

Renal Failure, Chronic

ORG: M-325 (ISC)

[Link to Codes](#)**MCG Health**Inpatient & Surgical
Care
30th Edition

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Care Planning - Inpatient Admission and Alternatives

Clinical Indications for Admission to Inpatient Care

Note: *Some patients may be appropriate for Observation care. For consideration of observation care, see Renal Failure, Chronic: Observation Care* [↗](#) ISC.

- Admission is indicated for **1 or more** of the following[A]:[N](#)
 - Hemodynamic instability (1)(6)(7)
 - Cardiac arrhythmias of immediate concern (4)(6)(7)
 - Altered mental status that is severe or persistent (6)(8)(9)
 - Uremic findings (eg, pericarditis, pleural effusion, vomiting) that are severe or persist despite observation care (eg, dialysis)(1)(6)(10)
 - Significant respiratory findings (eg, Hypoxemia, Tachypnea) that are severe or persist despite observation care (eg, dialysis, respiratory treatments)(6)(7)(11)
 - Clinically significant metabolic abnormality (eg, acidosis) that is severe or persists despite observation care (eg, dialysis)(1)(6)(12)
 - Clinically significant electrolyte abnormality (eg, hyperkalemia with severe ECG findings, hypocalcemia)[B] that is severe or persists despite observation care (eg, dialysis)(1)(6)(12)(14)(15)
 - Infection that requires inpatient care (eg, peritonitis, access site infection not appropriate for outpatient treatment)(5)(6)(9)(16)
 - Urgent treatment of renal failure (eg, dialysis) necessary on inpatient basis, as indicated by **1 or more** of the following:
 - Vascular access not previously established or not useable (eg, treatment-resistant blockage) such that new temporary access is needed that is not appropriate for other than hospital-based care (eg, femoral access) and need for this access extends beyond observation care(6)(9)(17)
 - Timing of subsequent dialysis (eg, beyond that provided in observation care) unclear (ie, may be needed urgently) such that inpatient monitoring is necessary (eg, to determine when subsequent dialysis is necessary)(4)(6)

Supplemental Medicare Criteria

Note: These criteria are to be considered for Medicare patients if none of the standard Clinical Indications for Admission to Inpatient Care apply.

- Patient with Medicare coverage requires inpatient admission, as indicated by **1 or more** of the following(18):
 - Admitting clinician expects patient to require hospital care for less than 2 midnights but, based on complex medical factors documented in medical record, judges that inpatient care is necessary (case-by-case exception). The medical record must contain sufficient documentation to make clear the rationale for the exception.
 - Patient has need for intubation and mechanical ventilation that is new (ie, did not present to hospital already on mechanical ventilation).
 - Treatment plan for hospital admission includes procedure designated by CMS as inpatient only (ie, on Inpatient Only List).
 - Patient has already received medically necessary hospital care that meets 2-midnight benchmark (excluding activities such as triage/intake, delays in provision of care, or time added due to patient or family convenience). The medical record must contain sufficient documentation to make clear the medical necessity for hospital care across 2 or more midnights.

Alternatives to Admission

- Alternatives include:
 - Outpatient care in emergency department, rapid treatment site, urgent care center, ambulatory surgery center, or dialysis center
 - Parenteral fluid or medication(6)
 - Rule out obstructive nephropathy(6)
 - Outpatient establishment of long-term vascular access(6)(19)
 - Outpatient initiation and maintenance of hemodialysis or peritoneal dialysis[C](20)(21)(22)
 - Outpatient initiation of treatment for access-related infection (eg, peritonitis)(6)(23)(24)
 - Outpatient treatment of access-related problems(6)(19)(25)
 - Remote monitoring(7)(26)
 - Initiation of conservative care (eg, noninterventional care, palliative care)(1)(14)(27)(28)
 - Observation. See Renal Failure, Chronic: Observation Care [ISC](#) guideline as appropriate.
 - Home care
 - Nursing visit for assessment
 - Telehealth services(29)
 - Coordination of outpatient or in-home peritoneal dialysis or hemodialysis[C](14)(20)(25)(30)
 - Laboratory testing(31)
 - Ambulatory or home blood pressure monitoring
 - Parenteral fluid or medication
 - Dietary modification (eg, potassium restriction, fluid restriction)(14)(27)
 - Pharmacologic management (eg, furosemide, SGLT2 inhibitors)(27)(32)(33)
 - Hospice or palliative care(14)(27)
 - Recovery facility
 - Parenteral fluid and electrolyte correction
 - Parenteral medication
 - Continuing assessment and treatment before and after dialysis, including laboratory testing
 - Frequent assessment and treatment
 - Peritoneal dialysis, hemodialysis
 - Management of comorbidities(34)

Hospitalization

Optimal Recovery Course

Day	Level of Care	Clinical Status	Activity	Routes	Interventions	Medications
1	• ICU or floor[D] • Social Determinants of Health Assessment • Pediatric Readmission Risk Assessment • Adult Readmission	• Clinical Indications met[E] • Possible lethargy, impaired sensorium, dyspnea • Possible metabolic abnormalities[F]	• Activity as tolerated	• Parenteral or oral hydration • Parenteral or oral medications • Oral diet as tolerated	• Urinalysis, chemistries, CBC, other lab tests • Possible CXR, ECG, renal ultrasound • Consultations[G] • Possible temporary venous or	• Possible erythropoiesis-stimulating agent, calcium supplement, phosphate binder, bicarbonate, vitamin D, antihypertensive medication

	- Risk Assessment - Renal Failure, Chronic: Readmission Risk Assessment - Discharge planning				- peritoneal access for dialysis - Monitor electrolytes, glucose, acid-base, and volume status - Possible renal ultrasound - Possible dialysis	
2	- Floor - Social Determinants of Health Assessment - Pediatric Readmission Risk Assessment - Adult Readmission Risk Assessment - Renal Failure, Chronic: Readmission Risk Assessment	Hemodynamic stability Pulmonary edema absent or improved Nausea and vomiting absent or improved Electrolytes at baseline or improved Acid-base status at baseline or improved	Activity as tolerated	- Parenteral or oral hydration - Parenteral or oral medications - Oral diet as tolerated	- Possible dialysis - Establish long-term treatment plan[H] - Monitor electrolytes, glucose, acid-base, and volume status - Diet instruction	Possible erythropoiesis-stimulating agent, calcium supplement, phosphate binder, bicarbonate, vitamin D, antihypertensive medication
3	- Social Determinants of Health Assessment - Pediatric Readmission Risk Assessment - Adult Readmission Risk Assessment - Renal Failure, Chronic: Readmission Risk Assessment - Floor to discharge - Complete discharge planning	Hemodynamic stability Nausea and vomiting absent or controlled and acceptable for next level of care Pulmonary edema absent or acceptable for next level of care Hypoxemia absent Tachypnea absent Electrolytes at baseline or acceptable for next level of care Acid-base status at baseline or acceptable for next level of care Mental status at baseline Dialysis not needed or access and plan established Discharge plans and education understood	Ambulatory or acceptable for next level of care[I]	Oral hydration[J] Oral medications or regimen acceptable for next level of care Oral diet or acceptable for next level of care	- Possible dialysis - Monitor electrolytes, minerals, glucose, acid-base, and volume status	Possible erythropoiesis-stimulating agent, calcium supplement, phosphate binder, bicarbonate, vitamin D, antihypertensive medication

(1)(3)(14)(35)(37)(38)NNN

Recovery Milestones are indicated in **bold**.

Goal Length of Stay: 2 days

Note: Goal Length of Stay assumes optimal recovery, decision making, and care. Patients may be discharged to a lower level of care (either later than or sooner than the goal) when it is appropriate for their clinical status and care needs.

Extended Stay

Minimal (a few hours to 1 day), Brief (1 to 3 days), Moderate (4 to 7 days), and Prolonged (more than 7 days).

