

Record Keeping

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The System

- Policies and Procedures Manual need to be created
- Two records categories:
 - Clinical Files
 - Follow standards of content and confidentiality
 - Business-related documents
 - Establish and maintain in a professional manner
 - Consult
 - An Accountant for
 - Billing
 - Bookkeeping
 - Accounting
 - Taxes
 - An Attorney for
 - Licenses
 - Contracts
 - Other legal documents

Clinical Records

- Why?
 - To communicate results of evaluation or treatment
 - E.g., to third party payer
 - NO DOCUMENTATION → NO REIMBURSEMENT
 - To educate reader about speech, language, and swallowing disorders
 - To enhance relationship-building with other pros & PR
- Report characteristics
 - Concise, complete, organized, and honest
 - Present essential facts and omit insignificant details
 - Document contacts with clients or their families and referral sources
 - Document progress carefully and accurately
 - Initial or baseline
 - Interim progress
 - Discharge status
 - Subsequent follow-ups
 - Must be legible, dated, and signed
 - CONFIDENTIALITY!!!
 - Use functional goals and outcome measures

Establishing a Clinical Record Keeping System

- Before opening:
 - Type of filing system
 - Retrieval method
 - Storage space
- Types of filing systems
 - Alphabetically (last name, first name)
 - Numerically (SSN/NN, sequential numbering, others)
 - Alphanumerically (codes involving both numbers and letters)
 - THE THREE E's
 - Ease and speed of filing and retrieving
 - Manila retrieval is time consuming
 - Use exterior labeling system
 - Efficiency of storage space required
 - Manila folders need less storage space
 - But loose papers → internal dividers and fasteners
 - Expenses
 - Manila folders less expensive

Computerized Record Keeping

- Staff Training required
- Benefits
 - Faster processing time
 - Increased accuracy
 - Improved appearance of records
- Uses
 - To process accounts payable and receivable
 - Keep track of client and employee schedules
 - Organize client demographics
 - Performing statistical analyses
 - File insurance claims electronically
 - Generate clinical evaluation and treatment reports
- Need a duplication system (back up) (e.g., daily)
- Security system to prevent unauthorized access & minimize virus risk

Organizing and Maintaining Client Charts

- Contents of a client chart
 - Intake form
 - Contact and Demographic information
 - Client's name
 - Client's address
 - Phone number
 - Emergency contact and phone number
 - Date of birth
 - Primary physician
 - Insurance information
 - Referral source
 - Consent Forms
 - Consent for treatment
 - Release of information/reports
 - Financial agreements
 - Credit card authorization

Contents of a Client Chart

- Record of Contacts (in chronological order)
 - Appointments
 - Telephone calls
 - Appointment cancellations
 - Missed appointments, etc.
- Referral Information
 - Communications from and to referral source
- History
 - Case history information
 - Screening tests
 - Inventories
 - Baseline self assessment
- Reports
 - Evaluation and treatment results
 - Any other written reports
- Payment Information
 - Records of billing and payment information
 - Could be kept separate

Clinical Record Guidelines

- Clinical Record-keeping list
 - Who, What, Where, When, Why, and How (ASHA)
 - Who: Documenter
 - What: Components
 - Where: Storage
 - When: Time frame for
 - Recording
 - Sending
 - Retaining information
 - Why: Rationale for Documentation
 - How: Methods
 - Check list pp. 127-132

Problem-Oriented Medical Records

■ Includes

- Database
- Problem list
- Initial plan of care
- Progress notes
- Flow charts

■ Advantages

- Produces organized, coherent records
- Easy to identify problem areas and services provided
- Easy to locate specific information for chart review and other purposes
- Easy to distinguish between fact and opinion

Database

- Uniform, standardized system in content and format
- Consists of
 - History
 - Medical
 - Psychological
 - Developmental
 - Rehabilitation
 - Socioeconomic and demographic data
 - Present complaint/reason for referral
 - Results of previous evaluations and treatments
 - Etc.

