# 미국 병원-지역사회 가정간호의 연계 현황

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# A. 미국 가정간호의 현황

#### 1. Aging Population

Baby boom generation이 정년 퇴직할 때쯤 그러니까 2030년쯤이면 미국의 65세이상 인구가 35 million에서 70 million으로 두배가 될 것이라고 예상하고 있으며평균 수명도 연장돼서 40%이상이 90세까지 살 것이라고 예상하고 있다. 따라서 2000-2030사이에 양로원 인구가 2.8 million에서 5.3 million으로 증가되고 양로원비용도 \$69 million에서 \$330 million으로 증가 될 것이라고 예상하고 있다.

미국에서 home care를 받고 있는 환자는 1996년도에 7.2 million인데 미국인구의 2.7%로 추정되고 있으며 이중 63%가 65세 이상이며 또한 이중 65%가 여자이다.

이것은 사람들이 오래 살수록 만성질환을 갖고 있으며 지역사회에서 자신들이 도움을 받지 않고 독립적으로 살 수 있는 능력을 제한시키고 있다. 따라서 이들은 가정간호의 도움을 받으면 지역사회에서의 독립적인 생활을 영위하고 지탱해 나갈 수가 있다.

### 2. HHC의 증가

처음 Home Care Agencies는 1880년도에 창설됐으며

1963년도에는 1,100

1975년도에는 15,000

1997년도에는 19,690

2000년도에는 more than 20,000으로 증가되었다.

# 3. The Burden of Home Care

노인 인구의 증가는 또한 사랑하는 가족의 간호를 집에서 수행하게도 한다. 노약자의 약 57%가 가족이나 친구에 의하여 간호된다.

National Alliance for Caregiving의 survey에 의하면 22 million의 american household가 적어도 50세 이상의 배우자나 친척 또는 어떤 사람을 간호하고 있다고 보고하고 있다. 이것은 멀지 않은 장래에 90세의 노인이 95세의 배우자를 또는 65세의 딸이 95세의 노인을 간호하는 것이 흔한일이 될것이다. 이런 이유로 현재 미국에서의 지역사회 가정간호가 더 성행해지고 있는 것이다.

#### 4. Integrated Delivering System

Managed care에 많은 위험과 Capitated payment방법으로 인한 문제가 나타나면서 Health care providers들은 능률적인 운영과 환자의 완전한 관리를 위하여 한 간호의 형태에서 다른 간호의 형태로의 길을 모색하게 되는데 그 결과로 이 integrated delivering system이 나타나게 되었으며 그래서 HHC provider가 더 필요하게 되었고 발전되어졌다.

# 5. Acceleration

입원에서 퇴원까지의 기간이 급진적으로 짧아져서 환자는 퇴원 후 가정간호가 필요하게 되었고 Health care provider의 속도는 오늘날 더욱 빠르게 가정간호를 시행하고 있으며 따라서 Home care provider의 사업도 번창하게 되었다.

# B. 가정간호의 SYSTEM

# 1. Financing view

Table 1. Personal health Care Expenditures, 1998

	Percen
Total personal health care	100
Hospital care	38
Physicians' services	23
Nursing home care	9
Drugs and other medical nondurables	12
Other professional services	7
Dentists' services	5
Freestanding home care	3
Other personal health care	3
Vision products and other medical durables	2.

Table
2.
Sources
of
Payment

Table 2. Sources of Payment for Home Care 1997

Source of Payment	Percent
Total	100.0
Medicare	39.5
Medicaid	14.7
State and local government	0.5
Private insurance	11.4
Out-of-pocket	21.7
Other	12.2
Source: Health Care Financing Administration, O Actuary, <i>National Health Expenditures Projections</i> 2008, freestanding home health agencies, <a href="http://www.hcfg.gov">http://www.hcfg.gov</a> .	3

# Private Health Insurance

미국 인구의 약 70%가 건강보험을 갖고 있으며

Non-profit basis insurance companies: Blue-Cross/Blue Shield Profit basis insurance companies: Metropolitan life, Travelers, Aetna, Oxford, GMI, HIP, Magana Care등이 있다.

이러한 private health insurance는(Levit et. al. 1996)

34% hospital cost

47% physician's service 이중에

47% dental service

13% home care only

3% nursing home cost등을 cover했다.

# Out of Pocket Expenditure

보험이 cover 안 되는 service를 받았을 때 또는 보험이 cover되나 extra payment를 해야할 때, managed care covered service를 받았지만 공제금을 내야할 때등 환자가 직접 자기 주머니에서 service해준 제공자에게 비용을 내는 경우를 말한다.

# Government Spending

정부의 보험비용 부담이 1960년부터 증가하기 시작했다.

그전에는 정부의 보험비용부담이 전체 보험비용의 22% 이었으나

1970 35%

1980 40%

1994 43.5%

Medicare and medicaid는 personal health care cost의 32%를 차지하고 있다.

#### Medicare

이 법률은 1965년 President Lyndon Johnson의 Great Society Program의 한 part로써 의회에서 통과되어 실시되었는데 처음으로 생긴 National Social Insurance Program으로써 medical care의 재정을 위한 것이었다.

이 Medicare는 65세 이상의 사람들의 Health Service를 위한 비용을 부담하는 제도인데 two part로 나뉜다.

HI: Hospital Insurance which also covers HHC and Hospice SMI: Supplemental medical insurance which covers physician services, Hospital out-pt care, and certain other services

1972년 보험비용부담 범위가 영구적인 장애를 갖고 있는 사람들과 그들의 부양가족도 포함되며 Social security하에 disabled insurance 그리고 말기 신장질환 환자도 포함되고 있다.

#### Medicaid

1965년 Medicare와 함께 창안됐으며 이것은 welfare based program인데 low income사람들에게 Health care service를 제공한다.

이 program은 연방정부와 주 정부가 support 하는데 세금으로 충당하며 주 정부에서 주관하므로 주마다 eligibility가 조금씩 다르다.

### Other Government Program

Federal Level: Dept of Defence, Dept of Veterans Affairs, NIH등

State Level: State Public Health, Mental Hospital Service

Local Level: Local Public General Hospital and Local Public Health

Activities

# 2. Government of USA and NHI

미국 정부는 Health care system이나 Health service financing을 직접 운영하거나 관여하지 않고 있다. 이것의 가장 중요한 이유는 Private medical, Hospital, Insurance Company의 힘이 powerful하기 때문이다. 그래서 지금은 Managed care가 행해지고 있고 미국 정부는 오직 control과 interference만 하고 있을 뿐이다.

