

J2100: Recent Surgery Requiring Active SNF Care

J2100. Recent Surgery Requiring Active SNF Care - Complete only if A0310B = 01 or if state requires completion with an OBRA assessment

Enter Code

Did the resident have a major surgical procedure during the prior inpatient hospital stay that requires active care during the SNF stay?

0. No
1. Yes
8. Unknown

Item Rationale

Health-related Quality of Life

- A recent history of major surgery during the inpatient stay that preceded the resident's Part A admission can affect a resident's recovery.

Planning for Care

- This item identifies whether the resident had major surgery during the inpatient stay that immediately preceded the resident's Part A admission. A recent history of major surgery can affect a resident's recovery.

J2100: Recent Surgery Requiring Active SNF Care (cont.)

Steps for Assessment

1. Ask the resident and *their* family or significant other about any surgical procedures that occurred during the inpatient hospital stay that immediately preceded the resident's Part A admission.
2. Review the resident's medical record to determine whether the resident had major surgery during the inpatient hospital stay that immediately preceded the resident's Part A admission. Medical record sources include medical records received from facilities where the resident received health care during the inpatient hospital stay that immediately preceded the resident's Part A admission, the most recent history and physical, transfer documents, discharge summaries, progress notes, and other resources as available.

Coding Instructions

- **Code 0, No:** if the resident did not have major surgery during the inpatient hospital stay that immediately preceded the resident's Part A admission.
- **Code 1, Yes:** if the resident had major surgery during the inpatient hospital stay that immediately preceded the resident's Part A admission.
- **Code 8, Unknown:** if it is unknown or cannot be determined whether the resident had major surgery during the inpatient hospital stay that immediately preceded the resident's Part A admission.

Coding Tips

- Generally, major surgery for item J2100 refers to a procedure that meets the following criteria:
 1. the resident was an inpatient in an acute care hospital for at least one day in the 30 days prior to admission to the skilled nursing facility (SNF), **and**
 2. the surgery carried some degree of risk to the resident's life or the potential for severe disability.

J2300–J5000: Recent Surgeries Requiring Active SNF Care

Surgical Procedures - Complete only if J2100 = 1

↓ Check all that apply

Major Joint Replacement

- J2300. Knee Replacement - partial or total
- J2310. Hip Replacement - partial or total
- J2320. Ankle Replacement - partial or total
- J2330. Shoulder Replacement - partial or total

Spinal Surgery

- J2400. Involving the spinal cord or major spinal nerves
- J2410. Involving fusion of spinal bones
- J2420. Involving lamina, discs, or facets
- J2499. Other major spinal surgery

Other Orthopedic Surgery

- J2500. Repair fractures of the shoulder (including clavicle and scapula) or arm (but not hand)
- J2510. Repair fractures of the pelvis, hip, leg, knee, or ankle (not foot)
- J2520. Repair but not replace joints
- J2530. Repair other bones (such as hand, foot, jaw)
- J2599. Other major orthopedic surgery

Neurological Surgery

- J2600. Involving the brain, surrounding tissue or blood vessels (excludes skull and skin but includes cranial nerves)
- J2610. Involving the peripheral or autonomic nervous system - open or percutaneous
- J2620. Insertion or removal of spinal or brain neurostimulators, electrodes, catheters, or CSF drainage devices
- J2699. Other major neurological surgery

Cardiopulmonary Surgery

- J2700. Involving the heart or major blood vessels - open or percutaneous procedures
- J2710. Involving the respiratory system, including lungs, bronchi, trachea, larynx, or vocal cords - open or endoscopic
- J2799. Other major cardiopulmonary surgery

Genitourinary Surgery

- J2800. Involving genital systems (such as prostate, testes, ovaries, uterus, vagina, external genitalia)
- J2810. Involving the kidneys, ureters, adrenal glands, or bladder - open or laparoscopic (includes creation or removal of nephrostomies or urostomies)
- J2899. Other major genitourinary surgery

Other Major Surgery

- J2900. Involving tendons, ligaments, or muscles
- J2910. Involving the gastrointestinal tract or abdominal contents from the esophagus to the anus, the biliary tree, gall bladder, liver, pancreas, or spleen - open or laparoscopic (including creation or removal of ostomies or percutaneous feeding tubes, or hernia repair)
- J2920. Involving the endocrine organs (such as thyroid, parathyroid), neck, lymph nodes, or thymus - open
- J2930. Involving the breast
- J2940. Repair of deep ulcers, internal brachytherapy, bone marrow or stem cell harvest or transplant
- J5000. Other major surgery not listed above

Item Rationale

Health-related Quality of Life

- A recent history of major surgery during the inpatient stay that preceded the resident's Part A admission can affect a resident's recovery.

