

Department of Health & Human Services
Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services

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Form Approved OMB
No. 0938-0391

STATEMENT OF DEFICIENCIES AND PLAN OF CORRECTION	(X1) PROVIDER/SUPPLIER/CLIA IDENTIFICATION NUMBER: 235594	(X2) MULTIPLE CONSTRUCTION A. Building B. Wing	(X3) DATE SURVEY COMPLETED 11/19/2025
NAME OF PROVIDER OR SUPPLIER West Woods of Niles		STREET ADDRESS, CITY, STATE, ZIP CODE 1211 State Line Rd Niles, MI 49120	
For information on the nursing home's plan to correct this deficiency, please contact the nursing home or the state survey agency.			
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F 0760 Level of Harm - Actual harm Residents Affected - Few	Ensure that residents are free from significant medication errors. **NOTE- TERMS IN BRACKETS HAVE BEEN EDITED TO PROTECT CONFIDENTIALITY** This citation pertains to intakes: 2659614 & 2661255Based on interview and record review, the facility failed to prevent significant medication errors for 1 resident (Resident #100) of 7 residents reviewed for medication errors, resulting in a change in condition, emergent transfer, and hospitalization for Resident #100. Findings include: Resident #100: Review of an admission Record revealed Resident #100 was a female with pertinent diagnoses which included dementia, dysarthria (a motor speech disorder that causes slurred or slow speech due to weak or uncoordinated speech muscles), memory deficit following a stroke, Alzheimer's disease, diabetes, metabolic encephalopathy (a brain disfunction caused by systemic metabolic problem such as liver or kidney failure, diabetes, sepsis), cognitive communication deficit (difficulty with communication caused by impairments in thinking skills like memory, attention, and problem solving). Review of Medications for Resident #100 revealed, .Resident Medications: acetaminophen (TYLENOL) 500 mg tablet Take 1 tablet by mouth every 6 hours as needed for Pain. amlODIPine (NORVASC) (calcium channel blocker for high blood pressure) 10 MG tablet Take 1 tablet by mouth every morning. aspirin 81 MG chewable tablet Chew 1 tablet daily. diclofenac sodium (VOLTAREN) (anti-inflammatory drug used to treat pain and inflammation) 1 % gel Apply 2 g (grams) to skin 4 times daily as needed for Pain. ELIQUIS (blood thinner) 5 MG tablet Take 1 tablet by mouth 2 times daily. hydroCHLORothiazide (MICROZIDE) (used to treat high blood pressure and fluid retention, Water pill) 12.5 MG caplet Take 12.5 mg by mouth daily. Isosorbide mononitrate (used to prevent chest pain) ER(Extended Release) Take 1 tablet by mouth. Review of Incident Summary dated [DATE] at 1:10 PM, revealed, .Incident Summary: Resident was found unresponsive during morning rounds by CNA. Code blue called overhead page, nurses responded immediately, including the director of nursing (DON B). DON provided a sternal rub to arouse (Resident #100), no CPR required. VS (vitals signs) was 141/76 (blood pressure) pulse 48 o2 (oxygen saturation) 98 with a very light pulse. 911 called due to unresponsiveness. She maintained a pulse and was breathing when they arrived. Medics arrived and transported resident to hospital. At 1:30 PM the hospital notified facility that her urine drug screen came back positive for Benzodiazepam (benzodiazepine) and opioids. Per her medical record, (Resident #100) has no orders for these medications.Review of Prehospital Care Report Summary dated [DATE], Dispatched to (Facility) for a report of a 87 YOF (year old female) unconscious but breathing. Upon arrival, patient found semi-Fowlers (medical posture where a patient lies on their back with their head and upper body raised 30-45 degrees) in bed and slumped to the right, unresponsive to all stimuli, pupils fixed and constricted.Staff states that patient was at baseline yesterday evening around dinner time. She then took her meds and went to bed. Today, they are unable to wake her up. Patient is not prescribed any narcotic pain medications.06:05:32 AM, Glasgow Coma Score: 5 (Scored between 3 - 15, 3 being the worst).06:11:33 AM BP 123/61, MAP (mean arterial pressure): 82, Pulse: 49, SPO2: 86. Review of Emergency Department (ED) progress note, dated [DATE], revealed, .Diagnosis at time of disposition: 1. Unresponsive .87 y.o. female patient presenting to the ED with unresponsive state. Vital signs bradycardia (abnormally lower heart rate, defined as fewer than 60 beats per minute) and hypothermic with decreased respirations. Patient with pinpoint pupils. Narcan (medication used to reverse or (continued on next page)		