#### NHI(National Health Insurance) and National Reform

- 초기의 미국의 NHI program의 처음 캠패인은 AALL( American Association for Labor Legislation)에 의해 시도되었는데 middle class, Liberal, Reform minded group에 의해 1906년 처음 시도되었다.
- 1912년 Teddy Roosebelt's Bull Moose Party의 정당 강연에서 social insurance plan으로 제의됐다.
- 1916년 AALL은 의무적인 medical care와 sickness benefit insurance를 위해 기본적인 법인으로써 제출됐다.
- 1917년 세계 제 1차 전쟁이 터지고 자연히 reform movement가 위축됐다.
- 1920년 AMA가 모든 주 정부의 medical service를 위임받아 service를 해왔다. 이것들이 1960년까지 계속됐고
- 1970년엔 AMA에서 NHI의 proposal을 adopt하게 됐다.
- 1990년 AMA가 이러한 모든 일을 중단하게 됐다.
  - 이러한 여러 이유로 인해 즉 보험비용의 증가와 보험 없는 사람들의 증가 그리고 국민들의 건강이 떨어짐으로써 1990년 초에 NHI가 다시 범국가적이고 정치적인 agenda로 다시 나타나게 되었다.
- 1994년에 Clinton Health Plan(CHP)이 의회에서 토론됐고 무효 됐으나 Managed Care는 벌써 많은 미국인들에게 실제적으로 이용되고 있었다.

# 3. Managed Care

- MC란 health care의 가격이라든가 health care가 행해지고 있는 장소 그리고 health care service를 이용하는 것들에게 영향을 미치는 plan 또는 process를 말한다.
- MC의 좋은 예는 HMO(Health Maintenance Organization)이다.
  - 즉 medical facilities, physician, employers과 계약을 맺고 있는 group인데 medical care를 개인이나 단체에게 제공하는 의료기관을 말한다.
  - 이러한 간호는 fixed price per patient로 medical service의 비용과 관계없이 medical service를 제공한다.

Positive effect(by KPMG 1996)

Hospital cost 19% lower than other health insurance Pt's staying hospital 6-12% shorter than national coverage More than 60% of eligible person enrolled in an MCO increased from 36% in 1992

Negative outcomes (consumer report 1996)

많은 사람들이 건강보험을 포기해야만 했는데 그 이유는 사람들이 병원이나 의사를 자기 원하는 데로 선택할 수 없이 보험회사에서 정해주는 데로 따라야만 했기 때문이다.

# 4. Range of Home Health Agency

Table 3. Number of Medicare-certified Home Care Agencies, by Auspice, for Selected Years, 1967-1999

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	Ŀ		FREEST	ANDING	AGEN		FACILITY-BASED AGENCIES					
Year		VNA	сомв	PUB	PROP	PNP	ОТН	T	HOSP	REHAB	SNF	TOTAL
1967	L	549	93	939	0	0	39	T	133	0	0	1,753
1975	L	525	46	1,228	47	0	109	T	273	9	5	2,242
1980	E	515	63	1,260	186	484	40		359	8	9	2.924
1985		514	59	1,205	1.943	852	4	T	1,277	20	129	5.983
1990		474	47	985	1,884	710	0	Г	1.486	8	101	5,695
1991		476	41	941	1,970	701	0	Γ	1,537	9	105	5,780
1992		630	52	1,083	1,962	637	28		1,623	3	86	6,004
1993		594	46	1,196	2.148	558	41		1,809	1	106	6,497
1994		586	45	1.146	2.892	597	48		2.081	3	123	7,521
1995		575	40	1.182	3.951	667	65		2.470	4	168	9,120
1996		576	34	1.177	4,658	695	58		2.634	4	191	10.027
1997		553	33	1,149	5.024	715	65.∵	П	2,698	3	204	10,444
1998		460	35	968	3,414	610	69	П	2.356	2	166	8,080
1999		452	35	918	3,192	621	65	П	2,300	,	163	7.747

Source: HCFA, Center for Information Systems, Health Standards and Quality Bureau.

VNA: Visiting Nurse Associations are freestending, voluntary, nonprofit organizations governed by a board of directors and usually financed by tex-deductible contributions as well as by samings.

COMB: Combination agencies are combined government and voluntary agencies. These agencies are sometimes included with counts for VMAs

PUB: Public agencies are government agencies operated by a state, county, city, or other unit of local government having a major responsibility for preventing disease and for community health education.

PROP: Proprietary agencies are freeslanding, for-profit home care agencies.

PNP: Private not-for-profit agencies are freestanding and privately developed, governed, and owned nonprofit home care agencies. These agencies were not counted separately prior to 1989.

OTH: Other freestanding agencies that do not fit one of the categories for freestanding agencies listed above.

HOSP: Hospital-based agencies are operating units or departments of a hospital. Agencies that have working arrangements with a hospital, or perhaps are even owned by a hospital but operated as separate entities, are classified as freestanding agencies under one of the categories listed above.

REHAB: Refers to agencies based in rehabilitation facilities.

SNF: Refers to agencies based in skilled nursing facilities.

# Government Agencies

주 정부나 local health dept의 간호분야에서 home health service를 제공한다. 그 임무는 public health service와 home health team nurse로 구성되어 있다. 예를 들면 disease prevention, health promotion, communicable disease investigation, environmental health, maternal health, family planning etc

#### **Voluntary Agencies**

보통 nontax fund 즉 donation, endowment, united way contribution 그리고 3rd party health service payment에 의존하는데 예를 들면 VNA 같은 것들이다. 이것들은 community based agency라고 하는데 지리적으로 잘 구분이 되어 있는 지역들에게 서비스를 제공하고 있기 때문이다.

# Private Agencies

Profit or not for profit organization

# Institution Based Agencies

Nursing home, Personal care home, retirement home등이 있다.

#### Hospice

Palliative and supportive service를 말기 환자들에게 그리고 가족들에게 제공하다

Institution based, owned by, or affiliated with certified HHA 또는 Independent agency일수도 있다.

