Number 5854				<b>Report</b> Septem	<b>date</b> ber 20, 2022
<b>Facility name</b> Salem Lutheran Home			Survey dates August 23, 2	<b>s</b> 022 - Septemb	er 1, 2022
Facility address 2027 College Ave	enue				
<b>City</b> Elk Horn		JB			
Rule or Code Section	N	ature of Violation	Class	Fine Amount	Correction Date
58.6(1)	director of the de appeals shall treb <u>481—56.3</u> (135C) f class I or class II vi month period, if a class I or class II vi	es for repeated violations. The partment of inspections and le the penalties specified in rule for any second or subsequent olation occurring within any 12- citation was issued for the same olation occurring within that alty was assessed therefor.			Upon Receipt
58.19(2)j	residents. The resistant provide, as a nursing services u qualified nurses with these rules: <b>58.19(2)</b> Medicati j. Provision of account intervention for a adverse symptom	Required nursing services for ident shall receive and the facility ppropriate, the following required nder the 24-hour direction of vith ancillary coverage as set forth ion and treatment. urate assessment and timely Il residents who have an onset of s which represent a change in I, or physical condition. (I, II, III)	I	\$15750 (\$5250X3) Treble Held in Suspension	
	reviews, and staff provide an adequa intervention for a residents reviewe Resident #3's cath	record reviews, facility policy interviews, the facility failed to ate assessment and timely change in condition for 1 of 3 d (Resident #3). Staff changed neter due to it being plugged on 81/22 at 1:59 p.m. Resident #3's			

clinical record lacked documentation of urinary		
output. The staff failed to assess the lack of output.		
On 8/1/22, Certified Nursing Assistants (CNAs)		
reported that Resident #3 had blood in her		
incontinent pad. The nurse repositioned the		
catheter and thought it was okay, not knowing that		
Resident #3 did not have output recorded for the		
previous two shifts. She did not check the catheter		
the rest of her shift to assure it drained. Resident #3		
also complained of her stomach hurting. The		
Speech Therapist (ST) reported that Resident #3		
may have aspirated at lunch. The nurse assessed		
lung sounds and vital signs, noting Resident #3 had		
a blank stare. The family wanted Resident #3 sent		
to the hospital. Another nurse assessed Resident #3		
and who claimed that was Resident #3 at her		
baseline. During an assessment, the nurse noted		
Resident #3's abdomen tender in her lower		
quadrants. The family pointed out blood in her		
catheter bag. They discovered Resident #3's		
incontinent pad saturated in bloody urine. After		
the nurse changed the catheter, it had an		
immediate return of 500 cubic centimeters (ccs).		
The nurse clamped the catheter for a few minutes		
and when released she had an additional 500 cc's of		
urine. The family called Resident #3's physician		
prompting a transfer to the emergency room (ER).		
The facility reported a census of 54 residents.		
Findings include:		
According to the Minimum Data Set Assessment		
(MDS) assessment dated 6/28/22 Resident #3		
scored 14 on the Brief Interview for Mental Status		
(BIMS) indicating no cognitive impairment. Resident		
#3 required extensive assistance with activities of		
daily living (ADL's) including bed mobility, dressing,		
toilet use, and personal hygiene. Resident #3 had		
an indwelling urinary catheter. Resident #3's		
diagnoses included heart failure, neurogenic		
bladder, diabetes, and a stroke. Resident #3 had a		
feeding tube and a mechanically altered diet.		
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The Care Plan revised 6/30/22 identified Resident		
#3 had an indwelling (urinary) catheter related to		
chronic urinary tract infections (urinary tract		
infection (UTI's)) and neurogenic bladder. The		
interventions included:		
a. Monitoring/documentation for pain/discomfort		
due to the catheter.		
b. Monitoring, recording, and reporting to the		
health care provider signs/symptoms (s/s) of a UTI:		
pain, burning, blood tinged urine, cloudiness, no		
output, deepening of urine color, increased pulse,		
increased temp, urinary frequency, foul smelling		
urine, fever, chills, altered mental status, change in		
behavior, and a change in eating patterns.		
c. Catheter care by Certified Nursing Assistants		
(CNA's) every shift and as needed.		
d. May wear a leg bag during the day and straight		
catheter drainage bag at night.		
e. Reporting unusual observations/conditions to		
the nurse.		
f. Resident #3 had a history of recurrent urinary		
tract infections.		
