

DD Medication Assistance Training - Glossary



Baseline – The participant’s typical range of behavior.

Baseline Deviation – A noticeable or marked departure from a participant’s normal behavior or medical condition. A baseline deviation can be subtle and not result in any real change for them, or be extreme and result in life-threatening circumstances.

Baseline Deviation Response – The action that must be taken in order to address what is going on with the participant, based on the degree of the deviation that is being displayed. The further away the participant is from their baseline, the greater the response will need to be.

Behavior – The way in which a person acts in response to a particular situation or an internal or external stimulus. .

Behavior Modifying Medication – A medication prescribed to improve or stabilize a participant’s mood, mental status, or behavior. Also called a psychoactive medication.

Behavioral Incident – A situation in which a participant uses maladaptive or challenging behavior to get or get away from someone, someplace, or something.

Best Practice – Treatment that is accepted by medical experts as a proper treatment or protocol, and that is widely used by healthcare professionals

Brand Name Drugs – Medications that have a special name designated by the manufacturer.

Bubble Pack – Medication packaging designed to help keep track of all of the participant’s medications. Bubble packs contain sealed compartments for medication, and are typically separated by specific times of the day.

Center for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) – The nation’s leading science-based, data-driven, service organization that protects the public’s health.

Chemical Restraint – Any drug that is administered to manage a participant’s behavior in a way that reduces the safety risk to the participant or others, has the temporary effect of restricting the participant’s freedom of movement, and is not a standard treatment for the participant’s medical or psychiatric condition. Additionally, any drug that has the temporary effect of controlling behaviors or inducing sedation that is administered against the participant’s will, either by force or coercion, is considered a chemical restraint.

Dosage – The size or frequency of a dose of a medicine

Epipen® – An auto-injector that contains epinephrine, a medication that can help decrease the body’s allergic reaction by:

- Relaxing the muscles of airways to make breathing easier;
- Helping to reverse the rapid and dangerous decrease in blood pressure; and

- Relaxing the muscles in the stomach, intestines, and bladder.

Functional Behavioral Analysis (FBA) – An analysis used to ascertain the purpose or reasons for behaviors demonstrated by a participant.

HIPAA – Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act of 1996 is a federal law that requires national standards to protect sensitive patient health information from being disclosed without the patient’s consent or knowledge. The US Department of Health and Human Services has issued the HIPAA Privacy Rule to implement the requirements of HIPAA. The HIPAA Security Rule protects a subset of information covered by the Privacy Rule.

Home and Community-Based Services (HCBS) – Person-centered care delivered in a person’s home and community.

Generic Drugs – A chemical copy of the corresponding brand name drug.

Individualized Plan of Care (IPC) – A written plan of care for a participant that describes the type and frequency of services to be provided to the participant regardless of the funding source and that identifies the provider or provider types that furnish the described services. The IPC shall reflect the services and actual units that providers are agreeing to provide over the plan year.

Intervention – An action taken to improve a situation.

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Legally Authorized Representative (LAR) – A person lawfully appointed to act on the behalf of the participant or applicant.

MedaCube – An automatic, electronic, locking, bulk loaded, pill dispenser.

Medical professional – Professionals who provide medical services, such as nurses, therapists, and doctors. It is important to recognize the use of this term indicates this professional may not have authority to prescribe medications or make changes to the medical regimen

Medication – A chemical or compound of chemicals that has a targeted and desired effect, used to treat, control, prevent, and cure a medical, psychiatric, or behavioral condition.

Medication Assistance – A continuum of support designed to ensure participants receive their medications in a safe and timely manner, in accordance with physician instructions. Medication assistance also includes best practices and organizational policies and procedures that support on-going safe medication administration. Medication assistance is a component of person-centered service delivery that can include reminding participants when to take their medications, providing the medication to the participant, and administering medications directly to the participant as needed and outlined in their IPC.

Medication Assistance Record (MAR) – The legal document on which the medication administration is recorded. It demonstrates that medications have been provided, refused, or missed.

