

Wisconsin Department of Health Services

Children's Long-Term Support  
Functional Screen (CLTS FS) Online Course

## Module 8: Health-Related Services (HRS)



**Becky Burns**  
CLTS FS Coordinator

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## Module 8: Health-Related Services (HRS)

- 8.1 Overview of the Health-Related Services (HRS) Table
- 8.2 Medical or Skilled Nursing Needs
- 8.3 Definitions for Particular Health-Related Services
- 8.4 Frequency of Help or Services Needed
- 8.5 Expected to Last, at This Frequency, and Child Is Not Expected to Become Independent at This Task for Six Months or More?

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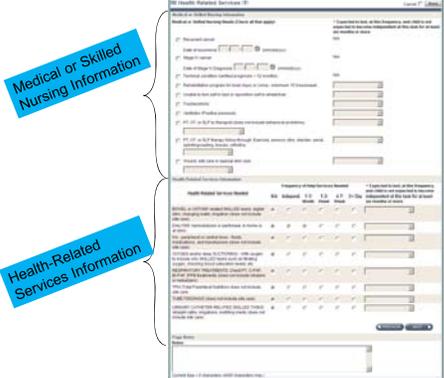
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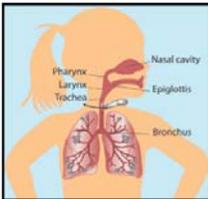


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### 8.2 Medical or Skilled Nursing Needs, Continued

Tracheostomy

- A surgically created hole through the front of the neck and into the windpipe (trachea)
- Provides an air passage to help breathe when the usual route for breathing is somehow obstructed or impaired



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### 8.2 Medical or Skilled Nursing Needs, Continued

Ventilator

- A machine designed to mechanically move breathable air into and out of the lungs.
- Positive pressure ventilator consists of a compressible air reservoir or turbine.



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### 8.2 Medical or Skilled Nursing Needs, Continued

Tracheostomy and ventilator common conditions:

- Tracheomalacia
- Bronchopulmonary dysplasia (BPD)
- Vocal cord paralysis
- Brain injury
- Open-heart surgery
- Any severe respiratory condition

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 **8.2 Medical or Skilled Nursing Needs, Continued** 

Physical (PT), Occupational (OT) and Speech Therapy

- Frequency.
- A joint therapy session (e.g., PT and OT) can be counted as two sessions.
- Group therapy sessions can be counted as long as they are led by a qualified professional.
- Therapy can be provided at any location—home, school or clinic.
- A session must be at least 15 minutes long to be counted.

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 **8.2 Medical or Skilled Nursing Needs, Continued**

PT, OT, Speech Follow Through

- Exercises, sensory stimulation, stander, serial splinting or casting, braces, orthotics.
  - Only count time involved in hands-on tasks.
- Do not consider activities typical of parents helping their children develop (reading books, physical conditioning, etc.).
- Frequency.

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 **8.2 Medical or Skilled Nursing Needs, Continued**

Wound, site care or special skin care

- Includes sterile dressing changes
- Does not include typical, non-skilled care of superficial wounds or skin care
- Frequency

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### 8.3 Definitions for Particular Health-Related Services, Continued

**Bowel or ostomy common conditions:**

- Imperforate anus
- Spina bifida
- Ulcerative colitis
- Crohn's disease
- Nerve damage or injury

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### 8.3 Definitions for Particular Health-Related Services, Continued

**Bowel or ostomy**

- Ask parent: "How often do you need to help the child with any of the following activities?"
  - Digital stimulation, changing a wafer, irrigation
- Do not consider the following activities:
  - Child receives suppositories, laxatives or other medications
  - Child is on a toileting schedule but has none of tasks listed in the row
  - Someone empties the ostomy bag a few times a day

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### 8.3 Definitions for Particular Health-Related Services, Continued

**Dialysis**

Dialysis is usually every other day or three days a week. That should be the frequency checked for this row; do not check higher frequencies for general monitoring of blood pressure, fluid and diet, etc.



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### 8.3 Definitions for Particular Health-Related Services, Continued

- **Dialysis common conditions**
  - Kidney disease or kidney failure
- Ask parent: “Over the past six months, how often has your child received dialysis each week?”

