



Ohio Administrative Code Rule 3701-84-01 General definitions.

Effective: [May 15, 2023](#)

As used in this chapter:

(A) "Accreditation award letter" means the written survey findings concerning the provider of a health care service, prepared by an entity that the director has determined as having standards and a process for assessing compliance for a particular HCS which equals or exceeds the applicable requirements of Chapter 3701-84 of the Administrative Code, that documents compliance with the entity's standards.

(B) "Administrator" means the person responsible for the overall daily management of the health care service.

(C) "Anesthesiologist" means a physician who has completed a residency training program in anesthesiology accredited by the American council of graduate medical education or the American osteopathic association.

(D) "Blood and marrow transplantation service" also known as "hematopoietic stem cell transplantation" or "(HSCT)" means the replacement or supplementation of a patient's bone marrow with autologous or allogeneic hematopoietic stem cells when the patient's own bone marrow has been ablated or partially ablated by disease or therapy for the purpose of achieving long-term management of certain hematologic, immunologic, oncologic or genetic conditions, or enzymatic deficiency disease. A bone marrow transplantation service includes a service in stem cell harvesting and reinfusion.

(E) "Autologous/syngeneic bone marrow transplantation" means autologous, peripheral blood stem cell or syngeneic transplants.

(F) "High-risk allogeneic bone marrow transplantation" is determined according to the combination of: hematopoietic cell transplant comorbidity index (HCT-CI), performance status of recipient, and



disease-risk index (DRI) as defined by established criteria.

(G) "Chiropractor" means a person licensed under Chapter 4734. of the Revised Code to practice chiropractic care.

(H) "Department" or "director" means the director of health or any official or employee of the department designated by the director of health.

(I) "Health care service" or "HCS" means any of the following:

(1) A heart, lung, liver, kidney, pancreas, small bowel, or islet cell transplantation service or all combinations of solid organ transplant services, collectively referred to as a solid organ transplant service;

(2) A blood and bone marrow transplant service, including stem cell harvesting and reinfusion;

(3) An adult cardiac catheterization service;

(4) An adult open heart surgery service;

(5) A pediatric intensive care service;

(6) A linear accelerator, cobalt radiation, or gamma knife service;

(7) A pediatric cardiac catheterization service;

(8) A pediatric cardiovascular surgery service.

(J) "Hospital" means an institution or facility that provides inpatient medical or surgical services for a continuous period longer than twenty-four hours. "Hospital" includes a children's hospital. Hospital does not include:

(1) A hospital operated by the federal government;



- (2) An ambulatory surgical facility or other health care facility licensed as described in section 3702.30 of the Revised Code;
- (3) A nursing home or residential care facility licensed under Chapter 3721. of the Revised Code;
- (4) A hospital or inpatient unit licensed under section 5119.33 of the Revised Code;
- (5) A residential facility as defined in section 5119.34 of the Revised Code;
- (6) A residential facility as defined in section 5123.19 of the Revised Code;
- (7) A community addiction services provider as defined in section 5119.01 of the Revised Code;
- (8) A facility providing services under a contract with the department of developmental disabilities under section 5123.18 of the Revised Code;
- (9) A facility operated by a hospice care program licensed under section 3712.04 of the Revised Code and that is used exclusively for the care of hospice patients;
- (10) A facility operated by a pediatric respite care program licensed under section 3712.041 of the Revised Code and that is used exclusively for the care of pediatric respite care patients;
- (11) The site where a health care practice is operated, regardless of whether the practice is organized as an individual or group practice;
- (12) A clinic providing ambulatory patient services where patients are not regularly admitted as inpatients;
- (13) An institution for the sick that is operated exclusively for patients who use spiritual means for healing and for whom the acceptance of medical care is inconsistent with their religious beliefs, accredited by a national accrediting organization, exempt from federal income taxation under section 501 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, 26 U.S.C. 1, and providing twenty-four-hour nursing care



pursuant to the exemption from the licensing requirements of Chapter 4723. of the Revised Code described in division (E) of section 4723.32 of the Revised Code.

(K) "Licensed practical nurse" or "LPN" means a person licensed under Chapter 4723. of the Revised Code to practice nursing as a licensed practical nurse.

(L) "Medical director" means the physician who is responsible for managing and directing the provision of medical services for a health care service.

(M) "Nurse" means either a licensed practical nurse or a registered nurse.

(N) "Occupational therapist" means a person licensed to practice occupational therapy pursuant to section 4755.07 of the Revised Code.

(O) "Patient" means any individual who receives health care services.

(P) "Patient representative" means either a person acting on behalf of a patient with the consent of the patient or the patient's legal guardian.

(Q) "Pediatric intensive care unit" or "PICU" or "pediatric intensive care service" means a separate and distinct unit in a hospital where pediatric patients, suffering from critical illness, receive care. "PICU" does not include a neonatal intensive care unit.

(R) "Pharmacist" means a person registered under Chapter 4729. of the Revised Code to practice pharmacy.

(S) "Physical therapist" means a person licensed to practice physical therapy pursuant to section 4755.44 of the Revised Code.

(T) "Physician" means a person who is licensed under Chapter 4731. of the Revised Code to practice medicine and surgery, or osteopathic medicine and surgery.

(U) "Psychologist" means a person licensed to practice psychology pursuant to Chapter 4732. of the



Revised Code.

(V) "Registered dietitian" means a person registered pursuant to Chapter 4759. of the Revised Code to practice dietetics.

(W) "Registered nurse" or "RN" means a person who is licensed under section 4723.09 of the Revised Code to practice as a licensed registered nurse.

(X) "Certified registered nurse anesthetist" or "CRNA" means an RN who meets the qualifications specified in section 4723.41 of the Revised Code and is credentialed and privileged by the provider of a health care service to administer anesthetics to patients within his or her scope of practice.