#### Home Maker and Home Health Aid Agencies

Private agency가 보통이며 그래서 환자가 비용 부담하게된다. Personal care를 보통 하는데 가끔 RN의 지도아래 ROM같은 일도 한다.

#### Other HHC Providers

Such as Durable medical equipment co.

High tech service co.

Home telephone reassurance program/companion service etc

# C. 가정간호

In 1994 10,900 HHC and Hospice agencies in the USA 30% increased in the # of agencies since 1992 9800 of theses were HHC agencies 44% of the agencies were privately owned wheres 37% were not for profit

Of the Hospice agencies 90% were not for profit

Of the total pt's population

59% of HHC pts

86% of the Hospice pts were taken care of by not for profit agencies

#### In 1994

1.9 million persons received HHC

Predominantly elderly, female, white and married or widowed

Major medical DX

Heart disease 53%

Then stroke, HTN, and DM etc

Hospice DX

Cancer 59%

Then circulating disease etc

# 1. Preparation for Home Care

# Types of Referrals and Purpose of Home Care

#### The Role of Home Care Planner

Health care cost가 증가함으로 병원이 환자가 퇴원 준비되기 전에 더 일찍 퇴원시킴으로써 home health care system이 필요하게 됐다. 이러한 일로 인하여 care planner의 중요한 역할이 강조됐고 그 역할은 환자가 퇴원 때 받는 간호의 coordination 역할이다. Home care planner는 병원에서 case finder이고 병원과 home care agency사이의 연락 자이기도 하다.

Home care planner의 책임은 환자의 치료가 집에서 안전하게 적절한 비용으로 충족되도록 하는 것이다.

#### The In-Hospital Assessment

In hospital assessment는 환자가 병원에서 집으로 옮기는 과정에서 가장 중요한 단계이다.

- 환자가 home care agency로 일단 refer가 되면 home care provider는 환자의 medical, social, nursing, rehabilitative need등을 assess해야한다.
- 환자의 home care service의 eligibility criteria는 agency의 program type과 insurance coverage 둘 다 분명히 하여 환자로 하여금 퇴원 후 계속적인 간호와 positive outcome이 나타나도록 해야한다.
- 그 hospital assessment의 종류는

Review of the hospital record-환자의 진단명과 medical hx, lab values,

medication regimen, education initiated, equipment needs 그리고 tx modality를 확인한다.

Patient/family interview- 이때에 집에서 환자의 social and environmental 면에서의 간호에 대하여 상의한다.

Interview동안 간호사는 환자의 support system, family의 상태, 가족들의 환자질환에 대한 이해정도, 가족들의 환자의 필요한 간호나 치료를 배우고 할 수 있는 능력 등을 평가한다.

그리고 환자의 집 구조를 알아보아야 한다- 환자가 집에서 안전하게 ADL을 수행할 수 있는가?(예를 들면 bathroom에 가는 일, 층계가 있는가, 적당한 환기, heat and foods etc)

그리고 any assistive device가 있는가? 또는 필요한가? 등이다 (예를 들면 hospital bed, w/c, commode, cane etc)

Physical assessment- physical assessment는 환자의 간호에 필요한 기본적인 자료이기 때문이다. 이것은 head to toe assessment 인데 home care goal에 맞춰서 해야하고 개인의 특정한 필요한 간호에 근거해야한다.

Case conference- physical assessment후 의사, discharge planner, social worker등과 만나 퇴원 후 집에서 계속적인 care를 위하여 care plan을 짠다. 이때 의사의 order를 받고 퇴원날짜, f/u medical appointment 날짜 등을 알고 transportation을 arrange한다.

#### The Community Referral

보통 환자의 home care program의 referral은 여러 source에서 직접하고 있는데 의사가 환자의 의사 office 방문 후, nursing home에서, senior or community center에서, local social service office 또는 교회 등에서 직접한다.

#### Pre Hospital Discharge

Home evaluation을 의미하고 있다.

등을 check하고

어떤 case에서는 환자가 home care program에 받아들여지기 전에 환자의 home situation을 evaluate 한다. 예를 들면 prenatal care 받지 않은 아기가 apnea가 가끔 있는데 이때 아기와 산모가 퇴원 전 home assessment 할 수 있다. 이때 환자의 집 안과 밖을 assess하는데 밖은 개인 집인가/multiple unit인가, 초인종이 있는가, open entry인가, 충계가 있는가 있으면 몇 개나 있는가, 건물 안에 elevator가 있는가

Inside는 방이 몇 개, 전기가 있는가, running water?, 적절한 heat and

ventilation, working stove and 냉장고, 음식이 있나, plumbing이 적절한가 등을 본다.

Table 4 Consultation sheet/Dr's order/pt's information

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Montal Status:   1   Device   3   Project   5   Device   7   Agelan	• D	• [	) govern				• [	) Carra	D Comer (Specify)
Prognosts: 1 Poor 2 Guerded 3 Fabr 4 Good 5 Excellent  Orders for Discipline and Treatments (Specify Amount/Prequency/Duration)  Gosts/Rehabilitation Potential/Discharge Pierre  Nurse of Signature and Date or Ventel SOC Where Applicable:  25. Date 1914 Received Signed POT  Physician's Name and Address  26. 1 contrip/recently that the patent is control to better normal monds intermittent solled rursing care, physicia thirtapy and/or appearance on this plan of care and will periodically review the plan.  Attending Physician's Signature and Date Signed  26. Anyone who misrepresents, feasibles or conteats essential information required for payment of Federal funds may be audictable for impropresent, or circl penalty under applicable Federal funds may be audictable for impropresent, or circl penalty under applicable Federal funds may be audictable for impropresent.								_	_
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Goals/Rehabilitation Potential/Olscharge Plane  Nurse's Signature and Date of Verbal SGC Where Applicable:  23. Date 1914 Received Signal Potential/Olscharge Plane  24. Learly/secrify has this patent is continued to hather forms and needs intermitted solled nursing date, physician's Reamy and/or appendix to make the patent is continued to hather forms and needs intermitted solled nursing date, physician's therapy and/or speech therapy or continues to need occupational therapy. The patent is under my care, and I have authorized the services on this plan of care and will periodizedly review the plan.  Attending Physician's Signature and Date Signad  25. Allyone who misrepresents, fissues, or concepts assected information required for payment of Federal lunds may be subject to fine, impropringed, or civil pennify under applicable Federal lands.	Prognosts:	1	Paor 2	Guerded	3	Fak			4 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
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required for payment of Federal funds may be subject to fine, imprisonment, or civil penalty under applicable Federal fews	Nurse's Signature and Physician's Name and	Date of Verbei	SOC Where Applic	ditio:	9001	marces solited nursing	petiant is care, p	S continue to higher h Mysical thirtapy and/or letent. The nations is	orno and needs speech therapy or
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Table 5-1 Initial assessment sheet

