Guide to Completing OASIS Referral Prioritization Tool

The following descriptor statements correspond to items in the OASIS Referral Prioritization Tool. The descriptor statements are to be used as a guide and do not represent a complete list of clinical indicators.

Item #1: Pain on Motion (e.g.: walking, bending)	
A) None/mild pain on motion	➢ Patient can move about including walking and bending. They may experience some pain but it does not prevent any activity. ➢ They usually do not require pain medication.
B) Moderate pain on motion	➢ Patient can move about including walking or bending. They experience pain most of the time which limits their activities to some degree. For example, patient experiences trouble walking up and down stairs or may be uncomfortable standing for long periods of time. ➢ They occasionally need pain medication.
C) Severe pain on motion	➢ Patient cannot walk or bend without experiencing pain. The pain restricts their activities in a major way. For example, patient experiences pain walking up and down stairs and may not be able to stand for long periods of time. ➢ They need pain medication most of the time.
Item # 2: Pain at rest (e.g. while sitting, lying down, or causing sleep disturbances)	
1. No pain at rest	➢ Patient does not experience pain when they are sitting or lying down.
2. Mild pain at rest	➢ Patient experiences some pain but it does not disturb their rest when they are sitting or lying down. ➢ Pain does not cause sleep disturbances
3. Moderate pain at rest	➢ Patient experiences pain most of the time which disturbs their rest when they are sitting or lying down ➢ Pain may cause some sleep disturbance and patient may need to take pain medication occasionally.
4. Severe pain rest	➢ Patient cannot rest in a sitting or lying position without experiencing pain. ➢ Patient often gets up in the middle of the night to take pain medication.
Item # 3: Ability to Walk Without Significant Pain	
1. Over 5 blocks	➢ Patient can walk over 5 blocks without needing to stop due to pain
2. 1-5 blocks	➢ Patient can walk between 1 and 5 blocks but then must stop due to the pain.
3. Less than 1 block	➢ Patient cannot walk more than 1 block due to pain.
4. Household ambulation	➢ Patient needs a walking aid, such as crutches or a wheel chair, to walk outside the home, Patient uses furniture for support to walk inside the home.
Item # 4: Other Functional Limitations	
1. No functional limitations	➢ Patients can perform all of their daily tasks such as putting on their shoes, climbing stairs, going from sitting to standing, bathing, cooking and recreation activities. They usually do not require assistance. ➢ They usually do not need to make minor modifications to complete a task.
2. Mild functional limitations	➢ Patients can perform all of their daily tasks such as putting on their shoes, climbing stairs, going from sitting to standing, bathing, cooking and recreation activities. They usually do not require assistance. ➢ They may need to make some minor modifications for certain tasks; for example, they may have to take their time climbing stairs or use a cane to get from the sitting to standing position.
3. Moderate functional limitations	➢ Patient can perform most of their daily tasks such as putting on their shoes, climbing stairs, going from sitting to standing, bathing, cooking and recreation activities with modifications. For example, they may require a higher chair with arms for sitting and a bath seat for bathing. ➢ They require assistance some of the time.
4. Severe functional limitations	➢ Patient is unable to perform most of their daily tasks such as putting on their shoes, climbing stairs, going from sitting to standing, bathing, cooking without assistance. ➢ They require assistance most of the time. Patient can no longer participate in recreation or hobbies.

Item # 5: Abnormal findings on Physical Exam Related to Affected Joint	
1. None/mild	➢ (Knee) Patient does not have any physical deformities such as knock knee or bowleg. ➢ (Hip) Patient is able to straighten their legs and has full range of motion. For example, their leg can be straightened when lying down. Patient can spread their legs apart.
2. Moderate	➢ (Knee) Patient shows some level of deformity such as knock knee and bow leg. ➢ (Hip) Patient has difficulty straightening and bending their legs. For example, the patient's leg remains slightly bent when lying down. Patent has difficulty spreading their legs apart.
3. Severe	➢ (Knee) Patient has marked deformity such as knock knee and bow leg. ➢ (Hip) Patient cannot fully bend, straighten or spread apart their legs.
Item # 6: Walking Supports	
1. None/Orthotics	➢ Patient does not use any walking supports, or has a shoe insert due to problems with the localized joint to carry out normal activities, e.g. shopping, socializing, walking.
2. Brace/Cane	➢ Patient generally wears a knee brace and/or uses a cane due to problems with the diseased joint to carry out normal activities, e.g. shopping socializing, walking.
3. Crutches/walker	➢ Patient generally uses crutches wears a knee brace and/or uses a cane due to problems with the localized diseased joint to carry out normal activities, e.g. shopping, socializing, walking.
4. Wheelchair	➢ Patient generally uses a wheelchair due to problems with the diseased joint to carry out normal activities, e.g., shopping, socializing.
Item #7: Medication	
1. PRN pain medication	➢ Patient manages the pain of the affected joint by taking over-the-counter or prescription medication on an as-needed basis. ➢ Includes preparations such as glucosamine, ibuprofen, Tylenol, Naproxen, Mefenamic Acid, Celebrex, Vioxx, Tylenol 3.
2. Regularly scheduled medication use	➢ Patient manages the pain of the affected joint by taking over-the-counter or prescription medication on a regularly scheduled basis. There is room to increase or change patient's pain medication. ➢ Includes preparations such as glucosamine, ibuprofen, Tylenol, Naproxen, Mefenamic Acid, Celebrex, Vioxx, Tylenol 3.
3. Maximum medical therapy appropriate for this patient	➢ Patient is at the highest level of pain medication possible, given age, comorbidities, allergies, etc. There is no further ability to increase the type, dosage or frequency of medication to manage pain. ➢ Includes preparations such as glucosamine, ibuprofen, Tylenol, Naproxen, Mefenamic Acid, Celebrex, Vioxx, Tylenol 3. May also include hyaluronic acid injections (Synvisc) to knee.
Item # 8: Threat to Patient Role and Independence in Society (assume that where role is threatened, patient is motivated to change)	
1. Not threatened but more difficult	➢ With the present level of disability, patient can continue to work with minor adjustments ➢ With the present level of disability, patient can care for dependents but sometimes requires help. ➢ With the present level of disability, patient can continue to live independently but requires some help with jobs such as gardening and cleaning.
2. Threatened but not immediately	➢ With the present level of disability, patient may not be able to continue to work. ➢ With the present level of disability, patient requires significant help in caring for dependents. ➢ With the present level of disability, patients living in a house with multiple floors may have to consider moving to an apartment to avoid stairs
3. Immediately threatened or unable	➢ With the present level of disability, patient can no longer work. ➢ With the present level of disability, patient is unable to care for dependents even with help. ➢ With the present level of disability, patient can no longer live independently and will have to be placed with relatives or moved to a care facility.