

SECTION K: Swallowing/Nutritional Status

Sustainable change...begins with Coretactics!

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9/24/2025

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Sarah is the Vice President of Clinical Reimbursement / Education & Training for Coretactics™ Healthcare Consulting, Inc. A national speaker with more than 25 years of experience in healthcare, Sarah is an expert in management and analysis of publicly reported quality measures, reimbursement, ICD 10 diagnostic criteria, appeals & insurance denials and regulatory compliance. By sharing her vast knowledge, Sarah provides guidance in MDS 3.0 accuracy, quality improvement and reimbursement practices. Her many years in long-term care provide the understanding required for effective interdisciplinary team development, sustainable program development, quality assurance, CMS publicly reported quality measures, reimbursement and MDS completion.

Having served as an Appeals Coordinator, Sarah works with facilities to address Medicare, Medicaid and insurance denials and has developed programs for billing and corporate compliance. Her passion for teaching brings a supportive approach in enabling interdisciplinary teams to improve quality and reimbursement outcomes.

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The Shift away from RUGs to PDPM-**Improved** Focus on **Swallowing and Nutritional Status**

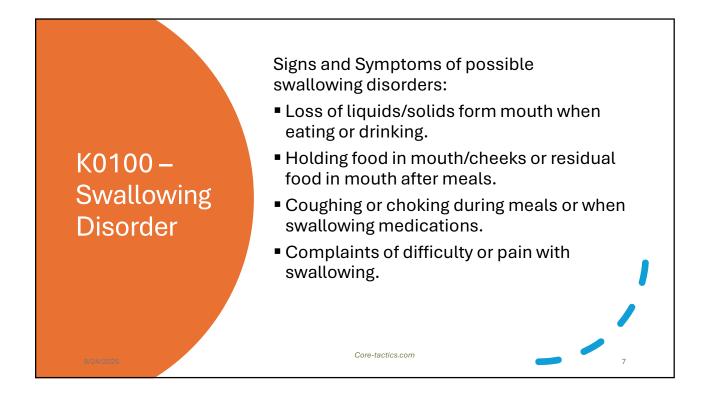
As North Dakota approaches its transition from RUGs model to PDPM to support Medicaid payments, a fundamental shift in how facilities code and document resident care is anticipated.

Refining documentation and assessment strategies, with a specific focus on accurately coding Section K (Swallowing and Nutritional status) of the MDS will be part of a successful strategy.

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Intent of Section K: The items in this section are intended to assess the many conditions that could affect the resident's ability to maintain adequate nutrition and hydration. Swallowing disorders Height and weight Weight loss Nutritional approaches 9/24/2025