Problem List

- ▣ A numbered list of all the client's known problems
 - Medical
 - Physical
 - Psychosocial
 - Communication
 - Etc.
- Usually on first page of client's record

Initial Plan of Care

- Plan of
 - Further assessments
 - Referral to other specialists (including rationale)
 - Remediation
 - Frequency and duration
 - Long- and short-term goals
 - Etc.
 - Discharge

Progress Notes

- SOAP
- **S – Subjective:**
 - Comments made by subject (e.g., client, caregiver) – document person's name
 - Only related remarks (concerns, perceptions, attitudes)
 - Reported history
 - Reported complaints (from their perspective)
 - Reported symptoms
 - Significant remarks by others about the client's health
 - E.g., "he has a sore throat"
 - Response to treatment
 - E.g., "she can answer the phone now"
 - Compliance with home assignments
 - E.g., "he practiced three times"
 - Concerns about communication or swallowing skills
 - E.g., "she choked on her cereal today"
 - DIRECT QUOTES
 - NOT for stating your "subjective" opinion
 - E.g., alert and responsive, uncooperative, seemed depressed

O - Objective

- Objective, observable, verifiable, factual, and quantifiable data
 - Tallies of correct responses
 - Test scores
 - Accuracy percentage on treatment tasks
 - Objective behavioral observations
 - Documentation of family/client education and counseling
 - Information presented
 - Behaviors indicating that information was understood

A- Assessment

- Practitioner's subjective analysis and professional opinions
- Clinical impressions and interpretation
 - Diagnosis
 - Severity
 - Prognosis

P- Plan

- Follow-up plans
 - Data and time of next appointment
 - Materials needed for next session
 - Continuation or revision of treatment plans
 - Discharge plans
 - Referrals

Outcome-Oriented Records

- Measures to compare results of services accurately
- Why?
 - Efficacy of treatment
 - Cost-effectiveness
- How?
 - Compare baselines of
 - Severity of impairment
 - Severity of disability
 - Extent of functional skills or independence
- WHO Definitions
 - Impairment: actual damage or dysfunction of an organ or system
 - Disability: impact of impairment on individual functions
 - Handicap: effects of impairment and handicap on the person's social and environmental integration and overall QOL
- ASHA FORMS from ASHA's Task Force on Treatment Outcome and Cost Effectiveness

Functional Assessment

- Person's ability to function in his/her environment despite disease, disability, or social deprivation
- Emphasis on abilities rather than disabilities
- Supplement NOT replace traditional assessment methods
- Clinical indicators for SLP services
 - Client satisfaction
 - Effectiveness of treatment
 - Family participation
 - Other factors of care
- ASHA FACS (Functional Assessment of Communication Skills for Adults)
 - Assesses functional skills in four areas
 - Social communication (e.g., participation in telephone conversations)
 - Communication of basic needs (e.g., requesting help)
 - Daily planning (e.g., scheduling and keeping appointments)
 - Reading/writing/Number Concepts (e.g., understanding environmental signs, writing shopping lists and phone messages, making change)
 - 2 rating scales
 - Communication independence
 - Qualitative dimensions of communication

Functional Treatment

- Focuses on practical skills relevant to the daily life needs of the client
- Less emphasis on impairment, more on disability and handicap
- Skills meaningful and useful to the client from his/her perspective
- Suggestions from client and family member/caregiver should be sought and seriously considered for treatment goals

Critical or Clinical Pathways (CPM)

- Creates a written, organized, sequential care path for clients to follow from admission to discharge
- For each diagnosis: specific services and sequence
- Indicates preferred pattern of care
- Allows for variations that can be categorized, coded, and tracked to help explain why target outcomes were not attained
 - PDCA (Plan, Do, Check, Act)