- Extended stay beyond goal length of stay may be needed for(3):
 - Failure to meet discharge criteria (recovery milestones within final day in Optimal Recovery Course)
 - Expect brief stay extension.
 - Continuing uremic complications(14)
 - Conditions that indicated admission may require continued acute care.
 - Expect brief stay extension.
 - Comorbidities or complications(43)
 - Cardiovascular event or cerebrovascular accident(44)
 - Expect brief to moderate stay extension.
 - Respiratory failure requiring mechanical ventilation
 - Expect moderate stay extension.
 - Severe infection (eg, peritonitis, sepsis, pneumonia)
 - Expect brief to moderate stay extension.

See Common Complications and Conditions [ISC](#) for further information.

Discharge

Discharge Planning

- Discharge planning includes[K]:
 - Assessment of needs and planning for care, including(46)(47):
 - Develop and modify treatment plan (involving multiple providers) as needed.
 - Evaluate and address preadmission functioning as needed.
 - Evaluate and address psychosocial status issues as indicated. See Psychosocial Assessment [SR](#) for further information.
 - Evaluate and address social determinants of health (eg, housing, food). See Social Determinants of Health Screening Tool [SR](#) for further information.
 - Evaluate and address patient or caregiver preferences as indicated.
 - Identify skilled services needed at next level of care, with specific attention to:
 - Coordination of care with outpatient center (eg, infusion, radiation, dialysis, surgery)(48)
 - Dialysis-related care, including laboratory tests(49)
 - Electrolyte management(50)
 - Genitourinary status assessment(51)
 - Nutrition and hydration management(50)
 - Early identification of anticipated discharge destination; options include(47)(52):
 - Home; considerations include:
 - Home safety assessment. See Home Safety Assessment [SR](#) for further information.
 - Patient safe to go home; examples include(53)(54)(55):
 - Medical status stable for patient's condition
 - Functional care can safely be provided with available resources.
 - Mental status stable for patient's condition
 - Medication availability confirmed and reconciliation complete
 - Patient/caregiver education completed with written discharge instructions provided
 - Community resources identified and referrals made, as needed
 - Home care arranged, if indicated
 - Necessary medical equipment delivery arranged or available in home, if indicated
 - Necessary medical supplies ordered, or patient/caregiver can obtain, if indicated
 - Access to follow-up care

- Self-management ability if appropriate. See Activities of Daily Living (ADL) and Instrumental Activities of Daily Living (IADL) Assessment [SR](#) for further information.
- Caregiver need, ability, and availability
- Post-acute skilled care or custodial care as indicated. See Discharge Planning Tool [SR](#) for further information.
- Transitions of care plan complete, including(47)(52)(56):
 - Patient and caregiver education complete.
 - See Teach-Back Tool [SR](#) for further information.
 - See Renal Failure, Chronic: Patient Education for Clinicians [SR](#) for further information.
- ☐ Medication reconciliation completion includes(57)(58):
 - Compare patient's discharge list of medications (prescribed and over-the-counter) against provider's admission or transfer orders.
 - Assess each medication for correlation to disease state or medical condition.
 - Report medication discrepancies to prescribing provider, attending physician, and primary care provider, and ensure accurate medication order is identified.
 - Provide reconciled medication list to all treating providers.
 - Confirm that patient or caregiver can acquire medication.
 - Educate patient and caregiver.
 - Provide complete medication list to patient and caregiver.
 - Importance of presenting personal medication list to all providers at each care transition, including all provider appointments
 - Reason, dosage, and timing of medication (eg, use "teach-back" techniques)(59)
 - Encourage communication between patient, caregiver, and pharmacy for obtaining prescriptions, setting up home medication delivery, and reviewing for drug-drug interactions.
 - See Medication Reconciliation Tool [SR](#) for further information.
- Plan communicated to patient, caregiver, and all members of care team, including(60):
 - Inpatient care and service providers
 - Primary care provider
 - All post-discharge care and service providers
- Appointments planned or scheduled, which may include:
 - Primary care provider(61)
 - Behavioral health provider(51)
 - Dialysis(62)(63)
 - Dietitian(48)
 - Endocrinologist(50)(51)
 - Hematologist(50)
 - Interventional radiologist(50)
 - Nephrologist(50)
 - Palliative or end-of-life care provider(51)
 - Rehabilitation therapy services(64)
 - Specialists for management of comorbidities as needed(51)
 - Transplant center or team(51)
 - Vascular surgeon(65)
 - Other
- Outpatient testing and procedure plans made, which may include:
 - Laboratory testing(66)
 - Other
- Referrals made for assistance or support, which may include:
 - Behavioral health services (eg, counseling)(67)
 - Community services(50)
 - Educational program (eg, chronic condition management, self-management)(61)(68)
 - End-stage disease planning(69)
 - Financial, for follow-up care, medication, and transportation(70)
 - Self-help or support groups(67)
 - Social services (eg, social programs, advance directives)(71)
 - Tobacco use treatment(66)(72)
 - Other
- Medical equipment and supplies coordinated (ie, delivered or delivery confirmed), which may include:
 - Ambulation devices (eg, cane, crutches, walker)(73)
 - Blood pressure cuff(74)
 - Dialysis equipment and supplies(75)
 - Weight scale(48)

- Other

Discharge Destination

- Post-hospital levels of admission may include:
 - Home.
 - Home healthcare. See Home Care Indications for Admission Section [HC](#) in Renal Failure, Chronic guideline in Home Care.
 - Recovery facility care. See Recovery Facility Care Indications for Admission Section [RFC](#) in Renal Failure, Chronic guideline in Recovery Facility Care.

Evidence Summary

Criteria

The evidence for the clinical indications found in this guideline includes 11 published peer reviewed articles, 1 specialty society or other evidence-based guideline, and 3 book sections.

Analysis of national hospital discharge data for a commercially insured population shows 17.7% of patients seen in an emergency department with a principal diagnosis of chronic renal failure were admitted to inpatient care.(2) **(EG 3)** Analysis of hospital discharge data for a Medicare-insured population shows 14.0% of patients seen in an emergency department with a principal diagnosis of chronic renal failure were admitted to inpatient care.(2) **(EG 3)** Analysis of an all-payer database shows a mean length of stay of 5.3 days for patients admitted to inpatient care.(3) **(EG 3)** A consensus guideline states that admission to inpatient care is appropriate for patients with chronic renal failure who require emergent dialysis or treatment for signs of uremia, hemodynamic instability, volume overload, or life-threatening electrolyte or metabolic abnormalities.(4) **(EG 2)** A narrative review notes that admission to inpatient care is appropriate for patients with chronic renal failure with infections that cannot be managed in the outpatient setting or infections that preclude or complicate dialysis treatment.(5) **(EG 2)**

Hospitalization

Secondary analysis of a multinational randomized trial comparing patients with chronic kidney disease with patients without chronic kidney disease and evaluating the effects of early renal replacement therapy (defined as occurring within 12 hours of developing acute kidney injury) and standard initiation (1121 patients, 432 with chronic kidney disease) found that early initiation of renal replacement therapy for acute kidney injury in patients with chronic kidney disease was associated with an increased risk of renal replacement dependence at 90 days (adjusted odds ratio 3.18) compared with standard initiation while no such effect was noted in patients who did not have chronic kidney disease.(39) **(EG 2)**

Readmission risk and reduction: Multivariable analysis of 100 patients (mean age 61 years) with end-stage renal disease who were admitted to an inpatient nephrology unit found that patients with a history of delirium had a significantly increased risk of readmission within 30 days.(40) **(EG 2)** Analysis of a database of adult dialysis-dependent patients found, after multivariate adjustment, that each additional follow-up care visit as an outpatient after hospital discharge was independently associated with 4% fewer readmissions within 30 days.(41) **(EG 2)** Analysis of a cohort of patients on maintenance dialysis who were discharged from acute care hospitals found, after multivariate adjustment, that receipt of outpatient multidisciplinary medication management review was independently associated with a reduced risk of 30-day readmission.(42) **(EG 2)**

Length of Stay

Analysis of national hospital discharge data for a pediatric population shows 39% of hospitalized patients with a principal diagnosis of chronic renal failure were discharged in 2 days or less.(3) **(EG 3)** Analysis of national hospital discharge data shows 36% of hospitalized adult patients with the principal diagnosis of chronic renal failure were discharged in 2 days or less.(3) **(EG 3)**

Rationale

Use of this MCG care guideline helps the clinician identify patient-specific complex clinical factors that make it reasonable to expect a necessity for hospital care across 2 or more midnights. The evidence-based clinical criteria assist the clinician in the decision to appropriately admit a patient to inpatient care. For Medicare enrollees, MCG care guidelines also support the clinician in the decision to appropriately admit a patient to inpatient care when there is not an expectation of 2 or more midnights of hospital care (eg, CMS' Two-Midnight Rule exceptions).