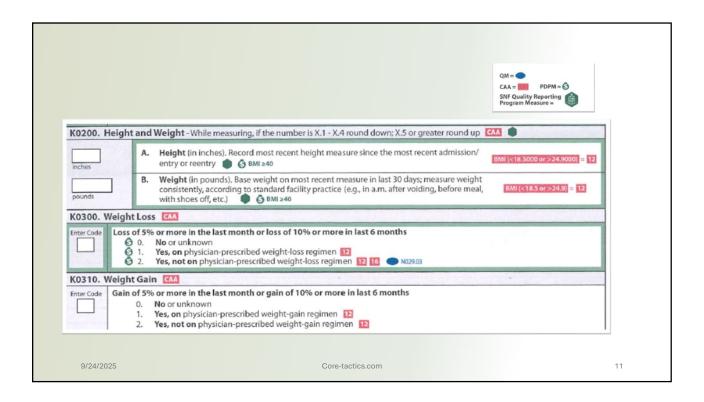


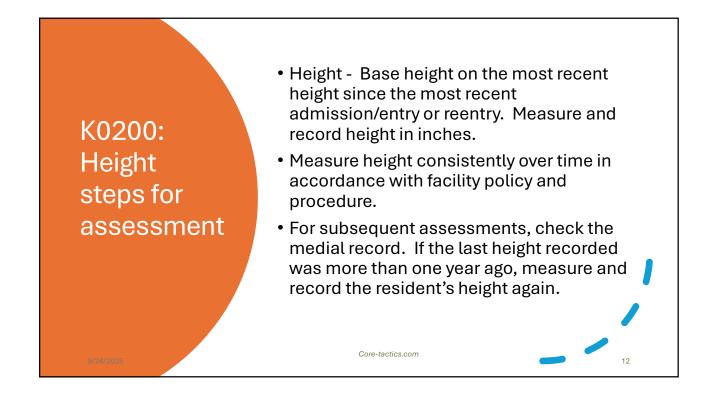


Steps for Assessment

- Ask the resident if they have had any difficulty swallowing during the 7 day look back period.
 Ask about each symptom in K0100 A through k0100 D.
- Observe the resident during meals or at other times when they are eating, drinking or swallowing to determine whether any of the listed symptoms of possible swallowing disorders are exhibited.
- Interview staff members and ask if any of the four listed symptoms were evident during the 7 day look back period.
- Review the medical record for any information that may affect the residents swallowing/nutritional status.
- · Check all that apply

Do NOT code a swallowing problem when interventions have been successful in treating the problem and therefore the signs/symptoms of the problem did not occur during the 7 day look back period. Code even if the symptom occurred only once in the 7 day look back period.





K2002 Weight steps for assessment

- Base weight on the most recent measure in the last 30 days.
- Measure weight consistently over time in accordance with facility policy and procedure.
- For subsequent assessments, check the medical record and enter the weight taken within 30 days of the ARD of this assessment.
- If the last recorded weight was taken more than 30 days prior to the ARD of this assessment or previous weight is not available, weigh the resident again and use this weight.
- If weight is taken more than once in previous month use the most recent weight.

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Coding Instructions -Weight

- Use mathematical rounding (i.e., If weight is X.5 pounds or more, round weight upward to the nearest whole pound. If weight is X.1 to .4 pounds round down to the nearest whole pound).
- Example: A weight of 152.5 pounds would be rounded to 153 pounds and a weight of 152.4 pounds would be rounded to 152 pounds.

If a resident cannot be weighted due to pain, immobility, or risk of pathological fractures, use the standard no information code (-) and document rationale in the resident's medical record.

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K0300:
Weight Loss
Steps for
Assessment

This item compares the resident's weight in the current observation period with their weight at two snapshots in time:

- At a point closest to 30-day preceding the current weight.
- At a point closest to 180-day preceding the current weight.

This item does NOT consider weight fluctuation outside of these two time points.

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5% Weight loss in 30 days

- Start with the resident's weight closest to 30 days ago and multiply it by .95 (or 95%).
- The resulting figure represents a 5% loss from the weight 30 days ago.
- If the resident's current weight is equal to or less than the resulting figure, the resident has lost more than 5% body weight.

Look at residents last weight-180 lb.

Example

 $180 \times .95 = 171$

If most recent weight is less than or equal to 171, this represents 5% wt. loss

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10% Weight loss in 180 days

- Start with the resident's weight closest to 180 days ago and multiply it by .90 (90%).
- The resulting figure represents a 10% loss form the weight 180 days ago.

If the resident's current weight is equal to or less than the resulting figure, the resident has lost 10% or more body weight.

Look at residents last weight-205 lb.

Example

 $205 \times .90 = 184.5$

If most recent weight is less than 184.5, this represents 5% wt loss

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New Admissions – Weight loss Calculation

- Ask the resident, family or significant other about weight loss over the past 30 and 180 days.
- Consult the resident's physician, review transfer documentation and compare with admission weight.
- If the admission weight is less than the previous weight, calculate the percentage of weight loss.
- Complete the same process to determine and calculate weight loss comparing the admission weight to the weight 30 and 180 days ago.