The Care Plan Focus initiated on 6/17/22 indicated		
that Resident #3 required a tube feeding related to		
neurosarcoidosis (an inflammatory disease that		
affects the nervous system, such as the brain or		
spinal cord). The interventions included		
monitoring/reporting to the nurse signs and		
symptoms of complications of tube feeding		
(coughing, choking, etc.).		
A Follow Up Question Report dated 7/21/22 to		
8/1/22 recorded the following urinary catheter		
outputs for Resident #3:		
7/31/22 at 1:59 p.m. 400 ccs.		
7/31/22 at 7:04 p.m. not applicable.		
8/1/22 at 5:10 a.m. response not required.		
8/1/22 at 10:12 a.m. response not required.		

The Progress Notes dated 8/1/22 at 1:13 p.m. documented that at 7:30 a.m. the nurse got called to Resident #3's room. Resident #3 had blood in her urine. When the nurse checked the catheter, she noted it got pulled out about two inches. The nurse deflated the bulb and repositioned it. Resident #3 complained that her stomach hurt. An assessment of her abdomen determined her bowel sounds sounded active. Resident #3 received assistance to her wheelchair, and then to breakfast. She only drank a little bit of juice. She went to therapy to work with Physical Therapy (PT) and Occupational Therapy (OT). Resident #3 talked to the nurse when she checked her blood sugar before dinner. ST took Resident #3 to dinner. She reported that Resident #3's hoked on a noodle. The nurse checked Resident #3's vital signs and they were within normal limits. Resident #3's lungs sounded diminished but the nurse did not hear any wheezes. Resident #3 appeared to have a blank expression on her face. The nurse called Resident #3's physician's nurse and left a message for her to call back. Resident #3 had family with her. The nurse had the aides lay her down. The Progress Notes dated 8/1/22 at 1:15 p.m. documented that Staff F, Registered Nurse (RN), evaluated Resident #3 for another nurse, related to her general condition. The assessment determined her neurological check within normal range, her pupils equal and reactive, her lungs clear, and her skin felt warm and dry, noted tenderness in the lower quadrants of her abdomen but her bowel sounds remained active in all quadrants. Resident #3's had an Accu Chek (blood sugar) of 116 and stable vital signs. The Progress Notes dated 8/1/22 at 2:05 p.m.			
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documented that Staff F assessed Resident #3 with the Nurse Manager (NM) and her family present.	down. The Progress Notes dated 8/1/22 at 1:15 p.m. documented that Staff F, Registered Nurse (RN), evaluated Resident #3 for another nurse, related to her general condition. The assessment determined her neurological check within normal range, her pupils equal and reactive, her lungs clear, and her skin felt warm and dry, noted tenderness in the lower quadrants of her abdomen but her bowel sounds remained active in all quadrants. Resident #3's had an Accu Chek (blood sugar) of 116 and stable vital signs. The Progress Notes dated 8/1/22 at 2:05 p.m. documented that Staff F assessed Resident #3 with		

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normal limits (WNL). Staff F encouraged Resident		
#3 to lay down for a while since she had been up in		
the wheelchair since 8 a.m. The family insisted that		
Resident #3 needed to be sent out to the hospital		
as soon as possible. The NM and Staff F explained		
that the facility had to follow certain procedures		
especially since Resident #3 did not appear to be in		
distress. They reassured the family that the prior		
nurse called the physician's office. The family left		
the room instantly. The NM then received a call		
from another family member that informed the NM		
she had the Power of Attorney (POA) and wanted		
Resident #3 immediately sent to the hospital. The		
NM attempted to educate the family that the		
ambulance could go to the nearest hospital for		
Resident #3 to be assessed, and they had to have a		
physician's order to transport to the ER. The family		
informed the NM that they never had a physician's		
order to take her to the ER and the ambulance		
always took her to their preferred hospital. The NM		
reminded the family that the time she went to the		
ER, they went to the closest hospital. Once at that		
hospital, that hospital made the decision to		
transport her. The family insisted the facility van		
driver drive her to their preferred hospital ER. The		
NM again attempted to educate the family that if		
Resident #3 needed to be seen in the ER for an		
emergency, for Resident #3's safety, the staff could		
not transport her to the ER in the facility vehicle.		
