Number 5910				Report Novemb	<b>date</b> ber 3, 2022
Facility name Grandview Health Care Center			Survey dates October 4, 20	rvey dates ctober 4, 2022- October 20, 2022	
<b>Facility address</b> 508 Second Stree	t NE				
<b>City</b> Dayton		JB			
Rule or Code Section	N	ature of Violation	Class	Fine Amount	Correction Date
58.19(2)j	residents. The residents. The residents. The residents shall provide, as a nursing services undersided nurses with these rules:  58.19(2) Medicatify. Provision of accommentation for a adverse symptom mental, emotional providence of the commental of the commenta	Required nursing services for ident shall receive and the facility ppropriate, the following required nder the 24-hour direction of with ancillary coverage as set forth on 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)  Decord reviews, facility policy clinical records, the Centers for and Prevention (CDC), and staff	I	\$8,500.00 Held in Suspension	Upon Receipt
	interviews the fact monitoring and as a catheter to iden Resident #15 had (UTI). The Certific and symptoms of record lacked and 10/8/22 and on the nurse observed the complaining of free temperature between the complaining of the symptoms.	ility failed to provide adequate sessment of 1 of 3 residents with tify an infection (Resident #15). a history of urinary tract infection d Nurse Aide (CNA) reported signs a UTI to the nurse. The clinical assessment on the evening shift of the overnight shift of 10/9/22. The see resident shaking and sezing with a low body ween 5 a.m. and 6 a.m. with no sician. At 8 a.m. the resident had			

ursuant to Iowa Code section 135C.43A (2013).		
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pain in his lower abdomen with pressure and was		
slow to respond, with still no call to the physician.		
At 10:15 a.m. the resident did not respond, his face		
appeared flushed, diaphoretic (sweaty), with		
clammy skin. The resident had a low blood		
pressure. The nurse called the physician who		
ordered the resident to be transferred to the		
hospital. Upon evaluation in the hospital, the		
resident received a diagnosis of septic shock, a life		
threatening condition. The facility reported a census of 25 residents.		
census of 25 residents.		
Findings include:		
According to the Minimum Data Set (MDS)		
assessment dated 7/31/22 Resident #15 scored a 9		
on the Brief Interview for Mental Status (BIMS)		
indicating moderate cognitive impairment. The		
resident required extensive assistance with toilet		
use and personal hygiene. The resident had an		
indwelling urinary catheter. The MDS included a		
diagnosis of acute kidney failure.		
The current Care Plan revised 8/26/22 identified		
the resident with an alteration in urinary		
elimination related to retention and neurogenic		
bladder. The interventions included		
a. Changing the catheter monthly and as needed		
(PRN).		
b. Catheter care every shift and PRN.		
c. Changing the drainage bag 2 times a month and		
PRN.		
The Progress Notes dated 5/29/22 at 11:31 a.m.		
documented that the nurse became aware that the		
resident had complaints of discomfort to his urinary		
catheter site. An assessment revealed the resident's		
vitals as a blood pressure of 152/88 (average		
120/80), a pulse of 91 (average 80-100),		
respirations of 17 (average 12-20), temperature of		
99.4 (average 98.6), a pulse oximeter of 93%		
(average 90-100%), and a fasting blood sugar (FBS)		
   (average 30-100/0], and a lasting blood sugal (FB3)	<u> </u>	ı

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of 213 (average 70-150). The resident appeared alert but slow to respond, he experienced tremors,	
and a urine output of 75 cubic centimeters (cc) by	
the end of the shift (average output for eight hours	
240 cc). The resident's condition declined rapidly.	
The Physician notified, and ordered to send the	
resident to the hospital.	
At 1:03 p.m. the hospital called to update that the	
hospital admitted the resident to the third floor for	
a UTI.	
A History and Physical dated 5/30/22 documented	
that the resident had an indwelling urinary catheter	
and presented to the hospital with a fever. The	
assessment determined the chronic indwelling	
urinary catheter to be clogged. The hospital staff	
changed it. In the emergency room (ER) the	
resident initially had low blood pressure that	
improved with intravenous (IV) fluid. The resident's	
principal problem was a UTI with catheterization of	
the urinary tract.	
The Summary of Hospitalization documented at the	
resident's time admission he also had an acute	
kidney injury (AKI), improved.	
The Progress Notes dated 6/3/22 at 6:06 p.m.	
documented that the resident readmitted to the	
facility at 4:45 p.m. The resident appeared alert and	
oriented without complaints of pain. The resident	
would resume all prior medication. Cefdinir	
(antibiotic) to be taken orally for two days, one 300	
milligram capsule for two days.	
The Progress Notes dated 9/5/22 at 5:10 p.m.	
documented the staff attempted to irrigate the	
resident's catheter three times during their shift.	
The urinary catheter had dark red blood with	
sediment and clots come out. The resident	
complained of pain and had a distended abdomen.	
The nurse called the physician for an order to	
transport the resident to the ER for evaluation and	
treatment.	

