

ISSUE DATE: December 2017

APPLICABILITY:

- Adult Long Term Care
- Children's Long Term Support
- Mental Health/AODA

TOPIC: December 2017 Functional Screen Quiz

The purpose of this document is to provide a user-friendly tool for agency screen liaisons to use to quiz screeners and improve their knowledge of screen instructions and procedures.

Scenario 1

Julie is a 30-year-old woman who had a horseback riding accident when she was 22. Julie has current verified diagnoses of spinal cord injury with paraplegia at L1, chronic shoulder pain, and depression. She lives in a supported apartment, where she can get the cares she needs and still have her independence. Julie needs help with the ADLs of Bathing, Dressing, and Transferring. Julie can wash, dry, and dress the upper half of her body. She uses a power wheelchair for mobility, and she has a manual wheelchair as back-up. Julie can propel the manual wheelchair; however, it causes her shoulder pain to be much worse. Julie can transfer herself independently throughout the day, but every evening the pain in her shoulder is so severe that she needs staff to assist her with transfers using a mechanical lift. Julie's apartment has accessible counters and cupboards, and she is able to prepare herself meals. She self-administers her medications, and she does her banking and bill payments online. Julie receives help from staff weekly to assist with laundry, grocery shopping, and major cleaning of her apartment.

1. What selection should be made on the Diagnoses Table on Julie's LTCFS?
 - A. **D9** – Spinal Cord Injury
 - B. **D12** – Other Chronic Pain or Fatigue
 - C. **H3** - Depression
 - D. Both A and B
 - E. A, B and C

2. What selection should be made for the Mobility ADL on Julie's LTCFS?
- A. 0: Independent. Primary diagnosis: **D9** Spinal Cord Injury, Secondary Diagnosis: None. Uses a wheelchair or scooter in home
 - B. 1: Help is needed to complete task safely, but **helper DOES NOT have to be physically present throughout the entire task.** Primary Diagnosis: **D9** Spinal Cord Injury, Secondary Diagnosis: **D12** Other Chronic Pain or Fatigue. Uses a wheelchair or scooter in home
 - C. 1: Help is needed to complete task safely but **helper DOES NOT have to be physically present throughout the entire task.** Primary Diagnosis: **D12** Other Chronic Pain or Fatigue, Secondary Diagnosis: None. Uses a wheelchair or scooter in home
 - D. 2: Help is needed to complete task safely and **helper DOES need to be present throughout task.** Primary Diagnosis: **D9** Spinal Cord Injury, Secondary Diagnosis: **D12** Other Chronic Pain or Fatigue. Uses a wheelchair or scooter in home
 - E. 2: Help is needed to complete task safely and **helper DOES need to be present throughout task.** Primary Diagnosis: **D12** Other Chronic Pain or Fatigue, Secondary Diagnosis: None. Uses wheelchair or scooter in home
3. What selection should be made for the Transferring ADL on Julie's LTCFS?
- A. 0: Independent. Uses Mechanical Lift
 - B. 1: Help is needed to complete task safely, but **helper DOES NOT have to be physically present throughout the entire task.** Primary Diagnosis: **D9** Spinal Cord Injury, Secondary diagnosis: **D12** Other Chronic Pain or Fatigue. Uses Mechanical Lift
 - C. 1: Help is needed to complete task safely, but **helper DOES NOT have to be physically present throughout the entire task.** Primary Diagnosis: **D12** Other Chronic Pain or Fatigue, Secondary Diagnosis: none. Uses Mechanical Lift
 - D. 2: Help is needed to complete safely and **helper DOES need to be present throughout task.** Primary Diagnosis: **D9** Spinal Cord Injury, Secondary Diagnosis: **D12** Other Chronic Pain or Fatigue. Uses Mechanical Lift
 - E. 2: help is needed to complete safely and **helper does need to be present throughout task.** Primary Diagnosis: **D12** Other Chronic Pain, Secondary Diagnosis: none. Uses Mechanical Lift
4. Based on the information provided in the scenario and the Target Group Definitions, which Target Group(s) would you expect to see when calculating eligibility?

- A. Physical Disability
- B. SPMI
- C. Both A and B

Scenario 2

Harold is an 84-year-old retired farmer with current and verified diagnoses of arthritis, coronary artery disease, hypertension, hyperlipidemia, and hearing loss. Harold's wife died just over a year ago and since her death he has not been as active as he previously was. Harold and his wife had been married for 60 years and he states that he has had a hard time adjusting to her not being around. A month ago he decided he needed to start doing more, and two weeks ago he was finally motivated to get moving. While he was out walking in the yard thinking about all the hard work he and his wife put into making their farm beautiful, he slipped and fell in the mud. The mud was covering an old concrete slab that he had forgotten was there. He was able to get himself up and walk back to the house. However, his head and his left side hurt, and he was uncertain if he had broken anything. He drove himself to the emergency room and was admitted to the hospital for observation due to a potential head injury. While there, they discovered that he was losing muscle tone due to the decrease in activity since his wife's death. He was discharged to a nursing home to receive physical therapy and regain strength. He has regained strength and is ready for discharge next week. He states that he thinks his memory is going, as he is having difficulty remembering things that used to be easy for him to remember. He states that he has forgotten things like where he left something, such as keys, glasses, his cell phone or what someone's name is, but that after a few minutes he remembers and is able to find the item or he remembers the name. He says this happens about every other week. Although Harold's daily life is not disrupted by this normal forgetfulness, the screener completed the Mini Cog and Animal Naming Test in order to establish a baseline result for Harold. Harold scored 5 on the Mini Cog and named 18 separate animals. Harold and staff state that he is back to baseline in all ADLs. Staff check on him periodically while he is completing these tasks as part of the facility policies. Harold would need help grocery shopping and with laundry weekly. He is currently administered medications by the facility staff, per policy. Staff feel he would not have any problems at home taking his medication, as he will check his watch and ask for his medications right before they are administered.