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### 8.3 Definitions for Particular Health-Related Services, Continued

**IVs, peripheral or central lines**

- **Intravenous (IV)** simply means “**within a vein.**”
- **Peripheral IV** line consists of a short catheter (a few centimeters long) inserted through the skin into a peripheral vein, any vein that is not in the chest or abdomen. Arm and hand veins are typically used.



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### 8.3 Definitions for Particular Health-Related Services, Continued

**IVs, peripheral or central lines, continued**

- **Peripheral IV:**
  - Peripherally inserted central catheter (PICC) lines are used when intravenous access is required over a prolonged period of time.
  - Combination of peripheral and central.



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### 8.3 Definitions for Particular Health-Related Services, Continued

**IVs, peripheral or central lines, continued**

- **Central IV** lines flow through a catheter with its tip within a large vein, usually the superior vena cava or inferior vena cava, or within the right atrium of the heart.
- Because these veins are larger than peripheral veins, central lines can deliver a higher volume of fluid.

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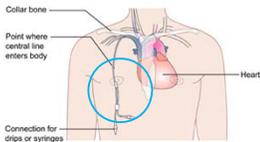
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### 8.3 Definitions for Particular Health-Related Services, Continued

**IVs, peripheral or central lines, continued**

- **Central IV:**
  - Hickman line or Broviac catheter is inserted into the target vein and then tunneled under the skin to emerge a short distance away.



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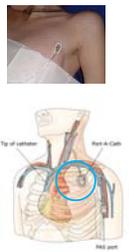
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### 8.3 Definitions for Particular Health-Related Services, Continued

**IVs, peripheral or central lines, continued**

- **Central IV:**
  - A port (often referred to by brand names such as Port-a-Cath or MediPort) is a central venous line that does not have an external connector; instead, it has a small reservoir that is covered with silicone rubber and is implanted under the skin.



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 **8.3 Definitions for Particular Health-Related Services, Continued**

**IVs, peripheral or central lines common conditions**

- Cancers
- Infections
- Aplastic anemia
- Immune deficiency

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 **8.3 Definitions for Particular Health-Related Services, Continued**

**IVs, peripheral or central lines, continued**

- Ask parent: "How often are you accessing the line?"
  - Could be for medications
  - Could be for transfusions
  - Could be for fluids (hydration)
  - Could be for flushing (could be once per day or once per month)

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 **8.3 Definitions for Particular Health-Related Services, Continued**

**Oxygen or deep suctioning**

- Titrating oxygen
- Checking blood saturation levels



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**8.3 Definitions for Particular Health-Related Services, Continued**

**Oxygen or deep suctioning, continued**

- Not oral or pharyngeal (i.e., just in the mouth) suctioning
- Not bulb suctioning in infant's nostrils



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**8.3 Definitions for Particular Health-Related Services, Continued**

**Oxygen or deep suctioning common conditions**

- Bronchopulmonary dysplasia (BPD)
- Tracheomalacia
- Congenital heart disease
- Cystic fibrosis—end stage
- Chronic respiratory failure

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**8.3 Definitions for Particular Health-Related Services, Continued**

**Oxygen or deep suctioning**

Ask parent: "How often do you need to..."

- Provide deep suctioning?
- Check your child's blood oxygen saturation levels?
- Apply your child's oxygen?
- Adjust your child's oxygen?

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**8.3 Definitions for Particular Health-Related Services, Continued**

**Respiratory treatments**

- Chest physical therapy
- Continuous positive airway pressure (CPAP) machine
- Bilevel positive airway pressure (BiPAP) machine
  - Similar to CPAP, however with BiPAP there are two different pressure settings (inhalation and exhalation) for the patient.





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**8.3 Definitions for Particular Health-Related Services, Continued**

**Respiratory treatments common conditions**

- Cystic fibrosis
- Obstructive sleep apnea

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**8.3 Definitions for Particular Health-Related Services, Continued**

**Respiratory treatments, continued**

Ask parent:

- “How many times a day does your child receive chest PT?”
- “Does your child use CPAP or BiPAP at night or while sleeping?”
- “How often does your child receive Intermittent positive pressure breathing (IPPB) treatments?”

