

STATEMENT OF DEFICIENCIES AND PLAN OF CORRECTION	(X1) PROVIDER/SUPPLIER/CLIA IDENTIFICATION NUMBER: 155272	(X2) MULTIPLE CONSTRUCTION A. Building B. Wing	(X3) DATE SURVEY COMPLETED 04/08/2026
NAME OF PROVIDER OR SUPPLIER Allison Pointe Healthcare Center		STREET ADDRESS, CITY, STATE, ZIP CODE 5226 E 82nd Street Indianapolis, IN 46250	

For information on the nursing home's plan to correct this deficiency, please contact the nursing home or the state survey agency.

(X4) ID PREFIX TAG	SUMMARY STATEMENT OF DEFICIENCIES (Each deficiency must be preceded by full regulatory or LSC identifying information)
<p>F 0687</p> <p>Level of Harm - Actual harm</p> <p>Residents Affected - Few</p>	<p>Provide appropriate foot care.</p> <p>**NOTE- TERMS IN BRACKETS HAVE BEEN EDITED TO PROTECT CONFIDENTIALITY** Based on interview and record review, the facility failed ensure a resident received timely foot care related to a referral for a vascular specialist and treatment for osteomyelitis, resulting in a hospitalization for intravenous antibiotics and subsequent toe removal for 1 of 3 residents reviewed for foot care. (Resident E) Findings include: The clinical record for Resident E was reviewed on 4/7/26 at 10:00 a.m. The resident's diagnosis included, but was not limited to, peripheral artery disease (circulatory condition caused by plaque buildup, narrowing arteries, and reduces blood flow to the limbs). The impaired skin integrity care plan, revised 3/31/26, indicated the resident had areas to his left fourth and fifth toes. A goal was for him to not exhibit complications from altered skin integrity. An intervention was to administer treatments as ordered by the medical provider. The progress note, dated 2/12/26 and written by Nurse Practitioner (NP) 5, indicated the resident had a wound to his left toe, fifth digit. The interpretation of a left arterial doppler of the lower extremity indicated the impression was mild trifurcation/outflow disease. The assessment and plan section of the note indicated, the resident had mild trifurcation/outflow disease on arterial Doppler, dated 2/10/2026. The NP ordered a referral for the resident to see a vascular specialist. The NP would continue to monitor, and the resident was to continue on the current antihypertensive medication and statin therapy. An interview was conducted with NP 5 on 4/8/26 at 12:07 p.m. She indicated she referred Resident E to a vascular specialist due to his Doppler results on his 2/10/26. The results indicated remote outflow disease, which were abnormal results. The facility needed to make the vascular appointment as soon as possible, within a week or so. The nursing note, dated 3/26/26, indicated Resident E had a follow-up vascular appointment scheduled for 4/7/26. There were no other progress notes that referenced a scheduled vascular appointment after the 2/12/26 progress note by NP 5. An interview was conducted with the Director of Nursing (DON) on 4/7/26 at 2:58 p.m. She indicated there was no verification they attempted to make a vascular appointment for Resident E after NP 5's referral on 2/12/26 until 3/25/26. On 4/7/26 at 2:58 p.m., the DON provided a faxed confirmation, dated 3/25/26, from a vascular surgery provider confirming a radiology appointment for 3/30/26 and office visit for 4/7/26. On 4/7/26 at 3:01 p.m., an interview was conducted with the Administrative Assistant for the above referenced vascular surgery provider. She indicated that their office received the referral from the facility on 3/24/26. Their office scheduled the appointment the next day, on 3/25/26; and the appointment was scheduled for 4/7/26 for a new patient exam, an ultrasound of the lower left extremity, and follow-up discussion of the 3/30/26 CT scan results. During an interview with NP 5, on 4/8/26 at 12:07 p.m., she indicated she was not aware of an issue with Resident E's fourth left toe until after the fact, but was unsure of when she was made aware. She never saw his left foot after the issue with his fourth toe was found. Her understanding was that the fifth toe was healed, but the fourth toe was necrotic. The Wound Nurse Practitioner was who would have been informed of any condition changes and responsible for treatment changes. An interview was conducted with the NP 7 from the facility's wound care provider on 4/8/26 at 12:28 p.m. She indicated she was notified on 3/26/26 of an injury of some sort to Resident E's left foot, so she saw Resident E in the facility on 3/31/26 to assess him. At that time, he had an open wound to his left fourth toe, (continued on next page)</p>

Any deficiency statement ending with an asterisk (*) denotes a deficiency which the institution may be excused from correcting providing it is determined that other safeguards provide sufficient protection to the patients. (See instructions.) Except for nursing homes, the findings stated above are disclosable 90 days following the date of survey whether or not a plan of correction is provided. For nursing homes, the above findings and plans of correction are disclosable 14 days following the date these documents are made available to the facility. If deficiencies are cited, an approved plan of correction is requisite to continued program participation.

