**Section 250.100 Definitions**

Act – the Hospital Licensing Act [210 ILCS 85].

Advanced Practice Registered Nurse – a person licensed to practice under Article 65 of the Nurse Practice Act.

Advanced Practice Provider – an advanced practice registered nurse or a physician assistant.

Allied Health Personnel – persons other than medical staff members, licensed or registered by the State of Illinois or recognized by an organization acceptable to the Department and recognized to function within their licensed, registered or recognized capacity by the medical staff and the governing authority of the hospital.

Dentist – any person licensed to practice dentistry as provided in the Illinois Dental Practice Act.

Department – the Illinois Department of Public Health.

Dietetic Service Director − a person who:

is a dietitian;

is a graduate of a dietetic and nutrition school or program authorized by the Accreditation Council for Education in Nutrition and Dietetics, the Academy of Nutrition and Dietetics, or the American Clinical Board of Nutrition;

is a graduate, prior to July 1, 1990, of a Department-approved course that provided 90 or more hours of classroom instruction in food service supervision and has had experience as a supervisor in a health care institution which included consultation from a dietitian;

has successfully completed an Association of Nutrition & Foodservice Professionals approved Certified Dietary Manager or Certified Food Protection Professional course;

is certified as a Certified Dietary Manager or Certified Food Protection Professional by the Association of Nutrition & Foodservice Professionals; or

has training and experience in food service supervision and management in a military service equivalent in content to the programs in the second, third or fourth paragraph of this definition.

Dietitian **−** a person who is a registered dietitian or registered dietitian nutritionist as defined in the Dietitian Nutritionist Practice Act.

Drugs – the term "drugs" means and includes:

articles recognized in the official United States Pharmacopoeia, official National Formulary, or any supplement to either of them and being intended for and having for their main use the diagnosis, cure, mitigation, treatment or prevention of disease in man or other animals;

all other articles intended for and having for their main use the diagnosis, cure, mitigation, treatment or prevention of disease in man or other animals;

articles (other than food) having for their main use and intended to affect the structure or any function of the body of man or other animals; and

articles having for their main use and intended for use as a component or any articles specified in this definition, but does not include devices or their components, parts or accessories.

*Federally designated organ procurement agency – the organ procurement agency designated by the Secretary of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services for the service area in which a hospital is located; except that in the case of a hospital located in a county adjacent to Wisconsin which currently contracts with an organ procurement agency located in Wisconsin that is not the organ procurement agency designated by the U.S. Secretary of Health and Human Services for the service area in which the hospital is located, if the hospital applies for a waiver pursuant to 42 U.S.C. 1320b-8(a), it may designate an organ procurement agency located in Wisconsin to be thereafter deemed its federally designated organ procurement agency for the purposes of* the *Act.* (Section 3(F) of the Act)

*Follow-up healthcare – healthcare services related to a sexual assault, including laboratory services and pharmacy services, rendered within 180 days after the initial visit for medical forensic services*. (Section 1a of the Sexual Assault Survivors Emergency Treatment Act)

Hospital – the term "hospital" shall have the meaning ascribed in Section 3(A) of the Act.

Hospitalization – the reception or care of any person in any hospital either as an inpatient or as an outpatient.

House Staff Member – an individual who is a graduate of a medical, dental, osteopathic, or podiatric school; who is licensed as appropriate; who is appointed to the hospital's medical, osteopathic, dental, or podiatric graduate training program that is approved or recognized in accordance with the statutory requirements applicable to the practitioner; and who is participating in patient care under the direction of licensed practitioners who have clinical privileges in the hospital and are members of the hospital's medical staff.

Licensed Practical Nurse – a person with a valid Illinois license to practice as a practical nurse under the Nurse Practice Act.

Medical Staff – an organized body composed of the following individuals granted the privilege by the governing authority of the hospital to practice in the hospital: persons who are graduates of a college or school approved or recognized by the Illinois Department of Financial and Professional Regulation, and who are currently licensed by the Illinois Department of Financial and Professional Regulation to practice medicine in all its branches; practice dental surgery; or, practice podiatric medicine in Illinois, regardless of the title of the degree awarded by the approving college or school.

Medicines – drugs or chemicals or preparations of drugs or chemicals in suitable form intended for and having for their main use the prevention, treatment, relief, or cure of diseases in humans or animals when used either internally or externally.

Nurse – a registered nurse or licensed practical nurse as defined in the Nurse Practice Act.

Nursing Administrator (or Chief Nursing Officer or Director of Nursing) – a registered professional nurse who is employed full-time within the hospital as director of the nursing administration pursuant to Section 250.910.

Nursing Staff – registered nurses, licensed practical nurses, nursing assistants and others who render patient care under the supervision of a registered professional nurse.

Patient Care Unit or Nursing Care Unit – an organized unit in which nursing services are provided on a continuous basis. This unit is a clearly defined administrative and geographic area to which specific nursing staff is assigned.

Pharmacist – a person who is licensed as a pharmacist under the Pharmacy Practice Act.

*"Pharmacy – a location where pharmacist care is provided by a pharmacist and where drugs and medicines are dispensed, sold, offered or displayed for sale at retail; where prescriptions of physicians, dentists, advanced practice registered nurses, physician assistants, podiatric physicians, or optometrists, within the limits of their licenses, are compounded, filled or dispensed; and which has a sign bearing the word or words "Pharmacist", Druggist", " Pharmacy", Pharmaceutical Care", or similar terms or where the characteristic prescription sign (Rx) or similar design is exhibited.* (Section 3 of the Pharmacy Practice Act). Any room or designated area where drugs and medicines are dispensed (including repackaging for distribution) shall be considered to be a pharmacy and shall be required to be licensed by the Illinois Department of Financial and Professional Regulation.

