GG0130B. Oral Hygiene

B. Oral hygiene: The ability to use suitable items to clean teeth. Dentures (if applicable): The ability to insert and remove dentures into and from the mouth, and manage denture soaking and rinsing with use of equipment.

Assessment Timepoints

SOC/ROC:

- SOC/ROC performance.
- Discharge goal.

Recertification:

- Follow-up performance.

Discharge:

- Discharge performance.

Oral Hygiene Inclusions and Exclusions for Coding

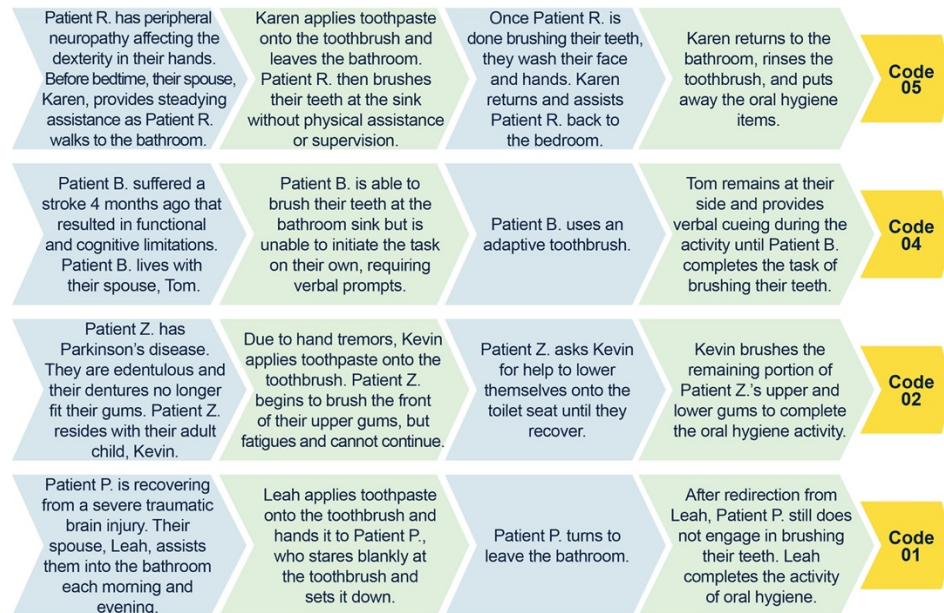| Included:	Excluded:
• Cleaning of teeth, dentures, (and gums if edentulous). • Management of items and equipment used to brush teeth and gums and clean/soak dentures. • Insertion and removal of dentures.	• Walking to/from activity location.

Coding Tips

Oral hygiene identifies the patient's ability to clean teeth using suitable items. It includes the patient's ability to insert/remove dentures and to manage the soaking and rinsing of dentures with the use of equipment, if applicable.

Activity Performance Codes and Examples

06 – Independent	03 – Partial/moderate assistance
05 – Setup or clean-up assistance	02 – Substantial/maximal assistance
04 – Supervision or touching assistance	01 – Dependent

Each series of arrows below describes an oral hygiene scenario. The green arrows in the second and fourth columns identify key elements of each scenario that inform the coding of **GG0130B. Oral hygiene.**

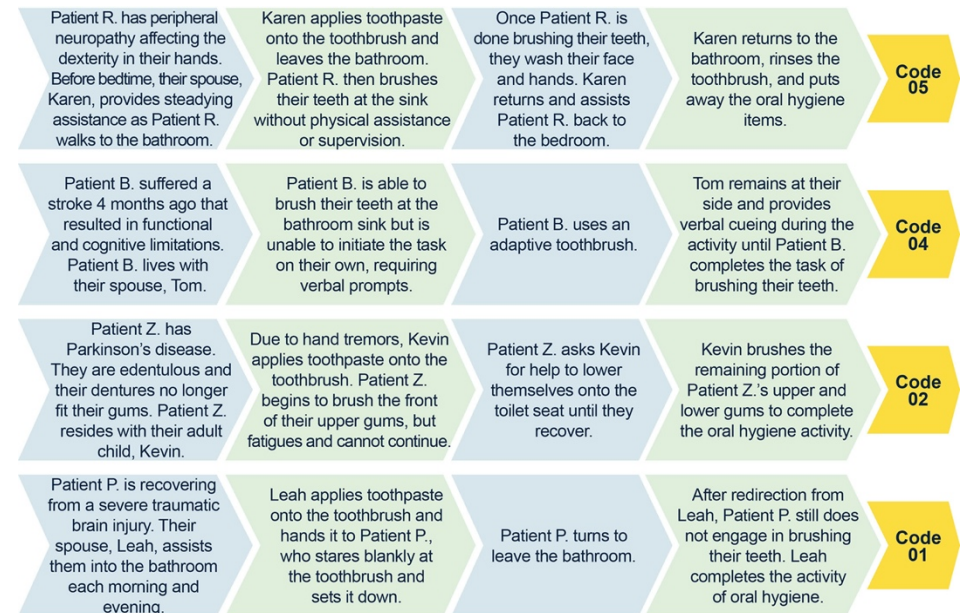|				
Patient R. has peripheral neuropathy affecting the dexterity in their hands. Before bedtime, their spouse, Karen, provides steadying assistance as Patient R. walks to the bathroom.	Karen applies toothpaste onto the toothbrush and leaves the bathroom. Patient R. then brushes their teeth at the sink without physical assistance or supervision.	Once Patient R. is done brushing their teeth, they wash their face and hands. Karen returns and assists Patient R. back to the bedroom.	Karen returns to the bathroom, rinses the toothbrush, and puts away the oral hygiene items.	**Code 05**
Patient B. suffered a stroke 4 months ago that resulted in functional and cognitive limitations. Patient B. lives with their spouse, Tom.	Patient B. is able to brush their teeth at the bathroom sink but is unable to initiate the task on their own, requiring verbal prompts.	Patient B. uses an adaptive toothbrush.	Tom remains at their side and provides verbal cueing during the activity until Patient B. completes the task of brushing their teeth.	**Code 04**
Patient Z. has Parkinson's disease. They are edentulous and their dentures no longer fit their gums. Patient Z. resides with their adult child, Kevin.	Due to hand tremors, Kevin applies toothpaste onto the toothbrush. Patient Z. begins to brush the front of their upper gums, but fatigues and cannot continue.	Patient Z. asks Kevin for help to lower themselves onto the toilet seat until they recover.	Kevin brushes the remaining portion of Patient Z.'s upper and lower gums to complete the oral hygiene activity.	**Code 02**
Patient P. is recovering from a severe traumatic brain injury. Their spouse, Leah, assists them into the bathroom each morning and evening.	Leah applies toothpaste onto the toothbrush and hands it to Patient P., who stares blankly at the toothbrush and sets it down.	Patient P. turns to leave the bathroom.	After redirection from Leah, Patient P. still does not engage in brushing their teeth. Leah completes the activity of oral hygiene.	**Code 01**

Additional Clinical Considerations

- The activity of oral hygiene may be completed with or without the use of assistive device(s).
- If the patient is edentulous (without teeth), code oral hygiene based on the type and amount of assistance needed from a helper to clean the patient's gums.