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Weight loss coding instructions

- Code 0, no or unknown if the resident has not experienced weight loss of 5% or more in the past 30 days or 10% or more in the last 180 days or if information about prior weight is not available.
- Code 1, yes on physician-prescribed weight-loss regimen: if the resident has experienced a weight loss of 5% or more in the past 30 days or 10% in past 180 days, and the weight loss was planned and pursuant to a physician's order. In cases where weight loss is a result of any physician ordered diet plan or expected weight loss due to loss of fluid with physician orders for a diuretic medication can be coded as 1.
- Code 2 yes if the resident has experienced a weight loss of 5% or more in the past 30 days or 10% or more in the last 180 days, and the weight loss was not planned and prescribed by a physician.

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K310 Weight Gain steps for assessment

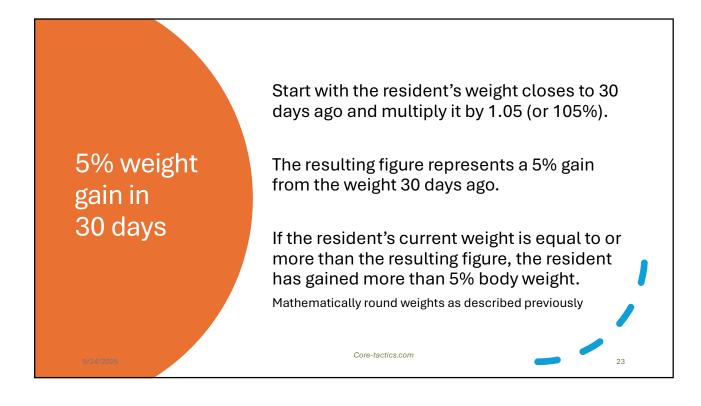
Gain of 5% or more in the last month or gain of 10% in the last 6 months.

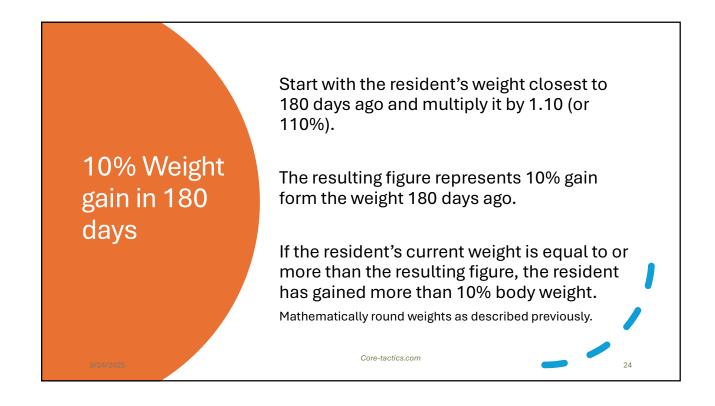
Weight gain can result in debility and adversely affect health, safety and the resident's quality of life.

This item compares the resident's weight in the current observation period with their weight at two snapshots in time:

- At a point closest to 30-days proceeding the current weight
- At a point closest to 180-days preceding the current weight







New admission weight gain calculation

- Ask the resident, family, or significant other about weight gain over the past 30 and 180 days.
- Consult the resident's physician, review transfer documentation, and compare with admission weight.
- If admission weight is more than the previous weight, calculate the percentage of weight gain.
- Complete the same process to determine and calculate weight gain comparing the admission weight to the weight 30 and 180 days ago.

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Weight gain coding instructions

- Code 0, no, or unknown if the resident has not experienced weight gain of 5% or more in the past 30 days or 10% in the past 180 days or if information is not available.
- Code 1, yes if the resident has experienced a weight gain of 5% or more in the past 30 days or 10% or more in the last 180 days, and the weight gain was planned and pursuant to a physician ordered diet plan.
- Code 2, yes if the resident has experienced a weight gain of 5% ore more in the past 30 days or 10% or more in the last 180 days, and the weight gain was not planned and prescribed by a physician.



