

RESPIRATORY

Including, But NOT Limited to the Following:

Words Relating To:

- Acute – Severe abrupt onset, may not be a long term condition
- Bronchi – The airways that branch off the trachea
- Chronic – Medical documentation exists that shows condition has occurred **4** times in the past 12 months
- Dyspnea – Shortness of breath
- Pulmonary – Pertaining to the lungs

Conditions:

- **Adult Respiratory Distress Syndrome**
- **Allergies** - Count here if the individual takes YEAR ROUND & DAILY medication
- **Asthma**
- **Bronchiectasis** - Irreversible dilation and scarring of airways / bronchial tree
- **Bronchitis** - Must meet CHRONIC criteria listed above to count here.
- **Chronic Airflow Limitation (CAL)**
- **Chronic Obstructive Airways Disease (COAD)**
- **Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD)**
- **Cystic Fibrosis (CF)** – Disorder that causes severe lung damage
- **Dyspnea** - Shortness of Breath (Obstructive or Restrictive Type)
- **Emphysema** - Sacs located at the end of the bronchioles are gradually destroyed
- **Fibrosis** - See Pulmonary Fibrosis
- **Goodpasture's Syndrome** - A rare autoimmune condition
- **Mucovoidosis / Mucoviscidosis** - See Cystic Fibrosis
- **Obstructive Lung Disease / Bronchiectasis**
- **Obstructive Dyspnea**
- **Pulmonary Edema** – Accumulation of fluid in lungs, which impairs gas exchange
- **Pulmonary Fibrosis** – Disease that causes excessive scarring to lung tissue
- **Respiratory Conditions** - Must meet CHRONIC criteria listed above to count here.
- **Respiratory Failure**
- **Restrictive Dyspnea**
- **Sarcoidosis of Lungs** – Development of tiny clumps of inflammatory cells
- **Sinusitis** - Must meet CHRONIC criteria listed above to count here.
- **Sleep Apnea - Obstructive Type.** (**Central Sleep Apnea is captured in the Neurological Section)
- **Tuberculosis**

NOT captured in this section:

- Seasonal allergies – Medications only taken seasonally or PRN (as needed).
- Acute or single occurrences of pneumonia, respiratory infections, etc.

CARDIOVASCULAR

Including, But NOT Limited to the Following:

Words Relating To:

- Acute – Severe abrupt onset, may not be a long term condition
- Arterial – pertaining to the arteries
- Chronic – Medical documentation exists that shows condition has occurred **4** times in the past 12 months
- Coronary – pertaining to the heart
- Pericardium – a flexible, stretchable sac that envelops the heart
- Venous – pertaining to veins

Conditions:

- **Angina** – Chest pain caused by reduced blood flow to the heart. Symptom of Coronary Artery Disease
- **Arteriosclerosis** – Stiffening of the arteries of the heart
- **Artherosclerosis** – accumulation of fatty material under the inner lining of the arterial wall
- **Cardiomyopathy** – deterioration of function of the myocardium
- **Coarctation of the Aorta** – narrowing / blockage of the aorta between the upper & lower body branches
- **Congestive Heart Failure** – See Heart Failure
- **Coronary Artery Disease** – fatty deposits accumulate in the cells lining the wall of a coronary artery and obstruct blood flow to the heart
- **Defects**
 - **Atrial Septal Defect (ASD)** – Defect in the septum between the two upper chambers of the heart
 - **Ventricular Septal Defect (VSD)** – Defect in the septum between the right and left ventricle
- **Diseases of the Heart Valves**
 - **Mitral Valve Disease**
 - **Mitral Valve Prolapse**
 - **Tricuspid Atresia**
- **Ebstein's Anomaly** – defect in which the tricuspid valve is abnormally formed & lower in right ventricle
- **Heart Failure** – Formerly known as Congestive Heart Failure
- **High Cholesterol / Hyperlipedimia** – Types Are As Follows:
 - **Hypercholesterolemia** - Presence of high cholesterol levels in the blood
 - **Hyperlipoproteinemia** - Metabolic disorder characterized by abnormally elevated concentrations of lipoprotein particles in the plasma
 - **Hypertriglyceridemia** - Presence of high triglyceride levels in the blood
- **Hypertension** – high blood pressure
- **Hypotension** – low blood pressure
- **Murmur** – Condition must be monitored by a physician at least annually.
- **Pericarditis** – Must meet **CHRONIC** criteria listed above to count here. Inflamed pericardium sac of the heart.
- **Peripheral Arterial Diseases** – affecting arteries other than the coronary arteries
 - **Buerger's Disease**
 - **Raynaud's Disease / Raynaud's Phenomenon**
- **Pulmonary Stenosis** – Narrowing of the pulmonary Valve
- **Tetralogy of Fallot** – Combination of four key heart abnormalities
- **Truncus Arteriosus** – Large VSD where a large great vessel (truncus) arises

