

Glossary of Common Terms

Facility Type Definitions

Hospital– A hospital provides a range of health care services more extensive than those required for room, board, personal services, and general nursing care, and offers facilities and beds for use beyond 24 hours by individuals requiring medical, surgical, psychiatric, testing, and diagnostic services; and treatment for illness, injury, disease, pregnancy, etc. Also available are laboratory and X-ray services, and treatment facilities for surgery or obstetrical care, or special services like burn treatment centers. Hospitals are licensed and surveyed by the State of Florida. Hospitals are subject to annual Life-Safety surveys by the State of Florida. Non-accredited hospitals are also subject to annual licensure inspections.

Hospital Bed Types:

- **Acute Care** – These are beds used to provide short-term medical treatment for patients having an acute illness or injury or recovering from surgery or childbirth.
- **Adult Psychiatric** – These are beds for the exclusive use of inpatient psychiatric services to patients aged 18 years and older, whose sole diagnosis or principal diagnosis is a psychiatric disorder.
- **Adult Substance Abuse** – These are beds for the exclusive use of inpatient substance abuse services to patients aged 18 years and older, whose sole diagnosis or principal diagnosis is a substance abuse disorder.
- **Child Psychiatric** – These are beds for the exclusive use of inpatient psychiatric services to patients under the age of 18, whose sole diagnosis or principal diagnosis is a psychiatric disorder.
- **Child/Adolescent Substance Abuse** – These are beds for the exclusive use of providing hospital inpatient substance abuse services to patients under the age of 18, whose sole diagnosis or principal diagnosis is a substance abuse disorder.
- **Comprehensive Medical Rehabilitation** – These are beds for providing integrated intensive care services provided by a coordinated multidisciplinary team to patients with severe physical disabilities, such as stroke, spinal cord injury, congenital deformity, amputation, major multiple trauma, hip fracture, brain injury, polyarthritis (including rheumatoid arthritis), neurological disorders (including multiple sclerosis, motor neuron diseases, polyneuropathy, muscular dystrophy, and Parkinson's disease), and burns.
- **Intensive Residential Treatment Program** – These beds are for the diagnosis and treatment of patients under the age of 18 having psychiatric disorders in order to restore them to an optimal level of functioning.

- **Long Term Care** – These are acute care beds located in a hospital that has been designated a Long Term Care Hospital and has an average inpatient length of stay of greater than 25 days. Long term acute care beds are used to treat medically complex patients requiring specialized acute care services who would potentially stay in a short term acute care hospital for an extended length of time. This includes a wide range of conditions all with severe medical complications that together contribute to the overall condition of the patient and require acute treatment (not treatment of chronic stable conditions).
- **Neonatal Intensive Care Unit Level 2 (NICU)** – These beds are used for the care of moderately ill or recuperating infants who are over their acute phase of illness.
- **Neonatal Intensive Care Unit Level 3(NICU)** – These beds are used for the care of the most complex and severely ill babies.
- **Skilled Nursing Unit** – These beds are typically used to provide only short term care and rehabilitation services.

Additional Hospital Information:

Baker Act Receiving Facility – These facilities serve individuals who have been either involuntarily or voluntarily admitted. The Baker Act provides for an individual to receive emergency services and temporary, detention for mental health evaluation and treatment if it's believed that the person has a mental illness and may be a harm to themselves or to others or without treatment the person is likely to suffer from neglect that poses a real and present threat of substantial harm to their well-being. The Baker Act can be initiated by judges, law enforcement officials, physicians or mental health professionals. Also a court may enter an ex parte order after a person who has personal knowledge of the individual's behavior gives sworn testimony to the court.

Emergency Department - any department or facility of a hospital that is held out to the public as providing emergency services, which includes a medical screening examination and evaluation by a physician or by other appropriate personnel under the supervision of a physician, to determine if an emergency medical condition exists and, if it does, the care, treatment, or surgery by a physician necessary to relieve or eliminate the emergency medical condition, within the service capability of the facility.

Emergency Services - an inventory of specific services that are available 24 hours per day, 7 days per week through the emergency department, either directly or by agreement with another provider unless an exemption to continuous availability has been granted by the Agency. For a list of hospitals with emergency services exemptions, [click here](#).