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request for formal hearing; and (3) pay the penalty, the assessed penalty will be reduced by thirty-five percent (35%)

On 9/6/22 at 12:36 a.m. the resident returned from the ER in the facility van in a wheelchair status post catheter replacement, intact, and patent. The resident's hospital documentation included diagnoses of acute cystitis (inflamed bladder) with hematuria (blood in the urine) and UTI. The resident new orders for Keflex (antibiotic) 500 mg three times a day and to encourage fluids. The
resident denied pain or discomfort.
An emergency department (ED) report dated 9/5/22 at 7:12 p.m. documented that the resident presented to the ED for blood in his urine. The resident had an indwelling urinary catheter, without a clear reason for him being there. The resident said the nurses where he lived tried to do something with it, or had trouble removing it, and that's when it became bloody. It was unclear what happened where he lived. The resident also said one of their nurses changed his catheter (before the physician went in to see him). The resident said he had no pain and was ready to go home. The resident had an abnormal urinalysis. It was unclear what exactly occurred with the urinary catheter to necessitate the resident's ED visit. All symptoms resolved after the replacement of his urinary catheter. Since there was uncertainty regarding the underlying events necessitating the resident's going to the ER and a large amount of white blood cells the physician would treat empirically or presumptively with antibiotics. The resident would return to the facility with a new catheter in place
and asymptomatic. The impression was a problem with the catheter, acute cystitis, and hematuria. The resident returned to the facility with new orders for Cephalexin 500 mg one capsule three times a day for seven days.
The Progress Notes dated 10/9/22 at 10:15 a.m. documented a Certified Nursing Assistant (CNA) reported that the resident had not eaten any

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breakfast and wasn't verbally responding to her.		
The nurse assessed the resident's condition and		
observed the resident's face flushed. When the		
nurse pulled back his blankets, he was covered in		
sweat with clammy skin. The resident had a blood		
pressure of 80/54, heart rate of 90, pulse oximetry		
fluctuating between 90-94% on room air,		
temperature 98.9, and respirations of 20.		
Nonverbal responses, but would open his eyes		
when spoken to. Blood sugar 139. The nurse called		
the physician, who provided orders to send him by		
ambulance to the hospital. The nurse called the		
emergency medical technicians (EMT's) to transfer		
him to the ED. The nurse called the resident's family		
and left a voicemail to return their call. The nurse		
called the ED and gave a nurse to report to a		
hospital Registered Nurse (RN).		
At 2:18 p.m. staff called the ED to follow up on the		
resident's condition. The staff spoke with a		
Physician who reported they were admitting him to		
the intensive care unit (ICU) for septic shock,		
intravenous (IV) fluids, and IV antibiotics. The		
physician stated that they placed a new catheter		
due to large amounts of pus in the old catheter. The		
Physician stated the resident appeared more alert		
and starting to be able to answer questions.		
The Ambulance report dated 10/9/22 at 10:45 a.m.		
documented the resident's skin as clammy with a		
somnolent (sleepy, drowsy) mental status. The		
report indicated the patient's condition as		
unresponsive for two hours. The resident's pulse		
oximetry read 86%. At the scene the resident could		
only respond to painful stimuli of a sternal rub. He		
opened his eyes and made a noise. The EMTs		
checked the resident's pulse oximetry and the		
EMT's immediately put the resident on oxygen at 4		
liters per nasal cannula (L/NC) with improvement		
shown. The nurse stated the resident last seen		
acting normal at 6 a.m. The resident did not eat		
breakfast and became unresponsive by 8 a.m.		
During transport the EMTs noticed a terrible smell		
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from his indwelling catheter, with his abdomen slightly distended, and he grimaced with palpation (touch).	
A History and Physical dated 10/9/22 at 1:59 p.m.	
documented that the resident had a past medical	
history that included chronic kidney disease (CKD)	
stage IV, chronic catheter placement secondary to	
urinary retention, urology follows, recurrent UTIs,	
and type II diabetes. The resident presented from	
the facility after he developed hypotension after	
changing his chronic indwelling urinary catheter.	
Upon presentation to the emergency department,	
the resident had a low blood pressure	
(hypotensive). He was provided with IV fluid	
resuscitation (specialized fluids through the IV) and	
required pressor (medications used to raise the	
blood pressure) support with low-dose Levophed	
(medication similar to adrenaline, used to treat life-	
threatening low blood pressure). After replacement	
of the catheter, it drained grossly purulent urine (an	
elevated number of white blood cells in the urine,	
which can cause the urine to appear cloudy or	
contain pus). The resident also had an altered	
mental status and appeared minimally responsive.	
Following resuscitation his mentation improved	
although he still had encephalopathic (altered brain	
function). The resident could not provide a history	
given his clinical condition. The staff obtained a	
majority of his history through chart review. His	
laboratory work indicated leukocytosis and a	
severely elevated Procalcitonin level (indicator of	
infection). A UA showed evidence of frank infection.	
The provider started the patient on Zosyn and	
Levofloxacin due to his prior history of resistant E.	
coli and Morganella species in previous urine	
samples. A computerized tomography (CT) scan of	
the head was negative for acute findings. The provider admitted the resident to the ICU for	
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continued support. The resident's Lab work showed a white blood count of 17.41 (normal 5-10).	
a wille blood coult of 17.41 (Hollian 5-10).	

