



interRAI HC: Decision-Support Tools

Output	Description	interRAI HC assessment items	Score range
Caregiver Risk Evaluation (CaRE) Algorithm	The Caregiver Risk Evaluation (CaRE) Algorithm is a decision-support tool that can be used to assess the level of risk for caregiver burden in home care.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Informal helper 1: Relationship to person (P1a1) • Informal helper 1: Lives with person (P1b1) • Primary informal helper expresses feelings of distress, anger or depression (P2b) • Hours of Informal Care and Active Monitoring during Last 3 Days (P3) • Cognitive Performance Scale • Depression Rating Scale 	1–4 Higher scores indicate a higher risk of experiencing caregiver burden
Crisis Identification and Situational Improvement Strategies (CRISIS)	The Crisis Identification and Situational Improvement Strategies (CRISIS) algorithm categorizes a person based on their likelihood of being placed in a long-term care facility within 90 days of assessment.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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, resists care) • Fearful of a family member or close acquaintance (F1e) • Neglected, abused or mistreated (F1f) • Falls (J1a or J1b) • 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 	1–5 Higher scores indicate a higher need for immediate placement



Job Aid

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Detection of Indicators and Vulnerabilities for Emergency Room Trips (DIVERT) Scale	The Detection of Indicators and Vulnerabilities for Emergency Room Trips (DIVERT) Scale is a decision-support tool that identifies a person's likelihood of future unplanned emergency department (ED) visits.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Physical Function Improvement Potential (G5)• Change in ADL Status as Compared to 90 Days Ago (G6)• Urinary Collection Device (H2)• Diseases: Stroke/CVA (I1j); Coronary heart disease (I1k); Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (I1l); Congestive heart failure (I1m); Pneumonia (I1r); Urinary tract infection in last 30 days (I1s); Diabetes mellitus (I1u)• Falls (J1a or J1b)• Weight loss of 5% or more in last 30 days, or 10% or more in last 180 days (K2a)• Decrease in amount of food or fluid usually consumed (K2e)• Presence of Skin Ulcer Other Than Pressure Ulcer (L3)• Oxygen therapy (N2e)• Inpatient acute hospital with overnight stay/Emergency room visit (N4a, N4b)• Depression Rating Scale• Cardio-Respiratory Conditions CAP	1–6 Higher scores indicate a greater likelihood of future unplanned ER visits



Job Aid

Output	Description	interRAI HC assessment items	Score range
<p>Method for Assigning Priority Levels (MAPLe)</p>	<p>The Method for Assigning Priority Levels (MAPLe) is a decision-support tool that can be used to prioritize those needing community- or facility-based services and to help plan the allocation of resources. It is a powerful predictor of admission to residential care and may indicate caregiver distress.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Change in Decision Making as Compared to 90 Days Ago (C5) • Behaviour Symptoms (E3) (wandering, verbal abuse, physical abuse, socially inappropriate or disruptive behaviour, inappropriate public sexual behaviour and/or resists care) • Meal preparation — capacity (G1a) • Managing medications — capacity (G1d) • Falls (J1a and J1b) • Ate one or fewer meals (K2f) • Mode of Nutritional Intake (K3) • Most Severe Pressure Ulcer (L1) • Home Environment (Q1) (disrepair, squalid, heating/cooling, personal safety and/or access to home/rooms) • ADL Self-Performance Hierarchy Scale • Cognitive Performance Scale • Institutional Risk CAP • Geriatric Screener: Cognitive Skills for Daily Decision Making (C1); Meal preparation — capacity (G1a); Ordinary housework — capacity (G1b); Transportation — capacity (G1h); Bathing (G2a); Personal hygiene (G2b); Hours of physical activity (G4a) 	<p>1–5</p> <p>Higher scores indicate a higher predictor of admission to residential care and possible caregiver distress</p>



Job Aid

Output	Description	interRAI HC assessment items	Score range
Personal Support (PS) Algorithm	The Personal Support (PS) Algorithm is a decision-support tool that can be used to prioritize those needing community-based services and to prioritize the allocation of resources for personal support services.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Cognitive Skills for Daily Decision Making (C1)• Making Self Understood (Expression) (D1)• Ability to Understand Others (Comprehension) (D2)• Meal preparation — capacity (G1a)• Ordinary housework — capacity (G1b)• Managing finances — capacity (G1c)• Managing medications — capacity (G1d)• Phone use — capacity (G1e)• Bathing (G2a)• Personal hygiene (G2b)• Dressing lower body (G2d)• Locomotion (G2f)• Bed mobility (G2i)• Bladder Continence (H1)• Bowel Continence (H3)• Conditions/diseases make cognitive, ADL, mood or behaviour patterns unstable (J6a)• Primary informal helper expresses feelings of distress, anger or depression (P2b)• ADL Short Form Scale	1–6 Higher scores indicate a greater need for personal support services



Job Aid

Output	Description	interRAI HC assessment items	Score range
Vulnerable Persons at Risk (VPR) Scale	<p>The Vulnerable Persons at Risk (VPR) Scale identifies persons receiving home care most in need of support during emergencies and disasters.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Living arrangement (A14a) • Vision (D4) • Withdrawal from activities of interest (E1i) • Reduced social interactions (E1j) • Length of Time Alone during the Day (F4) • Meal preparation — capacity (G1a) • Managing medications — capacity (G1d) • Transfer toilet — performance (G2g) • Locomotion — performance (G2f) • Toilet use — performance (G2h) • Primary mode of locomotion indoors (G3a) • Oxygen therapy (N2e) • Dialysis (N2b) • Lives with person (P1b) • Informal helper unable to continue in caring activities (P2a) • Primary informal helper expresses feelings of distress, anger or depression (P2b) • ADL Self-Performance Hierarchy Scale • Cognitive Performance Scale • Changes in Health, End-Stage Disease and Signs and Symptoms 	<p>0–2</p> <p>Higher scores indicate a higher risk of vulnerability</p>

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