

3701-59-01 Definitions.

As used in this chapter:

- (A) "Active medical staff" means staff with clinical privileges who are designated as active pursuant to the bylaws or other governing prescript of the hospital.
- (B) "Alcohol and drug hospital" means a hospital engaged primarily in providing specialized care to inpatients with alcoholism or chemical dependency rehabilitative service needs.
- (C) "Alcohol or drug abuse rehabilitation bed" means a hospital bed that is staffed and equipped for care of inpatients whose primary diagnosis is alcoholism or other chemical dependency.
- (D) "Associate medical staff" means staff with clinical privileges who are designated as associate pursuant to the bylaws or other governing prescript of the hospital.
- (E) "Average daily census" means total patient days for a given calendar year divided by the number of days in the year.
- (F) "Beds in use" means the sum of the number of beds staffed and available for patient care on the last day of each month of the calendar year, divided by twelve.
- (G) "Board certified physician" means an individual licensed under Chapter 4731. of the Revised Code to practice medicine and surgery or osteopathic medicine and surgery who has passed an examination given by a medical specialty board and has been certified by that board as a specialist. "Board certified" does not include board eligible physicians. For physicians certified by more than one board, "board certified": includes only the primary certification board.
- (H) "Burn care bed" means a hospital bed that is staffed and equipped for care of inpatients whose primary diagnosis is burn-related.
- (I) "Burn care hospital" means a hospital engaged primarily in providing inpatient care to patients requiring specialized burn-related diagnostic or therapeutic services.
- (J) "Cancer hospital" means a hospital that is classified as a cancer hospital under 42 C.F.R. 412.23(f) and is organized primarily for treatment and research on cancer.
- (K) "Cardiac catheterization" means all anatomic or physiologic studies of interventions, both diagnostic and therapeutic, in which the heart or coronary arteries are entered via a systemic vein or artery using a catheter that is manipulated under fluoroscopic visualization. This definition does not include studies of cardiac function performed using flow directed catheters that are positioned without the use of fluoroscopy.
- (L) "Critical access hospital" means a hospital that is certified by the federal government as meeting the conditions of participation in the medicare program under 42 C.F.R. part 485, subpart F.
- (M) "Department" means the department of health of the state of Ohio.
- (N) "Direct care services" means any in-person patient contact where health care or personal care is provided in the hospital.

- (O) "Director" means the director of health or the director's designated representative.
- (P) "Discharge" means a patient who is formally released from a hospital including deaths. Discharge does not include temporary transfers to other settings.
- (Q) "Full-time equivalent" means at least one thousand eight hundred and twenty hours per calendar year.
- (R) "General hospital" means a hospital that primarily functions to furnish the array of diagnostic and therapeutic services needed to provide care for a variety of medical conditions, such as diagnostic X-ray, clinical laboratory, and operating room services.
- (S) "Heart hospital" means a hospital primarily engaged in providing inpatient care to patients requiring specialized cardiac diagnostic or therapeutic services.
- (T) "Hospice beds" means the inpatient beds of a hospice care program as defined in division (A) of section 3712.01 of the Revised Code.
- (U) "Hospital" means an institution located at a single site engaged primarily in providing to inpatients, by or under the supervision of an organized medical staff of physicians licensed under Chapter 4731. of the Revised Code, diagnostic services and therapeutic services for medical diagnosis and treatment or rehabilitation of injured, disabled, or sick persons. "Hospital" also means an inpatient facility, located at the same site as another institution required to register under section 3701.07 of the Revised Code, that is medicare certified as a separate hospital, or operated by or on behalf of another hospital. "Hospital" does not mean an institution that is operated by the United States government or by the Ohio department of mental health.
- (V) "Hospital bed" or "bed" means a bed in a hospital with the attendant physical space, fixtures, and equipment for use in caring primarily for inpatients. "Hospital bed" includes beds used in caring for patients who stay for less than twenty-four hours, but the primary use of such beds is for care of inpatients.
- (W) "House staff" means interns, residents, and fellows receiving stipends from the hospital who are in training positions approved by the accreditation council of graduate medical education, the American osteopathic association, or the American dental association
- (X) "Inpatient" means a patient whose length of stay is twenty-four hours or more.
- (Y) "Inpatient surgical operating room" means a room in a hospital used to perform any operative or manual procedure undertaken for the diagnosis or treatment of a disease or other disorder.
- (Z) "Long term acute care hospital", or LTACH, means a hospital that is classified as a long-term care hospital under 42 C.F.R. 412.23(e), that is engaged primarily in providing medically necessary specialized acute hospital care for medically complex patients who are critically ill or have multi-system complications or failures, and that has an average length of stay of forty-five days or less.
- (AA) "Long term acute care hospital bed" means a bed in a long term acute care hospital.
- (BB) "Maternity unit" means a distinct portion of a hospital in which inpatient care is

provided to women during all or part of the maternity cycle .

