

NURSING FACILITY DISCHARGE RIGHTS AND OBLIGATIONS

Federal Medical Assistance (Medicaid) Law, 42 U.S.C. 1396r

A nursing facility must provide sufficient preparation and orientation to residents to ensure safe and orderly transfer or discharge from the facility.

Discharge summary

When the facility anticipates discharge a resident must have a discharge summary that includes a post-discharge plan of care that is developed with the participation of the resident and his or her family, which will assist the resident to adjust to his or her new living environment.

Federal Guidance:

Is there evidence of discharge planning in the records of discharged residents who had an anticipated discharge or those residents to be discharged shortly (e.g., in the next 7-14 days)?

- Do discharge plans address necessary post-discharge care?
- Has the facility aided the resident and his/her family in locating and coordinating post-discharge services?
- What types of pre-discharge preparation and education has the facility provided the resident and his/her family?"

“The facility must provide medically-related social services to attain or maintain the highest practicable physical, mental, and psychosocial well-being of each resident.”

Federal Guidance:

“Medically-related social services” means services provided by the facility’s staff to assist residents in maintaining or improving their ability to manage their everyday physical, mental, and psychosocial needs. These services might include, for example:

- Making arrangements for obtaining needed adaptive equipment, clothing, and personal items;
- Making referrals and obtaining services from outside entities (e.g., talking books, absentee ballots, community wheelchair transportation);
- Discharge planning services (e.g., helping to place a resident on a waiting list for community congregate living, arranging intake for home care services for residents returning home, assisting with transfer arrangements to other facilities)”