Taking a Difficult Step: Finding a Nursing Home

There are a variety of reasons why individuals must enter a nursing home. For some, it is a brief stay; just enough time to recover from an illness or get appropriate therapies to assist them in their recovery. For others in need of extended long-term care (LTC), entering a nursing home can mean staying indefinitely.

There is nothing simple or easy about locating a nursing home or skilled care facility. Often, this decision requires the assistance of a family member or friend. In these cases, it is a big responsibility for the family to be sure their loved one will be cared for by professionals who respond to emotional, social, and psychological needs as well as physical and medical limitations. If you have the responsibility of assisting a friend or loved one with locating a nursing home, the following is a list of important topics to consider and suggested questions that may help you with your search.

Getting Started

- Talk to as many people as you can—the local or state long-term care ombudsman program, nursing home advocacy groups, hospital discharge planner or social workers, the state or local office on aging, your physician, and any others who have knowledge about the nursing homes in your area.
- Involve your loved one in making the decision—this is important to assist him or her to adapt to this significant life transition.
- Look for a nursing home that is Medicare and/or Medicaid certified.
- Create a short list of nursing homes you want to visit and visit them.
Read the inspection reports of the nursing homes you are interested in. You can do this in person or at www.medicare.gov (click on “Compare Nursing Homes in Your Area”).

Look for signs of quality care (cleanliness, dignity, activity, good food, helpfulness, and a home-like environment).

Avoid signs that indicate poor quality care (i.e., strong and persistent odors, physical restraints, lack of privacy, disrespect, unanswered calls for help, loneliness, boredom and inactivity, and lack of assistance with eating).

Look for facilities that are located where family and friends are able to visit frequently.

**Things to Look For**

**General Physical Characteristics**

- Does the facility have adequate lighting?
- Are the rooms a comfortable temperature and well ventilated?
- Is the furniture attractive, comfortable, and safe for residents to use?

**Attitudes and Atmosphere**

- Is the general atmosphere of the facility warm, pleasant, and cheerful?
- Do staff members take time to visit and show affection?
- Are residents encouraged to wear their own clothes, decorate their rooms, and keep a few prized possessions?

**Safety Issues**

- Are there grab bars in the toilet and bathing areas, as well as on both sides of the hallways?
- Are smoke detectors, automatic sprinkler systems, and emergency lights in good working order?
- How does the facility monitor confused residents who may wander?

**Food Services**

- Are the meals provided by the facility planned by a trained dietician?
- Sample a meal. Is the food tasty and served at the proper temperature?
- Do residents who need assistance get that assistance whether in the dining area or in their own room?

**Social Services and Resident Activities**

- Is there a trained, qualified social worker or activities director on staff?
- Does the facility provide varied recreational, cultural, and intellectual programs for residents?
- Are activities provided to residents who are relatively inactive or confined to their rooms?
- Does the facility have a safe outdoor area where residents can get fresh air and sunshine?

**Residents’ Rooms**

- Does each room have a window, a reading light, a comfortable chair, a phone, a closet, and drawers for personal belongings?
■ How does the facility handle matters of resident privacy?
■ Do residents have any input into the assignment of roommates?

**Transportation**
■ Does the facility provide transportation to residents for recreational and medical purposes?
■ Is the facility on or near a bus route for the convenience of residents and visitors?

**Financial Considerations**
■ Is the facility certified to participate in the Medicare and/or Medicaid programs?
■ Are many of the services needed included in the basic charge? What is not included?
■ Does the contract between the facility and the resident clearly state the following: costs; date of admission; services to be provided; and discharge and transfer conditions?

**When the Decision Has Been Made (Contract Issues)**
■ Make sure you understand the contract before you sign it.
■ Be sure you understand what the facility defines as a “responsible party” before you sign on as one.
■ If you have any questions, do not hesitate to seek legal advice from an elder law attorney.

**Family Involvement**
■ Speak up when you have concerns, as well as when you have compliments.
■ Participate in family council meetings if they exist.
■ Attend quarterly care-plan conferences and advocate for individualized care.
■ Follow up on the agreed-upon care plan and request a meeting if it appears the care plan is not being followed.
■ Get to know the staff members who care for your loved one.
■ Help the staff to know your loved one better by sharing details about his or her personal history, likes and dislikes, and preferred routines.
■ Make contact with your community’s long-term care ombudsman and become familiar with the laws and regulations that apply to nursing homes.
■ Document any problems you might observe to assist with any investigation (date, time, persons involved).
■ For additional information about moving to a nursing home and making nursing home visits, please see the following Senior Series fact sheets:
  - SS-187-R08, Moving Your Loved One to a Nursing Home: What Can You Do?
  - SS-188-01, Tips When Visiting a Nursing Home
  - SS-189-R08, Gift Ideas for Nursing Home Visits
Additional Resources


See also: The Administration on Aging: National Aging Information Center (NAIC) web site on Nursing Homes at http://www.aoa.gov/NAIC/Notes/nursinghomes.html

Sources


Author: Christine A. Price, Ph.D., OSU Extension State Specialist, Gerontology, The Ohio State University

Visit Ohio State University Extension’s web site “Ohioline” at: http://ohioline.osu.edu

Ohio State University Extension embraces human diversity and is committed to ensuring that all research and related educational programs are available to clientele on a nondiscriminatory basis without regard to race, color, religion, sex, age, national origin, sexual orientation, gender identity or expression, disability, or veteran status. This statement is in accordance with United States Civil Rights Laws and the USDA.

Keith L. Smith, Ph.D., Associate Vice President for Agricultural Administration and Director, Ohio State University Extension
TDD No. 800-589-8292 (Ohio only) or 614-292-1868