

Nevada Interprofessional Healthy Aging Network

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Safe Home Environment and Home Health Services

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SEMINAR INSTRUCTOR



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GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

- Define and describe the role of OT in a community-based practice setting
- Impact of falls on participation and quality of life
- Identify fall hazards and cost-effective home modifications
- Recognize various community resources and funding options



What is Occupational Therapy?

- Helps individuals participate in meaningful activities despite physical, cognitive, or emotional challenges.
- Works with people of all ages, including those with disabilities, injuries, or illnesses, to develop or regain skills needed for daily activities.
- Extends its focus beyond individual homes to address broader environmental and community factors that impact safety and fall prevention.



Practice Settings

Traditional

- Rehabilitative model
- Direct patient care
- Hospitals, rehab facilities, home health

Innovative

- Habilitative
- Consultant or coach
- Collaborative model
- Health promotion programming and prevention



Role of OT in community-based practice

Promoting inclusion

Political advocacy

Serving the underserved through health-related programs

Addressing unmet health needs

Education



OT in a community-based practice settings

- Moving beyond the individual treatment of a client to working with a systems that affect the ability to achieve work, leisure and social goals
- Exploring the role of occupation in the shaping of a society and daily life
- All aspects that affect health and occupational engagement MUST be considered for therapy to be applicable and client-centered
 - Home safety assessment to address barriers and accessibility issues
 - Fall prevention Meyers, 2009



Facts About Falls



Definition of a fall - "An event that results in a person inadvertently coming to rest on the ground, floor, or other lower level (e.g., bed, chair), with or without injury (Tinetti et. al., 1997)."

1 out of every 4 older adults (65 or older) experiences a fall every year.

1 in 5 falls causes a serious injury (e.g., broken bone, head injury). Higher risk for men in hazardous occupations or sports

Alcohol or substance abuse

Poor socioeconomic factors

Causes:

Side effects of medications, physical inactivity and loss of balance

Poor mobility, cognition and vision

Unsafe environments

In 2015, the total medical costs of falls was upwards of 50 billion dollars.

(Bello-Haas & MacIntyre, 2018; Centers for Disease Control and Prevention [CDC], 2017b)



Consequences of Falls

- Small falls can be serious or fatal
- 6% were unable to get up by themselves >1 hr
- 7% were concerned that no one would notice as they don't see anyone for days

- 23% of older people said poor street conditions decrease confidence about leaving home
- Even if no injuries it can result to:
 - Increased fear of falling
 - Decreased participation/activity levels
 - Further weakness and impaired balance



Fall Risk Factors

Behavioral?

Extrinsic

- Lack of handrails
- Poor stair design
- Dim or poor lighting
- Trip hazards
- Slippery or uneven floors
- Medication side effects
- Improper use of AD

Intrinsic

- Advanced age
- Previous falls
- Muscle weakness, coordination
- Gait & balance problems
- Poor vision
- Orthostatic hypotension
- Chronic or acute conditions
- Fear of falling



WHO Guidelines for Fall Prevention for Seniors

- Gait, balance and functional training
- Tai Chi
- Home assessment and modifications
- Reduction or withdrawal of psychotropic drugs
- Multifactorial interventions (individual fall-risk assessments followed by tailored interventions and referrals to address identified risks)
- Vitamin D supplements for those who are Vitamin D deficient



Where do Seniors live?

Where do they want to live?

What do we know about housing accessibility?



Housing accessibility and home modifications

Structural

- Extra-wide doorways
- No steps between rooms and rails/grab bars along all steps
- Accessible bathroom
- Stepless entry
- Kitchen countertops, cabinets
- Ramps, stairlifts, elevators

Cost-effective

- Switches, climate controls, cameras
- Lever door/sink handles
- Emergency alarms (audible/visual)
- Grab bars, raised toilets
- Non-skid or self-adhesive rugs









- Lack of or unstable railings
- Unsafe steps (too steep/cracked)
- Unmarked or raised threshold
- Lack of lighting at night
- Lack of ramp for a wheelchair
- Uneven/cracked pavement



Solutions

- Add at least one railing, ideally each side
- Repair damaged steps
- Mark end of steps/thresholds with contrasting tape or paint
- Add outdoor lighting fixture/sensor light
- Construct a ramp





Hallway/Foyer

- Uneven or slippery flooring
- Cluttered area
- Dark or poor lighting
- Lack of access to ceiling light



Solutions

- Make sure floor is dry
- Remove rugs or secure using double-sided rug tape
- Have carpet stretched to eliminate wrinkles and bumps
- Remove clutter
- Add lighting









- Presence of throw or scatter rug
- Cluttered area
- Presence of electric cords across the floor
- Poor lighting
- Unstable furniture
- Not enough space to move around



Solutions

- Repair or remove unstable furniture
- Remove rugs or secure using double-sided rug tape
- Have carpet stretched to eliminate wrinkles and bumps
- Eliminate clutter or remove excess furniture
- Add "clapper" light switches









Solutions

Kitchen

- Cabinet too high or too low
- Not enough counter space
- Using a stool to reach things
- Not enough room to maneuver
- Slippery floor
- Presence of rugs
- Poor lighting

- Move items to the shelves closest to the counter;
 add hooks to pots/pans; use a reacher
- Use available counter space, rolling cart
- Eliminate clutter; remove a leaf from the table and push closer to the wall
- Wear comfortable shoes or change flooring surface
- Add counter lighting
- Remove pets while cooking or use a gate







