**Section 1250.330 Institutional Health Services Definitions (Categories of Service)**

"Acute Mental Illness Treatment Service" means a category of service which provides a program of care for those persons suffering from acute mental illness. Such services are provided in a highly structured setting in a psychiatric unit of a general hospital, in a private psychiatric hospital, or in a state-operated facility to individuals who are severely mentally ill and in a state of acute crisis in an effort to stabilize the individual and either effect his quick placement in a less restrictive setting or to reach a determination that extended treatment is needed. Acute mental illness means a crisis state or an acute phase of one or more specific psychiatric disorders in which a person displays one or more specific psychiatric symptoms of such severity as to prohibit effective functioning in any non-hospital community setting.

"Alcoholism Treatment Service" means a category of service which provides inpatient detoxication and rehabilitation care for a person who suffers from alcoholism in an alcoholism unit of a or facility. Such unit or facility shall be an impatient bed unit or units providing both detoxification and residential alcoholism rehabilitation.

Substance abuse and chemical dependency may also occur in combination with the treatment of alcoholism.

"Burn Treatment Services" means a category of service providing an appropriate mix of services for those patients requiring "Burn Treatment" including treatment capability for the following 3 Classifications of Burn Injuries:

Major Burn Injury – Second degree burns of greater than 25% Body Surface Area (BSA) in adults (20% in children), all third degree burns involving hands, face, eyes, ears, feet, perineum, all inhalation injury, electrical burns and complicated burn injury involving fractures, or other major trauma and all poor risk patients.

Moderate Uncomplicated Burn Injury – Second degree burns of 15-25% BSA in adults (10-20% in children) with less than 10% third degree burn and which does not involve eyes, ears, face, hands, feet, perineum. Excludes electrical injury, complicated injury (fractures), inhalation injury and all poor risk patients (extremes of age, intercurrent disease, etc.).

Minor Burn Injury – Second degree burns of less than 15% BSA in adults (10% in children) with less than 2% third degree, not involving eyes, ears, face, hands, feet, perineum. Excludes electrical injury, inhalation injury, complicated injury (fractures), and all poor risk patients (extremes of age, intercurrent disease, etc.).

Such services are to be provided in a "Burn Treatment Center" which is defined as a facility or distinct part of a facility which is a specially designated physical area (or areas) set aside exclusively for the physical management of burn patients in all phases of treatment, staffed by individuals trained specifically to provide necessary care.

"Cardiac Catheterization Service" means the offering of cadiac catheterization examinations in either a dedicated cardiac catheterization/angiographic laboratory or a special procedures laboratory.

"Cardiovascular Surgical Services" means the program, equipment and staff dealing with the surgery of the heart, coronary arteries and great vessels.

"Chronic Mental Illness (M.I.) Category of Service" means levels of care provided to severely mentally ill clients in a structured setting in a psychiatric unit of a general hospital, in a private psychiatric hospital, or in a state-operated facility primarily in order to facilitate the improvement of their functioning level, to prevent further deterioration of their functioning level, or, in some instances, to maintain their current level of functioning within an inpatient setting on a long-term basis. For purposes of this Part, the "Chronic Mental Illness (M.I.) Category of Service is recognized as being provided only in State-Operated facilities.

"Community Living Category of Service." means a level of long-term care which is provided for a resident needing an intermediate transitional type of living arrangement instead of the controlled environment of institutional life and independent living and which provides training programs to meet the individual needs of the residents.

"End Stage Renal Disease Treatment" means categories of service relating to the care or services furnished to an End Stage Renal Disease patient such as transplantation service and dialysis service (chronic maintenance dialysis, inpatient dialysis, self-care dialysis training).

End Stage Renal Disease is that stage of renal impairment which is virtually always irreversible and permanent, and requires dialysis or kidney transplantation to ameliorate uremic symptoms and maintain life.

"General Long-Term Care" means categories of service which provide inpatient levels of care either nursing or sheltered primarily for convalescent or chronic disease adult patients/residents who do not require specialized long-term care services. Specialized long-term care services are defined as the following categories of service; community living, chronic mental illness, long-term medical care for children, ICF/DD for both adults and children.

"Intensive Care Service" means a category of service providing the coordinated delivery of treatment to the critically ill patient or to patients requiring continuous care due to special diagnostic considerations requiring extensive monitoring of vital signs through mechanical means and through direct nursing supervision. This service is given at the direction of a physician in behalf of patients by physicians, dentists, nurses, and other professional and technical personnel.

"Long-Term Medical Care for Children Category of Service" means long-term medical services which are provided to those patients/residents ages 0-18 years and which provide for residents suffering from chronic medical disabilities.

"Long-Term Care for the Developmentally Disabled (Adult) Category of Service" means levels of care for Developmentally Disabled adults (including those facilities licensed as ICF/DD or Intermediate Care Facilities for the Developmentally Disabled) which provide an integrated, individually-tailored program of services for developmentally disabled adults and which provide an active, aggressive, and organized program of services directed toward achieving measurable behavioral and learning objectives.

Developmental Disabilities (D.D.) is defined as a disability attributable to mental retardation, cerebral palsy, epilepsy or another neurological condition of an individual, which is closely related to mental retardation or similar disability, originating in childhood, and likely to continue and constitute a substantial handicap to the individual.