The family then hung up on the NM with no further		
comments.		
comments.		
The Progress Notes dated 8/1/22 at 2:17 p.m.		
documented that the staff encouraged laid		
Resident #3 down in bed. When the staff removed		
Resident #3's, they observed the brief saturated		
with bright red urine. The nurse attempted to irrigate the catheter, but met resistance. The nurse		
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removed the catheter and discovered the tip had		
sediment making it hard. The nurse inserted a new		
catheter without difficulty, and received an		
immediate return of greater than 500 ccs of bright		

red urine. The nurse clamped the catheter for a few		
minutes, and after releasing the clamp, the catheter		
had an additional immediate return of 500 ccs.		
The Progress Notes dated 8/1/22 at 2:30 p.m.		
documented the physician's nurse returned the call,		
with an okay to send Resident #3 to the ER, if the		
family felt she had a change in condition.		
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The hospital's History and Physical dated 8/2/22 at		
8:04 a.m. identified that Resident #3 got admitted		
to the hospital on $8/1/22$ . The documentation		
indicated that Resident #3 was new to the provider		
but got asked to see her while in the hospital		
regarding her chronic health conditions, UTI, and		
aspiration. Resident #3 presented with catheter		
complications. Resident #3 had a very complicated		
medical history with neurosarcoidosis, diabetes,		
cerebrovascular, and cardiovascular disease. She		
had a dislodged catheter with hematuria (blood in		
the urine). She had symptoms for 24 hours of		
hematuria, urinary retention (likely from the		
dislodgement of the catheter), and an overall		
decline in status. Resident #3 did aspirate during		
lunch the previous day. The diagnoses included		
gross hematuria, leukocytosis (high white blood cell		
count), altered mental status, and hypotension (low		
blood pressure). The plan directed to admit to		
acute care due to the following:		
Hematuria with UTI as catheter complication -		
continue intravenous Levaquin and wait for culture		
results due to a history of resistant organisms that		
could require an alteration in drug therapy.		
Chronic immune suppression for neurosarcoidosis -		
on methotrexate and prednisone 60 milligrams		
(mg) daily. Dapsone (antibiotic) for PCP		
(Pneumocystis carinii pneumonia) prophylaxis		
Hypotension in the ER, subsequent blood pressures		
remained stable - if low they could increase the		
steroid stress dose but Resident #3 already on a		
substantial dose.		
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The Progress Notes dated 8/2/22 at 5:25 a.m.		
documented that the nurse called the hospital to		
see about Resident #3's status. The hospital nurse		
reported that they admitted Resident #3 at 9:30		
p.m. to the hospital for low blood pressure,		
hematuria, and an altered mental status. At 12:30		
a.m., a hospital nurse reported that they changed		
Resident #3's catheter that the facility changed on		
Friday with the hard sediment blocking the catheter		
flow. The catheter had the sediment blocking the		
tip making it hard again.		
Interviews with staff, family, and providers		
regarding events preceding, on, and following		
8/1/22 included:		
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a. On 8/24/22 at 9:23 a.m. Resident #3's family		
stated the ST sat with Resident #3 for lunch on		
8/1/22. The ST noticed Resident #3 did not appear		
at her baseline, and another family member		
reported that to the nurse. Resident #3 did not		
follow commands or speech. She had a decreased		
urinary output. The nurse changed her catheter and		
the family member heard she had 1300 cc of urine		
output, then another partially filled bag. The nurse		
did not think she needed to go to the hospital. The		
NM told the family they had to follow protocol, and		
she would not tell them again. She called Resident		
#3's provider, who called the facility and said to		
send her to the hospital. She stayed in the hospital for 10 days. The family felt if they wanted their		
mom to go to the hospital, the facility should send		
her there. They felt they wasted time.		