Solutions

- **Bedroom**
- Cluttered area
- Presence of rugs, electric cords
- Poor lighting
- Height of bed (too high/low)
- Arrangement causes difficulty to reach items
- Lack of device to get in/out bed

- Use a reacher or place items needed on bedside table
- Install half bedrail or bed cane
- Eliminate clutter, Add night lighting
- Use bed riser under bed legs to raise height; remove bed frame or use a lower profile mattress or box spring
- Have carpet stretched to remove bumps











Bathroom

- Cluttered area, presence of rugs
- Slippery tub
- Lack of grab bars (shower, toilet)
- Unstable devices or shower doors, no bench or handheld shower
- Incorrect placement of devices (riser too high, grab bars)

Solutions

- Use a rug with non-skid or double-sided tape
- Eliminate clutter, Add night lighting
- Have a qualified professional install grab bars
- Consider the person's height when buying a riser or use a low-profile toilet
- Use a tub transfer bench for the tub and rubber mat







Staircases

- Lack of railings
- Poor lighting
- Clutter
- Steps too steep
- Slippery steps without tread/carpet

Solutions

- Eliminate clutter on steps, add night lighting
- Have a qualified professional install railings down the entire length of the wall, ideally one on each side
- Add adhesive stair treads or carpet runner
- Reduce daily use of stairs to reduce risk of falls



Funding Home modifications

Durable Medical Equipment

- Raised toilet seat
- Tub transfer benches
- Complicated bathroom equipment
- Ceiling lifts, hoyer lifts, sara lift (sit to stand lifts)

Home Modifications

- Ramps
- Roll-in shower
- Widening doorways
- Stair lifts
- Bidet, comfort height toilet
- Grab bars



Medicare Part B: What is covered?

- Durable, serves a medical purpose
- Appropriate for use in/outside the home
- Likely to last for >3 yrs
- Must be prescribed by PCP
- If in a skilled nursing, rehabit it is covered by Part A.

Other examples of DME

- Wheelchairs
- Walkers
- Hospital beds
- Power scooters
- Lifts





Medicare Part B: What is not covered?

- Equipment that intended to help outside the home (scooter if you can walk short distances)
- Items that make things more convenient or comfortable (elevators, grab bars, tubs or toilet seats)
- Home modifications (ramps or widened doorways) for improving wheelchair access



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Medicare Part C: Medicare Advantage

- May provide additional or supplemental services to those with complex care needs
- IN 2020, may target minor home mods to help accommodate walkers or wheelchairs or home delivered meals (low salt or sugar)
- Supplemental benefits <u>MUST</u> provide "a reasonable expectation of improving or maintaining the health or overall function" of the person receiving the benefit.
- MA plans vary state by state



Medicaid

- Straight Medicaid
 - Covers DME (complex bathing equipment sliding tub transfer bench)
- Home and Community Based Services Medicaid Waiver Programs
 - Less expensive to provide services at home versus nursing home etc
 - Includes caregiver support, Environmental Accessibility Adaptations
 - Special program with eligibility requirements



Medicaid

- Medicaid Managed Care Programs
 - Some states have replaced their Waiver programs
 - Must supply the same benefits as the original Waiver program
- Money Follows the Person
 - Person is living in a nursing home and wish to return to their private home (with family members or friends)
 - Covers modifications to allow for access to the home and for basic ADLs

List of state specific programs: https://www.payingforseniorcare.com/home-modifications/medicaid-waivers



Other Funding Sources

- Medicaid Eligible Spend Down
 - Varies, state has asset limits and a 5 yr look back period
 - Home improvements (chair lifts)
- Veterans Coverage
 - Specially Adapted Housing (SAH), Special Housing Adaptation (SHA), Home Improvement and Structural Alteration (HISA)
 - Veterans Directed Home and Community Based Services (VD-HCBS)
 - Pensions
- Long term care insurance
 - Check if policy has home modifications to install ramps, grab bars etc

Other Funding Sources

- Non-medical government assistance (HUD Home Improvement, Dept of Agriculture Repair and Rehabilitation Grants, Nursing Home Transition and Diversion Programs)
- Loans- states have low interest option for Assistive Technology (NV Assistive Technology Resource Center)
- Non-profit options (Rebuilding Together, Catholic Charities, Habitat for Humanity, Senior Corps)



Benefits of an accessible home/home modifications

Accessible Entry



- Decreased perceived difficulty in ADL/IADLS performance, transfers/mobility
- Improved self-efficacy and confidence
- Increased bathroom safety
- Reduction in falls
- Lower post-hospitalization rates
- Lower mortality rates
- Decreased fear of falls
- Enhanced mood and quality of life
- Improved overall health



Take-Home Points

- Falls have a devastating impact that includes both physical and psychological factors
- Falls are a significant cost burden on the individual as well as the medical system
- Factors in the risk of falling is home accessibility and home safety
- Assisting with appropriate home modifications is essential for seniors who are going to continue to live in their own homes
- Consult with an Occupational Therapist for increased home safety and accessibility.



References and Resources

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Nevada Senior Services

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Participants

Clients and consumers













Creating an Age-Friendly Health System & **Dementia-Friendly Community in Nevada**

KIRK KERKORIAN SCHOOL OF MEDICINE











HOSPICE















Cleveland Clinic







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Questions?

