Engagement	This scale describes the resident's sense of initiative and social involvement within the facility.	Six Index of Social Engagement items <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• At Ease Interacting With Others (F1a)</li> <li>• At Ease Doing Planned or Structured Activities (F1b)</li> <li>• At Ease Doing Self-Initiated Activities (F1c)</li> <li>• Establishes Own Goals (F1d)</li> <li>• Pursues Involvement in the Life of the Facility (F1e)</li> <li>• Accepts Invitations Into Most Group Activities (F1f)</li> </ul>	<b>0–6</b> Higher scores indicate a higher level of social engagement.  Note: unlike other interRAI scales, higher scores on the ISE are a good thing.																								
<b>ABS</b> Aggressive Behaviour Scale	This scale provides a measure of aggressive behaviour.  The ABS is highly correlated with the <b>Cohen Mansfield Agitation Inventory (CMAI) Aggression Subscale.</b>	Four Aggressive Behaviour Scale items <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Verbally Abusive (E4b)</li> <li>• Physically Abusive (E4c)</li> <li>• Socially Inappropriate/Disruptive Behaviour (E4d)</li> <li>• Resists Care (E4e)</li> </ul>	<b>0–12</b> Higher scores indicate higher levels of aggressive behaviour.																								
<b>interRAI PURS</b> Pressure Ulcer Risk Scale	This scale differentiates risk for developing pressure ulcers.	Seven interRAI Pressure Ulcer Risk Scale items <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bed Mobility Self-Performance (G1aA)</li> <li>• Walk in Room Self-Performance (G1cA)</li> <li>• Bowel Incontinence (H1a)</li> <li>• Shortness of Breath (J1I)</li> <li>• Daily Pain (J2a)</li> <li>• Weight Loss (K3)</li> <li>• History of Resolved Ulcer (M3); or Pressure Ulcer (M2a) for quarterly assessment</li> </ul>	<b>0–8</b> Higher scores indicate a higher relative risk for developing a pressure ulcer.																								
<b>CPS</b> Cognitive Performance Scale	This scale describes the cognitive status of a resident.  Validated against the <b>Mini-Mental State Examination (MMSE)</b> and the <b>Test for Severe Impairment (TSI)</b>  The chart illustrates how the RAI-MDS 2.0 CPS scores relate to the MMSE scores. <table border="1" data-bbox="396 997 1005 1291"> <thead> <tr> <th>CPS Score</th> <th>Description</th> <th>MMSE Equivalent Average</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>0</td> <td>Intact</td> <td>25</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>Borderline Intact</td> <td>22</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>Mild Impairment</td> <td>19</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3</td> <td>Moderate Impairment</td> <td>15</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4</td> <td>Moderate/Severe Impairment</td> <td>7</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5</td> <td>Severe Impairment</td> <td>5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>6</td> <td>Very Severe Impairment</td> <td>1</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	CPS Score	Description	MMSE Equivalent Average	0	Intact	25	1	Borderline Intact	22	2	Mild Impairment	19	3	Moderate Impairment	15	4	Moderate/Severe Impairment	7	5	Severe Impairment	5	6	Very Severe Impairment	1	Five Cognitive Performance Scale items <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Comatose (B1)</li> <li>• Short-Term Memory (B2a)</li> <li>• Cognition Skills for Daily Decision-Making (B4)</li> <li>• Expressive Communication (C4)</li> <li>• Eating (G1hA)</li> </ul>	<b>0–6</b> Higher scores indicate more severe cognitive impairment.
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