Use of these evidence-based clinical criteria to support decision making around the need for inpatient treatment is of clinical benefit to the patient and is crucial for quality patient care. Use of evidence-based clinical criteria ensures patients receive the most appropriate care for their specific condition, reduces unnecessary risks, promotes recovery, and provides a standard that can reduce disparities in care. Evidence-based clinical criteria not only help align treatment decisions with best practice, but they can also help reduce unwarranted variation in care by fostering consistency and equality in healthcare provision across regions and facilities. Appropriate use of the evidence-based clinical criteria in conjunction with the Supplemental Medicare Criteria ensures Medicare patients receive full access to Medicare benefits (eg, inpatient care), without risk of delay or decreased access, based on variables such as clinical severity

of illness, length of provision of medically necessary hospital-level care, or satisfaction of specified Medicare criteria as directed by CMS. Use of these criteria will help ensure that the patient receives necessary care in the appropriate setting.

Related CMS Coverage Guidance

This guideline supplements but does not replace, modify, or supersede existing Medicare regulations or applicable National Coverage Determinations (NCDs) or Local Coverage Determinations (LCDs).

Code of Federal Regulations (CFR): 42 CFR 412.3(18); 42 CFR 419.22(76); 42 CFR 422.101(77)

Internet-Only Manual (IOM) Citations: CMS IOM Publication 100-02, Medicare Benefit Policy Manual, Chapter 1 - Inpatient Hospital Services Covered Under Part A(78); CMS IOM Publication 100-02, Medicare Benefit Policy Manual, Chapter 6 - Hospital Services Covered Under Part B(79); CMS IOM Publication 100-02, Medicare Benefit Policy Manual, Chapter 15 - Covered Medical and Other Health Services(80); CMS IOM Publication 100-08, Medicare Program Integrity Manual, Chapter 6, Section 6.5 - Medical Review of Inpatient Hospital Claims for Part A Payment(81)

Medicare Coverage Determinations: Medicare Coverage Database(82)

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Footnotes

[A] A specialty society practice guideline defines chronic kidney failure (grade 5 chronic kidney disease) as the presence of sustained kidney failure (ie, estimated glomerular filtration rate (GFR) of less than 15 mL/min/1.73m² (0.25 mL/sec/1.73m²) or chronic treatment with renal replacement therapy) for more than 3 months.(1) [A in Context Link 1]

[B] Severe ECG findings include arrhythmias, PR interval greater than 0.20 seconds, and QRS interval greater than 0.12 seconds. Isolated peaked T-waves do not constitute a severe ECG finding.(13) [B in Context Link 1]

[C] Specialty organizations recommend that all individuals in need of maintenance dialysis should have home dialysis available as a treatment option.(20)(21)(22) [C in Context Link 1, 2]

[D] ICU admission is appropriate for severe life-threatening acidosis, pulmonary edema, hypertensive emergency, hypotension, severe electrolyte disturbance, significant volume depletion, if an underlying critical illness is contributing to renal failure, or if continuous renal replacement therapy is required. See Intensive, Intermediate, and Telemetry Care Guidelines [ISC](#) for further information. [D in Context Link 1]

[E] See Clinical Indications for Admission to Inpatient Care in this guideline. [E in Context Link 1]

[F] Hyperkalemia and acidosis are the metabolic abnormalities of most concern.(35) [F in Context Link 1]

[G] Consultations may include nephrology and surgery if permanent vascular access is anticipated or interventional radiology if vascular access requires declotting or noninvasive revision.(35)(36) [G in Context Link 1]

[H] A long-term treatment plan includes dialysis education, dialysis scheduling, completion of hepatitis B virus series, and appropriate arrangements for care.(14)(35) [H in Context Link 1]

[I] Patient is ambulatory or near baseline activity for age and development. [I in Context Link 1]

[J] Some patients may have their hydration needs met via alternative means (eg, percutaneous endoscopic gastrostomy tube). [J in Context Link 1]

[K] Discharge instructions should be given in the patient's and caregiver's native language using trained language interpreters whenever possible.(45) [K in Context Link 1]

Definitions

Adult Readmission Risk Assessment

- Risk of readmission is increased by presence (upon admission or during hospital stay) of **1 or more** of the following(1):
 - Clinically significant comorbid illness that necessitates (during current hospital stay) new or intensified treatment, prolongs length of stay, or impacts discharge level of care (eg, heart failure, COPD, active malignancy, cirrhosis, dementia, psychosis)(1)(2)(3)
 - End-stage renal disease or new need for dialysis(1)
 - Malnutrition[A](1)
 - Need for parenteral nutrition or supplemental enteral tube feeding (eg, via gastrostomy tube or jejunostomy tube)(1)
 - Need for transfusion of platelets or red blood cells(1)
 - Need for supplemental oxygen after discharge (new or pre-existing)(1)
 - Potential barriers to postdischarge clinical care (eg, homelessness, lack of transportation, impaired access to care or medication, active substance abuse)(1)

- Frailty (ie, as indicated by a frailty measurement tool)(B)(C)(1)(5)(6)(7)
- Two or more emergency department visits and/or inpatient admissions within previous 6 months(1)(8)

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Footnotes

- A. There are many tools used to assess for malnutrition in adults. Near universal elements include recent weight loss and low muscle mass. Most tools include criteria based on BMI. Some include criteria around etiology such as low food intake vs disease burden or inflammation.(4) The Malnutrition Universal Screening Tool (MUST) is available at www.mdcalc.com/calc/10190/malnutrition-universal-screening-tool-must. The Nutrition Risk Screening 2002 (NRS-2002) tool is available at www.mdcalc.com/calc/4012/nutrition-risk-screening-2002-nrs-2002. A document that outlines the elements and scoring of several tools can be downloaded from <https://aspenjournals.onlinelibrary.wiley.com/action/downloadSupplement?doi=10.1002%2Fjpen.1440&file=jpen1440-sup-0001-Appendix.docx>.
- B. There are numerous measurement tools used to assess for frailty. Some of the more commonly used scales (with score indicating frailty in parentheses) include the following: Frailty Phenotype (3 or higher), 40-item Frailty Index (0.25 or higher), Study of Osteoporotic Fracture Index (2 or higher), Edmonton Frail Scale (8 or higher), FRAIL Scale (3 or higher), Clinical Frailty Scale (5 or higher), and Tilburg Frailty Indicator (5 or higher).(5)
- C. Frailty may be described as a phenotype or as an accumulation of health deficits. The Fried phenotype delineates a clinical syndrome resulting from altered metabolism coupled with abnormal stress responses.(6) This model includes 5 characteristic features: exhaustion (energy level), weakness (hand grip strength), slowness (gait speed), physical inactivity (falls), and weight loss.(6)(7) The presence of 3 or more of these deficits indicates the presence of frailty.(6)(7) Frailty as deficit accumulation considers findings in multiple domains (eg, cognitive, physical, nutritional, laboratory) and high-risk comorbidities.(6)(7) In this model, the degree of frailty is quantified by the number of indicative items present.(6)

Altered mental status

- Altered mental status (ie, different from baseline), as indicated by **1 or more** of the following(1)(2)(3)(4):
 - Confusional state (eg, disorientation, difficulty following commands, deficit in attention)
 - Lethargy (eg, awake or arousable, but with drowsiness; reduced awareness of self and environment)
 - Obtundation (ie, arousable only with strong stimuli, lessened interest in environment, slowed responses to stimulation)
 - Stupor (ie, may be arousable but patient does not return to normal baseline level of awareness)
 - Coma (ie, not arousable)

