**DATE:** June 23, 2021

**TOPIC: June 2021 Adult Functional Screen Quiz Rationales**

**Purpose:** The quiz rationales serve to:

* Provide a user friendly tool for agency screen liaisons to help screeners improve their overall knowledge of screen instructions and procedures.
* Encourage discussion among screeners in order to arrive at the correct answers.
* Encourage screeners to think about the reason(s) for their selections and compare those with the rationale provided on the answer version of the quiz.
* Provide answers to all screeners based on real world questions that have come to the team.
* Provide an example of a screener Note for the situation described in the question that would be appropriate given the information provided. \*

The answers to the quiz questions may not be found verbatim in the [Instructions](https://www.dhs.wisconsin.gov/functionalscreen/ltcfs/instructions.htm) manual or [HRS Supplement](https://www.dhs.wisconsin.gov/publications/p02525.pdf); however, the rationales should be assumed to be correct and we would expect the screeners to arrive at those answers as they apply the information found in those resources.

As always, do not assume any medical conditions, diagnoses, support needs, or deficits are present for any person described in any question. For instance, do not assume any person described has an intellectual disability unless the information provided tells you that the person has that diagnosis.

In addition, a given diagnoses may have variable signs and symptoms and not everyone will have the same signs and symptoms. Screeners should select the level of assistance needed based on need and not solely on a diagnosis. If there are questions on this, please reach out to your liaison or DHSLTCFSTeam@dhs.wisconsin.gov .

**Objective:** This quiz highlights the following sections of the screen: ADLs, IADLs, and HRS Table. Questions in this quiz touch on a variety of ways that cognitive issues may be relevant during screening.

*\* While notes are not required on the Functional Screen, they are useful to explain certain selections, especially in the event that a screen outcome is appealed. The examples included on this document are suggestions only.*

1. Alex is 52 years old and has current verified diagnoses of severe arthritis and alcoholism. Alex does not have a cognitive impairment; however, when he consumes excessive alcohol his wife reports that he needs assistance with toileting, including locating the bathroom and hygiene after toileting. Alex is independent when he is not intoxicated and he does not use any adaptive equipment for toileting. What selection should be made for the Toileting ADL on Alex’s LTCFS?
2. 0: Person is **independent** in completing the activity safely.
3. 1: Help is needed to complete the task safely but **helper DOES NOT have to be physically present throughout the task**.
* Primary Diagnosis: **D2** Arthritis
* Secondary Diagnosis: None
1. 1: Help is needed to complete the task safely and **helper DOES NOT have to be physically present throughout the task**.
* Primary Diagnosis: **K1** Substance Use Issue
* Secondary Diagnosis: None

Rationale: The correct answer is A. To be selected as a primary or secondary diagnosis that causes a need for assistance or support from another person, the need must be due to a physical, cognitive, or memory loss impairment. A cognitive impairment does not include a temporary impairment due to substance use intoxication. Alex is independent with Toileting when he is not intoxicated.

Reference: Module 5.4, 5.10

***Screener Note example:*** *Alex is independent with the components of toileting and does not need any toileting DME.*

1. Liv is 74 years old and has current verified diagnoses of Alzheimer’s disease and diabetes. She lives in an assisted living facility and she depends on staff to administer her oral medications twice daily and her insulin once daily. Her blood glucose levels have been well controlled, so her doctor ordered her blood sugar be checked once weekly by her caregivers. Liv needs assistance monitoring her blood sugar and with taking her medications due to her cognitive impairment from advanced Alzheimer’s disease. What selection should be made for the Medication Administration and Medication Management IADL on Liv’s LTCFS?
2. 2a: Needs help at least once a day 3-7 days per week-CAN DIRECT the task
* Primary Diagnosis: **E1** Alzheimer’s Disease
* Secondary Diagnosis: None
1. 2a: Needs help at least once a day 3-7 days per week-CAN DIRECT the task
* Primary Diagnosis: **E1** Alzheimer’s Disease
* Secondary Diagnosis: **B1** Diabetes Mellitus
1. 2b: Needs help at least once a day 3-7 days per week-CANNOT DIRECT the task
* Primary Diagnosis: **E1** Alzheimer’s Disease
* Secondary Diagnosis: None
1. 2b: Needs help at least once a day 3-7 days per week-CANNOT DIRECT the task
* Primary Diagnosis: **E1** Alzheimer’s Disease
* Secondary Diagnosis: **B1** Diabetes Mellitus

Rationale: The correct answer is C. Due to a cognitive impairment, Liv depends upon assistance in order to appropriately complete the task of Medication Administration twice daily for her oral medications and once daily for her insulin. She also needs assistance with medication monitoring once a week (blood glucose levels). Liv needs her blood sugar checked due to the diabetes, but the reason she needs assistance with managing her diabetes is because of the cognitive impairment due to Alzheimer’s disease.