Pharmacy practice – includes the following services as defined in the Pharmacy Practice Act:

*the interpretation and the provision of assistance in the monitoring, evaluation, and implementation of prescription drug orders;*

*the dispensing of prescription drug orders;*

*participation in drug in drug and device selection;*

*drug administration limited to administration of oral, topical, injectable, and inhalation as follows:*

*in the context of patient education on the proper use or delivery of medications;*

*pursuant to a valid prescription or standing order by a physician licensed to practice medicine in all its branches, upon completion of appropriate training, including how to address contraindications and adverse reaction* pursuant to Pharmacy Practice Act rules (68 Ill. Adm. Code 1330), *with notification to the patient's physician and appropriate record retention, or pursuant to hospital pharmacy and therapeutics committee policies and procedure:*

*vaccination of patients 7 years of age and older;*

*following the initial administration of long-acting or extended-release form opioid antagonists by a physician licensed to practice medicine in all its branches, administration of injections of long-action or extended-release form opioid antagonists;*

*administration of injections of alpha-hydroxyprogesterone caproate;*

*administration of injections of long-term antiphyschotic medications* (appropriate training must be conducted by an *Accreditation Counsel of Pharmaceutical Education accredited provider);*

*drug regimen review;*

*drug or drug-related research;*

*the provision of patient counseling;*

*the practice of telepharmacy;*

*the provision of those acts or services necessary to provide pharmacist care;*

*medication therapy management; and*

*the responsibility for compounding and labeling of drugs and devices (except labeling by a manufacturer, repackager, or distributor of non-prescription drugs and commercially package legend drugs and devices), proper and safe storage of drugs and devices, and maintenance of required records as defined* in the Pharmacy Practice Act. (Section 3 of the Pharmacy Practice Act)

Physical Rehabilitation Facility – a licensed specialty hospital or clearly defined special unit or program of an acute care hospital providing physical rehabilitation services either through the facility's own staff members or when appropriate, through the mechanism of formal affiliations and consultations.

Physical Rehabilitation Services – a complete, intensive multi-disciplinary process of individualized, time-limited, goal-oriented services, including evaluation, restoration, personal adjustment, and continuous medical care under the supervision and direction of a physician qualified by training and experience in physical rehabilitation. Physical rehabilitation has two major components: inpatient and outpatient care. Both components involve the patient and, whenever possible, the family in establishing treatment goals and discharge plans, and consist of the following scope of services available for inpatient care: physician, rehabilitation nursing, physical therapy, occupational therapy, speech therapy, audiology, prosthetic and orthotic services, as well as rehabilitation counseling, social services, recreational therapy, psychology, pastoral care, and vocational counseling. Basic scope of services for outpatient facilities shall include at least a physician, physical therapy, occupational therapy, speech therapy, vocational services, psychology and social service. The purpose of multi-faceted services is to reduce the disability and dependency in activities of daily living while promoting optimal personal adjustment in dimensions such as psychological, social, economic, spiritual and vocational.

Physician – a person licensed to practice medicine in all of its branches as provided in the Medical Practice Act of 1987.

Physician Assistant – a person authorized to practice under the Physician Assistant Practice Act of 1987.

Podiatrist – a person licensed to practice podiatry under the Podiatric Medical Practice Act of 1987.

Reference Materials – a sample in which the chemical composition and physical properties resemble the specimen to be analyzed on which sufficient analyses have been run to give a reasonably good approximation of the concentration of the constituent being assayed. The reference materials are routinely analyzed along with patient specimens to determine the precision and accuracy of the analytical process used.

Registered Nurse – a person with a valid Illinois license to practice as a registered professional nurse under the Nurse Practice Act.

Rural Emergency Hospital (REH) – an entity that operates for the purpose of providing emergency department services, observation care, and other outpatient medical and health services, in which the annual per patient average length of stay does not exceed 24 hours. The entity must not provide inpatient services, except those furnished in a unit that is a distinct part licensed as a skilled nursing facility to furnish post-REH or post-hospital extended care services pursuant to 42 CFR 485.502.

*Safe Lifting Equipment and Accessories* – *mechanical equipment designed to lift, move, reposition, and transfer patients, including, but not limited to, fixed and portable ceiling lifts, sit-to-stand lifts, slide sheets and boards, slings, and repositioning and turning sheets*. (Section 6.25(a) of the Act)

*Safe Lifting Team* – *at least 2 individuals who are trained in the use of both safe lifting techniques and safe lifting equipment and accessories, including the responsibility for knowing the location and condition of such equipment and accessories*. (Section 6.25(a) of the Act)

Standard Solution – a solution used for calibration in which the concentration is determined solely by dissolving a weighted amount of primary standard material in an appropriate amount of solvent.

*Surgical smoke plume – the by-product of the use of energy-based devices on tissue during surgery and containing hazardous materials, including, but not limited to, bioaerosols, smoke, gases, tissue and cellular fragments and particulates, and viruses.* (Section 6.32(a) of the Act)

*Surgical smoke plume evacuation system – a dedicated device that is designed to capture, transport, and filter surgical smoke plume at the site of origin and before it can diffuse and pose a risk to the occupants of the operating or treatment room.* (Section 6.32(a) of the Act)

*Tissue bank – any facility or program operating in Illinois that is certified by the American Association of Tissue Banks or the Eye Bank Association of America and is involved in procuring, furnishing, donating, or distributing corneas, bones, or other human tissue for the purpose of injecting, transfusing or transplanting any of them into the human body. "Tissue bank" does not include a licensed blood bank. For the purposes of* the *Act, "tissue" does not include organs.* (Section 3(G) of the Act)

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