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Altered mental status that is severe or persistent

- Altered mental status (ie, different from baseline) that is severe or persistent, as indicated by **1 or more** of the following(1)(2)(3)(4):
 - Confusional state (eg, disorientation, difficulty following commands, deficit in attention) that persists despite appropriate treatment (eg, of underlying cause, despite observation care)
 - Lethargy (eg, awake or arousable, but with drowsiness; reduced awareness of self and environment) that persists despite appropriate treatment (eg, of underlying cause, despite observation care)
 - Obtundation (ie, arousable only with strong stimuli, lessened interest in environment, slowed responses to stimulation)
 - Stupor (ie, may be arousable but patient does not return to normal baseline level of awareness)
 - Coma (ie, not arousable)

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Cardiac arrhythmias of immediate concern

- Cardiac arrhythmias or findings of immediate concern, as indicated by **1 or more** of the following(1)(2)(3):
 - Heart rhythms that are inherently dangerous or unstable, as indicated by **1 or more** of the following(4)(5)(6):
 - Resuscitated ventricular fibrillation or cardiac arrest
 - Ventricular escape rhythm
 - Sustained ventricular tachycardia (30 seconds or more of ventricular rhythm at greater than 100 beats per minute)
 - Nonsustained ventricular tachycardia and **1 or more** of the following:
 - Suspected cardiac ischemia as cause or consequence of ventricular tachycardia
 - Acute myocarditis
 - Unstable cardiac conduction defects, as indicated by **1 or more** of the following(7)(8):
 - Type II second-degree atrioventricular block
 - Third-degree atrioventricular block
 - New-onset left bundle branch block with suspected myocardial ischemia(9)
 - Any heart rhythm and **1 or more** of the following(5)(8)(10)(11)(12)(13):
 - Continuous long-term ECG monitoring needed (eg, initiation of drug requiring monitoring beyond observation care)
 - Patient has automatic implantable cardioverter-defibrillator that is repeatedly firing, malfunctioning, or in need of immediate adjustment of settings beyond scope of observation care.
 - Heart rhythms of concern due to **1 or more** of the following(8):
 - Hypotension
 - Respiratory distress
 - Association with other significant symptoms (eg, syncope)(10)(11)

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Hemodynamic instability

- Hemodynamic instability, as indicated by **1 or more** of the following:
 - Vital sign abnormality not corrected by appropriate treatment, as indicated by **1 or more** of the following[A]:
 - Tachycardia that persists despite appropriate treatment (eg, treatment of underlying cause, despite observation care)[A]
 - Hypotension that persists despite appropriate treatment (eg, treatment of underlying cause, despite observation care)[A]
 - Orthostatic hypotension that persists despite appropriate treatment (eg, treatment of underlying cause, despite observation care)[A]
 - Severe hypotension in adult patient, as indicated by **1 or more** of the following:
 - Systolic blood pressure less than 80 mm Hg(1)[A]
 - Shock index greater than 1.0 (shock index is the heart rate divided by systolic blood pressure)[A](2)(3)(4)
 - Mean arterial pressure[B] less than 65 mm Hg  MAP Calculator[A](1)(6)
 - IV inotropic or vasopressor medication required to maintain adequate blood pressure or perfusion(3)(6)
 - Hypoperfusion due to hypotension, as indicated by **ALL** of the following:
 - Hypotension
 - Evidence of hypoperfusion, as indicated by **1 or more** of the following:
 - Lactate of 2.0 mmol/L (18 mg/dL) or more secondary to hypotension (ie, hypoperfusion)[C](3)(6)(8)
 - Metabolic acidosis (arterial or venous[D] pH less than 7.35) not otherwise explained(3)(6)(8)
 - Significant end organ dysfunction due to hypotension (eg, Altered mental status, myocardial ischemia, 2-fold or higher acute increase in serum creatinine)(3)(6)
 - Severe hypotension in pediatric patient, as indicated by **1 or more** of the following:
 - Systolic blood pressure less than 80 mm Hg in child 6 to 17 years of age[A](14)
 - Systolic blood pressure less than 75 mm Hg in child 6 months to 5 years of age[A](14)
 - Shock index greater than 0.9 in child 13 to 17 years of age (shock index is the heart rate divided by systolic blood pressure)[A](2)(15)
 - Shock index greater than 1.0 in child 7 to 12 years of age (shock index is the heart rate divided by systolic blood pressure)[A](2)(15)
 - Shock index greater than 1.2 in child 4 to 6 years of age (shock index is the heart rate divided by systolic blood pressure)[A](2)(15)
 - IV inotropic or vasopressor medication required to maintain adequate blood pressure or perfusion(5)(6)
 - Hypoperfusion due to hypotension, as indicated by **ALL** of the following:
 - Hypotension
 - Evidence of hypoperfusion, as indicated by **1 or more** of the following:
 - Lactate of 2.0 mmol/L (18 mg/dL) or more secondary to hypotension (ie, hypoperfusion)[C](6)(8)
 - Metabolic acidosis (arterial or venous pH less than 7.35) not otherwise explained[D](5)(6)(14)
 - Significant end organ dysfunction due to hypotension (eg, Altered mental status, myocardial ischemia, 2-fold or higher acute increase in serum creatinine)(5)(6)(14)

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Footnotes

- A. Criteria based upon clinician-acquired numeric values (eg, vital signs, oxygen saturation) should be used if they are accurate reflections of the patient's condition. Transitory findings (eg, abnormal only upon initial emergency department intake or only one time out of multiple readings) that rapidly improve with no or minimal treatment usually do not reflect disease severity or risk for deterioration. This does not imply that an initial or one-time reading cannot ever be applicable. The goal is to separate erroneous or incidental findings from those that truly represent the patient's clinical picture.
- B. The mean arterial pressure (MAP) takes into account both SBP and DBP readings.(3)(5)
- C. There are numerous causes of an elevated lactate level. The most common are cardiogenic or hypovolemic shock, severe heart failure, severe trauma, or sepsis. However, there are also other etiologies to consider such as vigorous exercise, seizures, liver disease, or medication use (eg, metformin, beta2-agonists); therefore, interpretation of elevated lactate levels requires consideration of the clinical context (eg, well-appearing post exercise vs hypotensive). The severity and persistence of the elevation can sometimes be helpful in this differentiation. In most instances of lactic acidosis, blood pH is less than 7.35, with a serum bicarbonate level of 20 mEq/L (mmol/L) or lower. However, a coexisting respiratory or metabolic alkalosis can mask these findings.(7)(8)
- D. Analyses have concluded that venous and arterial pH measurements are highly correlated, with small differences between them that are usually not clinically significant.(9)(10)(11)(12)(13) If a mixed acid-base disorder is suspected, an arterial blood gas is indicated. (10)

Hemodynamic stability

- Hemodynamic stability, as indicated by **1 or more** of the following:
 - Hemodynamic abnormalities at baseline or acceptable for next level of care
 - Patient hemodynamically stable, as indicated by **ALL** of the following(1)(2):
 - Tachycardia absent
 - Hypotension absent
 - No evidence of inadequate perfusion (eg, no myocardial ischemia)
 - No other hemodynamic abnormalities (eg, no Orthostatic hypotension)

References

1. Schriger DL. Approach to the patient with abnormal vital signs. In: Goldman L, Cooney KA, editors. *Goldman-Cecil Medicine*. 27th ed. Elsevier; 2024:32-35.
2. Ramgopal S, Sepanski RJ, Martin-Gill C. Empirically derived age-based vital signs for children in the out-of-hospital setting. *Annals of Emergency Medicine* 2023;81(4):402-412. DOI: 10.1016/j.annemergmed.2022.09.019.

