


Modified LACE Tool

Directions: Points are assigned per category and totaled to identify those patients that are at risk of readmission.

L=Length of hospital stay
 A=Acuity on admission
 C=Comorbidity
 E=Emergency department visits

Attribute	Value	Points	Score
Prior Admit Length of Stay (LOS) If no history prior admission give points for average LOS (i.e. 4–6 days)	Less 1 day	0	
	1 day	1	
	2 days	2	
	3 days	3	
	4–6 days	4	
	7–13 days	5	
	14 or more days	6	
Acute Admission	Inpatient	3	
	Observation	0	
Comorbidity (Cumulative to a maximum of 6 points)	No prior history	0	
	Diabetes mellitus (DM) no complications, cerebrovascular disease, history of myocardial infarction, peripheral vascular disease (PVD), peptic ulcer disease (PUD), alcoholism, smoking	1	
	Mild liver disease, DM with complications, congestive heart failure (CHF), chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), cancer, leukemia, lymphoma, any tumor, renal disease	2	
	Alzheimer's, dementia, sickle cell, auto-immune disorder or connective tissue disease	3	
	Cirrhosis, hepatitis, liver disease or human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) infection	4	
	Metastatic cancer	6	
Emergency room visits during previous 6 months	0 visits	0	
	1 visits	1	
	2 visits	2	
	3 visits	3	
	4 or more visits	4	
Take the sum of the points and enter the total 			
*If LACE score is 11 or greater, patient is at high-risk for admission			

References:

Montana Health Research and Education Foundation—Montana Rural Healthcare Performance Improvement Network. Nursing: Readmission Alert Discharge Plan. Available at: <http://www.mtpin.org/docs/Utilization%20Review/LACE%20Nursing%20instruction%20modified.pdf>. Accessed on: November 27, 2018.

Van Walraven C1, Dhalla IA, Bell C, et al. Derivation and validation of an index to predict early death or unplanned readmission after discharge from hospital to the community. Journal of the Canadian Medical Association. 2010 Apr 6;182(6):551–7.