<u>Jar</u>	na		Pi	age 1 of 4	CLINICAL NOTI
+ -	Problem	Adequate NA	- Not Applicable	1	
listory o	A Present III				problem(s) for which patient was referred;
		y jaigruficom chronic ocusa medicol/a			
diem :	Understung	ding at Diognosis - Treatment - email	ional response to	current health	
3eneral	i Appearanc	**			
Temp:	Orol Ax	Rectal AP / RAD	Keng:	BALR	N: W:
ر) روسول	ofy Food In	ntake (Include supplements)			At Nurrikonal Eight   Yes   No
Number Per Day	of Meals	<u> </u>		Urusi Oody Fluid Inneke	- 1
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Table 5-2 Initial assessment sheet

am	a		1	PAGE 2 OF 4 INITIAL ASSESSMENT
5	ystems		CODE	DESCRIPTIVE DATA — COMMENTS
0	entition/Cheming			
<u></u>	ore) Mucasa			
	wallowing			
<b>≥</b> A	ppetite / Eating Patterns			
₩	ood Intolerance / Preference			
3 [	nteral Feedings		_	
	bd. Distention			
	lauseo/Vomiling			
<u> </u>	lowel Patterns			
	Oslomy (Type)			
1	laints (pain,	Upper		
	welling, deformities)	Lower		
SKELETAL	Muscle Strength	Upper		
36 L		Lower		
정립	ROM	Upper		1
₹~ L		Lower		
L	Contractures			4
	Spine			
<b>~</b>	Headaches			4
	Tremors			4
<u> </u>	Speech		ļ	4
g L	Vertigo		<u> </u>	4
- F-	Seizurea			4
- ⊩	Numbness			4
Į.	Tingling			4
	Algaio		<del> </del>	
	Rigidity		<del> </del>	<del></del>
ì	Blodder Punction (incontinence, retention, urgancy, frequency)		l	
- }	Urine (odor, color, usual output)		<del> </del>	-
⇒ l	Foley Carheter		1	†
ő	(size, date last changed)		l .	}
Ť	Supropubic Cathelor		1	7
ļ	(size, date last changed)	<del> </del>	<b>↓</b>	
	Other		ـــ	
7	Mole/Female Genitalia	Discharge	<del>}</del>	4
REPRODUCTION		Poin	+	4
ă l		Blooding	<del> </del>	4
ğί	Pop Test — GYN Exem	<del></del>	┼	႕
- E	Breasts — Mammagram date		<del> </del>	{
	Prostate Exam date		+	
	Peripheral IV		╁	<del>-</del> -
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ξĕ			<del> </del>	<b>-</b>
	Billiary Tube Other		+	
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	The second secon		+	<b>~</b>
	Relieved by		+	
	Use of: Alcohol	<del></del>	<del>- </del>	
# 50	Drugs		+	┥
OTHER HEALTH FACTORS	lobocco		+	<del> </del>
2	Sleep Politerns			-
,	Caffeine		1	

Table 5-3 Initial assessment sheet

INTEGUMENTARY  Problems:   YES   NO   NO   History aft   YES   NO   Good   Roth   YES   NO   Good   Roth   YES   NO   Britists   YES   NO   Brock   YES	am	a			PAGE 3 OF	4		CLINICAL NOTE INITIAL ASSESSMENT
INTEGUMENTARY Problems:	Mark Areas	with lesions					`	
INTEGUMENTARY  Problems:   YES   NO   History at:   YES   NO   Good   Roth:   YES   NO   Good   Roth:   YES   NO   Brunis:   YES   NO   Brunis:   YES   NO   Score:   YES   NO   Nocation:   YES   NO   Interior   YES   NO	Dermal lesi	ons/scars				}-		) {
Problems:	Other							
History of:   YES   NO   Good   Roth   YES   NO   Good   Roth   YES   NO   Bruiser   YES   NO   Brown   NO   NO   Br			ARY			374	11	/\ \ \\ \\ \\
Turgor:   YES   NO   Good Rath   YES   NO   Bruises   YES   NO   Prunis:   YES   NO   Score:   YES   NO   Score:   YES   NO   Incident:   YES   NO   Lecation:   Wound: Site:   Defrage/Color:   Amount: SM.   MOD.   LG.    Description / Comments:  Pertinent Lab Test Results (as available):  Preventive and Peredic Health Screenings:  Communication Skills: Short-term memory   Good   Fair   Noor  What languages do your seed.  Do you have difficulty anadizing what is said by others?   YES   NO  Do you have difficulty reading?   YES   NO  Co any cultural or religious practices lims your ability to fearm?   YES   NO  Co any cultural or religious practices lims your ability to fearm?   YES   NO  Explain on YES* responses:    Antibylicition   Note These   Notesting   Prediction   Note These   Notesting   Notestin						/ /}	(( )	//\ \\\ \\
Rosh	Histo					I/I	1//	/// /// //
Bruise:   YES   NO Pyunis   YES   NO Score:   YES   NO Incision:   YES   NO   Location:   Wound: Site:   Date; Size:   Date; Siz	ອານໄ	***	1 Good		6	1117	·     //	6/14/13/1
Prunis	Rosh				7	7		
Scors:	Bruis					\ A	1	\ () \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \
Incision:	Prori					1 11	{	
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Odor:	Incia	ion: O YES O NO C				1 11	)	\
Description / Comments:    Pertinent Lab Test Results (as available):   Pertinent Lab Test Results (as available):   Preventive and Pernodic Health Screenings:   Communication Stalls: Short-term memory   Good   Four   Poor	Wou					\	/	\1)/
Amount: SMMODLG  Description / Comments:  Pertinent Lab Test Results (as available):  Preventive and Penadic Health Screenings:  Communication State: Short-term immany   Good   Fair   Poor    What languages do you speak?  Do you have difficulty undenstanding what is said by others?   YES   NO    Do you have difficulty reading?   YES   NO    Do you have any problems with attention or memory?   YES   NO    Do any cultural or religious practices limit your ability to learn?   YES   NO    Exploin any "YES" responses:    Antibylatian   Sairs   Sair	Į.					J¥	7	<b>18</b> 2 [1
Description / Comments:  Pertinent Lab Test Results (as available):  Preventive and Penadic Health Screenings:  Communication Skile: Short-term memory: Good Gill Four Gill Poor What languages do you speak!  Do you have difficulty understanding what is said by others? YES NO  Do you have difficulty reading? YES NO  Do you have any problems with alteration or memory? YES NO  Do any cultural or religious practices limit your ability to learn? YES NO  Exploin any "YES" responses:    Can't ASSISTANCE Do Mira Med Mess. Ind. OME   Anabylation Selies   No No Ness. Ind. OME   No Ness. Ind. OME   Nessing   No Nessing	1					الميت	J	
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Oo any cultural or religious practices limit your ability to learn? YES NO  Explain any "YES" responses:    Can't	Preventive Commun Who	e and Penadic Health Screen incellion Skille: Short-term me at languages do you speak? you have difficulty understand you have difficulty reading?	ings: unary 🕒 ·	aid by other	., 0	YES 🖸	NO	
Explain any "YES" responses:    Can't					C smae	YES O	NO	
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Patient NameDateKecord #	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<del></del>	<b></b>	<del></del>	Dala _		Record #