Hypotension

- Hypotension, as indicated by **1 or more** of the following:
 - Hypotension in adult patient, as indicated by **1 or more** of the following:
 - Systolic blood pressure less than 90 mm Hg[A][B](1)
 - Mean arterial pressure[C] less than 70 mm Hg[A][B]  MAP Calculator(1)(2)

- Decrease in baseline systolic blood pressure of 30 mm Hg or more, with significant signs or symptoms due to lower blood pressure (eg, near syncope, syncope, chest pain)[A][B](1)
- Hypotension in pediatric patient, as indicated by **1 or more** of the following:
 - Systolic blood pressure less than 110 mm Hg in child 13 to 17 years of age[A][D](3)
 - Systolic blood pressure less than 100 mm Hg in child 6 to 12 years of age[A][D](3)
 - Systolic blood pressure less than 95 mm Hg in child 3 to 5 years of age[A][D](3)
 - Systolic blood pressure less than 90 mm Hg in child 1 or 2 years of age[A][D](3)
 - Systolic blood pressure less than 80 mm Hg in infant 6 to 11 months of age[A][D](3)
 - Systolic blood pressure less than 70 mm Hg in infant 3 to 5 months of age[A][D](3)
 - Systolic blood pressure less than 65 mm Hg in infant 1 or 2 months of age[A][D](3)

References

1. Schrager DL. Approach to the patient with abnormal vital signs. In: Goldman L, Cooney KA, editors. Goldman-Cecil Medicine. 27th ed. Elsevier; 2024:32-35.
2. Puskasich MA, Jones AE. Shock. In: Walls RM, editor. Rosen's Emergency Medicine: Concepts and Clinical Practice. 10th ed. Elsevier; 2023:34-41.e1.
3. Anderson CC, Kapoor S, Mark TE. Pediatric parameters and equipment. In: Anderson CC, Kapoor S, Mark TE, editors. The Harriet Lane Handbook: A Manual for Pediatric House Officers. 23rd ed. Elsevier; 2024:i-iii.

Footnotes

- A. Criteria based upon clinician-acquired numeric values (eg, vital signs, oxygen saturation) should be used if they are accurate reflections of the patient's condition. Transitory findings (eg, abnormal only upon initial emergency department intake or only one time out of multiple readings) that rapidly improve with no or minimal treatment usually do not reflect disease severity or risk for deterioration. This does not imply that an initial or one-time reading cannot ever be applicable. The goal is to separate erroneous or incidental findings from those that truly represent the patient's clinical picture.
- B. Interpretation of blood pressure requires clinical judgment and consideration of several patient-specific factors, such as the patient's baseline blood pressure, medications, and clinical impact. For example, an elderly patient with heart failure may be prescribed medication with the intentional goal of a reduced pressure. If the patient's baseline SBP is 92 mm Hg to 96 mm Hg, absent signs or symptoms of hypotension, an emergency department SBP of 86 mm Hg should not automatically be categorized as hypotensive. This would hold for mean arterial pressure (MAP) as well. The numeric values included in this definition are provided to allow for consistency in terms of a technical definition of the term hypotension. Whether a blood pressure below the technical threshold is clinically meaningful is a matter of persistence, context, and clinical judgment.
- C. The mean arterial pressure (MAP) takes into account both SBP and DBP readings.
- D. Interpretation of blood pressure requires clinical judgment and consideration of several patient-specific factors, such as the patient's baseline blood pressure, medications, and clinical impact. The numeric values included in this definition are provided to allow for consistency in terms of a technical definition of the term hypotension. Whether a blood pressure below the technical threshold is clinically meaningful is a matter of persistence, context, and clinical judgment.

Hypotension absent

- Hypotension absent,[A] as indicated by **1 or more** of the following:
 - Hypotension absent in adult patient, as indicated by **1 or more** of the following:
 - Systolic blood pressure greater than or equal to 90 mm Hg[A](1)
 - Mean arterial pressure[B] greater than or equal to 70 mm Hg  MAP Calculator[A](1)(2)
 - Blood pressure at patient's baseline (eg, healthy adult with low systolic blood pressure), at intentional therapeutic goal (eg, patient with heart failure), or acceptable for next level of care (eg, blood pressure stable and no significant signs or symptoms due to low blood pressure)
 - Hypotension absent in pediatric patient, as indicated by **1 or more** of the following:
 - Systolic blood pressure greater than or equal to 110 mm Hg in child 13 to 17 years of age[A](3)
 - Systolic blood pressure greater than or equal to 100 mm Hg in child 6 to 12 years of age[A](3)
 - Systolic blood pressure greater than or equal to 95 mm Hg in child 3 to 5 years of age[A](3)
 - Systolic blood pressure greater than or equal to 90 mm Hg in child 1 or 2 years of age[A](3)
 - Systolic blood pressure greater than or equal to 80 mm Hg in infant 6 to 11 months of age[A](3)
 - Systolic blood pressure greater than or equal to 70 mm Hg in infant 3 to 5 months of age[A](3)
 - Systolic blood pressure greater than or equal to 65 mm Hg in infant 1 or 2 months of age[A](3)
 - Blood pressure at patient's baseline (eg, healthy child with low systolic blood pressure), at intentional therapeutic goal, or acceptable for next level of care (eg, blood pressure stable and no significant signs or symptoms due to low blood pressure)

References

1. Schrager DL. Approach to the patient with abnormal vital signs. In: Goldman L, Cooney KA, editors. Goldman-Cecil Medicine. 27th ed. Elsevier; 2024:32-35.
2. Puskasich MA, Jones AE. Shock. In: Walls RM, editor. Rosen's Emergency Medicine: Concepts and Clinical Practice. 10th ed. Elsevier; 2023:34-41.e1.
3. Anderson CC, Kapoor S, Mark TE. Pediatric parameters and equipment. In: Anderson CC, Kapoor S, Mark TE, editors. The Harriet Lane Handbook: A Manual for Pediatric House Officers. 23rd ed. Elsevier; 2024:i-iii.

Footnotes

- A. Criteria based upon clinician-acquired numeric values (eg, vital signs, oxygen saturation) should be used if they are accurate reflections of the patient's condition. Transitory findings (eg, abnormal only upon initial emergency department intake or only one time out of multiple readings) that rapidly improve with no or minimal treatment usually do not reflect disease severity or risk for deterioration. This does not imply that an initial or one-time reading cannot ever be applicable. The goal is to separate erroneous or incidental findings from those that truly represent the patient's clinical picture.
- B. The mean arterial pressure (MAP) takes into account both SBP and DBP readings.

Hypoxemia

- Hypoxemia, as indicated by **1 or more** of the following(1):
 - Patient without baseline need for supplemental oxygen with oxygen saturation (SpO₂) of less than 90% or arterial blood gas partial pressure of oxygen (PaO₂) of less than 60 mm Hg (8.0 kPa) on room air[A][B]
 - Patient without baseline need for supplemental oxygen who now requires supplemental oxygen to keep SpO₂ greater than 89% or PaO₂ greater than 59 mm Hg (7.9 kPa)[A]
 - Patient with baseline need for supplemental oxygen who now requires increased supplemental oxygen to maintain oxygenation at baseline or acceptable level

References

1. Schrager DL. Approach to the patient with abnormal vital signs. In: Goldman L, Cooney KA, editors. Goldman-Cecil Medicine. 27th ed. Elsevier; 2024:32-35.
2. Jamali H, et al. Racial disparity in oxygen saturation measurements by pulse oximetry: evidence and implications. Annals of the American Thoracic Society 2022;19(12):1951-1964. DOI: 10.1513/AnnalsATS.202203-270CME.
3. Rojas-Camayo J, et al. Reference values for oxygen saturation from sea level to the highest human habitation in the Andes in acclimatised persons. Thorax 2018;73(8):776-778. DOI: 10.1136/thoraxjnl-2017-210598.

Footnotes

- A. Pulse oximetry (SpO₂) may underestimate arterial saturation (SaO₂), especially in people with dark skin pigmentation, thick skin, cold body temperature, or who are wearing colored nail polish, and thus may not accurately detect hypoxemia.(2) Where appropriate, pulse oximetry should be measured after warming fingers or removing nail polish. Pulse oximetry results should be assessed within the context of the patient's clinical presentation, and performance of an arterial blood gas considered for a more accurate assessment of oxygenation if indicated.(2) Specific target values may require adjustment when care is delivered at high altitude.(3)
- B. Criteria based upon clinician-acquired numeric values (eg, vital signs, oxygen saturation) should be used if they are accurate reflections of the patient's condition. Transitory findings (eg, abnormal only upon initial emergency department intake or only one time out of multiple readings) that rapidly improve with no or minimal treatment usually do not reflect disease severity or risk for deterioration. This does not imply that an initial or one-time reading cannot ever be applicable. The goal is to separate erroneous or incidental findings from those that truly represent the patient's clinical picture.

