

(1) Diagnosis of the terminal condition of the patient.

(2) Other health conditions, whether related or unrelated to the terminal condition.

(3) Current clinically relevant information supporting all diagnoses.

[70 FR 70547, Nov. 22, 2005]

§ 418.26 Discharge from hospice care.

(a) *Reasons for discharge.* A hospice may discharge a patient if—

(1) The patient moves out of the hospice's service area or transfers to another hospice;

(2) The hospice determines that the patient is no longer terminally ill; or

(3) The hospice determines, under a policy set by the hospice for the purpose of addressing discharge for cause that meets the requirements of paragraphs (a)(3)(i) through (a)(3)(iv) of this section, that the patient's (or other persons in the patient's home) behavior is disruptive, abusive, or uncooperative to the extent that delivery of care to the patient or the ability of the hospice to operate effectively is seriously impaired. The hospice must do the following before it seeks to discharge a patient for cause:

(i) Advise the patient that a discharge for cause is being considered;

(ii) Make a serious effort to resolve the problem(s) presented by the patient's behavior or situation;

(iii) Ascertain that the patient's proposed discharge is not due to the patient's use of necessary hospice services; and

(iv) Document the problem(s) and efforts made to resolve the problem(s) and enter this documentation into its medical records.

(b) *Discharge order.* Prior to discharging a patient for any reason listed in paragraph (a) of this section, the hospice must obtain a written physician's discharge order from the hospice medical director. If a patient has an attending physician involved in his or her care, this physician should be consulted before discharge and his or her review and decision included in the discharge note.

(c) *Effect of discharge.* An individual, upon discharge from the hospice during a particular election period for reasons

other than immediate transfer to another hospice—

(1) Is no longer covered under Medicare for hospice care;

(2) Resumes Medicare coverage of the benefits waived under § 418.24(e); and

(3) May at any time elect to receive hospice care if he or she is again eligible to receive the benefit.

(d) *Discharge planning.* (1) The hospice must have in place a discharge planning process that takes into account the prospect that a patient's condition might stabilize or otherwise change such that the patient cannot continue to be certified as terminally ill.

(2) The discharge planning process must include planning for any necessary family counseling, patient education, or other services before the patient is discharged because he or she is no longer terminally ill.

(e) *Filing a notice of termination of election.* When the hospice election is ended due to discharge, the hospice must file a notice of termination/revocation of election with its Medicare contractor within 5 calendar days after the effective date of the discharge, unless it has already filed a final claim for that beneficiary.

[70 FR 70547, Nov. 22, 2005, as amended at 79 FR 50509, Aug. 22, 2014; 84 FR 38544, Aug. 6, 2019]

§ 418.28 Revoking the election of hospice care.

(a) An individual or representative may revoke the individual's election of hospice care at any time during an election period.

(b) To revoke the election of hospice care, the individual or representative must file a statement with the hospice that includes the following information:

(1) A signed statement that the individual or representative revokes the individual's election for Medicare coverage of hospice care for the remainder of that election period.

(2) The date that the revocation is to be effective. (An individual or representative may not designate an effective date earlier than the date that the revocation is made).

(c) An individual, upon revocation of the election of Medicare coverage of

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hospice care for a particular election period—

(1) Is no longer covered under Medicare for hospice care;

(2) Resumes Medicare coverage of the benefits waived under § 418.24(f)(2); and

(3) May at any time elect to receive hospice coverage for any other hospice election periods that he or she is eligible to receive.

(d) When the hospice election is ended due to revocation, the hospice must file a notice of termination/revocation of election with its Medicare contractor within 5 calendar days after the effective date of the revocation, unless it has already filed a final claim for that beneficiary.

[48 FR 56026, Dec. 16, 1983, as amended at 79 FR 50509, Aug. 22, 2014; 84 FR 38544, Aug. 6, 2019]

§ 418.30 Change of the designated hospice.

(a) An individual or representative may change, once in each election period, the designation of the particular hospice from which hospice care will be received.

(b) The change of the designated hospice is not a revocation of the election for the period in which it is made.

(c) To change the designation of hospice programs, the individual or representative must file, with the hospice from which care has been received and with the newly designated hospice, a statement that includes the following information:

(1) The name of the hospice from which the individual has received care and the name of the hospice from which he or she plans to receive care.

(2) The date the change is to be effective.

Subpart C—Conditions of Participation: Patient Care

SOURCE: 73 FR 32204, June 5, 2008, unless otherwise noted.

§ 418.52 Condition of participation: Patient's rights.

The patient has the right to be informed of his or her rights, and the hospice must protect and promote the exercise of these rights.

(a) *Standard: Notice of rights and responsibilities.* (1) During the initial assessment visit in advance of furnishing care the hospice must provide the patient or representative with verbal (meaning spoken) and written notice of the patient's rights and responsibilities in a language and manner that the patient understands.

(2) The hospice must comply with the requirements of subpart I of part 489 of this chapter regarding advance directives. The hospice must inform and distribute written information to the patient concerning its policies on advance directives, including a description of applicable State law.

(3) The hospice must obtain the patient's or representative's signature confirming that he or she has received a copy of the notice of rights and responsibilities.

(b) *Standard: Exercise of rights and respect for property and person.* (1) The patient has the right:

(i) To exercise his or her rights as a patient of the hospice;

(ii) To have his or her property and person treated with respect;

(iii) To voice grievances regarding treatment or care that is (or fails to be) furnished and the lack of respect for property by anyone who is furnishing services on behalf of the hospice; and

(iv) To not be subjected to discrimination or reprisal for exercising his or her rights.

(2) If a patient has been adjudged incompetent under state law by a court of proper jurisdiction, the rights of the patient are exercised by the person appointed pursuant to state law to act on the patient's behalf.

(3) If a state court has not adjudged a patient incompetent, any legal representative designated by the patient in accordance with state law may exercise the patient's rights to the extent allowed by state law.

(4) The hospice must:

(i) Ensure that all alleged violations involving mistreatment, neglect, or verbal, mental, sexual, and physical abuse, including injuries of unknown source, and misappropriation of patient property by anyone furnishing services on behalf of the hospice, are reported immediately by hospice employees and