



1 "Chicago Medicare Metropolitan Statistical Area academic  
2 medical center hospital" means an academic medical center  
3 hospital located in the Chicago Medicare Metropolitan  
4 Statistical Area.

5 "Non-Chicago Medicare Metropolitan Statistical Area  
6 academic medical center hospital" means an academic medical  
7 center hospital located outside the Chicago Medicare  
8 Metropolitan Statistical Area.

9 "Qualified Chicago Medicare Metropolitan Statistical Area  
10 academic medical center hospital" means any Chicago Medicare  
11 Metropolitan Statistical Area academic medical center  
12 hospital that either directly or in connection with its  
13 affiliated medical school receives in excess of \$8,000,000 in  
14 grants or contracts from the National Institutes of Health  
15 during the calendar year preceding the beginning of the State  
16 fiscal year; except that for the purposes of Section 25, the  
17 term also includes the entity specified in subsection (e) of  
18 that Section.

19 "Qualified Non-Chicago Medicare Metropolitan Statistical  
20 Area academic medical center hospital" means the primary  
21 teaching hospital for the University of Illinois School of  
22 Medicine at Peoria and the primary teaching hospital for the  
23 University of Illinois School of Medicine at Rockford and the  
24 primary teaching hospital for the University of Illinois  
25 School of Medicine at Urbana and the primary teaching  
26 hospitals for Southern Illinois University School of Medicine  
27 in Springfield.

28 "Qualified academic medical center hospital" means (i) a  
29 qualified Chicago Medicare Metropolitan Statistical Area  
30 academic medical center hospital, (ii) a qualified  
31 Non-Chicago Medicare Metropolitan Statistical Area academic  
32 medical center hospital, or (iii) an academic medical center  
33 children's hospital.

34 "Qualified programs" include:

1 (i) Thoracic Transplantation: heart and lung, in  
2 particular;

3 (ii) Cancer: particularly biologic modifiers of  
4 tumor response, and mechanisms of drug resistance in  
5 cancer therapy;

6 (iii) Shock/Burn: development of biological  
7 alternatives to skin for grafting in burn injury, and  
8 research in mechanisms of shock and tissue injury in  
9 severe injury;

10 (iv) Abdominal transplantation: kidney, liver,  
11 pancreas, and development of islet cell and small bowel  
12 transplantation technologies;

13 (v) Minimally invasive surgery: particularly  
14 laparoscopic surgery;

15 (vi) High performance medical computing:  
16 telemedicine and teleradiology;

17 (vii) Transmyocardial laser revascularization: a  
18 laser creates holes in heart muscles to allow new blood  
19 flow;

20 (viii) Pet scanning: viewing how organs function  
21 (CT and MRI only allow viewing of the structure of an  
22 organ);

23 (ix) Strokes in the African-American community:  
24 particularly risk factors for cerebral vascular accident  
25 (strokes) in the African-American community at much  
26 higher risk than the general population;

27 (x) Neurosurgery: particularly focusing on  
28 interventional neuroradiology;

29 (xi) Comprehensive eye center: including further  
30 development in pediatric eye trauma;

31 (xii) Cancers: particularly melanoma, head and  
32 neck;

33 (xiii) Pediatric cancer;

34 (xiv) Invasive pediatric cardiology;

1           (xv) Pediatric organ transplantation:  
2           transplantation of solid organs, marrow, and other stem  
3           cells; and

4           (xvi) Such other programs as may be identified.

5           (Source: P.A. 89-506, eff. 7-3-96.)".