Hypoxemia absent

- Hypoxemia absent, as indicated by **1 or more** of the following(1):
 - Arterial oxygen saturation (SpO₂) of 90% or greater or arterial partial pressure of oxygen (PaO₂) of 60 mm Hg (8.0 kPa) or greater on room air[A][B]
 - Oxygen requirements are stable and arranged for at next level of care.

References

1. Schrager DL. Approach to the patient with abnormal vital signs. In: Goldman L, Cooney KA, editors. Goldman-Cecil Medicine. 27th ed. Elsevier; 2024:32-35.
2. Rojas-Camayo J, et al. Reference values for oxygen saturation from sea level to the highest human habitation in the Andes in acclimatised persons. Thorax 2018;73(8):776-778. DOI: 10.1136/thoraxjnl-2017-210598.

Footnotes

- A. Specific target values (ie, 90% or 60 mm Hg (8.0 kPa)) may require adjustment when care is delivered at high altitude.(2)
- B. Criteria based upon clinician-acquired numeric values (eg, vital signs, oxygen saturation) should be used if they are accurate reflections of the patient's condition. Transitory findings (eg, abnormal only upon initial emergency department intake or only one time out of multiple readings) that rapidly improve with no or minimal treatment usually do not reflect disease severity or risk for deterioration. This does not imply that an initial or one-time reading cannot ever be applicable. The goal is to separate erroneous or incidental findings from those that truly represent the patient's clinical picture.

Observation care

- When a Clinical Indication says "...despite (or beyond) observation care," the intent is to signify that, despite an attempt to address a sign, symptom, finding, or treatment need in observation care, a continued need for hospital-based care persists beyond the observation care time frame (ie, Observation Care Discharge Criteria are not met). The time frame of observation care is determined by regulation (eg, CMS's Two-Midnight Rule) or payer-provider contractual agreement. MCG's understanding of observation care is that it must be finite and of short duration. The Two-Midnight Rule for Medicare patients (inpatient is defined as medical necessity for hospital-based care across 2 or more midnights) provides a good example of what is meant by a short duration (ie, observation care should not continue beyond the second midnight).

Orthostatic hypotension

- Orthostatic hypotension,[A][B] as indicated by **1 or more** of the following(1)(2)(3):
 - Fall in SBP of 20 mm Hg or more 1 to 3 minutes after patient sits or stands from recumbent position
 - Fall in DBP of 10 mm Hg or more 1 to 3 minutes after patient sits or stands from recumbent position

References

1. Shibao C, Lipsitz LA, Biaggioni I, American Society of Hypertension Writing Group. Evaluation and treatment of orthostatic hypotension. *Journal of the American Society of Hypertension* 2013 Jul-Aug;7(4):317-324. DOI: 10.1016/j.jash.2013.04.006.
2. Dalal AS, Van Hare GF. Syncope. In: Kliegman RM, et al., editors. *Nelson Textbook of Pediatrics*. 22nd ed. Elsevier; 2025:592-599.
3. Fang JC, O'Gara PT. History and physical examination: an evidence-based approach. In: Libby P, Bonow RO, Mann DL, Tomaselli GF, Bhatt DL, Solomon SD, editors. *Braunwald's Heart Disease: A Textbook of Cardiovascular Medicine*. 12th ed. Elsevier; 2022:123-140.

Footnotes

- A. Concomitant measurements of the heart rate are important to measure to help diagnose subtypes of orthostatic hypotension (eg, the lack of a compensatory increase in heart rate is typical of autonomic failure and an exaggerated tachycardia may be reflective of volume depletion). However, the heart rate is not a component of the definition of orthostatic hypotension, which relies upon blood pressure alone.(1)(2)(3)
- B. Criteria based upon clinician acquired numeric values (eg, vital signs, oxygen saturation) should be used if they are accurate reflections of the patient's condition. Transitory findings (eg, abnormal only upon initial emergency department intake or only one time out of multiple readings) that rapidly improve with no or minimal treatment usually do not reflect disease severity or risk for deterioration. This does not imply that an initial or one-time reading cannot ever be applicable. The goal is to separate erroneous or incidental findings from those that truly represent the patient's clinical picture.

Pediatric Readmission Risk Assessment

- Risk of readmission is increased by presence (upon admission or during hospital stay) of **1 or more** of the following(1):
 - Immunodeficiency (eg, neutropenia)(1)
 - Malnutrition[A](1)
 - Need for parenteral nutrition or supplemental enteral tube feeding (eg, via gastrostomy tube or jejunostomy tube)(1)
 - Need for transfusion of platelets or red blood cells(1)
 - Parenteral antineoplastic (eg, chemotherapy) administered(1)
 - Presence of complex chronic condition (eg, cerebral palsy, congenital malformations, muscular dystrophy, cystic fibrosis, autoimmune disease, malignancy, genetic disorder)[B](1)(4)(5)(6)
 - Potential barriers to postdischarge clinical care (eg, unstable home environment, ability of caregivers to adhere to treatment plan unclear, impaired access to care or medication, active substance abuse in patient or caregiver)(1)(6)
 - Inpatient admission within previous 6 months(7)
 - Two or more emergency department visits within previous 6 months(1)(6)(8)

References

1. Proprietary health insurance data sources, 2022; and Medicare 100% Standard Analytical File, 2022.

2. Diab LK, Gilley SP, Krebs NF. Malnutrition in high-resource settings. In: Kliegman RM, et al., editors. Nelson Textbook of Pediatrics. 22nd ed. Elsevier; 2025:433-437.e1.
3. Feinstein JA, Hall M, Davidson A, Feudtner C. Pediatric complex chronic condition system version 3. JAMA Network Open 2024;7(7):Online. DOI: 10.1001/jamanetworkopen.2024.20579.
4. Bucholz EM, Toomey SL, Schuster MA. Trends in pediatric hospitalizations and readmissions: 2010-2016. Pediatrics 2019;143(2):Online. DOI: 10.1542/peds.2018-1958.
5. Toomey SL, et al. Potentially preventable 30-day hospital readmissions at a children's hospital. Pediatrics 2016;138(2):Online. DOI: 10.1542/peds.2015-4182.
6. Ehwerhemuepha L, Finn S, Rothman M, Rakovski C, Feaster W. A novel model for enhanced prediction and understanding of unplanned 30-day pediatric readmission. Hospital Pediatrics 2018;8(9):578-587. DOI: 10.1542/hpeds.2017-0220.
7. Carroll AR, et al. Validation of 30-day pediatric hospital readmission risk prediction models. JAMA Network Open 2025;8(2):e2459684. DOI: 10.1001/jamanetworkopen.2024.59684.
8. Goodman DM, et al. Development and validation of an integrated suite of prediction models for all-cause 30-day readmissions of children and adolescents aged 0 to 18 years. JAMA Network Open 2022;5(11):Online. DOI: 10.1001/jamanetworkopen.2022.41513.

Footnotes

- A. In children, malnutrition can be assessed by inadequate weight for corrected age, failure to gain adequate weight over time (weight gain velocity), height velocity, weight-for-length or BMI depending on age, and developmental outcomes.(2) These growth and anthropometric parameters are measured longitudinally and plotted on growth charts appropriate for the child's sex and age (corrected if premature).(2) The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) recommends that tables developed by the World Health Organization be used in children up to 2 years of age and that CDC-developed tables be used for children age 2 years or older.(2) Both sets can be obtained and downloaded from www.cdc.gov/growthcharts/who_charts.htm#The%20WHO%20Growth%20Charts.
- B. A complex chronic condition is any medical condition that is expected to last at least 12 months (unless death intervenes) and to involve either several different organ systems or one organ system severely enough to require specialty pediatric care.(3)

Renal Failure, Chronic: Readmission Risk Assessment

- Risk of readmission is increased by presence of **1 or more** of the following(1):
 - History of delirium(1)

References

1. Jasinski MJ, Lumley MA, Soman S, Yee J, Ketterer MW. Indicators of cognitive impairment from a medical record review: correlations with early (30-d) readmissions among hospitalized patients in a nephrology unit. Psychosomatics 2017;58(2):173-179. DOI: 10.1016/j.psych.2016.10.005.