Medication Error – A situation in which the participant does not take a medication as prescribed due to provider action or inaction. A medication error has occurred if:

- The provider does not assist the participant with the prescribed dose;
- The provider assists with with medication outside the prescribed time;
- The provider assists with the wrong dose of medication;
- The provider assists with the medication through the wrong route;
- The provider assists with the wrong medication; or
- The provider assists the wrong participant with the medication.

Medication Event – A specific event that is directly tied to the time a participant must receive their medication, such as 30 minutes before or after a meal, or one hour before bedtime.

Medication Regimen – The medications prescribed to a participant. The medical regimen is the collection of medications on the medication assistance record, approved “as needed” Pro Re Nata (PRN) or Over-The-Counter medications, prescribed diets, and other specific prescribed activities such as the routes for administering specific medications.

Medication Routine – How the medication regimen is implemented. The medication routine is focused on the participant’s preferences and needs as it pertains to medications, such as where they are when they take their medication, the type of beverage they use, and how they engage in the process.

Non-Pharmacological Intervention – An intervention intended to improve the health or the well-being of individuals that does not involve the use of drugs or medicine. In the event of a behavioral incident, this may include taking a walk, counting to 10, or going for a drive.

Over-the-Counter Medication (OTC) – Medication that does not require a prescription and can be purchased at a pharmacy, retail store, or convenience store.

Participant Rights – The civil rights that are guaranteed to all people. Wyoming Medicaid Rule establishes additional rights of participants who receive waiver services. Among these rights are the participant’s right to privacy, their right to confidentiality, their right to participate in their care, and their right to refuse care, including medical care and medications.

Participant Specific – A focus on the needs of each participant to provide a highly customized type of support that emphasizes the participant’s unique needs

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) – Protective clothing, helmets, gloves, face shields, goggles, facemasks, respirators, or other equipment designed to protect the wearer from injury or the spread of infection or illness.

Pill Box – A way to sort oral medications for daily, weekly, or monthly consumption. A pill box might be one single container, or contain multiple compartments to sort medication according to a prescribed schedule. This may also be referred to as a daily or weekly medication planner.

Plan of Care Team – A group of people who are knowledgeable about the participant and are qualified, collectively, to assist in developing an individual plan of care for that person. Membership of the team shall include the participant, the legally authorized representative, if applicable, the case manager, providers, and any other person chosen by the participant.

Positive Behavior Support Plan (PBSP) – A plan that assists the participant in developing positive behaviors to replace or reduce a challenging or dangerous behavior. A PBSP is an important tool that a provider can use to understand a participant’s behavior, so the provider can respond appropriately when changes occur.

Prescribing Authority – The medical professional responsible for prescribing medications, making changes to those prescriptions, and providing approval for uses of other medications or remedies.

Prescription Medication – A medication that is prescribed by the prescribing authority. A prescribed medication can include OTC or PRN medications.

Pro re nata (PRN) Medication – An OTC or prescription medication that is used *as needed* to treat ailments.

Protocol – A document or part of the IPC that explains what the provider needs to do to support a participant with a specific need. A protocol typically includes an in-depth explanation of medical events that can negatively affect the participant’s health and safety. Some common examples of needs for protocols include, but are not limited to, protocols for asthma and inhalers, seizures, high or low blood glucose levels, and allergic reactions.

Psychoactive Medication – A medication prescribed to improve or stabilize a participant’s mood, mental status, or behavior. Also called a behavior modifying medication.

Rights Restriction – Any limitation placed on a participant that limits their ability to freely exercise any right defined in state or federal law. Any restriction of a participant’s rights must be identified in the *Rights* section of their IPC.

Scheduled Medications – Medications that are scheduled to be taken at a specific time of day, or certain days of the week, or before or after a specific event. The prescribing authority is responsible for determining the schedule.

Sharp – A medical term for devices with sharp points or edges that can puncture or cut skin

Supplemental Oxygen – Oxygen that helps people with breathing problems get enough oxygen to function and stay well.