"Long-Term Care for the Developmentally Disabled (Children) Category of Service" means levels of care for Developmentally Disabled Children and is limited to those residents ages 0-18 years and whose condition meets the definition of "Developmental Disabilities" (as defined above).

"Medical-Surgical Service" means a category of service pertaining to the medical-surgical care performed at the direction of a physician in behalf of patients by physicians, dentists, nurses and other professional and technical personnel.

"Non-Hospital Based Ambulatory Surgery" means a category of service relating to surgery that is performed by ambulatory surgical treatment centers on patients who arrive and are discharged the same day.

Ambulatory surgery as the provision of surgical services may require anesthesia or a period of postoperative observation or both on a patient whose inpatient stay is not anticipated as being medically necessary.

"Obstetric Service" means a category of service pertaining to the medical or surgical care of maternity and newborn patients or medical or surgical cases which may be admitted to a postpartum unit.

"Open Heart Surgery" means any form of cardiac surgery which requires the use of extracorporeal (outside the body) circulation and oxygenation. This technique is used when the heart must be slowed down to perform the necessary surgery to correct whatever problem exists. During the grafting or corrective procedure, a heart/lung "pump" performs the work of the heart and lungs. The use of the pump during the procedure distinguishes "open heart" from "closed heart" surgery.

"Pediatric Service" means a category of service for the delivery of treatment pertaining to the non-intensive medical-surgical care of a pediatric patient (0-14 years in age) performed at the direction of a physician in behalf of the patient by physicians, dentists, nurses, and other professional and technical personnel.

"Perinatal High Risk Service" means a category of service pertaining to the treatment of medical or surgical problems occurring during pregnancy in the mother and/or fetus, treatment or reproductive related diseases of the mother during puerperium (42 days), or treatment of the infant for problems identified in the neonatal period which would warrant intensive care; or which requires close and frequent supervision.

"Rehabilitation Service" means a category of service providing the coordinated multi-disciplinary approach to physical disability under a qualified physician who directs a plan of management of one or more of the classes of chronic disabling disease or injury. That approach may include, if required, several or all of the following services: skilled rehabilitation nursing care, physical therapy, occupational therapy, speech therapy, prosthetic and orthopedic devices and services, social, recreational, psychological, vocational and work evaluation services. Rehabilitation means the most definite measures which are directed toward lessening the sequela of a permanent disability.

Physical Rehabilitation Services are divided into three levels:

Basic Restorative Services – This level must be provided by all hospitals and includes at least restorative nursing, medical management and proper administrative services.

Basic Physical Rehabilitation Services – In addition to Basic Restorative Services, this level must include the provision of at least physical therapy, occupational therapy, speech therapy and social services.

Comprehensive Physical Rehabilitation Service – This level of services must be provided in a distinct, clearly defined, special unit or program of acute care, or in a special referral hospital. This scope of services provided must include, but is not limited to, the services of physicians, rehabilitation nursing, physical therapy, occupational therapy, speech therapy, social services, psychology, vocational counseling and nutritional counseling.

AGENCY NOTE: If inpatient beds are designated as solely intended for rehabilitation patients the facility must offer all components of a comprehensive physical rehabilitation service.

"Therapeutic Radiology or Radiation Therapy" means a category of service which involves the delivery of a precisely controlled and monitored dose of radiation to a well defined volume of tumor bearing tissue within a patient. The radiation dose may be delivered by the use of radioactive implants in the tumor region for a prescribed period of time, or by directing a beam of ionizing radiation, from an external source, through the patient's skin toward the tumor region.

"Therapeutic Radiology – Classification of Facilities"

The State Board recommends that hospitals providing external beam/teletherapy therapeutic radiology service be classified as Type 1, Type 2 and Type 3 (A or B) based upon the following guidelines:

Type 1 Facility – Such a facility provides limited therapeutic services and acts as a referral point for patients to Type 2 and Type 3 facilities for other types of therapeutic services not provided. These facilities usually have superficial/orthovoltage equipment and may have low energy megavoltage equipment. Facilities which provide only brachytherapy are not considered Type 1 facilities.

Type 2 Facility – Such a facility provides a wide range of therapeutic services including brachytherapy and external beam/teletherapy by employing superficial/orthovoltage and/or megavoltage equipment. The facility may conduct clinical research, training programs for various radiation specialities, and its megavoltage equipment must have an optimum caseload of 7500 treatments per year.

Type 3 Facility – A type 3 facility may be subdivided into Class 3A or 3B, based upon the following guidelines:

Type 3A - Such a facility provides a full range of therapeutic radiology services and as one of its primary functions conducts teaching and training programs for such specialites as radiologists, radiation therapists, radiation biologists, radiation physicists and associated technical staff. A Type 3A facility must conduct clinical research and should provide all types of diagnostic and therapeutic radiology and its megavoltage equipment must have an optimum caseload of 12,500 treatments per year.

Type 3B - Such a facility provides a full range of diagnostic and therapeutic radiology services and as one of its primary functions conducts teaching and training programs for such specialities as radiologists, radiation therapists, radiation biologists, radiation physicists and associated technical staff. A Type 3B facility must conduct basic and clinical research and provide all types of diagnostic and therapeutic radiology.

"Transmission Computerized Tomographic Scanning" means a service which uses transmission computerized scanning equipment to scan conditions of the body. TCT scanning equipment can be either fixed or mobile and can be designed to only scan conditions of the head.

(Source: Amended at 5 Ill. Reg. 3214, effective March 18, 1981)