Planning for Care

- This item identifies whether the resident had major surgery during the inpatient stay that immediately preceded the resident's Part A admission. A recent history of major surgery can affect a resident's recovery.

J2300–J5000: Recent Surgeries Requiring Active SNF Care (cont.)

Steps for Assessment

1. **Identify recent surgeries:** The surgeries in this section must have been documented by a physician (nurse practitioner, physician assistant, or clinical nurse specialist if allowable under state licensure laws) in the last 30 days and must have occurred during the inpatient stay that immediately preceded the resident's Part A admission.
 - Medical record sources for recent surgeries include progress notes, the most recent history and physical, transfer documents, discharge summaries, diagnosis/problem list, and other resources as available.
 - Although open communication regarding resident information between the physician and other members of the interdisciplinary team is important, it is also essential that resident information communicated verbally be documented in the medical record by the physician to ensure follow-up.
 - Surgery information, including past history obtained from family members and close contacts, must also be documented in the medical record by the physician to ensure validity and follow-up.
2. **Determine whether the surgeries require active care during the SNF stay:** Once a recent surgery is identified, it must be determined if the surgery requires active care during the SNF stay. Surgeries requiring active care during the SNF stay are surgeries that have a **direct relationship** to the resident's primary SNF diagnosis, as coded in I0020B.
 - Do not include conditions that have been resolved, do not affect the resident's current status, or do not drive the resident's plan of care during the 7-day look-back period, as these would be considered surgeries that do not require active care during the SNF stay.
 - Check the following information sources in the medical record for the last 30 days to identify "active" surgeries: transfer documents, physician progress notes, recent history and physical, recent discharge summaries, nursing assessments, nursing care plans, medication sheets, doctor's orders, consults and official diagnostic reports, and other sources as available.

Coding Instructions

Code surgeries that are documented to have occurred in the last 30 days, and during the inpatient stay that immediately preceded the resident's Part A admission, that have a direct relationship to the resident's primary SNF diagnosis, as coded in I0020B.

- Check off each surgery requiring active SNF care as defined above, as follows:
 - Surgeries are listed by major surgical category: Major Joint Replacement, Spinal Surgery, Orthopedic Surgery, Neurologic Surgery, Cardiopulmonary Surgery, Genitourinary Surgery, Other Major Surgery.

J2300–J5000: Recent Surgeries Requiring Active SNF Care (cont.)

- Examples of surgeries are included for each surgical category. For example, **J2810, Genitourinary surgery - the kidneys, ureter, adrenals, and bladder—open, laparoscopic**, includes open or laparoscopic surgeries on the kidneys, ureter, adrenals, and bladder, but not other components of the genitourinary system.
- Check all that apply.

Major Joint Replacement

- **J2300**, Knee Replacement - partial or total
- **J2310**, Hip Replacement - partial or total
- **J2320**, Ankle Replacement - partial or total
- **J2330**, Shoulder Replacement - partial or total

Spinal Surgery

- **J2400**, Spinal surgery - spinal cord or major spinal nerves
- **J2410**, Spinal surgery - fusion of spinal bones
- **J2420**, Spinal surgery - lamina, discs, or facets
- **J2499**, Spinal surgery - other

Orthopedic Surgery

- **J2500**, Ortho surgery - repair fractures of shoulder or arm
- **J2510**, Ortho surgery - repair fractures of pelvis, hip, leg, knee, or ankle
- **J2520**, Ortho surgery - repair but not replace joints
- **J2530**, Ortho surgery - repair other bones
- **J2599**, Ortho surgery - other

Neurologic Surgery

- **J2600**, Neuro surgery - brain, surrounding tissue or blood vessels
- **J2610**, Neuro surgery - peripheral and autonomic nervous system - open and percutaneous
- **J2620**, Neuro surgery - insertion or removal of spinal and brain neurostimulators, electrodes, catheters, and CSF drainage devices
- **J2699**, Neuro surgery - other

J2300–J5000: Recent Surgeries Requiring Active SNF Care (cont.)