NOT captured in this section:

- Cardiovascular Shunt – Capture the condition that requires that the person to have the shunt
- Edema- can be caused by many things besides heart, such as kidneys or medications. May be captured in other areas, i.e. special healthcare procedures.
- Raynaud's Syndrome – Narrowing of arteries that supply blood to the skin surface.

GASTRO - INTESTINAL

Including, But NOT Limited to the Following:

Words Relating To:

- Acute – Severe abrupt onset, may not be a long term condition
- Chronic – Medical documentation exists that shows condition has occurred **4** times in the past 12 months
- Digestive System

Conditions:

- **Achalasia** – a nerve-related disorder causing interference with the rhythmic waves of contraction that propel food down the esophagus
- **Acid Reflux** – a back-flow of stomach contents into the esophagus.
- **Bowel Impaction** - Must meet **CHRONIC** criteria listed above to count here.
- **Celiac Disease** - Disorder of the small intestine
- **Cirrhosis of the Liver**
- **Colitis / Ulcerative Colitis**
- **Constipation** - Must meet **CHRONIC** criteria listed above to count here.
- **Crohn's Disease** - chronic inflammation of the intestinal wall
- **Diarrhea** - Must meet **CHRONIC** criteria listed above to count here.
- **Diverticulosis** - Must meet **CHRONIC** criteria listed above to count here.
- **Dysphagia** – an awareness of difficulty in swallowing
- **Esophageal Obstruction**
- **Fatty Liver / Fatty Liver Disease**
- **Gastroesophageal Reflux Disease (GERD)** a back-flow of stomach contents into the esophagus.
- **Gastroparesis**
- **Gilbert Syndrome**
- **Hepatic Porphyria**
- **Hepatitis B, Hepatitis C**
- **Hiatal Hernia** – Protrusion of a portion of the stomach from its normal abdomen position, through the diaphragm
- **Hirschsprung's Disease** - Effects the Colon
- **Interstitial Cystitis**- if condition is ongoing & is not acute.
- **Irritable Bowel Syndrome (IBS)**
- **Liver Failure**
- **Malabsorption** - State arising from abnormality in absorption of food nutrients across the GI Tract.
- **Pancreatitis** - Must meet **CHRONIC** criteria listed above to count here. Inflammation of the pancreas.
- **Phenylketonuria (PKU)** – Hepatic Enzyme Deficiency

- **Ulcers** – well-defined round / oval sores -lining of the stomach or duodenum has been eaten away by stomach acid & digestive juices
 - **TYPES: Duodenal, Esophageal, Gastric, Marginal, Peptic**

NOT captured in this section:

- Diverticulitis – Acute condition
- Encopresis – Not captured here – Instead Capture the Gastro-Intestinal condition causing this if applicable.
- G-Tube – G-tube NOT counted here - Count as a special healthcare procedure. Capture the condition that requires the G-tube, if applicable in any of the medical conditions sections.
- Gall Stones – Not captured in Medical Conditions.
- Hepatitis A – This is a curable condition.
- HIV / AIDS
- Lupus

GENITO - URINARY

Including, But NOT Limited to the Following:

Words Relating To:

- Acute – Severe abrupt onset, may not be a long term condition
- Chronic – Medical documentation exists that shows condition has occurred **4** times in the past 12 months
- Cysto – pertaining to the bladder
- Nephrotic – pertaining to the kidneys
- Pyelo – pertaining to the kidneys
- Renal – pertaining to the kidneys
- Urethers – tubes that lead from each kidney to the bladder
- Urethra – tube through which urine passes from bladder

Conditions:

- Addison's Disease
- Alpert's Syndrome
- Bartter's Syndrome - Inherited defect in the renal tubules
- Bladder Diverticulum
- Bladder Infection - Must meet **CHRONIC** criteria listed above to count here
- Bladder Pain Syndrome
- Conn's Syndrome / Primary Hyperaldosteronism
- Cushing's Syndrome
- Diabetes / Diabetes Insipidus / Diabetes Mellitus
- Dysmenorrhea – Severe uterine pain during menstruation
- Endocrine Disorders / Major Endocrine Glands Include:
Pineal Gland, Pituitary Gland, Thyroid Gland, Adrenal Gland, Pancreas, Ovary, Testis
- Enlarged Prostate
- Galactosemia - Genetic Metabolic Disorder
- Insulin Resistance Syndrome
- Interstitial Cystitis
- Kidney infection - Must meet **CHRONIC** criteria listed above to count here
- Medullary Cystic Disease
- Menorrhagia
- Metabolic Syndrome (OR) Metabolic Syndrome X
- Metrorrhagia
- Nephrotic Syndrome - Must meet **CHRONIC** criteria listed above to count here
- Neurogenic Bladder -loss of normal bladder function caused by damage to part of the nervous system
- Pituitary Dwarfism
- Polycystic Kidney Disease
- Polycystic Ovary Syndrome – Endocrine Disorder
- Reaven's Syndrome
- Renal Failure – a decline in the kidney's ability to clear the blood of toxic substances, leading to an accumulation of metabolic waste products in the blood
- Renal Tubular Acidosis (RTA)
- Thyroid Disorders
Hyperthyroidism OR Hypothyroidism
- Urinary Tract Infection (UTI) - Must meet **CHRONIC** criteria listed above to count here
- Syndrome X

GENITO – URINARY CONDITIONS CONT'D

NOT captured in this section:

- Anemia
- Enuresis (Bedwetting) Capture the Kidney / Bladder condition that is causing this condition.
- Gall Stones
- Gout
- Hyperuricemia – Presence of high levels of uric acid in the blood
- Incontinence - Capture the Kidney / Bladder condition that is causing the condition.
- One Kidney – Born with only one or one was surgically removed
- Pre-Diabetes
- Thalassemia – Form of Anemia

NEOPLASTIC DISEASE

Including, But NOT Limited to the Following:

Words Relating To:

- Acute – Severe abrupt onset, may not be a long term condition
- Benign – abnormal tissue growth that does not spread to other tissue
- Chronic – Medical documentation exists that shows condition has occurred **4** times in the past 12 months
- Cysts – a closed sac-like structure filled with air or fluid that is not part of the normal tissue
- Malignant – abnormal tissue growth that does spread to other tissue, and other parts of the body
- Metastasis – movement of cells from one part of the body to another
- Neoplasm – Uncontrolled and progressive growth. Found anywhere in body or on the skin.
- Neoplastic – adjective form of neoplasm

Conditions:

- **Angiofibroma**- a type of tumor
- **Benign Prostatic Hyperplasia**
- **Cancers / Carcinomas** including :
 - **Kaposi's Sarcoma**
 - **Lymphoma's** (Hodgkin's & Non-Hodgkin's)
 - **Of the body** to include: every organ, eye, ear, jaw, lips, tonsils, skin and bones.
- **Cysts**
- **Fibroid Tumors**
 - **Leiomyoma** - Uterine Fibroid (Benign Neoplasm)
- **Hemangioma** – Self Involuting Tumor / **Hemangiomatosis** – When several of these tumors are present
- **Leukemia**
- **Polyps** – Capture here **ONLY** if diagnosed as a neoplastic disease by a physician
- **Syringomyelia** – Cyst within the spinal cord
- **Teratoma** – Tumor with tissue or organ components, resembling normal derivatives of all three germ layers
- **Tuberous Sclerosis**
- **Tumors** – both benign and malignant

NOT captured in this section:

- Acne
- Boils
- Cellulitis
- Dermatitis
- Eczema
- Edema - Could be caused by heart, kidneys, medications. May apply in Sp. Health Care Procedures section.
- Lupus
- Mole Mapping
- Psoriasis
- Rosacea

NEUROLOGICAL DISEASE

Including, But NOT Limited to the Following:

***** DO NOT CAPTURE CONDITIONS IN THIS SECTION IF THEY HAVE ALREADY BEEN RECORDED ON PAGE #1 / SECTION 18 – IDENTIFIED DISABILITIES

