(k) **Unnecessary drugs**—(1) General. Each participant’s drug regimen must be free from unnecessary drugs. An unnecessary drug is any drug when used:
   (i) In excessive dose (including duplicate drug therapy); or
   (ii) For excessive duration; or
   (iii) Without adequate monitoring; or
   (iv) Without adequate indications for its use; or
   (v) In the presence of adverse consequences which indicate the dose should be reduced or discontinued; or
   (vi) Any combinations of the reasons in paragraphs (k)(1)(i) through (v) of this section.

(2) **Antipsychotic drugs.** Based on a comprehensive assessment of a participant, the program management must ensure that—
   (i) Participants who have not used antipsychotic drugs are not given these drugs unless antipsychotic drug therapy is necessary to treat a specific condition as diagnosed by the primary physician and documented in the clinical record; and
   (ii) Participants who use antipsychotic drugs receive gradual dose reductions, and behavioral interventions, unless clinically contraindicated, in an effort to discontinue these drugs.

(i) **Medication errors.** The program management must ensure that—
   (1) Medication errors are identified and reviewed on a timely basis; and
   (2) Strategies for preventing medication errors and adverse reactions are implemented.


(The Office of Management and Budget has approved the information collection requirements in this paragraph under control number 2900–0160)

§ 52.140 Dietary services.

The program management must provide each participant with a nourishing, palatable, well-balanced meal that proportionally meets the daily nutritional and special dietary needs of each participant.

(a) **Food and nutritional services.** The program management provides and/or contracts with a food service entity and provides and/or contracts sufficient support personnel competent to carry out the functions of the food service.

(1) The program management must employ a qualified dietitian either part-time or on a contract consultant basis to provide nutritional guidance.

(2) A qualified dietitian is one who is qualified based upon registration by the Commission on Dietetic Registration of the American Dietetic Association.

(3) The dietitian must—
   (i) Conduct participant nutritional assessments and recommend nutritional intervention as appropriate.
   (ii) Consult and provide nutrition education to participants, family/caregivers, and program staff as needed.
   (iii) Consult and provide education and training to the food service staff.
   (iv) Monitor and evaluate participants receiving enteral tube feedings and parenteral line solutions, and recommend changes as appropriate.

(b) **Menus and nutritional adequacy.** (1) The participant’s total dietary intake is of concern but is not the adult day health care program’s responsibility.
(2) The program is responsible for the meals served in the facility.

(c) Food. Each participant receives and the program provides—

(1) Food prepared by methods that conserve nutritive value, flavor, and appearance;
(2) Food that is palatable, attractive, and at the proper temperature;
(3) Food prepared in a form designed to meet individual needs; and
(4) Substitutes offered of similar nutritive value to participants who refuse food served.

(d) Therapeutic diets. (1) Therapeutic diets must be prescribed by the primary care physician.
(2) Special, modified, or therapeutic diets must be provided as necessary for participants with medical conditions or functional impairments.
(3) An adult day health care program must not admit nor continue to serve a participant whose dietary requirements cannot be accommodated by the program.

(e) Frequency of meals. (1) At regular times comparable to normal mealtimes in the community, each participant may receive and program management must provide at least two meals daily for those veterans staying more than four hours and at least one meal for those staying less than four hours.
(2) The program management must offer snacks and fluids as appropriate to meet the participants’ nutritional and fluid needs.

(f) Assistive devices. The program management must provide special eating equipment and utensils for participants who need them.

(g) Sanitary conditions. The program must—

(1) Procure food from sources approved or considered satisfactory by Federal, State, or local authorities;
(2) Store, prepare, distribute, and serve food under sanitary conditions; and
(3) Dispose of garbage and refuse properly.


§ 52.150 Physicist services.

As a condition of enrollment in adult day health care program, a participant must obtain a written physician order for enrollment. Each participant must remain under the care of a physician.

(a) Physician supervision. The program management must ensure that—

(1) The medical care of each participant is supervised by a primary care physician;
(2) Each participant’s medical record must contain the name of the participant’s primary physician; and
(3) Another physician is available to supervise the medical care of participants when their primary physician is unavailable.

(b) Frequency of physician reviews. (1) The participant must be seen by the primary physician at least annually and as indicated by a change of condition.
(2) The program management must have a policy to help ensure that adequate medical services are provided to the participant.
(3) At the option of the primary physician, required reviews in the program after the initial review may alternate between personal physician reviews and reviews by a physician assistant, nurse practitioner, or clinical nurse specialist in accordance with paragraph (e) of this section.

(c) Availability of acute care. The program management must provide or arrange for the provision of acute care when it is indicated.

(d) Availability of physicians for emergency care. In case of an emergency, the program management must provide or arrange for the provision of physician services when the program has participants under its care.

(e) Physician delegation of tasks. (1) A primary physician may delegate tasks to:
(i) A certified physician assistant or a certified nurse practitioner, or
(ii) A clinical nurse specialist who—
(A) Is acting within the scope of practice as defined by State law; and
(B) Is under the supervision of the physician.
(2) The primary physician may not delegate a task when the provisions of this part specify that the primary physician must perform it personally, or when the delegation is prohibited