Reference: Module 5.4, 5.14

***Screener Note example:*** *Due to advanced Alzheimer’s disease, Liv is unable to direct her medication management and needs help taking her prescribed medications daily and checking her blood sugar once a week.*

1. Devin has a current verified diagnosis of major depression. Devin reports he is able to drink and eat independently and denies any swallowing concerns. His mother reports that she needs to cue him to eat because he is unmotivated to eat due to his poor mood from his depression. Devin’s psychiatrist reports Devin does not have a cognitive impairment. What selection should be made for the Eating ADL on Devin’s LTCFS?
2. 0: Person is **independent** in completing the activity safely.
3. 1: Help is needed to complete the task safely but **helper DOES NOT have to be physically present throughout the task**.
* Primary Diagnosis: **H3** Depression
* Secondary Diagnosis: None
1. 2: Help is needed to complete the task safely and **helper DOES need to be present throughout the task**.
* Primary Diagnosis: **H3** Depression
* Secondary Diagnosis: None

Rationale: The correct answer is A. To be selected as a primary or secondary diagnosis that causes a need for assistance or support from another person, the need must be due to a physical, cognitive, or memory loss impairment. For a mental illness to be selected as a primary or secondary diagnosis that causes a need for assistance or support from another person, the person must have a permanent impairment of thought due to a severe and persistent mental illness. Devin does not have a physical, cognitive, or memory loss impairment affecting his ability to complete the task of Eating independently.

Reference: Module 5.4, 5.8

***Screener Note example:*** *Devin is independent with the task of eating. His mother reports she cues him to eat as he is unmotivated to eat due to his depression, but Devin’s depression does not cause a permanent cognitive impairment.*

1. Marly is 42 years old and has a current verified diagnosis of multiple sclerosis (MS). In addition to needing daily caregiver assistance with activities of daily living, Marly and her caregiver report Marly needs help with several IADLs due to memory issues she has as a result of her MS. The caregiver reports that Marly’s memory is better in the morning but her memory declines as the day goes on and they need to remind her to take her bedtime dose of medications. Once reminded, Marly is physically able to administer her medications, however she cannot direct her medication management due to her memory issues from her MS. What selection should be made for the Medication Administration and Medication Management IADL on Marly’s LTCFS?
2. 0: Independent.
3. 2a: Needs help at least once a day 3-7 days per week-CAN DIRECT the task
* Primary Diagnosis: **D7** Multiple Sclerosis/ALS
* Secondary Diagnosis: None
1. 2b: Needs help at least once a day 3-7 days per week-CANNOT DIRECT the task
* Primary Diagnosis: **D7** Multiple Sclerosis/ALS
* Secondary Diagnosis: None

Rationale: The correct answer is C. Due to memory issues from her multiple sclerosis, Marly is unable to direct her medication management and requires assistance with the task of Medication Administration once daily. Screeners can use a disease/condition as the primary/secondary diagnosis if symptoms/complications of the disease/condition requires assistance from another person and it is due to a physical, cognitive, or memory loss impairment. For Marly, memory loss is not always constant, but it is a complication of her multiple sclerosis which is permanent.

Reference: Module 5.4. 5.14

***Screener Note example:*** *Due to memory issues from her MS, Marly is unable to direct her medication management and requires assistance with medication administration once daily.*

1. Lane is 52 years old and has current verified diagnoses of obesity, chronic pain, and diabetes mellitus. He does not have a cognitive impairment. Twice a week he drinks alcohol excessively and strikes out and spits at his caregivers. His caregivers redirect him when he does this and try to distract him with an activity. He only acts out when he is consuming alcohol. What selection should be made on the HRS Table for Behaviors Requiring Interventions on Lane’s LTCFS?
2. Leave the default selection of N/A
3. Person is Independent
4. Weekly
5. 2-6 times/week

Rationale: The correct answer is A. To record a behavior on the HRS Table, the person must have a cognitive impairment, interventions must be required from another person, and a behavior plan must be present to prevent or respond to the behavior. For purposes of the screen, a cognitive impairment does not include temporary impairment due to substance use intoxication. In this example, Lane does not have a cognitive impairment.

