[Insert Pharmacy Logo]

# Long-Term Care Pharmacy at Home Attestation

Patient Name \_\_\_\_

Date of Birth \_\_\_\_\_

- Enrollment in a Home and Community Based Services (HCBC), waiver program, or PACE program OR
- Minimum of two (2) ADLs/IADLs (combination of ADLs or IADLs) and at least three (3) of the multiple qualifiers from categories below

#### Activities of Daily Living (ADLs) – see definitions on second page

Please identify any Activity of Daily Living the patient requires/receives assistance.

- Ambulating
- Feeding
- Dressing

• Continence

Personal Hygiene

Toileting

#### Instrumental Activities of Daily Living (IADLs) – see definitions on second page

Please identify any Instrumental Activity of Daily Living the patient requires/receives assistance.

- Transportation
- Managing Finances
- Managing Medication
- Shopping/Meal Preparation
- Housecleaning/Home Maintenance
- Managing Communication with Other

#### **Multiple Qualifiers**

- Taking multiple prescription medication (minimum of 6)
- Have multiple chronic conditions (minimum of 3)
- Recent SNF stay, hospitalization, ER visit or receiving home health services/support from agency
- Needs assistance coordinating care, including pharmacy care
- Limited mobility that makes leaving the home difficult without assistance

By signing this attestation, the pharmacist certifies that the pharmacy meets the CMS requirements for a Long-Term Care pharmacy, and further certifies that, to the best of their knowledge, the provided information is true and accurate.

Pharmacist Name	
Pharmacy Signature	
Date	
	ist, home health agency) is charged with determining and certifying eligibility criteria care professional if they are completing an in-person assessment to determine eligibility
Healthcare Professional Name	
Healthcare Professional Signature	
Date	

# LTC Pharmacy at Home

#### Activities of Daily Living (ADLs)

Ambulating: The ability to move from one position to another and walk independently.

Feeding: The ability to adequately feed oneself.

Dressing: The ability to select appropriate clothes and put clothes on.

Personal Hygiene: The ability to bathe and groom oneself including dental hygiene, nail and hair care. Continence: The ability to consistently control one's bladder and bowl function.

Toileting: The ability to get to and from the toilet, use it appropriately and clean oneself.

## Instrumental Activities of Daily Living (IADLs)

Transportation: The ability to attend events and/or manage transportation either via self-driving or by organizing other means of transportation.

Managing Finances: The ability to pay bills and/or manage financial assets.

Shopping/Meal Preparation: The ability to accomplish everything required to prepare meals; the ability to independently shop for clothing and other items required for daily life.

Housecleaning/ Home Maintenance: The ability to clean one's kitchen after eating, maintain reasonably clean and tidy living areas, and keep up with home maintenance.

Managing Communication with Others: The ability to manage and utilize the telephone or mail services. Managing Medication: The ability to obtain medications and take them as directed.

## **Definition of LTC Pharmacy at Home Qualified Patient**

The LTC Pharmacy at Home Qualified Patient is defined as a community dwelling adult or child/adolescent having functional and/or medical impairments that prevent them from leaving their homes independently, and they need assistance with two (2) or more activities of daily living (ADLs) and/or instrumental ADLS (IADLs). Population includes intellectually developmentally disabled adults, adolescents, and children.

#### For more information: Alliance for LTC Pharmacy at Home https://www.pharmacyathome.org/ The

Alliance for Long-Term Care Pharmacy @ Home is comprised of long-term care (LTC) pharmacies, professional associations, and care management groups working together to improve the lives of individuals with complex medical needs living in the community. Collectively, the Alliance is working to improve the quality of life for these individuals — especially those with disabilities and chronic illnesses who have complex pharmacological needs.

#### **References**

- 1. Ornstein KA et. al, Epidemiology of the Homebound Population in the United States, JAMA Intern Med. 175(7): 1180-1186 (2015).
- Benson, M., Murphy, D., Hall, L., Kamp, P.V., Cook, D.J. (2021). Medication management for complex patients in primary care: application of a remote, asynchronous clinical pharmacist model. Postgraduate Medicine 133(7):784-790.
- 3. Peter F. Edemekong; Deb L. Bomgaars; Sukesh Sukumaran; Caroline Schoo. Activities of Daily Living StatPearls [Internet] https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/NBK470404/
- Ankuda, Claire K., Leff, Bruce, Ritchie, Christine S., Siu, Albert L., Ornstein, Katherine A.: Association of the COVID-19 Pandemic With the Prevalence of Homebound Older Adults in the United States, 2011-2020; JAMA INTERNAL MEDICINE. Vol. 181, issue 12, p. 1658-1660.