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Hospital-Acquired Conditions

- Section 5001(c) of Deficit Reduction Act of 2005 requires the Secretary to identify conditions that are: (a) high cost or high volume or both, (b) result in the assignment of a case to a DRG that has a higher payment when present as a secondary diagnosis, and (c) could reasonably have been prevented through the application of evidence-based guidelines.
- On July 31, 2008, in the Inpatient Prospective Payment System (IPPS) Fiscal Year (FY) 2009 Final Rule, CMS included 10 categories of conditions that were selected for the HAC payment provision. The IPPS FY 2009 Final Rule is available in the **Statute/Regulations/Program Instructions** section, accessible through the navigation menu at left.
- The 10 categories of HACs include:
 1. Foreign Object Retained After Surgery
 2. Air Embolism
 3. Blood Incompatibility
 4. Stage III and IV Pressure Ulcers
 5. Falls and Trauma
 - Fractures
 - Dislocations
 - Intracranial Injuries
 - Crushing Injuries
 - Burns
 - Electric Shock
 6. Manifestations of Poor Glycemic Control
 - Diabetic Ketoacidosis
 - Nonketotic Hyperosmolar Coma
 - Hypoglycemic Coma
 - Secondary Diabetes with Ketoacidosis
 - Secondary Diabetes with Hyperosmolarity
 7. Catheter-Associated Urinary Tract Infection (UTI)
 8. Vascular Catheter-Associated Infection
 9. Surgical Site Infection Following:
 - Coronary Artery Bypass Graft (CABG) - Mediastinitis
 - Bariatric Surgery
 - Laparoscopic Gastric Bypass

- Gastroenterostomy
- Laparoscopic Gastric Restrictive Surgery
- Orthopedic Procedures
 - Spine
 - Neck
 - Shoulder
 - Elbow
- 10. Deep Vein Thrombosis (DVT)/Pulmonary Embolism (PE)
 - Total Knee Replacement
 - Hip Replacement
- Payment implications will begin October 1, 2008, for these 10 categories of HACs.

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