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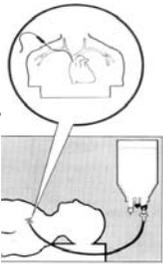
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### 8.3 Definitions for Particular Health-Related Services, Continued

#### Total Parenteral Nutrition (TPN)

- TPN is the practice of feeding a person intravenously, bypassing the usual process of eating and digesting.
- The solution is extremely high in sugars, so there is high risk of infection and of dangerously abnormal blood sugars. TPN is always run via an IV pump for a precisely controlled infusion rate. It requires close monitoring. Usually the screener checks the “2 or more times a day” column.



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### 8.3 Definitions for Particular Health-Related Services, Continued

- **TPN common conditions**
  - Failure to thrive
  - Cancer
  - Chronic diarrhea or vomiting
  - Inflammatory bowel disease
  - Anorexia
- Ask parent: “Is your child on TPN?”

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### 8.3 Definitions for Particular Health-Related Services, Continued

#### Tube feedings

- G-tube (gastrostomy): A feeding tube goes through the abdomen into the stomach.
- J-tube (jejunostomy): A feeding tube goes through the abdomen into the intestine just below the stomach.
- Mickey: A special button apparatus to hold a G-tube in place.
- NG-tube (nasogastric): A feeding tube down the nose (or mouth) and esophagus to the stomach.



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### 8.3 Definitions for Particular Health-Related Services, Continued

#### Tube feedings, continued

The slide contains two diagrams. The first, titled 'Gastrostomy Tube Placement', shows a cross-section of the stomach with a tube inserted through the abdominal wall into the stomach. Labels include 'Esophagus', 'Stomach', and 'Skin'. The second diagram, titled 'Inserting a nasogastric (NG) tube', shows a person's head and neck with a tube inserted through the nose into the stomach. Labels include 'Nasogastric tube', 'Esophagus', and 'Stomach'.

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### 8.3 Definitions for Particular Health-Related Services, Continued

#### Tube feedings common conditions

- Failure to thrive
- Cancer
- Inability to swallow
- Aspiration pneumonia

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### 8.3 Definitions for Particular Health-Related Services, Continued

#### Tube feedings

Ask parent: "How many times a day does your child receive tube feedings?"

If child receives continuous feeds, check "2 or more times a day" for the frequency.

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 **8.3 Definitions for Particular Health-Related Services, Continued**

**Urinary catheter**

- Intermittent catheterization is the temporary placement of a catheter (tube) to remove urine from the body. This is usually done by placing the catheter through the urethra (the tube that leads from the bladder to the outside opening) to empty the bladder.
- A suprapubic catheter is an indwelling catheter placed directly into the bladder through the abdomen. The catheter is inserted above the pubic bone.
- Catheters need to be flushed on a daily basis. Check frequency of “2 or more times per day.”

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 **8.3 Definitions for Particular Health-Related Services, Continued**

**Urinary catheter, continued**

- For children who cath themselves, consider whether they use a clean technique and can monitor for their own urinary tract infections (UTIs).
- Do not consider routine care of cleaning a catheter with soap and water.



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 **8.3 Definitions for Particular Health-Related Services, Continued**

**Urinary catheter common conditions**

- Spina bifida
- Paraplegia

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### 8.3 Definitions for Particular Health-Related Services, Continued

#### Urinary Catheter

- Ask parent: “How many times a day is your child cathed?”
- If the child cathes himself or herself, then ask the parent:
  - “Does your child need monitoring or step-by-step cueing of the cathing technique?”
  - “Can your child monitor himself or herself for UTIs?”

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### 8.4 Frequency of Help or Services Needed

- Independent or specific frequency.
- Skilled nursing by anyone—refers to the task, not the person completing the task.
- Indicate frequency of **skilled tasks**, not duration of condition.
- Averaging frequencies.
- Multiple frequencies of one health related service.
- Expected frequencies.

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### 8.5 Expected to Last, at This Frequency, and Child Is Not Expected to Become Independent at This Task for Six Months or More?

- Note: six months (not a year like Activities of Daily Living and Instrumental Activities of Daily Living page)
- Long-term support
- Exceptions: tracheostomy, central line, TPN or is on a ventilator

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**Module 8: Health-Related Services (HRS)**

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- 8.3 Definitions for Particular Health-Related Services
- 8.4 Frequency of Help or Services Needed
- 8.5 Expected to Last, at This Frequency, and Child Is Not Expected to Become Independent at This Task for at Least Six Months or More?

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**CLTS FS Online Course**

**End of Module 8:  
Health-Related Services (HRS)**

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