Cardiopulmonary Surgery

- **J2700**, Cardiopulmonary surgery - heart or major blood vessels - open and percutaneous procedures
- **J2710**, Cardiopulmonary surgery - respiratory system, including lungs, bronchi, trachea, larynx, or vocal cords - open and endoscopic
- **J2799**, Cardiopulmonary surgery - other

Genitourinary Surgery

- **J2800**, Genitourinary surgery - male or female organs
- **J2810**, Genitourinary surgery - the kidneys, ureter, adrenals, and bladder - open, laparoscopic
- **J2899**, Genitourinary surgery - other

Other Major Surgery

- **J2900**, Major surgery - tendons, ligament, or muscles
- **J2910**, Major surgery - the GI tract and abdominal contents from the esophagus to the anus, the biliary tree, gall bladder, liver, pancreas, spleen - open or laparoscopic
- **J2920**, Major surgery - endocrine organs (such as thyroid, parathyroid), neck, lymph nodes, and thymus - open
- **J2930**, Major surgery - the breast
- **J2940**, Major surgery - repair of deep ulcers, internal brachytherapy, bone marrow, or stem cell harvest or transplant
- **J5000**, Major surgery - not listed above

Coding Tips

The following information may assist assessors in determining whether a surgery should be coded as requiring active care during the SNF stay.

- **There may be specific documentation in the medical record by a physician, nurse practitioner, physician assistant, or clinical nurse specialist.**
 - The physician (nurse practitioner, physician assistant, or clinical nurse specialist if allowable under state licensure laws) may specifically indicate that the SNF stay is for treatment related to the surgical intervention. Specific documentation may be found in progress notes, most recent history and physical, transfer notes, hospital discharge summary, etc.

J2300–J5000: Recent Surgeries Requiring Active SNF Care (cont.)

- In the rare circumstance of the absence of specific documentation that a surgery requires active SNF care, the following indicators may be used to confirm that the surgery requires active SNF care:

The inherent complexity of the services prescribed for a resident is such that they can be performed safely and/or effectively only by or under the general supervision of skilled nursing. For example:

- The management of a surgical wound that requires skilled care (e.g., managing potential infection or drainage).
- Daily skilled therapy to restore functional loss after surgical procedures.
- Administration of medication and monitoring that requires skilled nursing.

Examples of surgeries requiring active SNF care and related to the primary SNF diagnosis

1. **Resident** V was hospitalized for gram-negative pneumonia. Since this was *their* second episode of pneumonia in the past six months, a diagnostic bronchoscopy was performed while in the hospital. *They* also *have* Parkinson's disease and rheumatoid arthritis. *They were* discharged to a SNF for continued antibiotic treatment for *their* pneumonia and require daily skilled care.

Coding: **I0020** is coded as 13, Medically Complex Conditions, and the **I0020B** SNF ICD-10 code is J15.6, Pneumonia due to other aerobic Gram-negative bacteria. There is no documentation that the resident had major surgery; therefore, **J2100** is coded 0, No.

Rationale: **Resident** V did not receive any major surgery during the prior inpatient stay, and *they were* admitted to the SNF for continued care due to pneumonia.

2. **Resident** O, a diabetic, was hospitalized for sepsis from an infection due to Methicillin susceptible *Staphylococcus aureus* that developed after outpatient bunion surgery. A central line was placed to administer antibiotics. *They were* discharged to a SNF for continued antibiotic treatment and monitoring.

Coding: **I0020** is coded as 13, Medically Complex Conditions. The **I0020B** SNF ICD-10 code is A41.01 (Sepsis due to Methicillin susceptible *Staphylococcus aureus*). There is no documentation that the resident had major surgery; therefore, **J2100** is coded 0, No.

Rationale: Neither the placement of a central line nor the outpatient bunion surgery is considered to be a major surgery, but the resident was admitted to the SNF for continued antibiotic treatment and monitoring.

J2300–J5000: Recent Surgeries Requiring Active SNF Care (cont.)

3. **Resident** H was hospitalized for severe back pain from a compression fracture of a lumbar vertebral body, which was caused by *their* age-related osteoporosis. *They were* treated with a kyphoplasty that relieved *their* pain. *They were* transferred to a SNF after discharge because of *their* mild dementia and need to regulate *their* anticoagulant treatment for atrial fibrillation.

