

Health Plan Policy

Scott & White Health Plan Insurance Company of Scott & White

Product Lines

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Individual PPO	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Individual HMO
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Individual Short Term PPO	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Group HMO
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Consumer Choice	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Group Health Savings Account (HSA)
Medicare <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> MA-PD <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> D-SNP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Senior Care <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Part-D	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Medicaid
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Self-Funded (ASO)	

Never Events, Hospital Acquired Conditions HAC and Hospital Acquired Infections HAI

Policy Owner: Medical Delivery Development

Policy Number: MDD-02

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Revision Dates: February 21, 2014

Approval Date:

Reviewed w/o Revisions: February 21, 2014

Signature:

Next Review Date: February 21, 2015

See end of policy for Signatures

I. Purpose.

Scott & White Health Plan (SWHP) shall not reimburse providers for services associated with Hospital Acquired Conditions (HACs), Hospital Acquired Infections (HAIs), and Serious Reportable Events “Never Events” as defined by the National Quality Forum (NQF).

Providers shall not receive or retain reimbursement for services related to Never Events, in accordance with National Quality Forum Guidelines, and must hold Members harmless for any services related to Never Events.

SWHP will not pay for hospital acquired conditions, and must hold Members harmless for any services needed for conditions acquired while in the hospital. SWHP will only pay for services to treat conditions not related to hospital acquired conditions.

II. Scope.

Targeted Audience and/or Users of this Policy – All Hospital’s and/or Inpatient services provided for our SWHP Membership.

III. Definitions.

Serious Reportable Event (SREs) – an incident involving death or serious harm to a patient resulting from a lapse or error in a healthcare facility. The National Quality Forum (NQF) www.qualityforum.org term refers to “preventable, serious, and unambiguous adverse events that should never occur.” SREs are commonly referred to as “Never Events.” An increasing number of states require that SREs are reported. The

NQF has compiled a list of 28 SREs in six categories. SWHP will use the current version of this list to define never events.

Hospital Acquired Infections (HAIs) - For the purposes of NHSN surveillance in the acute care setting, a healthcare-associated infection (HAI) is a localized or systemic condition resulting from an adverse reaction to the presence of an infectious agent(s) or its toxin(s) that was not present on admission to the acute care facility. An infection is considered an HAI if all elements of a CDC/NHSN site-specific infection criterion were not present during the POA time period but were all present on or after the 3rd calendar day of admission to the facility (the day of hospital admission is calendar day 1). All elements used to meet the CDC/NHSN site-specific infection criterion must occur within a timeframe that does not exceed a gap of 1 calendar day between any two adjacent elements. The definition of a gap day is a calendar day during which no infection criterion elements are present. If all elements of a CDC/NHSN site-specific infection criterion are present on the day of transfer or the next day from one inpatient location to another in the same facility or a new facility, the infection is attributed to the transferring location or facility. Likewise, if all elements of a CDC/NHSN site-specific infection criterion are present on the day of discharge or the next day, the infection is attributed to the discharging location. For addition info please use the link attached - http://www.cdc.gov/nhsn/PDFs/pscManual/pcsManual_current.pdf

Hospital Acquired Conditions (HACs) – Serious conditions that patients may get during an inpatient hospital stay. If hospitals follow proper procedures, patients are less likely to get these conditions. The HACs that will be reported on Hospital Compare www.hospitalcompare.hhs.gov include:

- Objects accidentally left in the body after surgery (Foreign Object Retained After Surgery)
- Air bubble in the blood stream (Air Embolism)
- Mismatched blood types (Blood Incompatibility)
- Severe Pressure Sores (Pressure Ulcer Stages III & IV)
- Falls and Injuries (Falls and Trauma {Includes: Fracture Dislocation Intracranial Injury Crushing Injury Burn Electric Shock})
- Vascular Catheter-Associated Infection
- Catheter-Associated Urinary Tract Infection (UTI)
- Signs of Uncontrolled Blood Sugar (Manifestations of Poor Glycemic Control)

IV. Policy.

This Policy identifies the Scott & White Health Plan (SWHP) position regarding payment for serious preventable events, hospital acquired conditions and hospital acquired infections.

V. Reference/Regulations.

- www.hospitalcompare.hhs.gov
- www.qualityforum.org
- http://www.cdc.gov/nhsn/PDFs/pscManual/pcsManual_current.pdf
- www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov

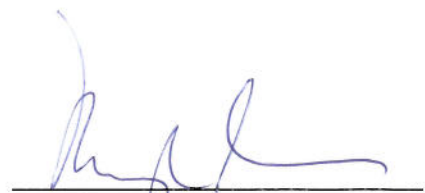
VI. Signature(s)



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