Respiratory distress

- Respiratory distress, as indicated by **ALL** of the following(1)(2)(3)(4):
 - Patient with **1 or more** of the following:
 - Dyspnea (difficulty breathing)
 - Tachypnea
 - Abnormal breathing pattern (eg, chest retractions)
 - Other evidence of difficulty breathing
 - Evidence of respiratory compromise, as indicated by **1 or more** of the following:
 - Hypoxemia
 - Altered mental status
 - Other evidence of respiratory compromise (eg, respiratory acidosis)

References

1. Braithwaite SA, Wessel AL. Dyspnea. In: Walls RM, editor. Rosen's Emergency Medicine: Concepts and Clinical Practice. 10th ed. Elsevier; 2023:194-201.e2.
2. Naureckas ET, Solway J. Disturbances of respiratory function. In: Loscalzo J, Fauci A, Kasper D, Hauser S, Longo D, Jameson JL, editors. Harrison's Principles of Internal Medicine. 21st ed. McGraw Hill Education; 2022:2133-2139.
3. Matthay MA, Ware LB. Acute respiratory failure. In: Goldman L, Cooney KA, editors. Goldman-Cecil Medicine. 27th ed. Elsevier; 2024:642-652.
4. Rakoczy K. Acute respiratory failure. In: Gershel JC, Rauch DA, editors. Caring for the Hospitalized Child: A Handbook of Inpatient Pediatrics. 3rd ed. Elk Grove Village, IL: American Academy of Pediatrics; 2023:749-754.

Social Determinants of Health Assessment

- Risk of poor health outcomes may be increased by the presence of **1 or more** of the following social determinants of health(1)(2)(3):
 - Housing insecurity, as indicated by **1 or more** of the following:
 - Individual or caregiver's current living situation is **1 or more** of the following(4):
 - Does not have own housing (eg, staying in a hotel, shelter, or with others)
 - Has own housing (eg, house, apartment), but at risk of losing it in the future (ie, behind on rent or mortgage)
 - Has own housing (eg, house, apartment), but has lived in 3 or more places in past year
 - Current housing has **1 or more** of the following:
 - Electrical appliances (eg, stove, refrigerator) not working or unavailable
 - Insufficient heating or cooling
 - Insufficient ventilation
 - Lead paint or pipes
 - Mold
 - Pests (eg, bugs) or rodents
 - Smoke detectors not working or unavailable
 - Food insecurity, as indicated by **1 or more** of the following(5):
 - In the past year, individual or caregiver ran out of food and did not have money to buy more food.
 - In the past year, individual or caregiver worried that they would run out of food before they received money to buy more food.
 - Insufficient transportation, as indicated by **1 or more** of the following(6):
 - In the past year, individual or caregiver missed medical appointments or could not get medications due to lack of transportation.
 - In the past year, individual or caregiver missed nonmedical activities, work, or could not get things needed for daily living due to lack of transportation.
 - Insufficient utilities, as indicated by **1 or more** of the following(7):
 - Utilities (eg, electricity, water, gas, or oil) are currently shut off or unavailable.
 - In the past year, electric, water, gas, or oil company threatened to shut off services.
 - Personal safety risk, as indicated by **2 or more** of the following(5):
 - Individual is sometimes or frequently physically hurt by another person (including family member).
 - Individual is sometimes or frequently insulted or talked down to by another person (including family member).
 - Individual is sometimes or frequently threatened with physical harm by another person (including family member).
 - Individual is sometimes or frequently screamed or cursed at by another person (including family member).
 - Insufficient dependent care, as indicated by **1 or more** of the following:
 - In the past year, individual or caregiver was unable to work due to lack of dependent care.
 - In the past year, individual or caregiver was unable to work more (additional) hours due to lack of dependent care.
 - In the past year, individual or caregiver missed medical appointments or could not get medications due to lack of dependent care.
 - In the past year, individual or caregiver missed nonmedical activities (eg, school, church, social activity) due to lack of dependent care.
 - Depression risk, as indicated by **ALL** of the following(8):
 - In the past 2 weeks, individual had little interest or pleasure in normal activities on at least several days.
 - In the past 2 weeks, individual felt down, depressed, or hopeless on at least several days.

References

1. Scanlon A, Reinisch C. Social determinants of health. In: Harding MM, Kwong J, Hagler D, Reinisch C, editors. *Lewis's Medical-Surgical Nursing: Assessment and Management of Clinical Problems*. 12th ed. St. Louis, MO: Mosby; 2023:18-20.
2. Billioux A, Verlander K, Anthony S, Alley D. Standardized Screening for Health-Related Social Needs in Clinical Settings: the Accountable Health Communities Screening Tool. [Internet] National Academy of Sciences. 2017 May Accessed at: <https://nam.edu/>. [accessed 2025 Sep 12]
3. Addressing social determinants of health. In: Perez R, editor. *CMSA's Integrated Case Management*. 2nd ed. Springer Publishing Company LLC; 2023:62-75.
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5. Children's HealthWatch Survey. Screening Instrument [Internet] Children's HealthWatch. 2024 Feb 13 Accessed at: <https://childrenshealthwatch.org/>. [accessed 2025 Mar 31]
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7. Cook JT, et al. A brief indicator of household energy security: associations with food security, child health, and child development in US infants and toddlers. *Pediatrics* 2008;122(4):e867-75. DOI: 10.1542/peds.2008-0286.
8. Kroenke K, Spitzer RL, Williams JB. The Patient Health Questionnaire-2: validity of a two-item depression screener. *Medical Care* 2003;41(11):1284-92. DOI: 10.1097/01.MLR.0000093487.78664.3C.

Tachycardia

- Tachycardia^{[A][B]} as indicated by **1 or more** of the following:
 - Heart rate greater than 100 beats per minute in adult^{[A][B]}(1)
 - Heart rate greater than 85 beats per minute in child 13 to 17 years of age^{[A][C]}(2)
 - Heart rate greater than 95 beats per minute in child 6 to 12 years of age^{[A][C]}(2)
 - Heart rate greater than 110 beats per minute in child 1 to 5 years of age^{[A][C]}(2)
 - Heart rate greater than 120 beats per minute in infant 3 to 11 months of age^{[A][C]}(2)
 - Heart rate greater than 150 beats per minute in infant 1 or 2 months of age^{[A][C]}(2)

References

1. Schrager DL. Approach to the patient with abnormal vital signs. In: Goldman L, Cooney KA, editors. Goldman-Cecil Medicine. 27th ed. Elsevier; 2024:32-35.
2. Anderson CC, Kapoor S, Mark TE. Pediatric parameters and equipment. In: Anderson CC, Kapoor S, Mark TE, editors. The Harriet Lane Handbook: A Manual for Pediatric House Officers. 23rd ed. Elsevier; 2024:i-iii.

Footnotes

- A. Criteria based upon clinician acquired numeric values (eg, vital signs, oxygen saturation) should be used if they are accurate reflections of the patient's condition. Transitory findings (eg, abnormal only upon initial emergency department intake or only one time out of multiple readings) that rapidly improve with no or minimal treatment usually do not reflect disease severity or risk for deterioration. This does not imply that an initial or one-time reading cannot ever be applicable. The goal is to separate erroneous or incidental findings from those that truly represent the patient's clinical picture.
- B. Interpretation of heart rate requires clinical judgment and consideration of several patient-specific factors, such as the patient's baseline heart rate, medications, and clinical impact. For example, an elderly patient on a beta-blocker medication with a baseline resting heart rate of 60 beats per minute may be clinically tachycardic at a heart rate of 94 beats per minute. Likewise, a patient who is upset, in pain, or nervous in the emergency department with a heart rate of 106 beats per minute may meet the technical definition of tachycardia, but this tachycardia (absent associated findings such as chest pain or hypotension) may not be clinically important. The numeric values included in this definition are provided to allow for consistency in terms of a technical definition of the term tachycardia. Whether a heart rate above or below the technical threshold is clinically meaningful is a matter of persistence, context, and clinical judgment.
- C. Interpretation of heart rate requires clinical judgment and consideration of several patient-specific factors, such as the patient's baseline heart rate, medications, and clinical impact. A patient who is upset, in pain, or nervous in the emergency department with an elevated heart rate may meet the technical definition of tachycardia, but this tachycardia (absent associated findings such as hypotension) may not be clinically important. The numeric values included in this definition are provided to allow for consistency in terms of a technical definition of the term tachycardia. Whether a heart rate above or below the technical threshold is clinically meaningful is a matter of persistence, context, and clinical judgment.

