Home Health Care

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Background: some definitions

► Home Care: non professional supportive services.
  ▪ Home care aides
  ▪ Respite
  ▪ Chore assistance

► Home health care: skilled health care and supportive services.
  ▪ Nurses
  ▪ Therapists
  ▪ Home health aides

► Hospice: care for terminally ill patients and their families.
Goals of in-home care

- Assistance with ADLs
- Assistance with keeping up the house
- Medical services
- Overall: avoid placement into long term care facilities
Types of in-home services

- Home health: authorized by a physician and provided by nurses, aides, therapists, etc
- Home health aides: medical care provided by certified nursing assistant
- Personal care: ADLs and household chores
- Respite care: aimed at caregivers
Who pays?

- Medicaid
- Medicare
- Veteran’s affairs
- Insurance companies long term care services
- Private pay
Medicaid long term care services

- Long term care services through ADSA HCS
  - Functional need
  - Income and resource limits vary
  - Standard is 300% of the FBR and is called the Special Income Level (SIL)
  - If income and resources at or below limits, CN for NF or Home and Community Based Services.
  - If above limit, MN with spenddown for NF only.
Medicare

► Part A:
  - hospice care
  - medically-necessary home health care
  - part of the approved cost for durable medical equipment

► Part B:
  - medically-necessary physician services at home, in the doctor’s office, in a clinic, or hospital
  - in-home use of durable medical equipment, such as wheelchairs and hospital beds.

► Limits on length and circumstances
► Must be “reasonable and necessary”
► Does not cover assistance with ADLs, chores, etc
Abbreviations

►► ADL: activities of daily living
►► FBR: Federal Benefit Rate
►► SIL: Special income level
►► CN: categorically needy
►► NF: nursing facility
►► MN: medically needy
►► ADSA: aging and disability services administration
►► HCS: home and community services