Kos	520. Nutritional Approaches				QM = CAA = SNF Qua	PDPM = S lity Reporting Measure =
1. 2.	On Admission Assessment period is days 1 through 3 of the SNF PPS Stay startin While NOT a Resident Performed while NOT a resident of this facility and within the lass Only check column 2 if resident entered (admission or reentry) INTHE While a Resident Performed while a resident of this facility and within the last 7 day	t 7 days. ELAST 7 DAYS. If reside	ent last entered 7 or	more days ago, leav	ve column 2 blank.	
4.	At Discharge Assessment period is the last 3 days of the SNF PPS Stay ending on A2400C					
		1. On Admission	2. While NOT a Resident	3. While a Resident	4. At Discharge	
			↓ Check all	that apply ↓		
A.	Parenteral/IV feeding		6 1216	6 1214		
	Feeding tube ~ (e.g., nasogastric or abdominal (PEG))		6 BE	6 111		
B.	Mechanically altered diet – require change in texture of food			⊝ □ 12		
В.	or liquids (e.g., pureed food, thickened liquids)		2 54 0 56	12		
	or liquids (e.g., pureed food, thickened liquids) Therapeutic diet (e.g., low salt, diabetic, low cholesterol)					
c.						

Parenteral/IV Feeding

This supporting documentation should be noted in the resident's medical record according to State and Federal Regulations and/or internal facility policy:

- IV fluids or hyperalimentation, including total parenteral nutrition (TPN), administered continuously or intermittently
- IV fluids running at KVO (Keep Vein Open)
- IV fluids contained in IV Piggybacks
- Hypodermoclysis and subcutaneous ports in hydration therapy
- IV fluids can be coded in K0520A if needed to prevent dehydration if the additional fluid intake is specifically needed for nutrition and hydration. Prevention of dehydration should be clinically indicated and supporting documentation should be provided in the medical record

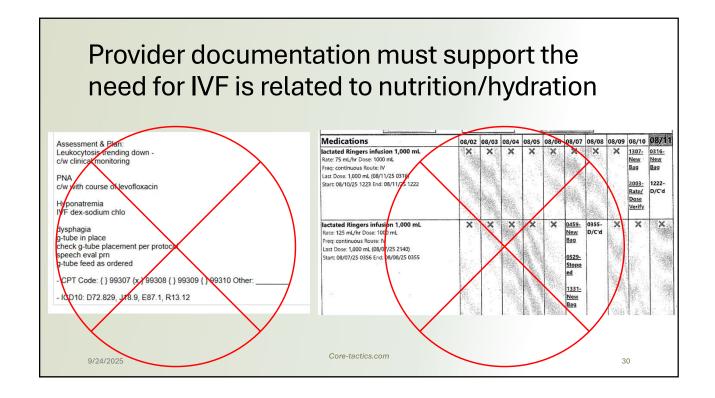


This supporting documentation should be noted in the resident's medical record according to State and Federal Regulations and/or internal facility policy:

Supporting documentation MUST reflect the need for additional fluid intake specifically addressing a nutrition or hydration need.



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Parenteral/IV Feeding

The following are NOT to be coded in K0520A:

- IV Medications—Code these when appropriate in O0110H, IV Medications.
- IV fluids used to reconstitute and/or dilute medications for IV administration.
- IV fluids administered as a routine part of an operative or diagnostic procedure or recovery room stay.
- IV fluids administered solely as flushes.
- Parenteral/IV fluids administered in conjunction with chemotherapy or dialysis.



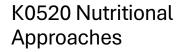
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Enteral Feeding Formulas:



- Should not be coded as a mechanically altered diet.
- Should only be coded as K0520D, Therapeutic Diet when the enteral formula is altered to manage problematic health conditions, i.e. enteral formulas specific to residents with diabetes.

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Definitions

Mechanically altered is a diet specifically prepared to alter the texture or consistency of food to facilitate oral intake. Examples include Soft solids, pureed foods, ground meat, and thickened liquids. A mechanically altered diet should not automatically be considered a therapeutic diet.



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Mechanically Altered Diet

- This is a diet specifically prepared to alter the texture or consistency of food to facilitate oral intake.
 - · Soft solids
 - · Pureed foods
 - Ground meat
 - Thickened liquid
- Assessors should not capture a trials of mechanically altered diet.