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b. On 8/24/22 at 6:41 p.m. Staff A, CNA, explained		
that she worked on the floor where Resident #3		
resided on 8/1/22 with an agency CNA. Resident #3		
had blood in her catheter bag right away that shift.		
She informed Staff C, Licensed Practical Nurse (LPN)		
and she pushed fluids through the catheter, then		
they moved her to a wheelchair. She went to		
breakfast and didn't eat anything. The nurse		

reported that because she had okay vital signs (VS)		
she was okay. She didn't eat anything for lunch.		
She notified the nurse and she didn't do anything.		
Resident #3's daughter came around 12:30 p.m.		
and she wanted Resident #3 to go to the hospital.		
The NM observed as two other CNA's came and did		
something with the catheter bag and feeding tube.		
c. On 8/25/22 at 9:41 a.m. Staff B, CNA, stated		
that on 8/1/22 Resident #3 complained of stomach		
pain in the morning and then at lunch she had a		
glazed stare. Resident #3's family came at		
lunchtime. The family wanted her sent out. Staff F		
said she was just tired. The CNA's thought it was		
more than being tired. When they changed		
Resident #3, they discovered her incontinent pad		
saturated with blood. They got the nurse to come in		
and the NM watched her. Staff F changed Resident		
#3's catheter. She got 1500 cc's out (by looking at		
the bag), then she kinked it because she learned if		
they ran out too much at once they could have		
spasms. She didn't know how much they got out		
after she unkinked it.		
d. On 8/25/22 at 12:01 p.m. Staff C explained that		
she worked on 8/1/22. She was supposed to work		
from 6 a.m. to 12 p.m. but the person who would		
come in had novel Coronavirus 2019 (COVID).		
Resident #3 had blood in her brief in the morning		
with the catheter pulled out about two inches. She		
deflated the bulb, repositioned the tube, reinflated		
it, and it seemed okay. The ST took Resident #3 to		
lunch and she had choked or aspirated on		
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something. Her eyes were glazed over, and you		
could put your hand right up to her face with no		
response. The family wanted her seen and she got		
the paperwork ready and called the physician's		
office. She was supposed to leave at 12 so she told		
Staff F what happened, what the ST told her, and		
what the family wanted. She left at that point.		

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In a follow up on 8/30/22 at 9:48 a.m. Staff C		
reported that on 8/1/22 Resident #3 had blood in		
the catheter bag and it did not drain. She did not		
know there had been no documented output the		
previous two shifts. She said if the staff noted		
abnormal output, like no output that should have		
been reported. She would have changed the		
catheter if she had known that. She thought it		
drained when she repositioned the catheter. She		
did not check the rest of her shift. The ST reported		
she thought Resident #3 may have aspirated at		
lunchtime. She checked her out around 1 p.m. and		
her eyes didn't move when she put her hand up.		
Resident #3's daughter wanted her sent out. She		
told Staff F her family wanted her sent out. She		
didn't get to do a very good report, because Staff F		
didn't come back, and it was done in passing.		
duit t come back, and it was done in passing.		
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e. On 8/25/22 at 12:46 p.m. the Speech Therapist		
(ST) said she did sit with Resident #3 at lunch on		
8/1/22. Resident #3 did not follow directions like		
she had done at other times. The ST thought		
Resident #3 aspirated on something and told Staff C		
that she should be NPO (nothing by mouth)		
because of her high risk for choking. Staff C asked		
Staff F to assess Resident #3. Staff F said she		
assessed Resident #3 and she would not send her to		
the hospital. The family wanted her sent. The ST		
said Resident #3 definitely had a change from her		
baseline.		
f. On 8/29/22 at 12:10 p.m. the NM stated on		
8/1/22 she became involved with Resident #3		
around 1:30, 2 o'clock. Staff C left and Resident #3's		
family wanted her sent out. Staff C said no change		
in Resident #3's condition. Staff F wanted support.		