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
FORM CMS-2567 (02/99) Previous Versions Obsolete	Event ID: 235594	Facility ID: 235594 If continuation sheet Page 1 of 6

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F 0760 Level of Harm - Actual harm Residents Affected - Few	was a sheet of paper which had how each resident took their medications. LPN C reported nurses were required to follow the rights of medication administration when passing medications, which included verifying the right resident, medication, dose, time, and right route. LPN C reported nurses should verify the resident's identity by checking the name on the door, room number, asking he resident and using photos in the chart. LPN C reported she had 29 residents at dinner time and then approximately 40 after midnight and she was busy all night long and it was hard as she did not know the residents. LPN C reported she would pull medications for both residents in each room and then take the medications into the room. LPN C reported she rounded all night on all her patients and Resident #100 was breathing. LPN C reported the CNA was finishing her last round and heard a code blue was called and then realized it was a resident on the hallway she had been assigned to. LPN C reported she ran out of the hallway and when into the room. The DON was performing a sternal rub trying to get her to be responsive, she was breathing, light and light pulses, called 911, went to get vitals, pulse and put O2 on her, tried to stabilize her. LPN C reported when she was talking to the NHA she indicated she had made a med error. LPN C reported she made a mistake and this situation had never happened to her before, it was just a lot, she reported she had too many residents. LPN C stated, almost killed a lady over a mistake. LPN C reported when she spoke to the DON B she indicated she must have mixed up the medications, indicated she had charted under the wrong chart. LPN C stated, It was an accident, I didn't mean for it to happen. It was a really big mistake. In an interview on [DATE] at 2:29 PM, DON B reported she was on another hallway and heard the code blue, told the aide to get the crash cart, got there to assess the situation, on the way had another aide grab the red book for code status. DON B reported when she got there Resident #100 had a pulse, she had respirations which were irregular, two or three regular and apneic (stopped breathing) episode for approximately 30 seconds maybe and then a big breath, very irregular. DON B reported the staff reviewed the code status, verified with other nurses around, someone felt for her pulse add respirations, start on oxygen, didn't have the O2 level as the pulse oximeter was not reading it, made sure she had oxygen especially with irregular breaths, another nurse got the blood sugar, and the staff had checked all the things and they were working on sending her out, the aide stayed in there with her until EMS arrived. In an interview on [DATE] at 2:14 PM, LPN I reported pharmacy delivers the medication packets every day for the next day. LPN I reported the narcotic medication were kept in a separate drawer in the medication cart. LPN I reported there was a separate key for the narcotic medication drawer. This writer observed the narcotic medications blister packages in the drawer. LPN I reported medications were checked for resident name, room number, medication, dosage, time administered against the order/MAR in the electronic medical record against the blister package for the narcotic medication. LPN I reported for the regularly scheduled medications they come in packets with the resident's name, room, and time noted at the top and the medication and dosage on the front of the package, open the package and compare the individual packets against the order/MAR and then dispense into the medication cup. LPN I reported nurses should always address the resident or ask then to tell her their name if able to respond, compare to photo in electronic medical record prior to administering the medication. In an interview on [DATE] at 12:32 PM, Clinical Care Coordinator (CCC) H reported she had worked the first 4 hours of second shift on Resident #100's hallway. CCC H reported the off going nurse would give verbal report to the oncoming nurse. CCC H reported she and LPN C completed the count of narcotic medications prior to her leaving for the day. CCC H reported she and LPN C counted all the narcotics after she checked all the other in the fridge as well and the number was correct. CCC H reported each hallway had a sheet which tells the nurse how each resident takes their medications, and the floor nurses were responsible for updating those sheets. In an interview on [DATE] at 2:43 PM, Resident #104 stated .A few days ago the nurse had brought in my meds and left them to sit on the table as she was crocheting at the time, so when she finished, she went to take them but didn't have water so she paused and looked and there were three of the same looking pills and she reported mine are different, so she told the staff. Resident #104 asked her (continued on next page)		

