use and disposal of controlled drugs;

(C) Document in the patient’s clinical record that the written policies and procedures for managing controlled drugs was provided and discussed.

(ii) Disposal of controlled drugs in hospices that provide inpatient care directly. The hospice that provides inpatient care directly in its own facility must dispose of controlled drugs in compliance with the hospice policy and in accordance with State and Federal requirements. The hospice must maintain current and accurate records of the receipt and disposition of all controlled drugs.

(3) Storing. The hospice that provides inpatient care directly in its own facility must comply with the following additional requirements—

(i) All drugs and biologicals must be stored in secure areas. All controlled drugs listed in Schedules II, III, IV, and V of the Comprehensive Drug Abuse Prevention and Control Act of 1976 must be stored in locked compartments within such secure storage areas. Only personnel authorized to administer controlled drugs as noted in paragraph (d)(2) of this section may have access to the locked compartments; and

(ii) Discrepancies in the acquisition, storage, dispensing, administration, disposal, or return of controlled drugs must be investigated immediately by the pharmacist and hospice administrator and where required reported to the appropriate State authority. A written account of the investigation must be made available to State and Federal officials if required by law or regulation.

(f) Standard: Use and maintenance of equipment and supplies. (1) The hospice must ensure that manufacturer recommendations for performing routine and preventive maintenance on durable medical equipment are followed. The maintenance must be safe and work as intended for use in the patient’s environment. Where a manufacturer recommendation for a piece of equipment does not exist, the hospice must ensure that repair and routine maintenance policies are developed. The hospice may use persons under contract to ensure the maintenance and repair of durable medical equipment.

(2) The hospice must ensure that the patient, where appropriate, as well as the family and/or other caregiver(s), receive instruction in the safe use of durable medical equipment and supplies. The hospice may use persons under contract to ensure patient and family instruction. The patient, family, and/or caregiver must be able to demonstrate the appropriate use of durable medical equipment to the satisfaction of the hospice staff.

(3) Hospices may only contract for durable medical equipment services with a durable medical equipment supplier that meets the Medicare DMEPOS Supplier Quality and Accreditation Standards at 42 CFR 424.57.
protected from accident, injury, and infection.

(c) Standard: Inpatient care provided under arrangements. If the hospice has an arrangement with a facility to provide for short-term inpatient care, the arrangement is described in a written agreement, coordinated by the hospice, and at a minimum specifies—

(1) That the hospice supplies the inpatient provider a copy of the patient’s plan of care and specifies the inpatient services to be furnished;

(2) That the inpatient provider has established patient care policies consistent with those of the hospice and agrees to abide by the palliative care protocols and plan of care established by the hospice for its patients;

(3) That the hospice patient’s inpatient clinical record includes a record of all inpatient services furnished and events regarding care that occurred at the facility; that a copy of the discharge summary be provided to the hospice at the time of discharge; and that a copy of the inpatient clinical record is available to the hospice at the time of discharge;

(4) That the inpatient facility has identified an individual within the facility who is responsible for the implementation of the provisions of the agreement;

(5) That the hospice retains responsibility for ensuring that the training of personnel who will be providing the patient’s care in the inpatient facility has been provided and that a description of the training and the names of those giving the training are documented; and

(6) A method for verifying that the requirements in paragraphs (c)(1) through (c)(5) of this section are met.

(d) Standard: Inpatient care limitation. The total number of inpatient days used by Medicare beneficiaries who elected hospice coverage in a 12-month period in a particular hospice may not exceed 20 percent of the total number of hospice days consumed in total by this group of beneficiaries.

(e) Standard: Exemption from limitation. Before October 1, 1986, any hospice that began operation before January 1, 1975, is not subject to the limitation specified in paragraph (d) of this section.

§418.110  Condition of participation: Hospices that provide inpatient care directly.

A hospice that provides inpatient care directly in its own facility must demonstrate compliance with all of the following standards:

(a) Standard: Staffing. The hospice is responsible for ensuring that staffing for all services reflects its volume of patients, their acuity, and the level of intensity of services needed to ensure that plan of care outcomes are achieved and negative outcomes are avoided.

(b) Standard: Twenty-four hour nursing services. (1) The hospice facility must provide 24-hour nursing services that meet the nursing needs of all patients and are furnished in accordance with each patient’s plan of care. Each patient must receive all nursing services as prescribed and must be kept comfortable, clean, well-groomed, and protected from accident, injury, and infection.

(2) If at least one patient in the hospice facility is receiving general inpatient care, then each shift must include a registered nurse who provides direct patient care.

(c) Standard: Physical environment. The hospice must maintain a safe physical environment free of hazards for patients, staff, and visitors.

(1) Safety management. (i) The hospice must address real or potential threats to the health and safety of the patients, others, and property.

(ii) The hospice must have a written disaster preparedness plan in effect for managing the consequences of power failures, natural disasters, and other emergencies that would affect the hospice’s ability to provide care. The plan must be periodically reviewed and rehearsed with staff (including non-employee staff) with special emphasis placed on carrying out the procedures necessary to protect patients and others.

(2) Physical plant and equipment. The hospice must develop procedures for