Our Mission
To be THE Association that offers solutions to support the evolving collaborative practice of Hospital/Health System Case Management.

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SCOPE OF SERVICES
Scope of Services
Preface
Case management in hospitals and health systems represents a wide range of services and diverse methods of organizational structure. The concept of case management conveys different meanings to individuals and to organizations. The ACMA describes case management in the following context:

“Case Management in Hospital and Health Systems is a collaborative practice model including patients, nurses, social workers, physicians, other practitioners, caregivers and the community. The Case Management process encompasses communication and facilitates care along a continuum through effective resource coordination. The goals of Case Management include the achievement of optimal health, access to care and appropriate utilization of resources, balanced with the patient’s right to self-determination.”
Approved by ACMA Membership, November 2002

Context
In an effort to describe the varied functions that are considered Case Management Services, a Task Force was assembled to compile a collective of what ACMA considers to be the Scope of Services for Hospital and Health Systems Case Management. The Task Force elicited input from the ACMA membership and created a representative listing intended to describe and associate the vast nature of Case Management in various facilities throughout the country. The Scope of Services Task Force presents this list with the caveat that it is not intended as a “mandated” list of expected case management services for all to provide, but rather a compilation of case management services typically provided by hospital/health systems. The ACMA does not intend that this Scope of Services be a description of a Case Management Department’s responsibilities. ACMA recognizes that organizational structures frequently designate a Service as a Department. The ACMA Scope of Services represents the functions and responsibilities associated with the case management services that are provided to our patients. These services may be provided either primarily by case managers or secondarily by others. However, all are closely aligned with case management as defined by ACMA.

The following categories best reflect this concept:
• Education
• Care Coordination
• Compliance
• Transition Management
• Utilization Management

The following further describes the functions of each Service:

Education
For all patients requiring active Case Management services, Case Management is expected to ensure and provide education relevant to the effective progression of care, appropriate level of care and safe patient transition. Specifically:
   a. Ensure that education regarding the injury/clinical/disease process has been provided by the healthcare team
   b. Provide information to the healthcare team, patient/family/caregiver regarding available resources and benefits for acute and post acute services that ensures patient choice and a safe and timely transition.
   c. Identify clinical, psychosocial and/or operational learning opportunities that negatively affect care or reimbursement and provide the healthcare team, community partners, patient/family/caregivers education that will address or resolve the issues.

Care Coordination
Case Management is expected to have a defined method for screening/identification and assessment of patients in need of Case Management services. Additionally, Case Management must have defined standards for ongoing monitoring and interventions that advance the progression of care and must include the clinical, psychosocial, financial and operational aspects of care.
   a. Screening/Identification - Case Management will screen all patients for clinical, psychosocial, financial and operational factors that may affect the progression of care and through the use of identification criteria stratify patients at risk/barriers/ strengths or in need of Case Management services.
   b. Assessment - Case Management must have a defined Case Management assessment tool that expands the Case Managers knowledge of the risks identified in the screening process and is complementary to the assessment of other clinical disciplines.
   c. Plan of Care - Case Management will review and ensure the plan is clinically appropriate and matches the patient's care needs and is consistent with patient choice and available resources
   d. Sequencing - Case Management will help ensure consults, testing, procedures are sequenced in a manner that is appropriate to the patient's clinical condition and supports timely and efficient care delivery. Case Management will actively intervene and resolve/escalate where barriers to service exist.
   e. Communication - Communication both verbal and written is the foundation on which knowledge transfers, collaboration and relationship building is based.
      1. Case Management is responsible for ensuring that communication is related to the clinical/psychosocial/financial needs of the patient
is understood and the healthcare team is mutually accountable for achieving common goals as outlined in the plan of care.

2. Case Management is responsible for documenting information that is not duplicative but instead is complementary and contributes to the progression of care.

Compliance
Case Management will be knowledgeable of and ensure compliance with the federal, state, local hospital and accreditation requirements that impact their scope of services.

1. Case Management organizational structure and staffing, policies and procedures must meet the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services Conditions of Participation.

2. All disciplines practice within the scope of practice as defined by state licensing regulations.

Transition Management
Based on the health care teams’ assessment and patient choice and available resources, the Case Manager is expected to integrate these key elements and develop and coordinate a successful transition plan. Transition management planning begins at the time of case management’s initial patient encounter (preadmission, admission, emergency department etc.) and is reevaluated and adjusted throughout the patient’s hospital stay.

Transition Coordination
Identification
a. Based on assessment, Case Management will identify patients with post acute needs including those at risk for readmission and prioritize as well as intervene as needed.

b. For those patients at risk for readmission, Case Management will apply interventions to proactively prevent readmissions and evaluate those who are readmitted to identify and implement strategies for improvement.

Community Partnerships
a. Case Management will identify available community resources/potential partners and advocate for resolution of gaps in the available resources and processes.

b. Case Managers will be knowledgeable of and provide available information for patients to make an informed choice regarding resources/providers.

