**Section 840.10 Definitions**

"Act" means the Illinois Health and Hazardous Substances Registry Act [410 ILCS 525].

"*Adverse pregnancy outcomes" includes but is not limited to birth defects, fetal loss, infant mortality, low birth weight, selected life-threatening conditions, and other developmental disabilities as defined* in Section 840.200 of this Part. (Section 3(1) of the Act)

"Adverse Pregnancy Outcomes Reporting System" or "APORS" means the Illinois Department of Public Health program established to compile a registry of adverse pregnancy outcomes.

"Ambulatory Surgical Treatment Center" means any facility subject to licensure pursuant to the Ambulatory Surgical Treatment Center Act [210 ILCS 5].

"Birth center" means a facility as defined under the Alternative Health Care Delivery Act and licensed by the Department under the Birth Center Demonstration Program Code (77 Ill. Adm. Code 265) to provide birth services.

"Birth defect" means a condition of abnormal development related to body structure, body function, body metabolism, or an error of body chemistry that typically is identified at birth but can be diagnosed during pregnancy or following birth. Birth defects can originate in a number of ways, including having a genetic or metabolic origin.

*"Cancer" means all malignant neoplasms, regardless of the tissue of origin, including malignant lymphoma and leukemia.* (Section 3(e) of the Act)

"Cancer-confirming report" means the simple biopsy, excision biopsy or surgical pathology report that confirms the morphologic (histologic) type of cancer, primary site, and the stage or extent of disease.

*"Cancer incidence" means a medical diagnosis of cancer, consisting of a record of cases of cancer and specified cases of tumorous or precancerous diseases which occur in Illinois, and such other information concerning these cases as the Department deems necessary or appropriate in order to conduct thorough and complete epidemiological surveys of cancer and cancer-related diseases in Illinois.* (Section 3(f) of the Act) Other information concerning cancer incidence may include, but is not limited to, diagnosis, staging, treatment, follow-up and survival information.

"Cancer surveillance" means the ongoing and systematic collection and analysis of information on new cancer cases, cancer deaths, extent of disease at diagnosis, treatment, clinical management, and survival.

"Clinical laboratory" means any clinical laboratory as defined in the Illinois Clinical Laboratory and Blood Bank Act [210 ILCS 25].

*"Company profile" includes but is not limited to the name of any company operating in the State of Illinois which generates, uses, disposes of or transports hazardous substances, identification of the types of permits issued in such company's name relating to transactions involving hazardous substances, inventory of hazardous substances handled by* the *company, and the manner in which* the *hazardous substances are used, disposed of, or transported by the company.* (Section 3(j) of the Act)

"Confidential data" means Health and Hazardous Substances Registry data containing identifiers or variables that, alone or in combination, can lead to identification of individuals, health care providers, or facilities (see Section 840.30(h)).

"Congenital" means present at birth, referring to certain mental or physical traits, anomalies, malformations, diseases, etc., that may be either hereditary or caused by an influence occurring during fetal development or pregnancy, up to the moment of birth.

*"Council" means the Health and Hazardous Substances Coordinating Council created by* the *Act.* (Section 3(c) of the Act)

"Current Procedural Terminology" or "CPT" or "Coding Index Version 2007" means the coding index developed by the American Medical Association (see Section 840.115).

"Death certificate clearance" means the process by which incident cases are added to the database through review of the cause of death on death certificates and subsequent follow-up with medical providers.

*"Department" means the Illinois Department of Public Health.* (Section 3(a) of the Act)

"DHS" means the Illinois Department of Human Services.

*"Director" means the Director of the Illinois Department of Public Health.* (Section 3(b) of the Act)

"DSCC" means the University of Illinois at Chicago's Division of Specialized Care for Children.

"Elevated blood lead level" means a concentration of lead in whole blood equal to or in excess of 10 micrograms per deciliter.

"Ethnicity" means the group of human kind to which an individual belongs, either Hispanic (Latino) or not Hispanic (not Latino).

"Facility" means a hospital, clinical laboratory, ambulatory surgical treatment center, independent radiation therapy center, independent pathology laboratory, reference pathology laboratory, nursing home, physician's office, other health care provider's office, and/or any other diagnostic or treatment center or other entity that is required by this Part to make reports to the Department. "Facility" also includes any other institution, place or building devoted primarily to the performance of medical care or surgical procedures that is maintained by the State or local government bodies.

"Facility-identifying information" means any information, collection or grouping of data from which the identity of the facility to which it relates may be discerned, e.g., name, address or Department-assigned facility identification number.

"Fetal death" means the demise of a fetus at gestation greater than 20 weeks; the death is indicated if the fetus does not breathe or show any other evidence of life, such as beating of the heart, pulsation of the umbilical cord, or definite movement of voluntary muscles at delivery.

"Follow-up" means the reporting of or Registry-initiated obtainment of patient's survival information after the first diagnosis of the medical conditions defined by the Registry.

"Follow-up services" means medical, educational, social and family support services provided to infants and children with adverse pregnancy outcomes.