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F 0760 Level of Harm - Actual harm Residents Affected - Few	roommate (Resident #105) if she had gotten her pills yet and she said No. Resident #104 reported she was glad she noticed because she had high blood pressure pills, and her roommate had seizure medication. In an interview on [DATE] at 3:31 PM, Registered Nurse (RN) E reported if a resident wanted to self-administer medications the Clinical Care Coordinator (CCC) would complete an assessment. This writer and RN E reviewed Resident #104's assessments and she reported she did not have an assessment for self-administration of medication and proceeded to show me in assessments where the CCC would go to complete the self-administration assessment. Review of Resident #105's medical record revealed the Interdisciplinary Documentation dated [DATE] 17:47 (5:47 PM). Received call from Neurology, change to current order, increase, Carbidopa-levodopa 25-100mg one tablet TID (three time per day) for Parkinson's. Review of Conclusion for investigation of Resident #100's incident dated [DATE], revealed, .Upon admission to the hospital, (Resident #100) was diagnosed with a urinary tract infection and metabolic encephalopathy. Laboratory drug screen results indicated the presence of diazepam and caffeine (metabolite). The visitor sign-in logs for the previous 30 days were reviewed, and no visitors were documented for (Resident #100) during that period. (Resident #100)'s Durable Power of Attorney (DPOA) confirmed that she does not receive visitors other than her designated representative. According to pharmacy reference data, diazepam may be detectable in the blood for approximately one to two days (up to 48 hours) following administration. Therefore, it can be determined that (Resident #100) received diazepam within that timeframe. Review of Medication Discrepancy Report dated [DATE], revealed, .What is the actual discrepancy to the resident? She ingested medications not ordered by her physician. Could the discrepancy have endangered the life or welfare of the resident? Yes. She was unresponsive and sent to the hospital. In an interview on [DATE] at 1:17 PM, Director of Nursing (DON) B reported we interviewed all the staff who had worked the last 48 hours before the event. All staff reported Resident #100 was at baseline. DON B reported LPN C was asked not to come back until a full investigation was done. DON B reported there were no conclusive answers, the investigation never revealed for certain it was LPN C who gave the medications to Resident #100. DON B reported diazepam was in her system and she had no order for that medication. In an interview on [DATE] at 12:10 PM, Nursing Home Administrator (NHA) A reported Resident #100 had a change in mental status and it was thought to be an illness, it was discovered she did have a UTI in the hospital. NHA A reported the facility received a phone call from the emergency room reporting Resident #100 had lab work completed and was tentative she was positive for opioid and benzodiazepines which were not on her medication list. NHA A reported the result indicated Resident #100 had a definitive positive for Valium (diazepam) and an investigation was completed. NHA A reported during interviews with other residents she discovered a resident did not get the right medications from LPN C, indicated the medications were crushed and she took her pills whole. A few minutes later she had brought her the correct medications. NHA A reported Resident #103 had reported LPN C had entered her room to take her blood sugar so she could administer her, her insulin. Resident #103 informed LPN C she did not get insulin and her blood sugar was not checked. NHA A reported she believed there might have been some confusion of the rooms. NHA A reported the facility interviewed all the nurses who had worked with Resident #100 leading up to the incident and they reported they gave medications to the right person. NHA A reported the nurses get distracted quite a bit and someone may have been distracted when they were pulling medications. NHA A reported the Valium was pulled from a separate drawer. When queried if Resident #100 had an order for Valium, NHA A indicated she did not and indicated an adverse medication even had occurred. Review of policy, Medication Administration by the Various Routes revised on [DATE], revealed, .1. Residents at this facility will be permitted to self-administer medications if ordered by the attending physician and approved through assessment by the inter-disciplinary team and requested by the resident. 9. Medications supplied for one resident are not administered to another resident. 10. To ensure accuracy in the administration of medications, staff administering the medication are responsible for checking to see if the drug and dosage schedule on (continued on next page)		

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