Tachycardia absent

- Tachycardia^{[A][B]} absent, as indicated by **1 or more** of the following:
 - Heart rate less than or equal to 100 beats per minute in adult^{[A][B]}(1)
 - Heart rate less than or equal to 85 beats per minute in child 13 to 17 years of age^{[A][B]}(2)
 - Heart rate less than or equal to 95 beats per minute in child 6 to 12 years of age^{[A][B]}(2)
 - Heart rate less than or equal to 110 beats per minute in child 1 to 5 years of age^{[A][B]}(2)
 - Heart rate less than or equal to 120 beats per minute in infant 3 to 11 months of age^{[A][B]}(2)
 - Heart rate less than or equal to 150 beats per minute in infant 1 or 2 months of age^{[A][B]}(2)

References

1. Schrager DL. Approach to the patient with abnormal vital signs. In: Goldman L, Cooney KA, editors. Goldman-Cecil Medicine. 27th ed. Elsevier; 2024:32-35.
2. Anderson CC, Kapoor S, Mark TE. Pediatric parameters and equipment. In: Anderson CC, Kapoor S, Mark TE, editors. The Harriet Lane Handbook: A Manual for Pediatric House Officers. 23rd ed. Elsevier; 2024:i-iii.

Footnotes

- A. Criteria based upon clinician acquired numeric values (eg, vital signs, oxygen saturation) should be used if they are accurate reflections of the patient's condition. Transitory findings (eg, abnormal only upon initial emergency department intake or only one time out of multiple readings) that rapidly improve with no or minimal treatment usually do not reflect disease severity or risk for

deterioration. This does not imply that an initial or one-time reading cannot ever be applicable. The goal is to separate erroneous or incidental findings from those that truly represent the patient's clinical picture.

- B. Interpretation of heart rate requires clinical judgment and consideration of several patient-specific factors, such as the patient's baseline heart rate, medications, and clinical impact. For example, an elderly patient on a beta-blocker medication with a baseline resting heart rate of 60 beats per minute may be clinically tachycardic at a heart rate of 94 beats per minute. Likewise, a patient who is upset, in pain, or nervous in the emergency department with a heart rate of 106 beats per minute may meet the technical definition of tachycardia, but this tachycardia (absent associated findings such as chest pain or hypotension) may not be clinically important. The numeric values included in this definition are provided to allow for consistency in terms of a technical definition of the term tachycardia. Whether a heart rate above or below the technical threshold is clinically meaningful is a matter of persistence, context, and clinical judgment.

Tachypnea

- Tachypnea,[A][B] as indicated by **1 or more** of the following:
 - Respiratory rate greater than 20 breaths per minute in adult[A][B](1)
 - Respiratory rate greater than 18 breaths per minute in child 13 to 17 years of age[A][B](2)
 - Respiratory rate greater than 22 breaths per minute in child 6 to 12 years of age[A][B](2)
 - Respiratory rate greater than 25 breaths per minute in child 3 to 5 years of age[A][B](2)
 - Respiratory rate greater than 30 breaths per minute in child 1 or 2 years of age[A][B](2)
 - Respiratory rate greater than 40 breaths per minute in infant 6 to 11 months of age[A][B](2)
 - Respiratory rate greater than 45 breaths per minute in infant 3 to 5 months of age[A][B](2)
 - Respiratory rate greater than 55 breaths per minute in infant 1 or 2 months of age[A][B](2)

References

1. Schrager DL. Approach to the patient with abnormal vital signs. In: Goldman L, Cooney KA, editors. Goldman-Cecil Medicine. 27th ed. Elsevier; 2024:32-35.
2. Anderson CC, Kapoor S, Mark TE. Pediatric parameters and equipment. In: Anderson CC, Kapoor S, Mark TE, editors. The Harriet Lane Handbook: A Manual for Pediatric House Officers. 23rd ed. Elsevier; 2024:i-iii.

Footnotes

- A. Criteria based upon clinician acquired numeric values (eg, vital signs, oxygen saturation) should be used if they are accurate reflections of the patient's condition. Transitory findings (eg, abnormal only upon initial emergency department intake or only one time out of multiple readings) that rapidly improve with no or minimal treatment usually do not reflect disease severity or risk for deterioration. This does not imply that an initial or one-time reading cannot ever be applicable. The goal is to separate erroneous or incidental findings from those that truly represent the patient's clinical picture.
- B. Interpretation of respiratory rate requires clinical judgment and consideration of several patient-specific factors, such as the patient's baseline respiratory rate and whether the respiratory rate is indicative of significant underlying respiratory or other pathology. A mildly increased respiratory rate (eg, 20 to 22 breaths per minute in an adult), absent other indications of serious illness (eg, hypoxemia, metabolic acidosis, decreased tidal volume, pain), may be transitory and not clinically important. The numeric values included in this definition are provided to allow for consistency in terms of a technical definition of the term tachypnea. Whether a respiratory rate above the technical threshold is clinically meaningful is a matter of persistence, context, and clinical judgment. In addition, the measurement of the respiratory rate is subject to error. A medical textbook states that because there can be significant breath-to-breath variation in respiratory rate, the rate should be assessed for at least 30 seconds, preferably for a full minute.(1) This same textbook also states that new technologies designed to measure the respiratory rate have not proved to be clinically useful.(1)

Tachypnea absent

- Tachypnea[A][B] absent, as indicated by **1 or more** of the following:
 - Respiratory rate less than or equal to 20 breaths per minute in adult[A][B](1)
 - Respiratory rate less than or equal to 18 breaths per minute in child 13 to 17 years of age[A][B](2)
 - Respiratory rate less than or equal to 22 breaths per minute in child 6 to 12 years of age[A][B](2)
 - Respiratory rate less than or equal to 25 breaths per minute in child 3 to 5 years of age[A][B](2)
 - Respiratory rate less than or equal to 30 breaths per minute in child 1 or 2 years of age[A][B](2)
 - Respiratory rate less than or equal to 40 breaths per minute in infant 6 to 11 months of age[A][B](2)
 - Respiratory rate less than or equal to 45 breaths per minute in infant 3 to 5 months of age[A][B](2)
 - Respiratory rate less than or equal to 55 breaths per minute in infant 1 or 2 months of age[A][B](2)

References

Footnotes

- A. Criteria based upon clinician acquired numeric values (eg, vital signs, oxygen saturation) should be used if they are accurate reflections of the patient's condition. Transitory findings (eg, abnormal only upon initial emergency department intake or only one time out of multiple readings) that rapidly improve with no or minimal treatment usually do not reflect disease severity or risk for deterioration. This does not imply that an initial or one-time reading cannot ever be applicable. The goal is to separate erroneous or incidental findings from those that truly represent the patient's clinical picture.
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Codes

ICD-10 Diagnosis: E08.22, E09.22, E10.21, E10.22, E10.29, E11.21, E11.22, E11.29, E13.21, E13.22, E13.29, I12.0, I12.9, I13.0, I13.10, I13.11, I13.2, N18.4, N18.5, N18.6, N18.9, N19 [Hide]

ICD-10 Procedure: 3E1M39Z, 5A1D70Z, 5A1D80Z, 5A1D90Z

CPT®: 90935, 90937, 90945, 90947, 90999

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