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request for formal hearing; and (3) pay the penalty, the assessed penalty will be reduced by thirty-five percent (35%)

The Endothelial Dysfunction of the Kidney in Sepsis		
dated 2019 retrieved from		
https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/		
B9780323449427000893 indicated that fluid		
resuscitation is the cornerstone of the management		
of sepsis-induced acute kidney injury.		
Staff interviews included:		
On 10/11/22 at 1:45 p.m. Staff C, Licensed Practical		
Nurse (LPN), stated on October 9th she came in a		
little before 5:00 a.m. to relieve the night nurse.		
The night CNA reported the resident's urine seemed		
more cloudy than usual. She said the first thing she		
did was flush the catheter which had about 100 cc's		
in it at the time. She flushed it with 60 cc's of		
normal saline and felt like he got another 300 out,		
and none of that was documented. She said when		
they went and checked on him he shook like he was		
cold. As he only had a sheet on, they covered him		
up. His temperature was down to 95 point		
something. She checked his vital signs and he did not have a low blood pressure until she checked on		
him at 10:15 a.m. At that time, his vital signs were		
off. She did not document some information but		
had it in her notebook. She retrieved the notebook.		
nad it in her notebook. She retheved the notebook.		
Staff C's Notebook included the following		
information:		
Sunday 10/9/22, the resident shaking, no pain		
reported, denied dyspnea, harsh, short respirations		
on expiratory breaths, blood sugar of 133. At 6 a.m.		
temperature of 95.5, heart rate 64, respirations 20,		
blood pressure 136/80, pulse oximetry 92% on		
room air, lung sounds clear to auscultation, flushed		
catheter with 60 cc of normal saline. At 8:10 a.m.		
the resident complained of pain to his lower		
abdomen with pressure. Slow to verbally respond,		
eyes open, lung sounds clear, pulse oximetry 90%		
down to 88% on room air. Blood pressure 122/60,		
heart rate 74, respirations 18, temperature 98.		
Urine dark yellow, cloudy, with sediment noted.		

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On 10/11/22 at 3:01 p.m. an RN at the hospital (when the resident transferred) stated the resident arrived at the hospital in poor condition. She said the catheter bag had pus in it, and the pus also came out around the catheter. The RN said that did not just happen. Someone should have noticed it before this. The physician did an ultrasound of his abdomen, and she obtained 500 cc when she changed the catheter. It didn't appear the resident had been cleaned in a while.		
On 10/11/22 at 4:34 p.m. the ER physician stated the resident was quite ill when he got to the ER. He had urine that was tremendously foul in odor. The resident had distension in the abdomen. He did a scan and his bladder was full. They changed the catheter and he had a large amount of pus that came immediately. The pus had also leaked around the catheter and on to his perineum. The ER physician said this didn't just start when he arrived at the ER. He said the resident was in septic shock and had to be treated for a low blood pressure, and he was basically unresponsive.		
On 10/12/22 at 11:20 p.m. the resident's personal Physician stated septic shock is a continuum of sepsis. She said (when they called her) Staff C did a nice job of presenting the information, and that he needed to go to the hospital. She couldn't say if she should have been called earlier. She said if they had called earlier and they reported that he had trouble with his catheter or his urine she probably would have sent him (to the hospital) because of his history.  At 12:29 p.m. the physician communicated septic shock was life threatening, and the resident was probably at an early stage when Staff C called her, was her best estimate.		
On 10/12/22 at 2:35 p.m. Staff E, CNA, stated that on the night shift of October 9th she went to check		