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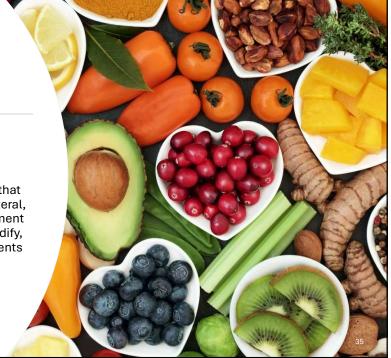
K0520 Nutritional Approaches

Definitions

Therapeutic diet is a diet intervention prescribed by a physician or other authorized nonphysician practitioner that provides food or nutrients via oral, enteral, and parenteral routes as part of treatment of disease or clinical condition, to modify, eliminate, decrease, or increase nutrients in the diet.

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Nutritional steps for assessment

- Review the medial record to determine if any of the listed nutritional approaches were performed during the look back period.
- If none apply, check K0520Z. None of the above.

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Nutritional approaches Coding Instructions

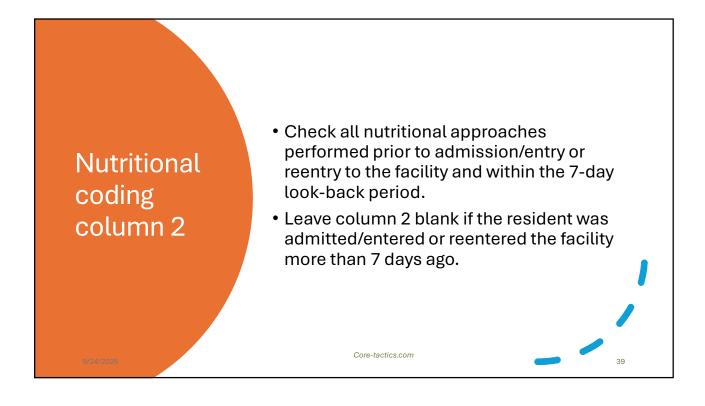
- K0520A Parenteral/IV feeding.
- K0520B Feeding tube nasogastric or abdominal
- K0520C Mechanically altered diet required change in texture of food or liquids.
- K0520D-Therapeutic diet (e.g., low salt, diabetic, low cholesterol).
- K0520Z None of the above.

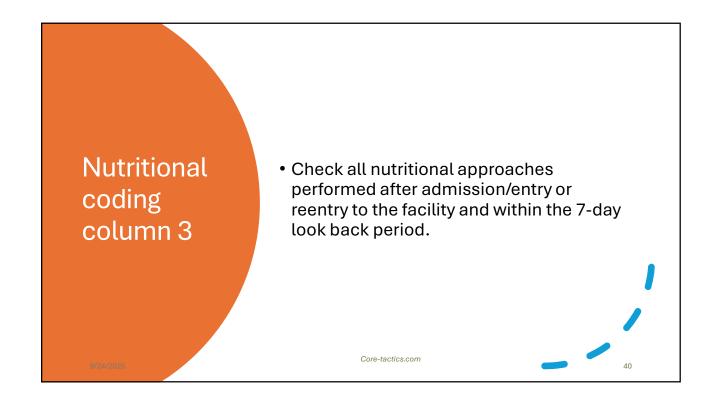
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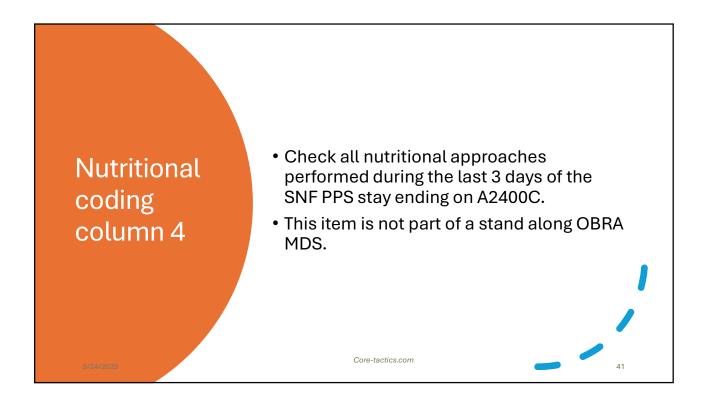