Organ Transplant Programs - Surgical and support services through which one or more of the following types of solid organ transplants are provided: heart, kidney liver, lung, pancreas, and intestines. Adult programs are for patients 15 years of age and older and pediatric programs are for patients under the age of 15. Refer to hospital Special Services for bone marrow transplantation.

Hospital Programs

- **Burn Unit** - A burn unit is a particular unit within a hospital with its own separate space that is equipped and staffed to provide specialized care solely for severely burned persons. A burn unit is required to comply with the guidelines published by the American College of Surgeons, Committee on Trauma and proof of compliance must be verified by the American Burn Association.
- **Comprehensive Stroke Centers** - Comprehensive stroke centers are hospitals that are designated by the Agency for Health Care Administration to meet Florida regulation requirements for excellence in promoting better outcomes for stroke patients. The hospital must attest that it has received initial Primary Stroke Center designation as well as certain additional criteria. In addition to the requirements for a primary stroke center, a comprehensive stroke center must have health care personnel with clinical expertise in a number of disciplines, advanced diagnostic capabilities, provide neurological surgery and endovascular interventions, a specialized infrastructure (includes emergency medical services, referral and triage, specialized inpatient units, post stroke rehabilitation, educational needs, professional standards for nursing and research), and a quality improvement program which includes clinical outcomes measurement. This certification shows that the hospital provides the most comprehensive services to achieve long-term success in improving outcomes for stroke patients.
- **Inpatient Diagnostic Cardiac Catheterization** - Catheterization laboratory services for adult inpatients in which a catheter is inserted into one or more heart chambers for the purpose of diagnosing cardiovascular diseases.
- **Level 1 Adult Cardiovascular Service** - Cardiovascular services that include adult diagnostic cardiac catheterization and the provision of percutaneous coronary intervention (angioplasty).
- **Level 2 Adult Cardiovascular Service** - Cardiovascular services that include adult diagnostic cardiac catheterization, the provision of percutaneous coronary intervention (angioplasty), and the provision of coronary artery bypass graft surgery (open heart surgery).

- **Provisional Burn Unit** - A designation of provisional is assigned to a burn unit when the applicant indicates the hospital is in partial compliance with the guidelines published by the American College of Surgeons, Committee on Trauma, but has not received initial verification from the American Burn Association.
- **Primary Stroke Centers** - Primary stroke centers are hospitals that are designated by the Agency for Health Care Administration to meet Florida regulation requirements for excellence in promoting better outcomes for stroke patients. The hospital has to attest that it is certified as a Primary Stroke Center by [The Joint Commission](#) (an accrediting organization) or that the program meets the criteria applicable to primary stroke centers as outlined by The Joint Commission Disease-Specific Care Manual. This certification shows that the hospital provides services to achieve long-term success in improving outcomes for stroke patients. For further information on The Joint Commission Primary Stroke Center Certification Program visit [The Joint Commission](#).

Special Designations

- **Critical Access Hospitals** - A critical access hospital, as defined in section [408.07 \(15\), Florida Statutes](#), is a small rural hospital of 25 beds or less that is reimbursed for 101 percent of the cost of providing services to Medicare patients as a means to stabilize and improve access to hospital care in rural areas. A critical access hospital must provide 24 hour emergency, outpatient, and limited inpatient services, and must meet other requirements to support the services provided. The [Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services](#) designates which hospitals are critical access hospitals.
- **Family Practice Teaching Hospitals** - A family practice teaching hospital is a freestanding, community-based hospital that offers a 3-year family practice residency program accredited through the Residency Review Committee of the Accreditation Council of Graduate Medical Education or the Council on Postdoctoral Training of the American Osteopathic Association.
- **Statutory Rural Hospitals** - A rural hospital, as defined in section [395.602, Florida Statutes](#), is an acute care hospital licensed under Chapter 395 of the Florida Statutes, having 100 or fewer licensed beds and an emergency room. In addition, the hospital is in a county with a population density of no greater than 100 persons per square mile and is at least one of the following: 1) the sole hospital provider in the county; 2) at least 30 minutes travel time from another acute care hospital in the same county; 3) a hospital supported by a tax district or sub-district; 4) a hospital with a service area as defined in section [408.07 \(43\) \(d\), Florida Statutes](#); or 5) a critical access hospital. Further information can be found on the webpage for the Florida Department of Health's [Office of Rural Health](#).

