

Eligibility criteria for hospice

Diagnosis	Main criteria (generally these clinical indicators are present)	Supporting criteria	Comments
General guidelines	 Life-limiting condition; estimated prognosis of six months or less. "Is this patient sick enough to die in the next 6 months?" Patient and/or family have elected treatment of symptoms, not cure of underlying disease One of the following: Clinical progression of disease Impaired nutrition related to the terminal process with weight loss 	 Multiple ER visits or hospitalizations Dependence in 2 or more ADLs (bathing, dressing, feeding, transfers, continence, independent ambulation) Karnovsky < 70% Unintentional 10% weight loss over 6 months Albumin < 2.5 	Co-morbid conditions, the severity of which is likely to contribute to a life expectancy of 6 months or less should be considered.
Heart disease	 NYHA Class IV (symptoms of dyspnea or angina virtually at rest) Optimal medical treatment Not a candidate for transplant Pump failure 	 Resistant arrhythmias History of cardiac arrest Unexplained syncope HIV disease Symptomatic with any physical activity 	EF 20% or less is helpful objective evidence HX of cardiac arrest, resuscitation, unexplained syncope or brain embolus of cardiac origin could contribute to eligibility.
Pulmonary disease	 Disabling dyspnea at rest with decreased functional ability Disease progression (increased hospitalizations, pulm, infections, respiratory failures) Serial decrease FEV1>40ml/yr (not nec. to obtain) 	 Cor pulmonale or right heart failure Rest pO₂ <= 55 mm SaO₂ <= 0.88 on supplemental O₂ PCO₂ =>50 mm Resting tachycardia > 100 Progressive weight loss 	$FEV_1 < 30\%$ predicted after bronchodilator therapy.
Dementia	 Dependence in <i>all</i> ADLs (ambulating, dressing, bathing, urine/stool continence) No meaningful verbal communication (6 or fewer words) Presence of a medical complication in past year FAST assessment of <=7 	Medical complications (e.g.): ◆ Aspiration pneumonia ◆ Upper UTI/pyelonephritis ◆ Sepsis ◆ Stage 3-4 pressure ulcers ◆ Recurrent fever after antibiotics	Inability to maintain sufficient fluid and calorie intake or serum albumin of <2.5gm/dl also indicate decline.
Liver disease	 Severely impaired liver function (albumin < 2.5, prolonged INR >1.5, prothrombin >5 sec) One of the following: ascites, hepatorenal syndrome, hepatic encephalopathy, recurrent variceal bleeding, bacterial peritonitis 	 Progressive malnutrition, muscle wasting Active drinking Hepatocellular carcinoma Hepatitis B Hepatitis C refractory to interferon tx 	

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Renal disease	 Creatinine clearance < 10cc/min (<15 cc/min for diabetes), GFR <10ml/min Creatinine > 8 (>6 for diabetics) Signs and symptoms: uremic syndrome, oliguria, intractable hyperkalemia, pericarditis, intractable fluid overload Not seeking dialysis or transplant, or discontinuing dialysis 	 Mechanical ventilation Cancer COPD CHF Liver disease Sepsis Albumin < 3.5, PLT < 25,000, Age > 75 	Dialysis does not preclude eligibility for hospice but continuation with life extension beyond 6 months would impact eligibility. Another diagnosis for terminal status could be appropriate with the continuation of dialysis.
Stroke and coma	 Coma/vegetative state persisting beyond 3 days' duration Karnofsky or palliative performance scale of <40. Dysphagia severe enough to prevent continuation of fluids/food necessary to sustain life without artificial nutrition. 	 Absent verbal response Absent pain withdrawal Creatinine > 1.5 Age > 70 Abnormal brain stem response Diagnostic imaging which support poor prognosis 	Additionally, documentation in the previous 12 months of aspiration pneumonia, pyelonephritis, stage 3 or 4 decubitis, recurrent fever after antibiotics.
Amyotrophic Lateral Sclerosis	 Rapid progression (most of disability developing within the last 12 months) AND One of the following: Critically impaired ventilatory capacity / FVC < 30% predicted Critical nutritional impairment Life-threatening complication 	Complications: Aspiration pneumonia Upper UTI Sepsis Stage 3-4 pressure ulcers Recurrent fever after antibiotics	The decision to institute either artificial ventilation or artificial feeding may significantly alter 6 month prognosis. Neurologist exam within 3 months of hospice assessment is recommended to confirm prognosis.
HIV disease	 Viral load > 100,000 OR Lower viral load, but foregoing ARV and prophylactic therapy CD4+ count <25 when patient is free of acute illness Karnofsky scale at <=50 	 CNS lymphoma Wasting syndrome (33% of lean body mass) Kaposi's involving viscera, unresponsive to therapy Renal failure Advanced dementia, PML Toxo, crypto, MAC bacteremia, untreated 	Albumin < 2.5 Ongoing substance abuse Age > 50 CHF, dilated cardiomyopathy Chronic persistent diarrhea >1 year
Cancer	Disease with metastases or progression from an earlier stage of disease to metastatic disease	 Continued decline in spite of therapy Patient declines further disease directed therapy. 	Certain cancers with poor prognosis (e.g. small cell lung cancer, brain cancer and pancreatic cancer) may be hospice eligible without other eligibility criteria listed.

These guidelines were developed from the LCD-determining terminal illness guidelines provided by CMS. For further information related to hospice care, call the Allina Health Care Navigation Help Desk at 612-262-2200.