- (CC) "Medical/surgical bed" means a hospital bed in a medical or surgical unit where general medical/surgical services are provided.
- (DD) "Multi-hospital system" means two or more hospitals that are subject to the control and direction of one common owner responsible for the operational decisions of the entire system or that have integrated administrative functions and medical staff that report to one governing body as the result of a formal legal or contractual obligation.
- (EE) "Number of admissions" means the number of patients accepted for inpatient service of twenty-four hours or more, including transfers by a service within the hospital.
- (FF) "Number of inpatient surgical cases" means number of patients treated on an inpatient basis after surgery in an operating room.
- (GG) "Open heart surgery" means any surgery performed on the heart muscle, valves, arteries, or other structures in which the chest is opened and a cardiopulmonary bypass is performed using extracorporeal circulation (heart-lung machine).
- (HH) "Outpatient" means a patient who is not admitted as an inpatient and whose length of stay is less than twenty-four hours.
- (II) "Outpatient surgical operating room" means a room in a hospital designed to perform an operative or manual procedure undertaken for the diagnosis or treatment of a disease or other disorder on non-inpatients.
- (JJ) "Patient" means an individual who receives diagnostic or therapeutic services for medical diagnosis treatment, or rehabilitation. "Patient" also includes an individual receiving palliative care.
- (KK) "Patient days of care" means annual total number of inpatients in a hospital on a daily count at a specific uniform time of day.
- (LL) "Pediatric cardiovascular surgery" means any open or closed heart surgical procedures performed on a pediatric patient, including surgical procedures on the heart muscle, valves, arteries, or other structures, and surgical correction of both congenital and acquired heart conditions such as ventricular septal defects (VSD), atrial septal defects (ASD), patent ductus arteriosus (excluding neonates) and valve defects. "Pediatric cardiovascular surgery" does not mean heart transplantation.
- (MM) "Pediatric patient" means any patient less than twenty-two years of age.
- (NN) "Physical rehabilitation bed" means a hospital bed that is staffed and equipped for care of inpatients requiring intensive, multi-disciplinary physical restorative services.
- (OO) "Physical rehabilitation hospital" means a hospital engaged primarily in providing specialized care to inpatients with intensive, multi-disciplinary physical restorative service needs.
- (PP) "Psychiatric care bed" means a hospital bed that is staffed and equipped for care of inpatients whose primary diagnosis is mental illness.

- (QQ) "Psychiatric hospital" means a hospital engaged primarily in providing specialized care to inpatients diagnosed with mental illness.
- (RR) "Register" means to report to the department on an annual basis information required under section 3701.07 of the Revised Code and rule 3701-59-05 of the Administrative Code.
- (SS) "Satellite unit" means a unit owned and operated by a hospital that is providing diagnostic, therapeutic, or rehabilitative services on an outpatient basis at a geographically separate location from the hospital that owns and operates it. "Satellite unit" does not include facilities that are licensed under section 3702.30 of the Revised Code, inpatient facilities at the same geographic location that are certified as a separate hospital, or facilities providing inpatient services at a different location or different street address from the hospital that owns and operates it.
- (TT) "Special care bed" means a hospital bed in which special medical/surgical services, beyond general medical/surgical care and including intensive care or coronary care, are provided.
- (UU) "Total number of beds" means the total number of beds in which patient care may be provided, whether or not the bed is staffed and available. Beds in temporarily closed units are included in the total. Beds that are temporarily unavailable as the result of building renovations are included in the total. A temporary increase in the number of beds in use that is caused by unusually high volumes of admissions is not included in the total, where "temporary increase" means the average daily census exceeds registered capacity for less than forty-five days in any six month period.

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