Table 5-4 Initial assessment sheet

	PAGE 4 OF 4	CLINICAL NOT INITIAL ASSESSMEN
irections to Locate Home and/or Gain En	ntry	
mergency Contact — Name		Mationship
lome Phone	W	ork Phone
ALLERGIES: — Medications:		
— Food:		
— Environmental:		
Date of East Chest X-ray and/or PPD Test of	and Results:	
FAMILY DYNAMICS: Primory Caregiver:		
name	qirlanoitalen	oge education level
Ability to care for patient:	D YES D NO	
Willingness to care for parish		
Availability to core for patient		
Other Household Members/Suppl	ori:	
Other Organization involved:		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Does partern with to have family in	involved with cores	
Explain:	£	
Strengths/Weaknesses in Support Pets:		nsportation? D Public D Private
reis: SOCIAL-ENVIRONMENTAL-CULTURA		reported to the second
		Section of the second section of the section
HOUSING: Private House		
Phone Electric Hec	at C Fan/A/C Smoke Detector C Emergenc	y Phone Numbers 🔲 🛮 Doorlocks 🔾
	MARRIERA PL LINI 15 (%111	
POTENTIAL SAFETY HAZARDS	/BARRIERS: Electrical/Plumbing/Structural Hazards 🔲 Ru	gs/Runners/Mats LL Space Heater LL
Lighting  Bothroom Hazards		gs/Runners/Mats (1 Space Heater (1 Use (1 Lacation in High Crime Area)
Lighting 🔲 Bathroom Hazards	Ot O Stairs Clutter Unsole Equipment	
	i O O <sub>t</sub> Stairs Clutter Unsole Equipment t us Occupation:	
Lighting CI Bothroom Hazarda PERSONAL: Current or Previou Hobbies/Exercise:	i O O <sub>t</sub> Stairs Clutter Unsole Equipment t us Occupation:	
Lighting Dethroom Hazards PERSONAL: Current or Previous Hobbies/Exercise: Cultural Ethnic, Religious Practices	t □ Ot □ Stains □ Clutter □ Unsole Equipment to us Occupation:	
Lighting D Bothroom Hozards PERSONAL: Current or Previous Hobbies/Exercise: Cultural Ethnic, Religious Practices Anticipated Pass-Discharge Community Re	t □ Ot □ Stains □ Clutter □ Unsole Equipment to us Occupation:	
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Ephting Bothroom Hazards PERSONAL: Current or Previou Hobbies/Exercise: Cultural Ethnic, Religious Proctices Anticipated Past-Discharge Community Re Finances Appear: Comfortable A Patient Instructed in: Emergency Procedures/Copy In In	I O O Stairs Clutter Unsole Equipment to us Occupation:  Indequate Poor Indigent TYES NO Glevance/Complaint Procedure	YES NO Where kept?
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#### Home Health Care Providers-3 major home health care providers

1). The certified HHA( Table 3 참고)

환자가 급성질환으로 집에서 필요한 skilled care를 제공받을 수 있는 agency를 말한다.

보통 skilled nursing service, physical/occupational and speech therapy, nutritional counseling, transportation, equipments and respiratory treatment등을 제공받을 수 있다.

Skilled nursing care premium services

Diabetic/insulin management

Pediatric care

IV theraphy

Ostomy care

Medication supervision

Nutrition counselling

Include HHA duties

Care for terminally ill

CPR certified etc

2) Long Term Home Health Care 'Program(LTHHCP)

만성 질환이 있는 환자가 있는 집에서 간호 받을 수 있게 제공하는 program인데 보통 medicaid 혜택을 받고 있는 사람으로써 nursing home care가 필요한데 집에서 long term care service 받기를 원하는 사람에게 제공하는 health and social service다.

3) The Licensed Agency

많은 종류의 service를 제공하는데 skilled care도 제공하지만 보통 paraprofessional service 즉 housekeeping, home making, personal care, home health aid등의 service를 제공한다.

#### Entry into The Home Care System

Criteria for Admission to Home Care

Qualified professional nurse의 assessment후 결정이 된다. 즉 환자의 health need, home environment의 적절함, informal support의 참여, agency staff와 agency에서 제공하는 service가 맞으면 결정이 된다.

Agency마다 policy가 있는데 보통은 다음과 같다.

Home bound

Need for skilled care

Plan of treatment-must be under the care of physician who is willing

to provide order for tx

Resonable and necessary-환자가 있는 집 장소에서 환자의 필요가 agency에 의하여 충족될 수 있는 합리적 기대에 근거해야 한다.