Transition Coordination
a. Case management will arrange/ensure all elements of the transition plan are implemented and communicated to key stakeholders including but not limited to healthcare team, patient/family/caregiver, and post acute providers.

b. Case Management will convey all necessary information for continuity of care and patient safety, verify receipt and provide a venue for additional questions and/or information requests/needs.

Follow up
a. Case Management will provide electronic, telephone, in person method of contacting the patient/family to validate the success of the transitional care plan within 72 hours.

Utilization Management
Case Management is expected to advocate for the patient while balancing the responsibility of stewardship for their organization and in general, the judicial management of resources.

a. Medical necessity
   Case Management will have a defined method to assure the patient is in the appropriate “status” and level of care for the patient’s clinical condition. The process must include a method for secondary physician review when warranted.

b. Payer interface
   Case Management with respect payer requirements will ensure timely notification and communication of pertinent clinical data to support admission, clinical condition, continued stay and authorization of post acute services. When a lack of concurrence exists between the patient’s needs and the payer’s authorization, Case Management will advocate securing reimbursement/resources needed for patient care. When no payer authorization requirements exist Case Management accepts the role as a patient and organizational advocate to manage the utilization of resources.

c. Avoidable Delays/Days
   Case Management will utilize a validated system/defined methodology for tracking avoidable delays/days and uses this information to identify and communicate opportunities for improvement. Case Management will participate in the development of performance improvement activities relevant to identified opportunities.

d. Denials/Appeals
   1. Case Management will proactively prevent medical necessity denials by providing education to physicians, staff and patients, interfacing with payers and documenting relevant information.
   2. Case Management will provide the clinical information necessary for the appeals process of cases for which medical necessity denial has been received.
   3. Case Management will utilizes escalation process as needed.

A case manager works collaboratively with patients, nurses, social workers, physicians, other practitioners, caregivers and community resources and agencies. They are jointly accountable for measurable outcomes that are cost effective and reflect patient preferences and values.

Standards of Practice
I. Accountability
Accountability is ownership for the achievement of optimal outcomes within their standards of practice.
The case manager:
• Recognizes and demonstrates shared accountability both at the individual and the team levels that joint responsibility and joint accountability is inherent in collaborative practice.
• Follows through on his/her own commitments and expects/prompts others to follow through on their commitments.
• Contributes to decision-making and decision support as a member of the interdisciplinary team.
• Ensures timely sequencing through the Case Management encounter

II. Professionalism
A professional Case Manager emulates the standards of practice of Case Managers, their professional disciplines and the mission vision and values of their organization. The case manager:
• Aligns practice with the mission, vision and values of their healthcare organization.
• Emulates the standards of practice for both Case Management and their professional discipline.
• Maintains appropriate licensure and certifications.
• Commits to lifelong learning and strives to improve competence in all areas of practice.
• Advances the application of research and evidence based practices.
• Participates in the orientation and training of students and new department members.
• Demonstrates commitment, initiative, integrity and flexibility.
• Regularly evaluates his or her own performance and sets goals for personal and professional development
• Maintains current knowledge of healthcare economics, trends and reimbursement methodologies and applies this knowledge to daily practice.
• Utilizes data to drive performance improvement.
• Maintains current knowledge of healthcare economics, trends, and reimbursement methodologies and applies this knowledge to daily practice. Accepts responsibility as financial steward.

III. Collaboration
Collaboration is working with patients/families/caregivers and healthcare team to jointly communicate, problem solve and share accountability for optimal outcomes. These outcomes respect patient preferences and their available resources.

The case manager:
• Respects and values the contribution of all disciplines.
• Communicates and collaborates with patients/families/caregivers and members of the healthcare team
• Builds and maintains relationships that foster trust and confidence.

IV. Care Coordination
A case manager facilitates the progression of care by advancing the care plan to achieve desired outcomes and integrates the work of the healthcare team by coordinating resources and services necessary to accomplish agreed-upon goals. The case manager:
• Ensures the development of a safe and effective plan of care through early identification and thorough assessment of the patient’s needs and the resources available.
• Assures the designation of primary responsibility among the team members for each aspect of the plan, avoiding duplication and fragmentation.
• Carries out individual responsibilities according to the plan.
• Monitors progress toward the goals of the plan and ensures revisions in response to changes in patient needs and condition.
• Proactively identifies, communicates and resolves barriers that impede the progression of care.
• Utilizes an organizationally defined escalation process to refer facets of the care plan beyond the control or influence of the team.
• Evaluates the patient’s/caregiver’s level of understanding and comfort with the progress towards goals and incorporates findings into plan of care.
• Arranges services among community agencies, physicians, patient/family/caregivers, and others involved in the plan of care.
• Ensures timely sequencing of interventions for optimal results and smooth transition along the continuum.
• Identifies clinical, psychosocial and/or spiritual needs and addresses/refers to attain expected outcomes.
• Elicits and incorporates the realistic expectations of patients/family/caregiver healthcare team members and payers in the planning process.
• Identifies barriers to achieving recommended goals identified in plan of care.