(Y) "Social worker" means a person licensed to practice social work pursuant to Chapter 4757. of the Revised Code.

(Z) "Solid organ transplant service" means the transplantation of heart, lung, liver, kidney, pancreas, small bowel, islet cells, excluding autologous islet cell transplantation, and any and all combinations of such transplanted organs.

(AA) "Staff member" or "staff" means the administrator and individuals providing direct care to patients on a full-time, part-time, temporary, contract, or voluntary basis. Staff member or staff does not include volunteers who are family members of a patient.

(BB) "Linear accelerator service" means the structural unit of a health care facility which provides radiation therapy or stereotactic radiosurgery using a linear accelerator.

(CC) "Cobalt service" means the structural unit of a health care facility which provides radiation therapy using a cobalt teletherapy machine.

(DD) "Stereotactic radiosurgery service" means the structural unit of a health care organization which provides stereotactic radiosurgery.

(EE) "Linear accelerator" means a medical linear accelerator which provides a collimated beam of



electrons or electronically produced x-rays used for radiation therapy treatment.

(FF) "Cobalt teletherapy machine" means a machine that provides a collimated beam of gamma rays from a sealed cobalt-60 source for the purposes of radiation therapy treatment.

(GG) "Gamma knife" means a dedicated device for stereotactic radiosurgery which employs multiple cobalt-60 sealed radiation sources aimed at a single isocenter. The gamma knife may also be used to perform stereotactic radiotherapy.

(HH) "Stereotactic radiosurgery" means the closed-skull destruction of a precisely defined intracranial or extracranial target by beam(s) of ionizing radiation in which the total dose is administered during a single treatment session.

(II) "Stereotactic radiotherapy" means the closed-skull destruction of a precisely defined intracranial target by beam(s) of ionizing radiation in which the total dose of radiation is administered as fractions during multiple treatment sessions.

(JJ) "Dose" means energy imparted per unit mass of absorber at a specific site under certain conditions.

(KK) "Radiation therapy service" means the structural unit of a health care organization which provides radiation therapy.

(LL) "Ionizing radiation" means gamma rays and x-rays, alpha and beta particles, high-speed electrons, neutrons, protons, and other atomic or nuclear particles or rays.

(MM) "Radiation oncologist" means a physician who:

(1) Has satisfactorily completed a radiation oncology residency in an accreditation council for graduate medical education or American osteopathic association approved program; or

(2) Is certified in radiology by the American board of radiology or the American osteopathic board of radiology and who has had a practice limited to radiation oncology for the ten year period prior to



May 1, 1996; or

(3) Is certified in radiation oncology or therapeutic radiology by the American board of radiology, the American osteopathic board of radiology, or the royal college of physicians and surgeons of Canada.

(NN) "Radiation therapy" means the use of ionizing radiation, including external beam radiation therapy (teletherapy), or intraoperative radiation therapy and radioactive materials for therapeutic administration as authorized on a radioactive materials license issued by the director pursuant to Chapter 3701:1-58 of the Administrative Code in the treatment of human illness.

(OO) "Simulation" means the mock-up of a patient treatment and may include equipment, staff, radiographic documentation of the treatment portals or other methods of reproduction of techniques and treatments.

(PP) "Cardiac catheterization" means a procedure used to diagnose and treat various cardiac and circulatory diseases that involves inserting a thin, pliable catheter into a major blood vessel and manipulating the tip of the catheter through veins or arteries to the heart.

(QQ) "Cardiac catheterization service" means the staff, equipment, physical space, and support services required to perform cardiac catheterization and percutaneous coronary interventions.

(RR) "Percutaneous coronary interventions" (PCI) commonly known as coronary angioplasty or simply angioplasty, is a non-surgical procedure used to treat the stenotic (narrowed) coronary arteries of the heart found in coronary heart disease.

(SS) "Percutaneous transluminal coronary angioplasty" ("PTCA") means the inflation of a balloon-tipped catheter at the site of a coronary artery stenosis to attempt to enlarge the diameter of the lumen.

(TT) "Adult open heart surgery service" or "pediatric cardiovascular surgery service" means the combination of staff, equipment, physical space and support services which are used to perform open-heart surgery and other non-invasive cardiovascular surgeries.



(UU) "Pediatric patient" means any patient less than eighteen years of age, unless otherwise specified in this chapter. This definition does not prohibit childrens hospitals from providing care to patients up to their twenty-second birthday and older as may be clinically appropriate during the patients transition from a pediatric to an adult provider, or if the patient's congenital or chronic disease of childhood is best managed by pediatric providers.

(VV) "Provider of a health care service" means a person or governmental entity who assumes legal liability for purposes of compliance with this chapter.

(WW) For purposes of this chapter, "follow-up inspection" means an inspection, which may include on-site and off-site activities, conducted by the department to determine whether the HCS has corrected a violation or violations cited on a previous inspection and to verify whether the HCS is in compliance with the applicable criteria, standards, and requirements established by section 3702.16 of the Revised Code and Chapter 3701-84 of the Administrative Code.

(XX) "Pediatric intensivist" means a physician who is board eligible or board certified in pediatric critical care medicine after training in an ACGME-accredited program and participates in training to meet ongoing education and certification requirements for pediatric critical care medicine.

(YY) "Electrophysiology study" means a test performed to assess the heart's electrical system or activity and is used to diagnose abnormal heartbeats or arrhythmias. For the purpose of this chapter, the term also includes the implantation of permanent pacemakers and ICD devices and other electrophysiology procedures within the scope of procedures authorized at each level of a cardiac catheterization service.

(ZZ) "Psychosocial health" means the combined influence of psychological factors and the surrounding social environment on an individual's physical, emotional, and/or mental wellness.