

MDS-RCA Assessment Schedule

Type of Assessment	When Performed	When does it need to be completed
Admission Assessment	initial admission	By the end of 30 th day after admission as represented by S2b date; Admission date is counted as day one.
Semi-Annual Assessment	Within 180 days of the last MDS-RCA, sequenced from the S2b date of the previous assessment	Within 7 days of the assessment date entered in A5, as represented by S2b date
Annual Assessment	Within 12 months of the most recent MDS-RCA assessment	Within 7 days of Assessment date entered in A5 as represented by S2b date
Significant Change Assessment	Only if significant change has occurred	By 14 th day after change has occurred as represented by S2b date
Other	When requested by Case Mix Nurse. This will “reset” the clock for all subsequent assessments	Within 7 calendar days of Case Mix nurse visit as represented by S2b date
Discharge Tracking Form	When a resident is discharged, transferred or deceased	Within 7 days of the event
Basic Assessment Tracking Form Identification Information	Provides key information to uniquely identify each resident and to track the resident in an automated system	Complete with all assessments and discharges within 7 days of the event

Notes:

Assessments include the development or revision of the Service Plan. All assessments are considered to be comprehensive assessments; there is only one tool.

All of the above forms must be submitted electronically within 30 days of completion

Significant change in status assessment: a comprehensive reassessment prompted by a “major change” that is not self-limiting, that impacts more than one area of the resident’s clinical status, and requires review or revision of the service plan. The assessment must be completed by the end of the 14th calendar day following the determination that a significant change has occurred. “Self-limiting” means the condition will normally resolve itself without further intervention or by staff implementing standard interventions.

Therefore: A significant change assessment would not be warranted if the resident had, for example, a urinary tract infection or flu.

Also, a significant change assessment would not be warranted if a resident deteriorated during an illness and it was expected the resident would return to their previous state of health at the completion of the illness.

A significant change is warranted if there is a consistent pattern of changes with two or more areas of **decline** or **improvement** (e.g. 2 areas of ADL improvement or decline). If the resident’s condition requires review and change in the service plan, a Significant Change assessment is indicated.