

## Hospice REQUEST FOR ASSESSMENT

rax to: 902-678-6557	PLEASE NOTE: incomplete forms will not be accepted.				
Hospice is appropriate for patients who require end of life ca and a PPS of 50 % or less. The patient / family have care ne of an acute care facility.					
Home Address:	Personal Directive:				
	Delegate / SDM name & relationship:				
Phone Number:	Phone Number:				
Alternate contact name & relationship:	Primary Care Physician / NP: Name:				
Phone Number:	Phone: Fax:				
Palliative Care Home Drug Program: ☐ Yes ☐ No	Current Location:				
Is Continuing Care Nova Scotia involved? ☐ Yes ☐ No	☐ Hospital / unit: Unit Phone #:				
Please attach either a signed DNR form <i>or</i> a signed NSH G the primary goal of care."	Goals of Care Form with Level of Intervention: "Comfort is				
At this time, please <i>review</i> the Hospice Admission Agreem	, , , , ,				
Primary Diagnosis:	Date of Diagnosis:				
Other significant medical conditions (e.g. seizures, Type	e I Diabetes):				
Is the patient aware of their prognosis? ☐ Yes ☐ No	Is Pt / Delegate / SDM aware of this request? ☐ Yes ☐ No				
Have funeral arrangements been discussed? ☐ Yes - Deta	ails: \_\_\No				
Estimated Prognosis:   Days to weeks  Weeks to					
Functional status: Palliative Performance Score* at referral: % (must be less than or equal to 50 %)  * Scoring guidelines on reverse					
Is a Palliative Care Consult Service involved in patient's car					
Reason(s) for referral – check all that apply:	MRSA: ☐ Yes ☐ No VRE: ☐ Yes ☐ No				
☐ Symptom management – please specify symptom(s):	C. Diff: Yes No TB: Yes No				
Symptom management please speemy symptom(s).	Other:				
	COVID test date: Positive Negative				
☐ Patient / family psychosocial needs:					
a ratient / ramily psychosocial needs.	Wounds: ☐ Yes ☐ No  Pressure Injuries: ☐ Yes, stage: ☐ No				
	Oxygen:				
☐ Home death not desirable / feasible	Cognitive Impairment: ☐ Yes ☐ No Aggressive behaviour: ☐ Yes ☐ No				
Other:	Wandering: ☐ Yes ☐ No				
If clinical situation is urgent, MD / NP to MD contact by phone is required 902–678–6555 / 6556.	Recent falls:				
Your Name:	Referring MD / NP name (if different from person				
Phone Number:	completing form):				
Email Address:	Request Date (YYYY/MON/DD):				



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## Palliative Performance Scale (PPSv2) version 2

PPS Level	Ambulation	Activity & Evidence of Disease	Self-Care	Intake	Conscious Level
100 %	Full	Normal activity & work No evidence of disease	Full	Normal	Full
90 %	Full	Normal activity & work Some evidence of disease	Full	Normal	Full
80 %	Full	Normal activity with Effort Some evidence of disease	Full	Normal or reduced	Full
70 %	Reduced	Unable Normal Job / Work Significant disease	Full	Normal or reduced	Full
60 %	Reduced	Unable hobby / house work Significant disease	Occasional assistance necessary	Normal or reduced	Full or Confusion
50 %	Mainly Sit / Lie	Unable to do any work Extensive disease	Considerable assistance necessary	Normal or reduced	Full or Confusion
40 %	Mainly in Bed	Unable to do most activity Extensive disease	Mainly assistance	Normal or reduced	Full or Drowsy +/- Confusion
30 %	Totally Bed Bound	Unable to do any activity Extensive disease	Total Care	Normal or reduced	Full or Drowsy +/- Confusion
20 %	Totally Bed Bound	Unable to do any activity Extensive disease	Total Care	Minimal to sips	Full or Drowsy +/- Confusion
10 %	Totally Bed Bound	Unable to do any activity Extensive disease	Total Care	Mouth care only	Drowsy or Coma +/- Confusion
0 %	Death	-	-	-	-

## Instructions for Use of PPS (see also definition of terms)

- 1. PPS scores are determined by reading horizontally at each level to find a 'best fit' for the patient which is then assigned as the PPS % score.
- 2. Begin at the left column and read downwards until the appropriate ambulation level is reached, then read across to the next column and downwards again until the activity / evidence of disease is located. These steps are repeated until all five columns are covered before assigning the actual PPS for that patient. In this way, 'leftward' columns (columns to the left of any specific column) are 'stronger' determinants and generally take precedence over others.

Example 1: A patient who spends the majority of the day sitting or lying down due to fatigue from advanced disease and requires considerable assistance to walk even for short distances but who is otherwise fully conscious level with good intake would be scored at PPS 50 %.

Example 2: A patient who has become paralyzed and quadriplegic requiring total care would be PPS 30 %. Although this patient may be placed in a wheelchair (and perhaps seem initially to be at 50 %), the score is 30 % because he or she would be otherwise totally bed bound due to the disease or complication if it were not for caregivers providing total care including lift / transfer. The patient may have normal intake and full conscious level.

Example 3: However, if the patient in example 2 was paraplegic and bed bound but still able to do some self–care such as feed themselves, then the PPS would be higher at 40 or 50 % since he or she is not 'total care'.

- 3. PPS scores are in 10 % increments only. Sometimes, there are several columns easily placed at one level but one or two which seem better at a higher or lower level. One then needs to make a 'best fit' decision. Choosing a 'half-fit' value of PPS 45 %, for example, is not correct. The combination of clinical judgment and 'leftward precedence' is used to determine whether 40 % or 50 % is the more accurate score for that patient.
- 4. PPS may be used for several purposes. First, it is an excellent communication tool for quickly describing a patient's current functional level. Second, it may have value in criteria for workload assessment or other measurements and comparisons. Finally, it appears to have prognostic value.

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