Words Relating To:

- Acute – Severe abrupt onset, may not be a long term condition
- Central Nervous System – comprises the brain and spinal cord
- Cerebro – pertaining to the brain
- Chronic – Medical documentation exists that shows condition has occurred 4 times in the past 12 months
- Peripheral Nervous System – Network of nerves, connects brain & spinal cord to the rest of the body

Conditions:

- **Alzheimer's Disease or Alzheimer's type symptoms*** – formerly Organic Brain Syndrome
*** Alzheimer's disease cannot be definitively diagnosed until after death, many doctors will instead diagnose Alzheimer's type symptoms or Dementia with Alzheimer's type symptoms.
- **Bell's Palsy** – damage to the 7th cranial nerve which to the facial nerve
- **Cerebral Aneurysm**
- **Cerebral Heterotopia** – Brain Malformation
- **Cerebrovascular Accident (CVA)** (or) Stroke
- **Chairi Malformation**
- **Charcot-Marie-Tooth Disorder** – an inherited neurological disease
- **Creutzfeldt - Jakob Disease** – a degenerative and fatal brain disorder
- **Dementia / Dementia with Alzheimer's like symptoms*** – if not caused by meds or other conditions
- **Encephalopathy** - If damage to brain & neurological function, might not apply for more than 1 year
- **Essential Tremors (ET)**
- **Guillain-Barre Syndrome**
- **Head Injury** – If there is damage to brain & neurological function. Not counted here if already in Section 18.
- **Huntington's Disease**
- **Hydrocephalus / Hydrocephaly** - If there is damage to brain & neurological function
- **Lou Gehrig's (or) ALS** (Amyotropic Lateral Sclerosis)
- **Macrocephalus / Macrocephaly** – If there is damage to brain and neurological function
- **Multiple Sclerosis (MS)**
- **Muscular Dystrophy (MD)**
- **Myasthenia Gravis**
- **Narcolepsy** – a chronic neurological disorder caused by the brains inability to regulate the sleep-wake cycles normally
- **Organic Brain Syndrome** – SEE Alzheimer's Disease
- **Parkinson's Disease**
- **Restless Leg Syndrome** – RLS can affect body parts other than legs such as: arms, torso, etc.
- **Sleep Apnea** – Central Type. (**Obstructive Sleep Apnea is captured in the Respiratory Section)
- **Stroke** – also called Cerebrovascular Accident or CVA
- **Tardive Dyskinesia**
- **Tourette's Syndrome**
- **Transient Ischemic Attacks (TIA)** – Small Strokes
- **Traumatic Brain Injury (TBI)** – If damage to brain & neurological function. Not counted here if already in Section 18.
- **Verbal Dyspraxia** (ICD 784.69)
- **Williams Syndrome**

NEUROLOGICAL DISEASE CONT'D

NOT captured in this section:

- Brain Shunt – Capture the condition that requires that the person to have the shunt
- Cerebral Palsy – Capture in Section 18 – Identified Disabilities Section.
- Encephalitis – This is an acute condition
- Fibromyalgia
- Hemiparesis – Capture in Section 18 – Identified Disabilities Section.
- Hemiplegia – Capture in Section 18 – Identified Disabilities Section.
- Insomnia
- Megalencephaly- Capture in Section 18 – Identified Disabilities Section.
- Microcephaly- Capture in Section 18 – Identified Disabilities Section.
- Migraines
- Neuropathy – NOT captured here. Look for underlying conditions that caused this condition.
- Pachygyria – Capture in Section 18 – Identified Disabilities Section.
- Prader-Willi Syndrome - Capture in Section 18 – Identified Disabilities Section.
- Psychogenic Non-Epileptic Seizures – Capture only in Section #21 on page #1 of BASIS.
- Seizures - Capture in Section 18 – Identified Disabilities Section.
- Shunts / Brain Shunts – Capture the Neurological Condition that requires the shunt
- Scoliosis
- West Nile Virus

SEIZURE TYPES

Seizures are brief, temporary changes in the normal functioning of the brain's electrical system. Brain cells become overactive and discharge in a sudden, disorderly manner causing more than the usual amount of electrical energy to pass between cells. Partial seizures arise in just one part of the brain, although they may spread to the whole brain. Generalized seizures involve the whole brain from the beginning of the seizure.