#### Home Care Reimbursement

#### Medicare

Table 6 Medicare payment by benefit type. Fiscal years 1998, 1999, 2000

		1998		1999 <sup>a</sup>	2000 <sup>b</sup>				
Benefit Type	T	Amount (\$billions)							
Managed care		31.9		37.4	41,3				
Inpatient hospitals		87.0		85.3	87.9				
Skilled nursing facilities	T	13.6		12.4	12.6				
Home health	Τ	14.0		9.5	9.7				
Hospice	T	2.1		2.5	2.6				
Physicians	T	32.3		33.5	35.6				
Outpatient hospitals	1	10.5		9.7	10.7				
Other	1	14.6	Г	13.8	14.7				
Durable medical equipment	T	4.1	Γ	4.2	4.4				
Other			Г						
Total Part A	1	134.3		129.1	129.0				
Total Part B		75.8	Ī	79.2	90.6				
TOTAL MEDICARE	_	210.1		208.3	219.5				
Source: HCFA, Office of the Actuary unpublished estimates for the President s fiscal year 2001 budget.  Notes: *Fiscal year 1999 numbers are estimated									

### Medicaid(Table 7)

Commercial Insurers including Managed Care Co.

PIP-No fault known as personal injury protect

이것은 차 사고에서 사람이 다친 경우 손해배상을 받는 경우를 말한다.

Workers Compensation- Occupational injury의 benefit 또는 일하다 다쳐서 생긴 질병을 위한 benefit이다.

Private Pay

Free Care Dollars-No charge to pt for specific service

정부가 각 agency로 하여금 어떤 특정한 service에 대하여 charge하지

Table 7. Medicaid Home Health Expenditures and Recipients, for Selected Years, 1975-1997

Fiscal Year	Vendor Payments (\$millions)	Recipients(1000s)
1975	\$70	343
1980	332	392
1985	1,120	535
1990	3.404	719
1991	4,101	812
1992	4,888	926
1993	5,601	1,067
1994	7,049	1,376
1995	9.406	1,639
1996	10.583	1,633
1997	12,237	1,861

Source: HCFA, Division of Medicaid Statistics. Data are derived from Form HCFA-2082.

# Client's Legal Rights and Confidentiality

#### Client's Rights and Responsibility

환자의 권리와 confidentiality를 보호하는 것은 HHC service provider의 가장 중요한 일 중의 하나다.

그리고 환자는 highest quality care를 받을 권리, 자신의 건강에 대한 problem을 알 권리, plan of care and tx를 알 권리, 환자의 property를 잘 treat받을 권리 등이 있다.

Pt's responsibilities- nurse and MD에게 자신의 기능의 변화, social change and physical status change에 대하여 보고할 책임이 있다. 또 home care nurse, therapist, aid and other care giver와 협조할 책임 그리고 그의 간호의 plan을 따를 책임 등이다.

#### Client's Confidentiality

환자의 모든 confidentiality를 보호하는 것은 nurse의 책임이다.

또한 clinical record의 보호도 간호사의 책임이다.

#### Confidentiality in the Client's Home

환자의 가정간호에서 보통 가족들이 간호에 참여하게 되는데 만일 환자가 가족들과의 어떤 일에 대하여 share하길 원치 않고 비밀 지키길 원하면 nurse가 환자의 의견을 따라서 지켜줘야 한다. 예를 들면 HIV pt의 family member에게 알리길 원치 않는 일 등

#### The Home Care Record as a Legal Record

환자의 medical record는 legal document이고 법정에서 한 증거로써 이용되기도 함으로 중요하다.

#### Terms and Use of Informal Consents

여기서의 informal consent란 환자에게 허용되는 기본적인 사람의 권리인데 환자에게 그의 질병에 대한 적당한 정보, plan of care, treatment를 제공해 주기 위한 것인데 기본적으로 가정간호에 있어선 치료와 간호를 받기 위한 것과 거절하는 것 두 종류로 나뉜다.

#### The Patient's Self-Determination Act

1990년 Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act의 한 부분으로써 연방정부가 PSDA(Patient Self Determination Act)를 법률로 제정하여 시행시켰다. 이것은 성인 환자에게 Advance Directive에 대한 정보를 문서상으로 제공하도록 주에서 법률로 제정하여 요구하는 것이다.

#### Advance Directive

보통 home health care agency에서 처음 가정 방문 때 설명해주고 환자로 하여금 결정케 한다.

환자가 자신의 치료 결정과 치료거부에 관하여 자신이 자율적으로 결정하는 권리를 말한다. 이것은 health/medical care decision과 관련한 written instruction인데 환자의 응급처치와 life sustaining treatment에 관한 환자의 소원과 어떤 것을 더 원하는지 덜 원하는지를 분명하게 나타내고 있다.

#### 그 종류는 다음과 같다.

Living will- 여러 health care choice나 치료를 위한 환자가 무엇을 원하는지를 알려주는 특정한 instruction이다.

Health care proxies- 환자가 자신의 치료나 간호에 대하여 결정할 능력이 더 이상 없을 때 환자의 가까운 사람 즉 환자가 지정한 사람이 환자의 간호나 치료에 대하여 결정하는 것을 말한다.

DNR-DNR consent는 주마다 다르다.

보통 간호사나 social worker가 설명하고 의사가 마지막으로 환자와 상의한 후 결정하게 된다.

		ADVANCE DIRECTIVE DECLARATION
ife-sustain	ing treatment t	, being of sound mind, willfully and voluntarily make this if I become incompetent. This declaration reflects my firm and settled commitment to refuse under the circumstances indicated below.
. At	سطو ممثل سيد	sician to withhold or withdraw life-sustaining treatment that serves only to prolong the process a terminal condition or in a state of permanent unconsciousness.
I dinam sh	ar resement he	limited to measures to keep me comfortable and to relieve pain, including any pain that might withdrawing life-sustaining treatment.
In additio	n, if I am in the	e condition described above, I feel especially strongly about the following forms of treatment:
1	1	
<u></u>	DO NOT	want cardiac resuscitation.
		want mechanical respiration.
		want tube feeding.  want other artificial or invasive form of nutrition (food).
		want other artificial or invasive form of hydration (water).
		want blood or blood products.
<u> </u>		want any form of surgery.
		want any invasive diagnostic tests.
		want kidney dialysis.
	0	warn amiliodics.
		other:
Other in	hat form of tree structions: I	specifically indicate my preference regarding any of the forms of treatment listed above, I may atment.
<u>DO</u>	DO NOT	want to donate my organs upon death.
		want to designate a surrogate to make medical treatment decisions for me if I should be incompetent and in a terminal condition or in a state of permanent unconsciousness.  Surrogate (name & address):  Substitute narrogate (name & address):
I	le this declarati	on on theday of (month, year).
Your si	gnature:	
The ab	ove named indi this writing by	vidual or a person on behalf of and at the direction of the individual knowingly and voluntarily signature or mark in my presence.
		Witness's signature:
Addres	8:	Address:

# Safety in The Home, Community, and Emergency Situation

Assess for Safety-가정 간호사는 지도를 어떻게 사용하는지를 알고 있어야 하고 방문할 환자의 집 동네나 거리에 익숙해야하며 아파트 #나 intercom #등 알고 있고 방문 전 전화를 걸어 환자나 가족으로 하여금 도움이 될만한 정보를 얻고 환자의 동네에 대하여 잘 알고 있도록 함이 좋다. 그리고 늦은 오후나 저녁시간은 방문을 피하는데 특히 마약이나 깡패들이 많이 있는 지역 등은 피한다.

