
EVALUATOR MANUAL TRANSMITTAL SHEET

<p><u>Distribution:</u></p> <p>___ All Child Care Evaluator Manual Holders</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> All Residential Care Evaluator Manual Holders</p> <p>___ All Evaluator Manual Holders</p>	<p><u>Transmittal No.</u> 10GLR-02</p> <hr/> <p><u>Date Issued</u> March 2010</p>
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Subject:

Regulation Interpretations and Procedures for General Licensing Requirements
 Restricted Health Conditions - Information related to the use of PICC lines in adult community care facilities

Reason for Change:

Add sections – 80090, 80092 and 80092.6

Filing Instructions:

REMOVE – Pages ii and 115

INSERT –Pages ii, 115, 116, 117, 118 and 119

Approved:

*ORIGINAL DOCUMENT SIGNED BY
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3/23/2010

THOMAS STAHL Chief
 Policy Development Bureau
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Date

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80090 HEALTH AND SAFETY SERVICES**80090****(c) POLICY**

Please see Regulation Interpretations and Procedures for General Licensing Requirements section 80092(b)(4) for conditions under which an exception may be considered to allow a licensee of an adult community care facility to care for a client with a peripherally inserted central catheter, or PICC line.

80092 RESTRICTED HEALTH CONDITIONS**80092****(b)(4) POLICY**

This policy pertains to the use of peripherally inserted central catheters, or PICC lines, by clients of adult community care facilities. As indicated below, a PICC line is a type of central venous catheter that is inserted into the arm. This policy does NOT pertain to any other type of central venous catheter that is inserted into an area such as the neck or the chest.

A central venous catheter, or vascular access device, is a long, thin, flexible tube used to give medicines, fluids, nutrients or blood products intravenously over a relatively long period of time, usually several weeks or more (although sometimes longer). A PICC line is a type of central venous catheter that is inserted into a vein in the arm rather than a vein in the neck or the chest. The PICC line is threaded through the vein in the arm until it reaches a large vein near the heart. It provides a form of intravenous access that can be used for care such as long chemotherapy regimens, extended antibiotic therapy, or total parenteral nutrition (intravenous feeding).

Generally, patients have a PICC line while hospitalized, and the PICC line is removed before the patient returns home. But sometimes a patient returns to his or her place of residence with the PICC line intact for as long as the patient continues to receive related outpatient care. A person with a PICC line can perform most normal activities.

PROCEDURE

An exception must be obtained in order for a licensee of an adult community care facility to care for a person with a PICC line who is otherwise eligible to be cared for in the facility. The general requirements regarding exceptions in California Code of Regulations, title 22, section 80024, Waivers and Exceptions, must be followed. The exception itself should be to California Code of Regulations, title 22, section 80092(b)(4), since the use of a PICC line is considered to represent the use of a catheter not specifically permitted by Section 80092.6

80092 RESTRICTED HEALTH CONDITIONS (Continued)**80092****(b)(4)****PROCEDURE (Continued)**

All exceptions must be determined on a case-by-case basis, taking into account individual client needs and all of the other individual circumstances surrounding an exception request. The following elements should be considered (in consultation, when appropriate, with the client's physician or a licensed healthcare professional designated by the physician) in determining whether or not to grant an exception to a licensee of an adult community care facility to care for a client with a PICC line:

- **Facility's standing.** Is the facility in good standing? Consider such things as whether the facility is on probation, on a compliance plan, or has had a noncompliance conference within the last year; whether the facility has had any recent administrative actions taken against it that were upheld; and whether the facility has a history of Type A deficiencies, including the nature, pattern and severity of the deficiencies and the time frames in which they were corrected. In particular, has the facility been cited recently for a Type A deficiency that involved the direct care and supervision of a client with a restricted health condition?
- **Licensee requirements.** Has the licensee met the requirements of California Code of Regulations, title 22, sections 80090(c)(1) through (c)(5), Health and Safety Services? This section allows the Department to grant an exception to accept or retain a person with a health condition not specifically identified as a restricted health condition in the regulations if certain requirements are met. Those requirements include a plan of care for the client and obtaining written instructions from the licensed healthcare professional responsible for training facility staff. *Please see the end of this subsection for information on caring for a PICC line—information that may be useful to incorporate into the client's plan of care and the training of facility staff.*
- **Plan of care.** More specifically, has the licensee developed a plan of care for the client pursuant to California Code of Regulations, title 22, section 80090(c)(3)?
- **Related care by a licensed healthcare professional.** California Code of Regulations, title 22, section 80092.2(a)(2)(C), requires the client's physician, or a licensed healthcare professional designated by the physician, to identify specific services needed by a client with a restricted health condition. In this case, does the client's Restricted Health Condition Care Plan contain a provision that a licensed healthcare professional see the client on a recurring basis, as instructed by the client's physician, in order to change the client's dressing and provide other monitoring and care related to the PICC line? A best practice, to be determined in conjunction with the client's physician, may be for the licensed healthcare professional to see the client at least weekly to provide this type of care.