5. What selection should be made for the Medication Administration/Medication Management IADL on Harold's screen?
- A. 0: Independent (with or without assistive devices)

- B. 1: Needs some help 1-2 days per week or less often. Primary diagnosis: **D2** Arthritis, Secondary Diagnosis: **K5** Other
 - C. 2a: Needs help at least once a day 3-7 days per week-- CAN direct the task and can make decisions regarding each medication. Primary diagnosis: **D2** Arthritis, Secondary Diagnosis: **K5** Other
 - D. 2b: Needs help at least once a day 3-7 days per week--CANNOT direct the task; is cognitively unable to follow through without another person to administer each medication. Primary diagnosis: **D2** Arthritis, Secondary Diagnosis: **K5** Other
6. What selection should be made in the Memory Loss section of Harold's LTCFS?
- A. 0: No memory impairments evident during screening process
 - B. 1: Short-Term Memory Loss (seems unable to recall things a few minutes up to 24 hours later)
 - C. 2: Unable to remember things over several days or weeks
 - D. 3: Long-Term Memory loss (seems unable to recall distant past)
 - E. 4: Memory impairments are unknown or unable to determine
7. What selection should be made in the Mental Health Needs section of Harold's LTCFS?
- A. 0: No mental health problems or needs evident
 - B. 1: No current diagnosis. Person may be at risk and in need of mental health services
 - C. 2: Person has current diagnosis of mental illness

Scenario 3

Helen is 53 years old. When she was 47, she began having memory problems and it was found that she had a brain tumor. She had surgery to remove the tumor, which was determined to be noncancerous. However, as a result of the invasiveness of the surgery, Helen continues to have memory issues. Helen's health report comes back with surgical removal of a benign brain tumor. She remembers the names of her children and grandchildren. However, during spring and fall she has more difficulty remembering which season it is because they can be so similar, and she will also sometimes forget the year. Helen lives at home with her husband. She is independent in all ADLs, occasionally needing a reminder about the weather so that she can choose appropriate clothing. Helen and her husband grocery shop together weekly after Helen has made a list. She and her husband prepare dinner together nightly, and Helen will

make lunches from leftovers for both of them. Helen can reheat these meals for herself; however, occasionally she forgets that she put leftovers in the microwave and will make herself a sandwich. Helen has a vitamin and essential oil regimen that she takes daily. While Helen is in charge of the finances, since her surgery her husband does a check of their accounts every other month, and he has not found any discrepancies or errors since she had her surgery. Helen and her husband work on laundry and chores together, as she has left clothes in the washer for several days. Helen and her husband share a single car. Helen has a valid driver's license, and she drives about once per month, usually when her husband is not working, to her sister's house. Neither her husband nor her doctor expressed any concerns over her driving. She has not had any accidents.

8. What selection should be made on the Diagnoses Table on Helen's LTCFS?

- A. **A3** - Brain Injury with onset BEFORE age 22
- B. **E4** - Traumatic Brain injury at age 22 or AFTER
- C. **K5** - Other
- D. Both B and C

9. What selection should be made for the Money Management IADL on Helen's LTCFS?

- A. 0: Independent
- B. 1: Can only complete small transactions. Primary Diagnosis: **A3** Brain Injury with onset BEFORE age 22, Secondary Diagnosis: none
- C. 1: Can only complete small transactions. Primary Diagnosis: **E4** Traumatic Brain Injury at age 22 or AFTER, Secondary Diagnosis: none
- D. 1: Can only complete small transactions. Primary Diagnosis **K5** Other, Secondary Diagnosis: none

10. What selection should be made for the Transportation IADL on Helen's LTCFS?

- A. 1a: Person drives a **regular** vehicle
- B. 1c: Person drives a **regular** vehicle but there are serious safety concerns
- C. 2: **Person cannot drive due to physical, psychiatric or cognitive impairment.** Primary diagnosis: **A3** Brain Injury with onset BEFORE age 22, Secondary Diagnosis: none

- D. 2: **Person cannot drive due to physical, psychiatric or cognitive impairment.** Primary diagnosis: **E4** Traumatic Brain Injury at age 22 or after,
Secondary Diagnosis: none
- E. 3: **Person does not drive due to other reasons**