LABORATORY DIRECTOR'S OR PROVIDER/SUPPLIER REPRESENTATIVE'S SIGNATURE	TITLE	(X6) DATE
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F 0687 Level of Harm - Actual harm Residents Affected - Few	<p>with drainage. She didn't have a huge concern with infection at that time, but she had concerns that there was something underlying that needed further investigation. The resident was pending CT scan results at that time, and had a vascular appointment scheduled, so her understanding was everything was in place. Facility staff did not inform her the results of the 3/30/26 CT scan showed osteomyelitis until the next time she rounded at the facility, on 4/7/26. This was after Resident E was already in the hospital. As far as an antibiotic, that would have been ordered by the primary care nurse practitioner, as NP 7 only recommended treatment, but did not actually order treatments. If NP 7 had been able to confirm osteomyelitis, she would have recommended an antibiotic. Her treatment recommendation on 3/31/26, with the information she had, was to continue with betadine with calcium alginate between the toes and to change the dressing daily until seen by vascular. The Change of Condition assessment, dated 4/5/26, for Resident E indicated osteomyelitis of the left foot. He was on a leave of absence (LOA) with his family and admitted to the hospital for osteomyelitis. An interview was conducted with Family Member 9 on 4/6/26 at 3:24 p.m. He indicated Resident E was currently in the hospital. He was being treated for the wound to his left foot and there was a problem with his blood pressure. His foot was not getting the care it needed at the facility. He needed an antibiotic, but he was not given it. The facility said he didn't need it. The wound on his foot had been going on since September of 2025. Family Member 9 kept asking the facility what was going on with Resident E's foot. It looked black, and the hospital staff informed him he may have to have toes removed. Family Member 9 picked Resident E up from the facility on 4/5/26 and took him straight to the hospital. The first thing they did was give him an antibiotic. Resident E was currently in the Intensive Care Unit (ICU.) The hospital emergency department to hospital admission and discharge notes, dated 4/5/26 to 4/10/26, indicated the resident presented with a non-healing wound of the left foot. The resident initially developed symptoms consistent with athlete's foot on the left foot, which was treated as such at the facility. Over time, the condition worsened, and wound care specialists began debriding the area. The wound was first noted on the lateral aspect of the fifth toe and subsequently involved the fourth toe, particularly in the area between the fourth and fifth toes. Despite ongoing wound care, including debridement and dressing changes, the wound has continued to deteriorate and had not shown signs of healing. The wound care team at the facility had suggested that poor circulation may be contributing to the lack of healing. The patient had been wearing a boot on the affected foot. The resident had not been seen by a vascular specialist. An outpatient CT scan was performed on 03/31/2026, and a Doppler study was reportedly done. No fevers, chills, nausea, vomiting. the resident reported that he had not started on antibiotics at the facility. The notes indicated he was started on doxycycline 100 mg in sodium chloride 0.9% 100 mL, an intravenous (IV) antibiotic, on 4/5/26 at 4:14 p.m. at the hospital. A CT scan of the left lower extremity indicated a left fourth toe tuft ulceration with osseous cortical irregularity representing cellulitis and osteomyelitis and left fifth toe cutaneous thickening may be reactive or cellulitis. The clinical impression was acute osteomyelitis of left foot and cellulitis of left lower extremity. A progress note indicated, .presents with toe wound .had an open wound in his left foot that had been managed by wound care at the facility started on IV doxycycline in the ED [emergency department]. The hospital Discharge summary, dated [DATE], indicated resident was noted to have left 4th toe osteomyelitis. The resident was placed on a broad-spectrum (effective against a wide range of bacteria) antibiotic. The resident was evaluated by Podiatry (a medical specialist focused on diagnosing, treating conditions affecting the foot, ankle, and lower leg) and underwent amputation [removal of all or part of an extremity]. The Skin Care & Wound Management Overview policy was provided by the Executive Director on 4/7/26 at 11:22 a.m. The policy indicated, The facility staff strives to prevent resident skin impairment and to promote the healing of existing wounds. The interdisciplinary team works with the resident and/or family/responsible party to identify and implement interventions to prevent and treat potential skin integrity issues. The interdisciplinary team evaluates, and documents identified skin impairments and pre-existing skins to determine the type of impairment, underlying condition(s) (continued on next page)</p>		

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F 0687 Level of Harm - Actual harm Residents Affected - Few	contributing to it and description of impairment to determine appropriate treatment .Skin care and wound management program includes, but is not limited to: Analysis of facility pressure ulcer data for quality improvement opportunities; Application of treatment protocols based on clinical best practice standards for promoting wound healing. This citation relates to Intake 2969435. 410 IAC (Indiana Administrative Code) 3.1-37(a)		