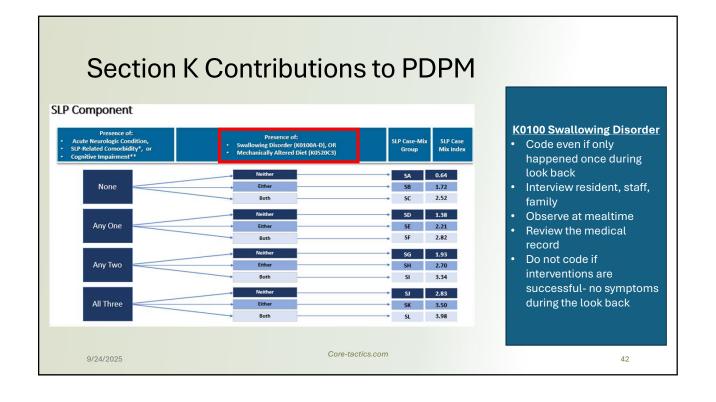
Nutritional coding column 1

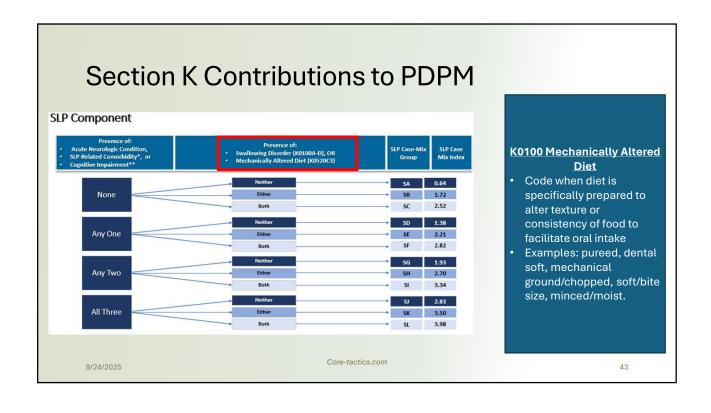
- Check all nutritional approaches performed during the first 3 days of the SNF PPS stay.
- This item is not coded on a stand lone OBRA MDS.