Guideline for Personal Safety-항상 reasonable precaution으로써 자신을 보호함이 중요하다.

#### Ten Personal Security Tips

- 1. Carry a minimal amount of money, your driver's license, and ID
- Do not take purse/wallets with you on visit. Use a fanny pack to carry keys
- 3. Be aware of surroundings at all the times and know exactly where you are going
- 4. Be alert to people or groups: notice body language and eye contact
- 5. Avoid walking in dark, deserted places. Do not take shortcuts through secluded alleys or vacant lots
- 6. Walk in the center of sidewalks away from buildings, parked cars, and tall hedges
- 7. Look for working public telephones or use a cellular phone
- 8. Do not ask a stranger for direction: call your office or ask police for help
- 9. If you suspect someone is following you, enter a business establishment
- 10. If a group of people look threatening, cross to the other side or walk in the street

#### Travel Precaution and Car Safety

#### Ten Car Safety Tips

- 1. Keep car door locked and windows partially opened while driving
- 2. Carry car keys in your hand for immediate entry
- 3. Before entering your car, check the back seat and floor. When approaching your car, look under the car
- 4. Do not leave valuables, including the nursing bag or client records, in the car

- 5. If using your car trunk, place items in it when leaving the office, your home, or a client's home and not before entering a building
- 6. Do not pick up hitch hikers
- 7. Park your vehicle in well-lighted areas
- 8. Carjacking tips: Drive in the center lane unless making turns.

  Avoid the curb lanes. Leave enough distance in front of your car to make a quick turn.
- 9. Use antitheft devices
- 10. In winter weather, keep your gas tank more than half full

#### Home Visit Precaution

Ten Community Safety Tips

- 1. Use caution with all elevators
- 2. Use open and well-lit stairs
- 3. Have a family member meet you at an outside entrance as an escort
- 4. Plan to make visits in the morning in areas you feels less comfortable in
- 5. Never enter a building that appears unsafe
- 6. Be cautious of pets and ask that animals be put away
- 7. Exit the home immediately if there is a threatening situation
- 8. Keep the nursing bag and other items in sight
- 9. If the client is not home, leave a note under the door or in a mailbox. Do not hang around
- 10. Notify the office if you are working after normal business hours

#### Safety in the Home

환자의 안전이 home care provider의 주된 관심사다- 집 주위환경을 안전하게 유지하는 것이다. 예를 들면 fall precaution, fire safety, medication use, equipment, infection control and emergency preparedness등이다.

#### **Emergency Situation**

응급은 목숨을 위협하는 질환일수도 있고 간호사가 즉시 대처해야 하는 위급한 상황일수도 있다. 그러므로 환자와 가족들의 안전한 보호를 위해 응급계획이나 준비를 하는 것이 중요하다. 예를 들면 천재지변으로 인한 상태가 중한 환자의 간호를 돕는 전기기구, 목숨을 위협하는 medical emergency( heart attack, acute cardiac impairment, respiratory distress, stroke, poisoning, severe burn etc)등이 있다. 이때 간호사는 그때의 환자상태나 주위환경에 따라 빨리 대처해야한다.

#### Incident Reporting in the Home

환자와 간호사의 안전과 건강을 보호하기 위함이다.

환자와 관련된 사고는 fall, medication error and adverse drug reaction, equipment malfunction, treatment error등이 있고 환자의 property damage or loss가 있을 수도 있다.

Personal related incidents는 fall, car accident, violent crimes, occupational exposures to infectious disease등이 있다.

이러한 사고가 있을 때는 incident report를 작성하여 보고하고 이와 관련한 부상이나 안전에 해로운 것들은 잘 처리해야 한다. 그리고 이러한 incident report를 잘 계속 관찰하고 risk management를 잘 검토하여 agency의 quality improvement process에 기여하도록 해야한다.

# 2. The Home Visit

#### Universal Precautions

Hand washing- 질병의 전파를 방지하기 위한 가장 효과적인 방법이다. 간호사는 clean bag technique을 지키고 환자나 가족들에게도 간호 전 간호 후 꼭 손을 씻도록 교육시킨다.

Standard Bag Equipment

Disposable sterile and unsterile gloves

4 inch x4 inch gauze squares

Scissors

Resuscitation mask

Oral thermometers

Bottle of liquid soap

Bottle of alcohol gel hand cleanser

Tongue depressors

Roll of non-allergic tape

Alcohol wipettes

Stethoscope

Sphygmomanometer

Pen light

Tape measure

Drug book etc

Instruments- 간호사가 사용하는 의료기구 즉 가위, 청진기, 혈압기등 Protective equipment

Disposable resuscitation mask(=one way valve resuscitation pocket mask)

Disposable gloves for nursing procedures

Protective eye wear and disposable gown or plastic aprons etc

Linen-세탁할 때는 뜨거운 물에 chlorine bleach를 넣어서 세탁한다.

Sharps-needles, syringes and other sharps 즉 lancets, razor blades등은 puncture resistant container를 사용하고 2/3정도 차게되면 agency의 policy에 따라서 처리하도록 환자나 가족들에게 교육한다.

Spills of blood and body fluid-1:10으로 bleach를 희석하여 깨끗이 닦는다. Disposal of infectious waste- 항상 two bag method를 사용하고 handle시 일회용 장갑을 사용하고 handle후에는 반드시 손을 깨끗이 씻는다.

