## IRF Functional Outcome Measure: Discharge Mobility Score for Medical Rehabilitation Patients (NQF #2636) (CMS ID: I012.XX for public reporting)

1. **Calculate the observed discharge Mobility score** (steps 1.1 through 1.2) using the discharge Mobility items and valid codes, identified below:

The Mobility assessment items used for discharge Mobility score calculations are:

* GG0170A3. Roll left and right
* GG0170B3. Sit to lying
* GG0170C3. Lying to sitting on side of bed
* GG0170D3. Sit to stand
* GG0170E3. Chair/bed-to-chair transfer
* GG0170F3. Toilet transfer
* GG0170G3. Car transfer
* GG0170I3. Walk 10 feet
* GG0170J3. Walk 50 feet with two turns
* GG0170K3. Walk 150 feet
* GG0170L3. Walking 10 feet on uneven surfaces
* GG0170M3. 1 step (curb)
* GG0170N3. 4 steps
* GG0170O3. 12 steps
* GG0170P3. Picking up object

Valid codes and code definitions for the coding of the discharge Mobility items are:

* 06 – Independent
* 05 – Setup or clean-up assistance
* 04 – Supervision or touching assistance
* 03 – Partial/moderate assistance
* 02 – Substantial/maximal assistance
* 01 – Dependent
* 07 – Patient refused
* 09 – Not applicable
* 10 – Not attempted due to environmental limitations
* 88 – Not attempted due to medical condition or safety concerns
* ^ – Skip pattern
* - – Not assessed/no information
  1. To obtain the score, use the following procedure
* If GG0170I1 = 07, 09, 10, or 88 AND GG0170I3 = 07, 09, 10, or 88 indicating the patient is not walking on admission and discharge, then recode walking item codes to wheelchair mobility codes as follows:
* Recode discharge GG0170I3 to use the code for discharge GG0170R3
* Recode discharge GG0170J3 to use the code for discharge GG0170R3
* Recode discharge GG0170K3 to use the code for discharge GG0170S3
* Recode discharge GG0170L3 to use the code for discharge GG0170S3
* If code is between 01 and 06, then use code as the score.
* If code is 07, 09, 10, or 88, then recode to 01 and use this code as the score.
* If the mobility item is skipped (^), dashed (-), or missing, recode to 01 and use this code as the score.
  1. Sum the scores of the discharge mobility items to create a discharge mobility score for each patient stay. Scores can range from 15 – 90, with a higher score indicating greater independence.

1. **Identify excluded stays**. Patient is excluded if any of the following are true (steps 2.1 through 2.4).
   1. Incomplete stays:
      1. Length of stay is less than 3 days: Discharge Date (Item 40) – Admission Date (Item 12) < 3 days.
      2. Discharged against medical advice: Patient discharged against medical advice (Item 41 = [1]).
      3. Died while in IRF: Was the patient discharged alive (Item 44C = [0]).
      4. Medical emergency: Patients discharge destination (Item 44D): Short-term General Hospital (Item 44D = [02]), Long-term Care Hospital (LTCH) (Item 44D = [63]), Inpatient Psychiatric Facility (Item 44D = [65]), Critical Access Hospital (Item 44D = [66]).
   2. Patients in a coma, persistent vegetative state, complete tetraplegia, locked-in state, severe anoxic brain damage, cerebral edema or compression of brain.

Items used to identify these patient records:

* Impairment Group (Item 21A = [0004.1221 or 0004.1222 or 0004.2221 or 0004.2222])
* Etiologic Diagnosis A., B., or C (Item 22 = any one of the ICD-10-CM codes listed in *the* *IRF Measure Calculations and Reporting User’s Manual* **Appendix A**, [***Table A-4***](#TableA_4))
* Comorbid Condition (Item 24 = any of the ICD-10-CM codes listed in *the* *IRF Measure Calculations and Reporting User’s Manual* **Appendix A**, [***Table A-4***](#TableA_4)).
  1. Patients younger than 21 years: Age in years is calculated based on the truncated difference between admission date (Item 12) and birth date (Item 6); i.e. the difference is not rounded to nearest whole number.
  2. Patients discharged to hospice (home or institutional facility) (Item 44D = [50 or 51]).

1. **Calculate the expected discharge Mobility score.**
   1. For each stay-level record: use the intercept and regression coefficients to calculate the expected discharge mobility score using the formula below:

Where:

* ***Expected discharge in Mobility score*** identifies a patient’s expected discharge mobility score
* ***β****0*is the regression intercept
* ***β****1* ***through β****n*are the regression coefficients for the covariates (see Risk Adjustment Appendix File).
* Note that any expected discharge mobility score greater than the maximum (i.e., 90) would be recoded to be the maximum score.

See *the* *IRF Measure Calculations and Reporting User’s Manual* **Appendix A**, ***Table A-5*** and ***Table A-6***, and the associated Risk Adjustment Appendix File for the regression intercept and coefficients as well as detailed IRF-PAI coding for each risk adjustor.[[1]](#footnote-1) The regression intercept and regression coefficients are values obtained through Generalized Linear Model regression analysis.

1. **Calculate the difference in observed and expected discharge Mobility scores**. For each patient stay-level record which does not meet the exclusion criteria, compare each patient’s observed discharge mobility score (step 1) and expected discharge mobility score (step 3) and classify the difference as one of the following:
   1. Observed discharge score is equal to or higher than the expected discharge score.
   2. Observed discharge score is lower than the expected discharge score.
2. **Determine the denominator count**. Determine the total number of stay-level records with an IRF-PAI in the measure target period, which do not meet the exclusion criteria.
3. **Determine the numerator count**. The numerator for this quality measure is the number of stay-level records in which the observed discharge score is the same as or higher than the expected discharge score (step 4.1).
4. **Calculate the facility-level discharge mobility percent**. Divide the facility’s numerator count by its denominator count to obtain the facility-level discharge mobility percent; that is, divide the result of step 6 by the result of step 5 and then multiply by 100 to obtain a percent value.
5. **Round the percent value to one decimal place**.
   1. If the digit in the second decimal place is 5 or greater, add 1 to the first decimal place, otherwise leave the first decimal place unchanged.
   2. Drop all the digits following the first decimal place.

1. The regression constant (intercept) and coefficient values have been rounded to four decimal places. When applying these values to the equation to calculate facility-level QM scores, these intercept and coefficient values should be used; do not round to fewer than four decimal places. This is to ensure consistency and accuracy of measure calculations. [↑](#footnote-ref-1)