80092 RESTRICTED HEALTH CONDITIONS (Continued)**80092****(b)(4) PROCEDURES (Continued)**

- **Client’s capabilities/behaviors.** Consider whether or not any of the client’s capabilities and/or behaviors would affect the client’s safe use of the PICC line while residing in the facility. For example:
 - Does the client understand what the PICC line is and why it is being used?
 - Can the client self-monitor the PICC line to ensure that the PICC line or the dressing does not become loose, etc.?
 - Is the client demonstrating any behaviors that would cause concern that the client might pull the PICC line or the dressing loose, or otherwise damage the PICC line?
- **Other clients’ behaviors.** Are other clients in the facility demonstrating any combative or other behaviors that would cause concern that the client’s PICC line might be damaged as the result of inadvertent or intentional physical contact with others in the course of daily life in the facility?
- **Potential stipulations.** Should the exception contain a stipulation to the effect that the exception is contingent on the client’s ability to self-monitor the PICC line, and that the exception may be revoked if the client’s condition deteriorates?

In addition, following are some practices for the licensee to consider when making plans to care for a client with a PICC line, *but only after consulting with the client’s licensed healthcare professional*. The licensee should always follow the specific instructions of the client’s licensed healthcare professional. If determined to be applicable by the client’s licensed healthcare professional, consider incorporating the following information into the client’s plan of care and the training of facility staff pursuant to California Code of Regulations, title 22, section 80090(c):

- Be very careful not to “catch” the PICC line when helping a client get in and out of bed, or in and out of a shower or chair, etc.
- Ensure that there is nothing tight around the arm where the PICC line is located, including a blood-pressure cuff, etc.
- Ensure that no water gets on the site.
- Check daily through the clear plastic bandage where the PICC line is located to ensure that there is no sign of infection (e.g., redness, swelling, oozing, high temperature). *Consider establishing a facility log to verify that daily checks are done at least once a day.*

80092 RESTRICTED HEALTH CONDITIONS (Continued) 80092**(b)(4) PROCEDURES (Continued)**

- Follow any instructions from the client's licensed healthcare professional regarding additional observations that may indicate complications. This may include, but not be limited to, signs of deep vein thrombosis (chest pain, swelling of the arm above or below the PICC line insertion site), bleeding at the PICC line insertion site, and indications of line malpositioning (pain in shoulder or neck).
- If there are any signs of infection or other complications, contact the client's licensed healthcare professional immediately.
- If the dressing becomes loose or starts to come off, or if it looks soiled or wet, contact the client's licensed healthcare professional immediately to have the bandage changed.
- If the catheter end breaks off, cover the end of the catheter with sterile gauze and tape down with occlusive dressing. In addition, clamp the catheter above the break with a smooth catheter clamp (without teeth) so that the catheter will not migrate or bleed (this will also reduce the risk of systemic infection or air embolus). Contact the client's licensed healthcare professional immediately. In the event of an emergency, call 9-1-1.

80092.6 INDWELLING URINARY CATHETER/CATHETER PROCEDURES 80092.8**(a) POLICY**

Please see Regulation Interpretations and Procedures for General Licensing Requirements section 80092(b)(4) for conditions under which an exception may be considered to allow a licensee of an adult community care facility to care for a client with a peripherally inserted central catheter, or PICC line.

80092.8 INSULIN-DEPENDENT DIABETES 80092.8**(a)(4) POLICY**

Insulin and other injectable medications may be prefilled in individual syringes by the pharmacy or the manufacturer (or, in the case of insulin only, a registered nurse) for later self-administration by the client. The following applies regarding how far in advance doses of insulin and other injectable medications can be prefilled:

- If prefilled by the pharmacy: Insulin and other injectable medications may be prefilled and prepackaged by a pharmacy in individual syringes according to the manufacturer's specifications (which can vary, depending on the type or brand

80092.8 INSULIN-DEPENDENT DIABETES (Continued)**80092.8**

(a)(4)

POLICY(Continued)

of insulin or other injectable medication being used). Instructions for use and the expiration date are shown on the pharmacy label.

- **If prefilled by the manufacturer:** Insulin and other injectable medications that are supplied to the pharmacy by the manufacturer as prefilled and prepackaged individual syringes should be used according to the pharmacy label. The expiration date can be found on the manufacturer's box and/or the pharmacy label.
- **If insulin is prefilled at the facility by a registered nurse:** Insulin (but NOT other injectable medications) may be prefilled in individual syringes at the facility by a registered nurse *no more than seven days in advance* of self-administration by the client. The storage time for syringes prefilled at the facility is only seven days to decrease the risks of labeling errors, destabilization of the insulin, and bacterial contamination.

(a)(4)

PROCEDURE

When evaluating the storage and handling of insulin or other injectable medications, check the container label(s) to make sure that individual syringes of injectable medications have not been set up in advance by anyone other than a pharmacist or the manufacturer (or, in the case of insulin only, a registered nurse).