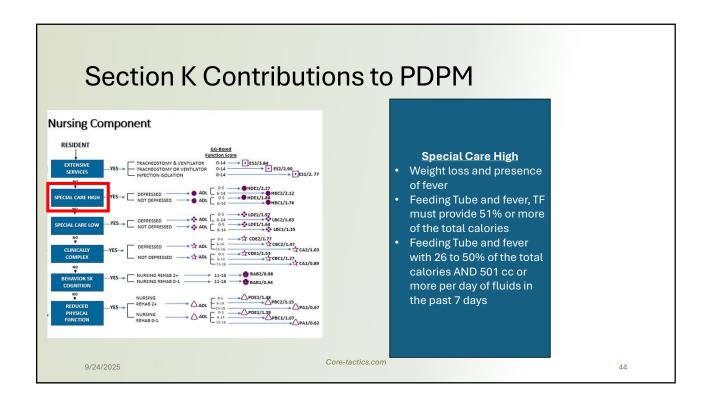


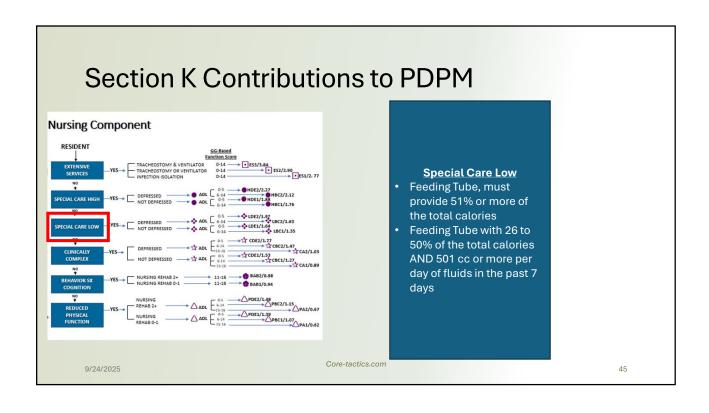


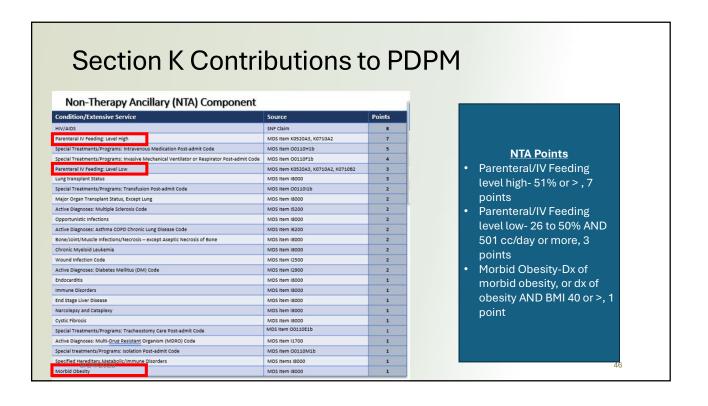


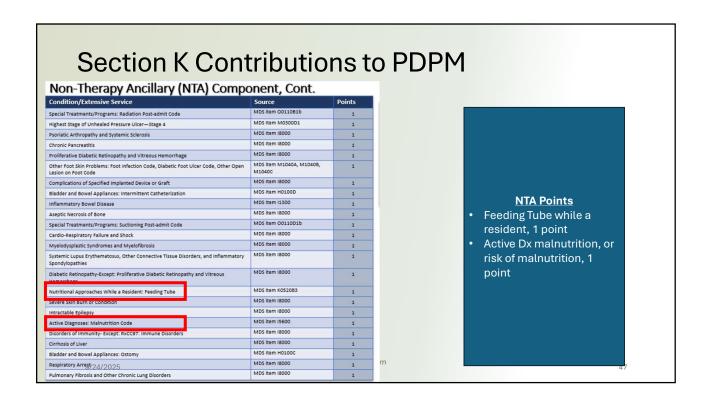


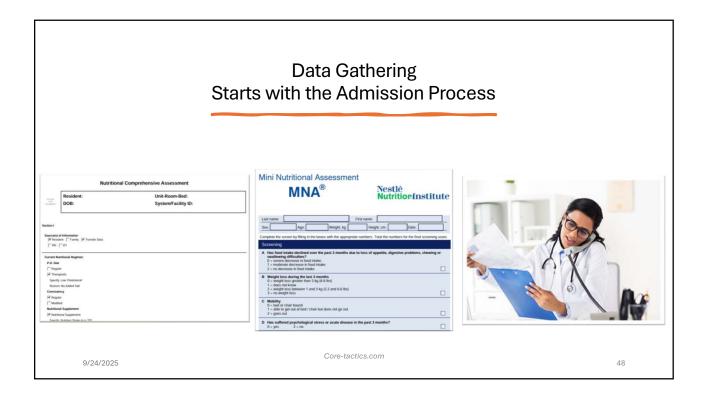












Assess: High Risk Triggers

- · Difficulty eating- conduct meal rounds
- Diet texture modification for residents with dysphagia
- Residents with hx of enteral/parenteral nutrition
- · Dx of malnutrition
- · Hx of weight loss
- · Reduced intake
- Hx of eating disorder, or other high risk dx.