*"Hazardous nuclear material" means:*

*any source or special nuclear material intended for use or used as an energy source in a production or utilization facility as defined in Sec. 11.v. or 11.cc. of the Federal Atomic Energy Act of 1954 as amended;*

*any fuel which has been discharged from such a facility following irradiation, the constituent elements of which have not been separated by reprocessing;* or

*any by-product material resulting from operation of such a facility.* (Section 3(k) of the Act)

*"Hazardous substances" means a hazardous substance as defined in* Section 3.215of *the Environmental Protection Act* [415 ILCS 5]. (Section 3(h) of the Act)

*"Hazardous substances incident" includes but is not limited to spill, fire or accident involving hazardous substances, illegal disposal, transportation, or use of hazardous substances, and complaints or permit violations involving hazardous substances.* (Section 3(i) of the Act)

"Hospital" means any facility subject to licensure pursuant to the Hospital Licensing Act [210 ILCS 85].

"Institutional review board" or "IRB" means a specially constituted review body established or designated by an institution to protect the welfare of human subjects participating in research.

"Lead hazard" means a lead-bearing substance that, because of its accessibility, poses a health hazard to humans.

"Local health authority" means the full-time official health department or board of health, as recognized by the Department, that has jurisdiction over a particular geographical area.

"mcg/d1" means micrograms per deciliter.

"Morphology" means a concise diagnostic description of a tumor that includes the kind of tumor, the behavior of the tumor (e.g., benign, in-situ, malignant, or malignant uncertain, whether primary or metastatic), and the grade or degree of differentiation of the cells.

"National Birth Defects Prevention Network" means a national organization dedicated to improving the quality of birth defect surveillance and providing technical assistance for the development of uniform methods of data collection.

"Neonatal" means related to the period immediately succeeding birth and continuing through the first 28 days of life.

"Newly diagnosed" means a condition or disease first discovered or diagnosed by a licensed physician, dentist, or other health care provider in a resident of the State of Illinois or a non-resident receiving medical diagnosis or treatment in the State of Illinois.

"North American Association of Central Cancer Registries" or "NAACCR" means the organization that sets standards that measure a central registry's data completeness, quality and timeliness.

*"Occupational disease" includes but is not limited to all occupational diseases covered by the Workers' Occupational Diseases Act* [820 ILCS 310]. (Section 3 (g) of the Act)

"Occupational Disease Registry" or "ODR" means the registry established under Section 6 of the Act to compile information on fatal and non-fatal occupational injuries, illnesses, and diseases.

"Other facility" means any person, organization, institution, corporation, partnership or other entity not required to be licensed as a health care facility by the State of Illinois, which maintains and operates facilities for the performance of diagnostic, laboratory or therapeutic services for the identification and treatment of cancer.

"Patient contact" means contacting patients based on collected Registry data.

"Patient-identifying information" means any information or collection or grouping of data from which the identity of the person to whom it relates may be discerned, e.g., name, address and social security number.

"*Perinatal" means the period of time between the conception of an infant and the end of the first month of life.* (Section 2(a) of the Developmental Disability Prevention Act)

"*Perinatal center" means a referral facility intended to care for the high risk patient before, during* *or* *after labor and delivery and characterized by sophistication and availability of personnel, equipment, laboratory, transportation techniques, consultation* *and other support services.* (Section 2(e) of the Developmental Disability Prevention Act)

"Prenatal" means preceding birth.

"Primary site" means the anatomic location in a cancer patient that identifies the site of origin of a tumor (i.e., where the cancer first began).

"Public health surveillance" means the ongoing systematic collection, analysis and interpretation of health data for purposes of improving health and safety.

"Race" means the major group of human kind to which an individual belongs, having distinct physical characteristics. These groups include, but are not limited to: American Indian or Alaska Native; Asian; Black or African American; Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander; and White.

"Rapid case ascertainment" means special case-finding procedures that require early or preliminary reporting of certain types of cancer cases or adverse pregnancy outcomes. The procedure may include the review of patient medical records, pathology report forms, radiology reports, laboratory reports and other diagnostic tests.

"Record uniqueness" means the quantification of the risk of a breach of confidentiality of electronic health databases, including the identifiability of cases through triangulation of information or linkage with other electronic databases.

"Regional Perinatal Network" means any number and combination of hospitals providing maternity and newborn services at a designated level of perinatal care.

*"Registry" means the Illinois Health and Hazardous Substances Registry established by the Department of Public Health under Section 6 of* the *Act.* (Section 3(d) of the Act)

"Work" means duties, activities or tasks that produce a product or result; that are done in exchange for money, goods, services, profit, benefit or as a volunteer; and that are legal activities in the United States.

"Work-related injury or illness" means an event or exposure in the work environment that caused or contributed to the condition or significantly aggravated a preexisting condition. Work-relatedness is presumed for injuries and illnesses resulting from events or exposures occurring in the workplace.

"Workplace fatality" means a fatality that occurs to an employee (working for pay, compensation, or profit) or volunteer (exposed to the same work hazards and performing the same duties or functions as paid employees) while engaged in a legal work activity, or present at the site of the incident as a requirement of his or her job. A work relationship exists if an event or exposure results in a fatal injury to a person on or off the employer's premises and the person was there to work; or if the event or exposure was related to the person's work or status as an employee.

"Workplace nonfatal injury or illness" means an occupational injury resulting from a work-related event or from exposure in the work environment. Injuries or illnesses are reported if they result in lost work time; if they require medical treatment (other than first aid); or if the worker experiences loss of consciousness, restriction of work activities or motion, or is transferred to another job.

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