Simple Partial - Do NOT involve a loss of consciousness & usually are not long in duration.

TWO TYPES:

1. Simple Partial Motor Signs:

Twitching or jerking of one part of body, such as fingers, foot or mouth. May spread to involve a larger area such as whole arm, leg or entire side of body. Person is awake and aware, but can't control the movements.

2. Simple Partial Sensory Signs:

May not be obvious to an observer. Person has a preoccupied or blank stare. Person may feel, see or hear things that are not there. Person may experience emotions such as fear, dread, sadness, anger or happiness that have sudden onset.

Complex Partial

- Usually last 2-3 minutes, but can last as long as 15 minutes.
- Characterized by an aura and by confusion.
- Person has automatisms which are purposeless & repetitive activities that the person carries out while appearing to be in a dreamy state.
- Person may appear confused, disoriented, and is not able to respond or follow instructions given by an observer.
- Person usually is unaware of other activities going on during their seizure and may be drowsy afterwards

Absence (Petit Mal)

Brief periods of altered consciousness lasting from 5-30 seconds, characterized by:

- A sudden stop of activity or blankly staring into space
- Eyes blinking
- Slight rhythmic movements of the facial muscles or arms & legs
- Immediate return to alertness when the seizure is over, continues activity as if nothing had happened

Tonic-Clonic (Grand Mal)

- Occur without warning - Person loses consciousness, followed by tonic and then clonic phases
- Last 2-5 minutes
- During Tonic Phase - Person's entire body stiffens in a state of rigid contraction
- During Clonic Phase - rhythmic, jerky movements of muscles, especially the arms, legs and jaw

SPECIAL HEALTH CARE PROCEDURES

Staff are required to have specialized training and perform these tasks in order to care for this individual.

- Belly Board** - foam positioning product. Capture here if daily use is needed
- Braces** - For Mobility – Wears on a daily basis
- Breathing Treatments** - Required 3 times or more EVERY week. (*****Do NOT capture puffers / inhalers here)
- Cane** - For Mobility – Uses on a daily basis
- Cast** - For Mobility – Wears on a daily basis
- Crutches** - For Mobility – Uses on a daily basis
- Catheter** - Daily care is needed
- CPAP** - Continuous Positive Airway Pressure
- Decubitus (Skin Ulcer / Bedsore)** - Care & Equipment
- Diabetic** - Daily testing is required by caregiver
- Eating** - Specialized Utensils / Bowls / Plates – Medical documentation of the need from a health care professional
- Enemas** - Prescribed and needed on an ongoing basis
- Feedings** - Intravenous or other feedings, Parenteral Equipment
- Flotation Cushion or Pad**
- Fluoride Treatments** - Prescribed and staff training is required. Not just mouthwash or toothpaste.
- Inhalation Treatments** - Required 3 times or more EVERY week. (Do NOT capture puffers/ inhalers here)
- Injections** - Capture if given by caregiver
- G-Tube** – (Nasal Gastric Tube / Gastronomy Tube)
- Hearing Aids**
- Nebulizer (Breathing Treatments)** - Required 3 times or more EVERY week. (Do NOT capture puffers/inhalers here)
- Orthopedic Shoes** – For Mobility – Wears on a daily basis
- Ostomy Equipment** (Examples: Colostomy, ileostomy, Urostomy)
- Oxygen Equipment**
- Pacemaker – Transtelephonic Transmitter**
- Positioning** – Frequent turning in bed
- Positioning** - Special Bed or Chair
- Prosthetic Device** (Examples: Limb, Hand)
- Protective Head Device** – Capture here if daily use is needed
- Respirator** - Mechanical assistance to maintain adequate ventilation
- Sleep Apnea Monitor**
- Splints** - For Mobility - Wears on a daily basis
- Sterile Dressing** – Capture if dressings are changed daily for a chronic condition
- Suctioning** – Capture if needed daily
- Ted Hose**
- Tracheostomy Care**
- Vagus Nerve Stimulator**
- Walker** - For Mobility - Uses on a daily basis
- Wheelchair** - Electric (or) Manual

NOT captured in this section:

Behavior Management Training , CPR Training, Heimlich Maneuver, Seizure Training / Seizure Suppositories