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request for formal hearing; and (3) pay the penalty, the assessed penalty will be reduced by thirty-five percent (35%)

on the resident at about 5:00 a.m. When she went		
in he was shaking really bad and she knew		
something was wrong, he had never done that		
before. He said he was freezing, so she got him		
more blankets, then she went right away, and		
reported it to Staff C. She said Staff C checked his		
vitals and they were okay at that point. She said		
when she emptied his catheter his urine appeared		
really different. It looked like apple cider and it was		
really thick, like the consistency of applesauce. She		
said that it smelled really foul. She said that she		
thought he had output that night. She can't		
remember if it was 250 or 500, she usually told		
someone. She said she'd told the night nurse about		
his urine, the way it smelled and the way it looked.		
The night nurse said that he had sediment in his		
urine. Staff E said it didn't look like sediment.		
On 10/12/22 at 3:20 p.m. Staff G, CNA, stated that		
she worked the 2 to 10 shift on Saturday, 10/8/22.		
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She reported being worried about the resident because of the way his urine looked and smelled.		
He had less output, the urine looked dark and foggy		
and it smelled very strongly, not like it normally did.		
She was concerned, so she reported it to the nurse,		
Staff A, LPN. Staff A dismissed her and told her that		
it was like that because he'd had a recent catheter		
change. She also reported that she felt his behavior		
had changed in the way he was acting. She wasn't		
surprised to learn that he had gone to the hospital		
when she returned to work on Sunday (10/9/22) at		
2:00 p.m.		
0.40/42/22.4.2.54		
On 10/12/22 at 3:54 p.m. Staff A stated she worked		
from 6 p.m. on Saturday, 10/8/22, until the		
following morning. She denied getting reports		
about concerns with the resident's urine or with the		
way the resident acted.		
On 10/13/22 at 8:55 a.m. Staff H, CNA, stated that		
on the day shift of 10/9/22 she did not provide care		
for the resident. She probably went in and checked		

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request for formal hearing; and (3) pay the penalty, the assessed penalty will be reduced by thirty-five percent (35%)

on him. She said Staff I, CNA, went to the kitchen, so it was just her and Staff F, CNA, on the floor. She		
said the resident required two people to assist with		
his care. She didn't know much about what went on		
until they were sending him out.		
On 10/13/22 at 9 a.m. Staff I stated she worked the		
kitchen Sunday morning. She took the resident's		
tray to him for breakfast and he didn't look right.		
He had his eyes open and he tried to respond to her		
but could not. She reported this to the nurse, Staff		
C. When she picked up his tray he did not eat		
anything from it and he did not respond.		
On 10/13/22 at 11:21 a.m. Staff F stated the only		
thing she did with the resident on 10/9/22 was give		
him his food. He usually fed himself, but he was not		
responsive. She did not do peri care on him, as they		
usually did it after breakfast.		
On 10/13/22 at 11:48 a.m. the acting Director of		
Nursing (DON) stated she did not know there was a		
problem until the surveyor started asking for things.		
She said there was nothing documented on 10/9/22		
prior to right before the resident transferred out.		
When she found there was other information, she		
could see there was a problem. She said if the		
evening and night shift CNA's said they reported		
their concerns she believed them.		
Per the CDC Sepsis is the body's extreme response		
to an infection. It is a life-threatening medical		
emergency. Sepsis happens when an infection		
triggers a chain reaction throughout the body.		
Infections that lead to sepsis most often start in the		
lung, urinary tract, skin, or gastrointestinal tract.		
Without timely treatment, sepsis can rapidly lead to		
tissue damage, organ failure, and death.		
Anyone can develop sepsis, but some people are at		
higher risk for sepsis including adults over 65 years		
old, people with weakened immune systems,		
people with chronic medical conditions, and people	l	

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	with recent severe illness or hospitalization. A
	person with sepsis might have one or more of the
	following signs or symptoms: high heart rate or
	weakened pulse, confusion or disorientation, fever,
	shivering or feeling very cold.
	The facility Clinical Change in Condition
	Management policy dated June 2015 documented
	that the Interdisciplinary team strived to identify
	and manage all residents that were experiencing a
	change in condition. Daily observation and
	communication was important in identifying
	changes in a resident that required further
	investigation. The clinical care management
	included routine assessment, evaluation, response
	to changes in clinical condition and communication
	with residents and/or families/responsible parties.
	The procedure included assessing the resident's
	clinical status when a change in condition was
	identified, reviewing the resident medical record,
	reviewing the resident condition with an RN,
	contacting the physician, providing clinical data.
	and information about the resident's condition.
	FACILITY RESPONSE.
	FACILITY RESPONSE:

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If, within thirty (30) days of the receipt of the citation, you: (1) do not request a formal hearing or; (2) withdraw your
request for formal hearing; and (3) pay the penalty, the assessed penalty will be reduced by thirty-five percent (35%)
pursuant to Iowa Code section 135C.43A (2013).

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