



# Describing interRAI LTCF Outcome Scales

Outcome scales	Description	interRAI LTCF 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> .	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Made negative statements (E1a)</li> <li>• Persistent anger with self or others (E1b)</li> <li>• Expressions, including non-verbal, of what appear to be unrealistic fears (E1c)</li> <li>• Repetitive health complaints (E1d)</li> <li>• Repetitive anxious complaints/concerns (E1e)</li> <li>• Sad, pained or worried facial expressions (E1f)</li> <li>• Crying, tearfulness (E1g)</li> </ul>	<b>0–14</b> A score of 3 or more may indicate a potential or actual problem with depression.
<b>CHESS</b> Changes in Health, End Stage Disease and Signs and Symptoms	This scale detects frailty and health instability and was designed to identify persons at risk of serious decline.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Change in decision-making (C5)</li> <li>• Change in ADL status (G5)</li> <li>• Vomiting (J3n)</li> <li>• Peripheral edema (J3u)</li> <li>• Dyspnea (J4)</li> <li>• End-stage disease, 6 or fewer months to live (J7c)</li> <li>• Weight loss (K2a)</li> <li>• Dehydrated or BUN/creatinine ratio &gt;20 (K2b)</li> <li>• Fluid intake &lt;1000 ml/day (K2c)</li> <li>• Fluid output exceeds input (K2d)</li> <li>• Decrease in amount of food or fluids usually consumed (K2e)</li> </ul>	<b>0–5</b> Higher scores 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> .	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Frequency with which person complains or shows evidence of pain (J6a)</li> <li>• Intensity of highest level of pain present (J6b)</li> </ul>	<b>0–4</b> Higher scores indicate more severe pain.
<b>ADL (Activities of Daily Living) Self-Performance Hierarchy Scale</b>	This scale reflects the disablement process by grouping ADL performance levels into discrete stages of loss (early loss: personal hygiene; middle loss: toileting and locomotion; late loss: eating).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Personal hygiene (G1b)</li> <li>• Locomotion (G1f)</li> <li>• Toilet use (G1h)</li> <li>• Eating (G1j)</li> </ul>	<b>0–6</b> Higher scores indicate greater decline (progressive loss) in ADL performance.
<b>ADL Long Form</b>	This scale provides a measure of the person's ability to perform ADLs. The ADL Long Form is more sensitive to clinical changes than the other ADL scales.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Personal hygiene (G1b)</li> <li>• Dressing upper body (G1c)</li> <li>• Dressing lower body (G1d)</li> <li>• Locomotion (G1f)</li> <li>• Toilet use (G1h)</li> <li>• Bed mobility (G1i)</li> <li>• Eating (G1j)</li> </ul>	<b>0–28</b> Higher scores indicate more impairment of self-sufficiency in ADL performance.



# Job Aid | Describing interRAI LTCF Outcome Scales

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<b>ABS</b> Aggressive Behaviour Scale	<p>This scale provides a measure of aggressive behaviour.</p> <p>The ABS is highly correlated with the <b>Cohen Mansfield Agitation Inventory (CMAI) Aggression Subscale</b>.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Verbal abuse (E3b)</li> <li>• Physical abuse (E3c)</li> <li>• Socially inappropriate or disruptive behaviour (E3d)</li> <li>• Resists care (E3f)</li> </ul>	<b>0–12</b> Higher scores indicate greater frequency and diversity of aggressive behaviour.																								
<b>interRAI PURS</b> Pressure Ulcer Risk Scale	<p>This scale identifies persons at various levels of risk for developing a pressure ulcer with the objective of targeting risk factors for prevention.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Walking (G1e)</li> <li>• Bed mobility (G1i)</li> <li>• Bowel Continence (H3)</li> <li>• Dyspnea (J4)</li> <li>• Frequency with which person complains or shows evidence of pain (J6a)</li> <li>• Weight loss of 5% or more in last 30 days or 10% or more in last 180 days (K2a)</li> <li>• Prior Pressure Ulcer (L2)</li> </ul>	<b>0–8</b> Higher scores indicate a higher relative risk for developing a new pressure ulcer.																								
<b>CPS</b> Cognitive Performance Scale	<p>This scale describes the cognitive status of a person.</p> <p>Validated against the <b>Mini-Mental State Examination (MMSE)</b> and the <b>Test for Severe Impairment (TSI)</b></p> <p>The chart illustrates how the RAI-MDS 2.0 CPS scores relate to the MMSE scores.</p> <table border="1"> <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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cognitive Skills for Daily Decision-Making (C1)</li> <li>• Short-term memory OK (C2a)</li> <li>• Making Self Understood (D1)</li> <li>• Eating (G1jA)</li> </ul>	<b>0–6</b> Higher scores indicate more severe cognitive impairment.
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