


**Quality Improvement: Hospice
Chaplaincy Philosophy and
Clinical Documentation Strategies**

Ensuring Best Practice in Hospice Chaplaincy

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Introduction

Toward Excellence in Spiritual Care: How it all started

1. Recognition of the problem
 - CMS FY 2011 Top Ten Hospice Survey Deficiencies Compliance Recommendations
3. Medicare hospice CoP: §418.56(c) Standard: Content of the plan of care.


The hospice must develop an individualized written plan of care for each patient. The plan of care must reflect patient and family goals and interventions based on the problems identified in the initial, comprehensive, and updated comprehensive assessments. The plan of care must include all services necessary for the palliation and management of the terminal illness and related conditions.

Interpretive Guidelines L-Tag: L545



Introduction

1. Recognition of the problem
 - CMS FY 2011 Top Ten Hospice Survey Deficiencies Compliance Recommendations
 - Our Plan of Care resources included:
 - 21 Spiritual Concerns
 - 7 Goals
 - 7 Interventions
 - It was virtually impossible to provide an individualized POC
 - There was no philosophy to guide the development of a POC



Introduction

2. Embrace a plan to develop a philosophy, algorithm, and template.
3. PDSA, or Plan-Do-Study-Act, is an iterative, four-stage problem-solving model used for improving a process or carrying out change.
4. In applying PDSA, ask yourself three questions:
 - What are we trying to accomplish?
 - How will we know that a change is an improvement?
 - What changes can we make that will result in an improvement?



Outcome Oriented Chaplaincy

1. Forms the superstructure to our spiritual care philosophy
2. The principles on which OOC is based include:
 - Accountability
 - Best Practice
 - Collaboration
3. How OOC shapes our spiritual care assessment model
 - Spiritual Concern
 - Goals/Expected Outcomes
 - Interventions



The Documentation Template

The Documentation Template captures the important information required to paint the picture of patient care:

- **Patient Information**—The Chaplain will identify the patient in the following manner: The patient presented as a ___ year old, Euro/Hispanic/African American male/female who was in her/his chair/bed/etc. during visit.
- **Purpose of the visit**—The Chaplain can state that this was an initial assessment visit, a routine visit to deepen the spiritual care relationship, or state that this was an On Call visit, or a Return visit due to an emergency or whatever description that fits the circumstance of the visit.



The Documentation Template

Observations—Chaplains do not assess, they observe. Such verbiage must be in the Clinical Note (i.e. Chaplain observed the patient was using the wall to aid in ambulation).

Pain level/scale—The Chaplain is required to identify pain levels based upon the VAS scale, or PainAD, or FLACC scale.

Safety Issues

Decline—The acrostic, MAC, guides the Chaplain (and other disciplines, as well) to **observe** decline in the patient. The Initial Spiritual Care Assessment serves as a baseline in the Chaplain's observations. In each subsequent visit the Chaplain will use the MAC to highlight his or her observations of the patient's decline.



The Documentation Template

M—Mobility: How does the patient ambulate? Wheelchair, walker, cane, holding onto the wall, needs assistance? When observing decline, note any difference in the manner the patient ambulates from your prior visit.

A—Activities of Daily Living: The patient and/or family member(s) may assist you with this observation. Areas of ADL's to observe include: eating, sleeping, bathing, incontinence, transferring, toileting. Helpful questions include: How much is patient eating? What amount compared to last visit? Has food been pureed? How is appetite? How is patient sleeping? All night? Partial night? Napping for long stretches during the day? Up at night, sleeping during the day? How many hours of sleep, day or night? Is patient bathing him/herself? Assistance needed? If so, contact Nurse to meet this need.

C—Communication: Is there any difference in the manner in which the patient speaks? Is the patient short of breath compared to your last visit? Is the patient struggling to remember words, gets mixed up, repeats the same phrase, has troubled making sense? (All compared to your last visit with patient)



The Documentation Template

Plan of Care

Spiritual concern(s)—Refer to the Algorithm for the list of Spiritual Concerns.

Goals/Expected Outcomes—The Goals/Expected Outcomes are identified by the patient as to what he/she would like to accomplish in dealing with the Spiritual Concern(s) during their hospice journey with the Chaplain. Refer to the Algorithm for the potential Goals/Expected Outcomes.

Intervention(s)

A. What interventions did you use to address the spiritual concern(s)?—The Chaplains have 21 possible Interventions from which to choose. (See Algorithm)

B. What evidence can you give that this helped the patient?



The Documentation Template

Response of the patient/family

Collaboration—With whom did the Chaplain collaborate regarding this patient and what was the substance of said collaboration?

Subsequent visit—This section should be brief and summed up in one sentence.



Template for Spiritual Care Documentation

Patient information

Purpose of the visit

Observations

Pain level/scale

Safety issues

MAC

Plan of Care

Spiritual concern(s)

Goals and Expected

Intervention(s)

Response of the patient/family

Collaboration

Subsequent visit



Resources

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Otis-Green, S. (2014). Quality Improvement. In Gary E. Myers and Stephen Roberts (Eds.). Handbook: An Invitation to Chaplaincy Research: Entering the Process (96-107). New York, NY: Healthcare Chaplaincy Network.

PDSA: Plan-Do-Study-Act <http://www.health.state.mn.us/divs/opi/qi/toolbox/pdsa.html>

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Weiss, S., & Groda, J. (presenters). (2011). From 2011 MHPCO Annual Conference: Spiritual Care Assessment: Measurable Goals and Outcomes.

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Spiritual Care Algorithms

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