- **Statutory Teaching Hospitals** - Any Florida hospital officially affiliated with an accredited Florida medical school which exhibits activity in the area of graduate medical education as reflected by at least seven different graduate medical education programs accredited by the [Accreditation Council for Graduate Medical Education](#) or the [Council on Postdoctoral Training of the American Osteopathic Association](#) and the presence of 100 or more full-time equivalent resident physicians. The Secretary of the Agency for Health Care Administration shall be responsible for determining which hospitals meet this definition.

Special Services - Additional hospital services not otherwise categorized as a licensed program or transplant service.

- **Adult Inpatient Cardiac Catheterization** - Cardiovascular services limited to scheduled diagnostic procedures, but also authorized to perform emergency percutaneous coronary interventions pursuant to s. 408.036(3)(n), Florida Statutes.
- **Adult Autologous Bone Marrow Transplant Program** - Hospital services in which bone marrow is collected from a patient 15 years old or older for the purpose of administering to the same patient at a later date.
- **Adult Bone Marrow Transplant Program** - Hospital services in which bone marrow is collected from a donor for the purpose of administering to a patient 15 years old or older.
- **Adult Open Heart** - Hospital surgical services used to treat conditions such as congenital heart defects and heart and coronary artery diseases on patients 15 years old and older.
- **Pediatric Autologous Bone Marrow Transplant Program** - Hospital services in which bone marrow is collected from a patient under 15 years old for the purpose of administering to the same patient at a later date.
- **Pediatric Bone Marrow Transplant Program** - Hospital services in which bone marrow is collected from a donor for the purpose of administering to a patient under 15 years old.
- **Pediatric Open Heart** - Hospital surgical services used to treat conditions such as congenital heart defects and heart and coronary artery diseases on patients under 15 years old.
- **Pediatric Inpatient Cardiac Catheterization** - Cardiovascular services limited to scheduled diagnostic procedures for patients under 15 years old.

Trauma Center – A hospital is designated as a trauma center by the [Florida Department of Health](#) (DOH). The hospital has to apply to DOH and show substantial compliance with the requirements as defined in section [395.4025, Florida Statutes](#). Trauma services are for patients who have experienced a single or multi-system injury due to blunt or penetrating means or burns that require immediate medical intervention or treatment.

- A **Level 1** trauma center treats trauma patients; has formal research and education programs for the improvement of trauma care; and serves as a resource to Level 2 trauma centers, pediatric trauma centers, and general hospitals through shared outreach, education, and quality improvement activities. A Level 1 trauma center also meets the designation of a pediatric trauma center and serves as such.
- A **Level II** trauma center treats trauma patients; serves as a resource to general hospitals through shared outreach, education, and quality improvement activities; and participates in an inclusive system of trauma care.
- A **pediatric trauma center** treats pediatric trauma patients who are 15 years of age or younger.

Florida Hospital Uniform Reporting System (FHURS)

Gross Revenue - the Hospital's Charges; Gross Revenue bears no relation to the actual cost of service provided

Net Revenue - what the Hospital actually collects from those Charges

Charity

- Applies to Individuals Only
- Income Requirements
- No Money Received (exception local governments)
- No Intent to Collect

Bad Debt

- Applies to Individuals and Third Party Payers
- No Income Requirements
- May Receive Money from Individual and Third Parties
- Collection Efforts Fail

Operating Margin - profitability from core operations

- Government funding sources that follow the patient like Medicaid and Medicare or other local government funded insurance programs are included in operating margin.
- **Total Margin** - overall profitability of the Hospital considering all sources
 - Government Funding – Unrestricted Revenue from local and state governments is included in the Total Margin in the FHURS data.

Charges – fees for services as billed by providers (ie. “sticker price”)

Payment/Reimbursement – Fees collected by providers from all payment sources. Reimbursement rates vary by payer, usually through pre-negotiated contracts. Reimbursement is included in provider revenues.

Cost – the actual cost of good and resources required to provide quality care.

Case Mix – Calculated ratio that indicates the amount of resources required to treat patients in a specific group, compared to other groups (calculated by Diagnostic Related Group or hospital patient population)

Payer Mix – proportional make-up of facility utilization or revenues by payer type.