Resident #3 sat in the wheelchair watching TV. Staff		
F took her vitals, and they were baseline. The family		
insisted something was wrong. They pulled up her		
pant leg and her catheter bag had blood tinged		
urine, maybe 50 ccs. She did not stay in the room		
when Staff F took care of the catheter.		
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g. On 8/29/22 at 12:38 p.m. Staff F explained that she worked the other part of the building until Staff C left on 8/1/22. Staff C thought Resident #3 acted a little differently, less responsive, pupils not as reactive. Staff F did not think she presented any differently than normal. The family wanted her sent out, so Staff C called her physician's office and left a message. As the physician was not easy to get a hold of. Staff F said she had another day when they didn't think Resident #3 acted quite right. When they laid her down, she was just fine. The family said something about the catheter. The urine appeared discolored and not much of it. When they changed her brief, they discovered it soaked with bloody urine. When she changed the catheter she had immediate return of ruby colored urine and the tip plugged in the catheter. After about 500 ccs drained she clamped the catheter. She said the catheter drained another 500 ccs after she unclamped it. She really didn't know about the urine prior to the family bringing it up. h. On 8/29/22 at 12:53 p.m. the Staffing Agency		
CNA reported that she worked on 8/1/22, the day Resident #3 went to the hospital. When they got		
her up in the morning she had blood in her brief.		
They told the nurse and she flushed the catheter. Resident #3 refused to eat and reported that she		
didn't feel good. After lunch she had more blood in		
her brief and not much in the bag. Resident #3 said she puked but she did not.		
i. On 8/29/22 at 3:55 p.m. the Physician who		
cared for Resident #3 in the hospital stated		
Resident #3 needed to be in the hospital. She		
needed fluids for hypotension when she came in.		
She needed antibiotics. Those were started but had to be changed because they didn't cover the		
infection. The facility should have checked to make		
sure the catheter continued to drain after they		

adjusted it. If Resident #3 had no urine output, they should have assessed why she had no output.		
In a follow up interview on 8/30/22 at 2:40 p.m. the		
Physician stated the hypotension was not life threatening. She said Resident #3 was septic (the		
body's extreme response to an infection) by blood		
cultures. She said Resident #3's medications could		
mask the symptoms of infection.		
j. On 8/29/22 at 4:14 p.m. Staff H, CNA, said that		
Resident #3 did not have any output to record on		
8/1/22 at 5:10 a.m.		
k. On 8/30/22 at 8:38 a.m. Staff I, CNA, stated she		
didn't remember, but if she documented not		
applicable on the 7/31/22 evening shift urine output record, either Resident #3 had no output, or		
someone else had emptied it.		
I. On 8/30/22 at 12:13 p.m. Staff J, CNA, stated she worked the day Resident #3 transferred to the		
hospital. Resident #3 was bleeding and had blood in		
her bed. The nurse kept saying she was fine, just a		
little blood. They were worried because it seemed		
like she had something wrong.		
m. On 8/31/22 at 9:48 a.m. the Physician's nurse		
stated they received a call in the morning of 8/1/22		
from the facility regarding insulin. At 2:02 p.m. Resident #3's family member called concerned		
about Resident #3 and told them about the		
catheter. They in turn called the facility and told		
them Resident #3 needed to be evaluated in the ER. She said Resident #3 had a complex case.		
n. On 8/31/22 at 10:13 a.m. the Director of		
Nursing stated she expected staff to monitor catheter outputs, and report to the nurse low or no		
output. The nurse should assess the situation and		
intervene accordingly.		

The facility policy Intake & Output with Hydration Guidelines reviewed/revised 4/25/22 directed to measure fluid intake and/or output on residents who received tube feedings, intravenous fluids, or had urinary catheters. Residents with urinary catheters needed the contents of the drainage bag measured and recorded in the EMR (electronic health record).		
FACILITY RESPONSE:		