#### The Role of The Nurse

Clinician- direct care provider on an intermittent basis such as medication administering with preparation as ordered providing wound care and foley catheter care physical assessment etc

Educator-instruct pt and pt's family regarding medication, diet, activity, and specific treatment etc

#### Case manager

The nurse needs to assist pt to negotiate the complex health care system through frequent telephone and written and ensure the pt receive comprehensive cost -effective care at home.

#### Coordinator

Case conferences among various disciplines may be regularly scheduled. And during conference, the nurse should report any change of pt's condition and change in the plan of care then implemented.

So the nurse regulates and coordinate for the pt's care as needed. Patient advocator

The nurse is the first hand contact person and care provider- this allow the nurse determine what the pt needs at home so the nurse could assist the pt what the pt needed.

#### Recorder

One of the most important nurse's role is charting related pt's care and treatment. 분명하고 간결한 documentation은 환자의 방문 빈도와 간호기간을 결정하는 요인이 되기도 하고 home care reimbursement의 아주 좋은 tool이기도하며 또한 법정에서의 legal documentation로써 한 증거로써 이용되기도 한다.

#### Researcher

research team member로써 또는 agency의 한 program에 참여하게 되어 자료를 수집하거나 분석하여 home care의 임상적인 질을 높이는데 또는 환자의 간호에 도움이 되도록 연구자로써 사용되어지기도 한다.

#### The Initial Visit25

보통 환자가 refer된 후 24시간이내 HHC nurse는 첫 방문을 하게 된다. 환자 집은 병원과 다르므로 환자 원하는 대로 시간과 장소를 선택하여 assessment, eval of the pt/family, environment, 질환에 영향 줄 요인을 분석하고, 환자의 기능 장애를 알아내고, 환자의 질환에 대한 지식이나 처방된 치료에 어떤 잘못된 고정 관념 등을 알아내고, 환자나 가족이 간호나 간호목표에 참여할 의사가 있나 등을 알아본다. 그런 다음 간호사는 환자에게 필요한 다양한 서비스를 제고하도록 준비하고 다음 방문 때까지 환자가 별일이 없도록 간호한다.

### Physical Assessment of The Home Care Client(Table 5 참고)

Agency마다 form이 다르나 기본적으로 head to toe assessment를 한다.

#### The Revisit

# Discharge from Home Care

Criteria for discharge

환자의 질환이 stable하게 되었을 때

환자나 환자 가족들이 간호 할 수 있게 되었을 때

환자가 간호의 plan에 참여할 의지가 없을 때 예를 들면 여러 가지 이유로 약을 안 먹는다든가, 자기 자신의 간호에 관심이 없든가/참여할 의사가 없든가 등이다.

Other reasons for discharge

상태가 안 좋아 병원에 입원했을 때

Patient refused

Patient was transferred to hospice, NH, rehab center because pt needs different level of care

Patient moved to different area

의사가 order에 서명을 안 할때

Patient dies etc

#### Documenting the discharge

Documenting outcome of care whatever goals met or not met

Documenting summary of care

Documenting discharge instruction etc

Table 10. Diagnoses With Highest Number of Medicare Beneficiaries Using Home Health Care Within One Day of Discharge from an Acute Care Hospital, Fiscal Year 1996

DRG	Description	Discharges to Home Health Care			Percent of Post- Acute Cases Discharged to	Percent of Home Health Care Cases
					Home Health Care	·
		Total		Percent		
127	Heart failure and shock	59.510		9.5	49,4	6.9
209	Major joint and ilmb reattachment procedure of lower extremity	51,086		15.0	22.9	5.9
89	Simple pneumonia and pleurisy, age >17 with CC	31,750		8.3	36.9	3.7
106	Coronary bypass with cardiac catheterization	29,148		29.4	71.8	3.4
88	Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease	28,709		8,6	52.4	3.3
148	Major small and large bowel procedures with CC	27,489		20.7	55.3	3.2
14	Specific cerebrovascular disorders except for transient ischemic attack	27.455		8.9	17.4	3.2
107	Coronary bypass without cardiac catheterization	18,338		28.8	75.8	2.1
121	Circulatory disorders with AMI and cardiovascular complication	17,266		13.6	50.9	2.0
478	Other vascular procedures with CC	13,931		11.8	48.0	1.6

Source: Medicare Payment Advisory Commission analysis of MedPAR data from the Health Care Financing Administration, (June 1998).

Notes: Cases where the patient died or was transferred to another soute care hospital are excluded from the calculations. Post-acute care use does not include home health episodes that began before a patient was hospitalized or rehabilitation facility and long-term care hospital stays that began in fiscal year 1996 but ended in fiscal year 1997. DRG=dlagnosis-related group. CC=complication and/or comorbidity. AMI=acuts myocardial infarction.

Table (4. Cost of inpatient Care Compared to Home Care, Selected Conditions					
Conditions	Per-patient Per-month Hospital Costs		Per-patient Per-month Home Care Costs		Per-patient Per-month Dollar Savings
Low birth weight <sup>®</sup>	\$26,190		\$330		\$25,860
Ventilator-dependent adults <sup>b</sup>	21,570		7,050		14.520
Oxygen-dependent children <sup>c</sup>	12,090		5,250		6,840
Chemotherapy for children with cancer <sup>d</sup>	68,870		55,950		13,920
Congestive heart fallure among the elderly <sup>e</sup>	1.758		1,605		153
intravenous antibiotic therapy for cellulitis.	12,510		4,650		7.860
osteomyelitis, others <sup>f</sup>					

Sources: <sup>a</sup>Casiro, OG, McKenzie, ME, McFayden, L, Shapiro, C, Seshia MMK, MacDonald, N, Moffat, M, and Cheang, MS, "Earlier Discharge with Community-based Intervention for Low Birth Weight Infants: A Randomized Trial." *Pediatrics*, 1993, 92(1), 128-134.

<sup>b</sup>Bach. JR. Intinole, P. Alba, AS, and Holland, IE. "The Ventilator-assisted individual: Cost Analysis of Institutionalization vs. Rehabilitation and In-home Management." *Chest.* 1992, 101(1), 26-30.

<sup>c</sup>Field, Al. Rosenblatt, A. Pollack, MM, and Kaufman, J. "Home Care Cost-Effectiveness for Passington Technology-dependent Children." *American Journal of Diseases of Children*.

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