V. Advocacy
Advocacy is the act of supporting or recommending on behalf of patients/family/caregivers and the hospital for service access or creation, and for the protection of the patient’s health, safety and rights. The case manager:
• Identify the legal decision maker (patient or surrogate.)
• Assures patient or surrogate receives information on benefits, risks, costs and treatment alternatives including the option of no treatment.
• Promotes the patient’s self-determination in all decisions and assists the healthcare team’s understanding of and respect for the patient’s or surrogate’s choice.
• Promotes culturally competent care.
• Partners with payers to assure the patient can access their full benefits and negotiates for benefit exceptions as needed
• Provides patient/family/caregivers available tools/resources to make informed choices.
• Demonstrates the ability to balance resources with patient preferences.
• Assure suspected cases of abuse, neglect or exploitation have been referred to the appropriate individual and/or agencies.
• Utilizes the Ethics Committee or other resource to resolve conflict or challenges regarding patient care.
Promotes the understanding and use of advanced directives and assures patient wishes are respected.

VI. Resource Management
Resource Management assures prudent utilization of all resources (fiscal, human, environmental, equipment and services) by evaluating the resources available to the patient and balancing cost and quality to assure the optimal clinical and financial outcomes.

The case manager:
• Evaluates cost of care with the benefits of patient safety, clinical quality, risk and patient satisfaction to provide recommendations and decisions that assure optimal outcomes.
• Educates patients/families/caregivers and healthcare team on the economic impact of their care options.
• Facilitates timely progression to the appropriate level of care.
• Identify and address avoidable delay practice patterns that may require modification to support cost effective care. Uses escalation process as needed
• Identifies and implements strategies for avoiding and/or managing unnecessary costs that impact hospital.
• Applies knowledge of hospital contractual arrangements to daily practice.
• Secures the appropriate payer authorization to advance the plan of care.
• Ensures appropriate medical necessity and manages under and over utilization.
• Maintains awareness and complies with all regulatory requirements.
• Recognizes situations that require referral to Quality or Risk Management and makes a timely referral.
• Manages patient/family/ caregiver expectations for short and long-term goals based on health status, prognosis and available resources.
Glossary

Resource Management – Balances cost and quality through the effective evaluation and utilization of fiscal, human environmental, equipment and service options available to the patient.

Care Coordination – Process whereby assessment, planning and interventions effectively integrate, ensure and advance the plan of care to support successful transitions.

Assessment – The identification and documentation of the patients initial transitional care needs within 24 hrs of admission or the following elements:
- Medical necessity for patient status and level of care
- Psychosocial needs
- Clinical needs
- Spiritual needs
- Anticipate D/C needs
- Patient/family/caregiver healthcare level of understanding

And the amalgamation of the key elements into an initial transitional care plan with alternatives.

Reassessment – Ongoing reviews for medical necessity and adjustments to the transitional care plan as needed and minimally within every 48 hours

Planning
- assures designation
- ensures timely sequencing
- elicits and incorporates elements necessary for transitional plan of care
- develops the transitional care plan, incorporating patient’s short and long term goals

Intervention
- carries out individual interventions
- communicates and resolves barriers
- utilizes escalation process as needed
- arranges services
- Provide the necessary elements of clinical and psychosocial information that minimize the potential for readmission
- Implement and continually modify as needed the transitional care plan
- Provide clinical and psychosocial interventions as needed
- Ensure and reinforces proactive patient/family/caregiver education.

Monitoring
- the act of reassessing minimally every 48 hours
- Utilizing a high risk stratification system ensure a post discharge live follow up within in 72 hours for all identified patients

Professionalism – Consistently demonstrates behaviors that result in credibility and respect for the individual and the Case Management practice.

Psychosocial intervention - Assesses & intervenes to address psychosocial issues associated with hospitalization & transition plans.
- Assesses & intervenes, focusing on emotional/coping style, identification of patient/family resources and obstacles for complex psychosocial situations.
- Utilizes clinical skill and expertise to provide assessment, intervention, and where appropriate, reporting for complex abuse, neglect, domestic violence and sexual assault situations.
- Provides clinical social work assessment and intervention for complex crisis, mental health, substance abuse, adjustment and grief/loss situations.
- Provides specialized knowledge and expertise for complex resource and benefit situations.
- Assists other team members to understand and appreciate a patient and/or family's reaction to a serious illness, injury, and/or chronic illness/disease as well as family and other environmental dynamics affecting care, treatment and compliance.
- May develop and facilitate support groups.

Clinical intervention - Clinical Intervention - An intervention carried out to improve, maintain or assess the health of a person, in a clinical situation.

Live follow up – electronic, telephone, in person method of contacting the patient /family/caregiver to validate the success of the transitional care plan typically within 72 hours.
Transitional care plan – the plan to move the patient along the care continuum including preadmission inpatient post acute and community.

Ensure - to make sure, certain, safe: guarantee
Assure - to make safe (as from risks or against overthrow), to inform positively