Coding: **I0020** is coded 10, Fractures and Other Multiple Trauma. The **I0020B** SNF ICD-10 code is M80.08XD (Age-related osteoporosis with current pathological fracture, vertebra(e), subsequent encounter for fracture with routine healing). There was no documentation that the resident had major surgery; therefore, **J2100** is coded 0, No.

Rationale: **Resident** H was treated with a kyphoplasty during the inpatient stay prior to SNF admission. Although kyphoplasty is a minor surgery and does not require SNF care in and of itself, the resident has other conditions requiring skilled care that are unrelated to the kyphoplasty surgery.

4. **Resident** J had a craniotomy to drain a subdural hematoma after suffering a fall at home. *They have* COPD and use oxygen at night. In addition, *they have* moderate congestive heart failure, *are* moderately overweight, and *have* hypothyroidism. After a six-day hospital stay, *they were* discharged to a SNF for continuing care. The hospital discharge summary indicated that the patient had a loss of consciousness of 45 minutes.

Coding: **I0020** is coded 07, Other Neurological Conditions. The **I0020B** SNF ICD-10 code is S06.5X2D (Traumatic subdural hemorrhage with loss of consciousness of 31 minutes to 59 minutes, subsequent encounter). **J2100** would be coded 1, Yes. **J2600**, Neuro surgery - brain, surrounding tissue or blood vessels, would be checked.

Rationale: The craniotomy surgery during the inpatient stay immediately preceding the SNF stay requires continued skilled care and skilled monitoring for wound care, as well as therapies to address any deficits that led to *their* fall or any functional deficits resulting from *their* fall.

5. **Resident** D was admitted to an acute care hospital for cytoreductive surgery for metastatic renal cell carcinoma. *They were* admitted to the SNF for further treatment of the metastatic renal cell carcinoma and post-surgical care.

Coding: **I0020** is coded as 13, Medically Complex Conditions. The **I0020B** SNF ICD-10 code is C79.01 (Secondary malignant neoplasm of the right kidney and renal pelvis). **J2100** would be coded 1, Yes. **J2810**, Genitourinary surgery – the kidneys, ureter, adrenals, and bladder – open, laparoscopic, would be checked.

Rationale: **Resident** D was treated with a surgical procedure, genitourinary surgery of the kidney, and admitted to the SNF for further treatment of the metastatic kidney cancer and post-surgical care.

J2300–J5000: Recent Surgeries Requiring Active SNF Care (cont.)

6. *Resident* G was admitted to an acute care hospital for severe abdominal pain. *They were* found to have diverticulitis of the small intestine with perforation and abscess without bleeding. *They* had surgery to repair the perforation. *They were* admitted to the SNF for continued antibiotics and post-surgical care.

Coding: **I0020** is coded 13, Medically Complex Conditions. The **I0020B** SNF ICD-10 code is K57.00 (Diverticulitis of small intestine with perforation and abscess without bleeding), and **J2100** would be coded 1, Yes. **J2910**, Major surgery – the GI tract and abdominal contents from the esophagus to the anus, the biliary tree, gall bladder, liver, pancreas, spleen – open or laparoscopic, would be checked.

Rationale: *Resident* G was treated with a surgical procedure, repair of the small intestine perforation, which is a major surgical procedure. *They were* admitted to the SNF for continued antibiotics and post-surgical care.

7. *Resident* W underwent surgical repair for a left fractured hip (i.e., subtrochanteric fracture) during an inpatient hospitalization. *They were* admitted to the SNF for post-surgical care.

Coding: **I0020** is coded as Code 10, Fractures and Other Multiple Trauma. The **I0020B** SNF ICD-10 code is S72.22XD (Displaced subtrochanteric fracture of left femur, subsequent encounter for closed fracture with routine healing) and **J2100** is coded as 1, Yes. **J2510**, Ortho surgery – repair fractures of pelvis, hip, leg, knee, or ankle, would be checked.

Rationale: This is major surgery requiring skilled nursing care to provide wound care and to monitor for early signs of infection or blood clots, for which *Resident* W was admitted to the SNF.

SECTION K: SWALLOWING/NUTRITIONAL STATUS

Intent: The items in this section are intended to assess the many conditions that could affect the resident's ability to maintain adequate nutrition and hydration. This section covers swallowing disorders, height and weight, weight loss, and nutritional approaches. The assessor should collaborate with the dietitian and dietary staff to ensure that items in this section have been assessed and calculated accurately.