Reference: Module 7.10, 7.11

***Screener Note example:*** *Lane only exhibits behaviors when temporarily impaired due to substance use. Substance use captured under Mental Health Needs and Substance Use Disorder Questions.*

1. Taylor is 60 years old and has numerous current verified diagnoses including end-stage liver disease. Taylor’s wife reports that due to his liver failure, he has a build-up of ammonia in his body and this has affected his brain function including his memory and concentration. Despite treatment, Taylor’s wife reports that due to these cognition issues from his liver disease, she needs to provide assistance with allocating and budgeting their money, but Taylor is still able to complete small transactions at the store. What selection should be made for the Money Management IADL on Taylor’s LTCFS?
2. 0: Independent
3. 1: Can only complete small transactions
	* + Primary Diagnosis: **B4** Liver Disease
		+ Secondary Diagnosis: None
4. 2: Needs help from another person with all transactions
	* + Primary Diagnosis: **B4** Liver Disease
		+ Secondary Diagnosis: None

Rationale: The correct answer is B. Due to memory and concentration issues from his liver disease, Taylor requires help from another person with allocating and budgeting money, but he is independent with small transactions. Screeners can use a disease/condition as the primary/secondary diagnosis if symptoms/complications of the disease/condition requires assistance from another person and it is due to a physical, cognitive, or memory loss impairment. For Taylor, memory loss and concentration issues are a complication of his end-stage liver disease.

Reference: Module 5.4, 5.15

***Screener Note example:*** *Due to memory and cognition issues from liver disease, Taylor needs his wife to help him allocate and budget their money. He can independently handle small transactions at the store.*

1. Hayden has a current verified diagnosis of a stroke which occurred when he was 78 years old. His stroke has caused both physical and cognitive impairments. Due to his cognitive impairment, Hayden depends on his caregiver to cue him to take his medications twice daily and with this cue he takes his medications right away. Also, due to his cognitive impairment, he needs assistance to fill his medication box every other week. Hayden’s need for assistance is due to his E3 diagnosis; what frequencies of assistance should be selected for Medication Administration and Medication Management on the HRS Table on Hayden’s LTCFS?
2. Medication Administration: Person is Independent

Medication Management: 1-3 times/month

1. Medication Administration: 1-2 times/day

Medication Management: 1-3 times/month

1. Medication Administration: 1-2 times/day

Medication Management: 1-2 times/day

Rationale: The correct answer is B. Screeners can use a disease/condition as the primary/secondary diagnosis if symptoms/complications of the disease/condition requires assistance from another person and it is due to a physical, cognitive, or memory loss impairment. Due to his cognitive impairment from his stroke, Hayden needs cues to administer his medications twice daily and set up his medications every other week. Medication set-up is a component of medication management.

Reference: Modules 7.10, 7.14, 7.15

***Screener Note example:*** *Due to stroke, Hayden needs cues to take medications twice daily and assistance setting up medications every other week.*

1. Trey has a current verified diagnosis of severe low back pain and also has an intellectual disability. He uses a spinal cord stimulator to help manage his pain and needs assistance charging the battery and adjusting the remote control due to his cognitive impairment. His mother provides this assistance at home as recommended by his pain doctor. This assistance with his spinal cord stimulator should be captured on the “Other” Row on the HRS Table on Trey’s LTCFS.
2. True
3. False

Rationale: The correct answer is A. Assistance with Spinal Cord Stimulator (SCS) Systems including the tasks of battery changing and adjusting the remote control may be captured in the “Other” Row on the HRS Table if completed in the home.

Reference: Health-Related Services Supplement

***Screener Note example:*** *Trey uses a spinal cord stimulator to help manage his lower back pain at home. He needs assistance with charging the battery and adjusting the remote control due to his intellectual disability.*

1. Emma is 85 years old and uses an external urinary catheter, which is a PureWick brand, to collect urine and she depends on her home caregivers for assistance placing this catheter every 8-12 hours and emptying the collection canister due to debilitating arthritis in her hands. The assistance Emma needs with her catheter should be captured in the Urinary Catheter-Related Skilled Tasks row on the HRS Table.
2. True
3. False

Rationale: The correct answer is B. On the HRS Table, a urinary catheter is defined as a tube system placed in the body to drain and collect urine from the bladder. Emma’s external catheter works outside of the body, and this is not captured on the HRS Table. This is similar to a condom catheter. The assistance needed with placing the external catheter and emptying the canister may be captured under the Toileting ADL, and the catheter may be captured as “Uses Urinary Catheter” under Adaptive Equipment for the Toileting ADL.

Reference: 5.10, 7.26

***Screener Note example:*** *Emma uses an external catheter. Assistance with an external catheter is captured under Toileting.*