

ACOC Reference Tool

Common Reasons for Admission of LTC Residents to Acute Care Settings

and

Pre-Existing Conditions That May Predispose LTC Residents to ACOCs

	Common reasons for admission of LTC residents to acute care settings	Pre-existing conditions that may predispose LTC residents to ACOCS
Cardiopulmonary	Congestive heart failure Other cardiac conditions Respiratory conditions (trouble breathing) Aspiration	Congestive heart failure Hypertension Atrial fibrillation
Functional	Falling	Acute impairment of one or more ADLs Impaired mobility Recurrent falls during past 3 months Prolonged best rest Urinary retention
Infectious	Fever Pneumonia (lower respiratory infection) Sepsis Urinary Tract Infection Gastroenteritis	Infectious disease
Metabolic	Dehydration Fluid / electrolyte imbalance	Diabetes mellitus Malnutrition, decreased appetite Weight loss Anemia
Musculoskeletal	Fracture	Muscle weakness secondary to old stroke Osteoporosis Impaired mobility Previous fractures Lethargy
Neuropsychiatric	Altered mental states including delirium Significant change in behaviour Transient ischemic attack, stroke	Confusion, disorientation Depression Dizziness, impaired balance Mild/moderate dementia, agitation
Sensory		Vision/hearing impairment
Systemic/General	Gastrostomy feeding	Postoperative status Pain Pressure ulcers Use of multiple medications (>4) Hypotension
Other	< 2 weeks in LTC home < 2 months in LTC home Antibiotics	Cancer Cerebrovascular disease Endocrine disease Gastrointestinal disease

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