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Review of Denials

EXTENSION REQUEST GRANTED - NEW DUE DATE 4/19/2025
55S22 THE DOCUMENTATION SUBMITTED DOES NOT SUPPORT THE LEVEL OF SERVICE
AS SHOWN ON THE CLAIM. THE HIPPS WAS RECODED TO REFLECT MDS CHANGES SUPPORTED
BY THE DOCUMENTATION SUBMITTED. NO PHQ ASSESSMENT SUBMITTED TO VALIDATE CODING
ON MDS.NO DOCUMENTATION SUBMITTED TO VALIDATE CODING FOR K0100B.SWALLOW
DISORDER: HOLDS FOOD IN MOUTH/CHEEKS OR K0520D3.NUTRITIONAL APPROACHES (7-DAY)
THERAPEUTIC. OF NOTE, NO DOCUMENTATION SUBMITTED TO SUPPORT R62.7 AND Z20.822
AS ACTIVE DIAGNOSES DURING THE 7-DAY LOOKBACK.M1040E.OTHER SKIN PROBS:
SURGICAL WOUND(S) WAS NOT CODED ON THE MDS BUT SUPPORTED IN THE DOCUMENTATION
SUBMITTED. THE CLAIM WAS RECODED FROM EEDE1 TO EDEE1.REFER TO -CONTINUED

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Review of Denials

REMARKS

EXTENSION REQUEST GRANTED - NEW DUE DATE IS 5/23/2025
55S22 THE DOCUMENTATION SUBMITTED DOES NOT SUPPORT THE LEVEL OF SERVICE AS SHOWN ON THE CLAIM. THE HIPPS WAS RECODED FROM IHDE1 TO IGUE1 REFLECT MDS CHANGES SUPPORTED BY THE DOCUMENTATION SUBMITTED. NO PHQ ASSESSMENT SUBMITTED TO VALIDATE CODING ON MDS. NO DOCUMENTATION WAS SUBMITTED TO VALIDATE CODING FOR K0100B.SWALLOW DISORDER: HOLDS FOOD IN MOUTH/CHEEKS. ALL ASSESSMENTS NOTED NO DIFFICULTY WITH CHEWING OR SWALLOWING. THE HIPPS NURSING COMPONENT IS RECODED AS THE RECORD DID NOT SUPPORT THE MEDICAL NECESSITY OF RESPIRATORY THERAPY X 7 DAYS (MDS ITEM 00400D2). THE BENEFICIARY DID NOT EXPERIENCE A RESPIRATORY CONDITION OR SYMPTOMS. RESPIRATORY THERAPY SERVICES ARE CONTINUED

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Review of Denials

REMARKS

EXTENSION REQUEST GRANTED - NEW DUE DATE 4/19/2025
THIS CLAIM IS PARTIALLY DENIED. DATES OF SERVICE 1/15/25-1/31/25 ARE DENIED
55S09. THERE ARE INSUFFICIENT DAYS OF COVERAGE FOR ALL OR PART OF THE SKILLED
NURSING FACILITY STAY DUE TO BENEFIT EXHAUSTION.DATES OF SERVICE 1/1/251/14/25 ARE PAID BUT RECODED FROM MLDD1 TO MIED1. THERE WAS NO PHQ ASSESSMENT
TO VALIDATE CODING ON MDS, THE DOCUMENTATION SUBMITTED FROM SPEECH THERAPY
INDICATED THE DYSPHAGIA DIAGNOSIS IS R13.12 INSTEAD OF 169.891. OF NOTE, THERE
WAS NO DOCUMENTATION OF K0100: SWALLOWING DISORDER LOSS OF LIQUIDS/SOLIDS FROM
MOUTH WHEN EATING OR DRINKING, AND NO DOCUMENTATION OF AN UNSTAGEABLE WOUND
DURING THE LOOKBACK PERIOD; HOWEVER, REMOVING DOES NOT RECODE THE -CONTINUED

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Keys for Success: MDS coding requires good data Team communication is paramount Involve the medical staff for active dx clarification Every point matters in PDPM score Timing is crucial, stay tuned to ARD and specific look back periods. Solution Successive Description of the property of the prop

Questions?



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- Medicare / Medicaid Audits
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Thank You for Joining us Today!

Any Questions?

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