Documentation in Medical & Rehabilitation Settings

- Must be appropriate to setting
- Should use your own form
- Comply with state regulations regarding documentation
- Documentation can be
 - Discipline-specific
 - Each discipline has a section in the client's chart
 - Easy to find information and show continuity of care
 - Disconnection of information among disciplines
 - Interdisciplinary
 - All disciplines record notes chronologically in a continuous sequence
 - Reduced duplication
 - Increased cost-effectiveness
 - Improved communication among disciplines
 - Better understanding of collective work among disciplines
 - More time for one-to-one contact with clients

Documentation DOs and DON'Ts

- Documentation relates ONLY to skilled, reasonable, and medically necessary services ordered by a physician
- Use appropriate terminology reflecting skilled, professional care
- Match treatment goals and tasks to evaluation findings
- Revise treatment plans as appropriate to meet client's needs
- Document so that each treatment session stands alone and validates the need for services rendered
- Use specific, objective, measurable indications of performance and progress
- Document that progress is occurring as reasonably expected in a predicted time
- Document treatment outcomes showing functional and meaningful gains
- Show that frequency and duration of sessions decrease as client improves
- Document setbacks or factors interfering with compliance or progress
- Document carefully establishing and providing functional maintenance programs
- DON'T continue treatment
 - More than necessary
 - Once significant improvement can no longer be reasonably expected
- Specific DOs and DON'Ts of documentation for homecare pp. 139-140

Documentation in School Settings

- Must know how to create Individual Educational Plans (IEPs)
 - Statement of annual goals
 - Short-term instructional objectives
 - Objective criteria and evaluation procedures
 - Service provider(s) for each goal
 - Duration of services planned (starting and ending dates)

Documentation for Insurance Purposes

- Follow claim forms and instructions of insurance company
- Send a brief report and a letter from referring physician with claim form
- Reports should include
 - appropriate diagnostic and procedure codes
 - Dates services were rendered
- SLP services need to be “medically necessary” related to illness or injury NOT “developmental problem” to be reimbursed
- Send educational information to support the claim

Billing Records

- Accurate
- Complete
- Neat and professional in appearance
- Easy to understand
- Should include
 - ID information
 - Name of client/responsible party
 - Address of client/responsible party
 - Financial information
 - Dates and types of services provided
 - Fees charged
 - Payments received
 - Balance due
 - Appropriate diagnostic and procedure codes
- Send invoices to clients on a timely basis
 - Include preprinted, self-addressed reply envelopes
- Could hire a company to do billing for a fee
- Computerized billing programs
- **MUST BE KEPT CONFIDENTIAL**

Legal and Ethical Consideration in Record Keeping

- Majority of lawsuits:
 - Failure to obtain informed consent
 - Failure to file a report
 - Filing a false report
 - Violation of confidentiality
- Clients have legal access to their records
- Records could be subpoenaed and used in legal proceedings

Personnel Files and Employee Records

■ Employee Personal Records

■ Professional status documentation

- Job description
- CV
- Letters of recommendation
- Professional credentials
 - Degrees
 - State licenses
 - ASHA certification

■ Required government forms

- Tax forms

■ Employee records

- Employment applications
- Performance appraisals
- Required health records
 - Annual physical examination
 - -ve TB, hepatitis B forms
 - Written agreements

Policies

- Must have written and distributed policies about:
 - CPR
 - Bloodborne pathogens
 - Workers compensation and liability (malpractice) insurance
 - Employee benefits
 - Health insurance
 - Vacations
 - Staff Competency Standards
 - Performance evaluations
 - Promotions
 - Termination
 - Discrimination and sexual harassment
 - “At Will” Policy??

Contracts

- Consult a knowledgeable attorney
 - Design a contract
 - Accepting a contract
- Mandated contract clauses
- Establish relationship between you and employee/subcontractor
 - Careful!! Employee or independent contractor
- Clearly specify responsibilities of both parties
- “Hold Harmless” clause
- “Noncompetition” clause
- Published compilation of independent contractor agreements available