2009 NATIONAL HOSPITAL AMBULATORY MEDICAL CARE SURVEY

SAMPLING AND INFORMATION BOOKLET

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE Economics and Statistics Administration U.S. CENSUS BUREAU



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NHAMCS-124 (8-28-2008)

I EMERGENCY DEPARTMENT SAMPLING INSTRUCTIONS

A. Determining the Take Every (TE) Number

Use the table on page 3. Get counts of visits from page 10 of the NHAMCS-101, Questionnaire.

- **1.** Go across the top of the table and find the range that includes the number of visits expected for the individual emergency service area.
- 2. Go down the column on the left of the table until you find the range containing the total number of visits for the entire ED. If you can not find the number of total visits in any of these ranges (i.e., this number exceeds all ranges), call the regional office supervisor immediately.
- **3.** Look across the row (line) containing the number of visits for the entire ED and find where it intersects the column containing the number of visits for the individual service area. The number located in the box where this column and row intersect is the Take Every number.
- **4.** Enter this number in column (d) on page 10 of the NHAMCS-101, Questionnaire and in Section B, item 1, on the cover of the NHAMCS-101(U), Ambulatory Unit Record. Repeat the process for each service area listed.
- **5.** If an ESA has less than 30 expected visits, then the Take Every number should be 1.

B. Determining the Random Start Number

Next, select the Random Start numbers. Refer to the label on the back of the NHAMCS-101, Questionnaire. The label has a row or heading of TE numbers and a column or left margin of ten numbered rows. Random Start numbers (between 1 and the TE number) are located in the table's cells. The Random Start number should NEVER be greater than the Take Every number. To determine the Random Start number for the first emergency service area listed, follow these steps:

- 1. You determined the service area's TE number above in part I.A. Find the service area's TE number in the table heading on the label on the back of the NHAMCS-101, Questionnaire.
- **2.** For the first listed service area, start with row 1, (or next available row if others were previously used), then look across the row and find where it intersects the column headed by the TE number. The number located in this cell is the Random Start number.
- **3.** Circle the number and enter it in column (e) on page 10 of the NHAMCS-101, Questionnaire. Also enter this Random Start number in Section B, item 2, on the cover of the NHAMCS-101(U), Ambulatory Unit Record.
- **4.** If the Take Every number is 1, then the Random Start number should be 1.

Do the same for any additional emergency service areas, each time using the appropriate TE determined for the area and the next available row.

Page 2

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III OUTPATIENT DEPARTMENT SAMPLING INSTRUCTIONS

A. Determining the Take Every (TE) Number

Use the table on page 5. Get counts of visits from page 16 of the NHAMCS-101, Questionnaire.

- **1.** Go across the top of the table and find the range that includes the number of visits expected for the individual outpatient clinic.
- 2. Go down the column on the left of the table until you find the range containing the total number of visits for the entire OPD. If you can not find the number of total visits in any of these ranges (i.e., this number exceeds all ranges), call the regional office supervisor immediately.
- **3.** Look across the row (line) containing the number of visits for the entire OPD and find where it intersects the column containing the number of visits for the individual clinic. The number located in the box where this column and row intersect is the Take Every number.
- **4.** Enter this number in column (e) on page 16 of the NHAMCS-101, Questionnaire and in Section B, item 1, on the cover of the NHAMCS-101(U), Ambulatory Unit Record. Repeat the process for each clinic listed.
- **5.** If a sampling unit has less than 30 expected visits, then the Take Every number should be 1.

B. Determining the Random Start Number

Next, select the Random Start numbers. Refer to the label on the back of the NHAMCS-101, Questionnaire. The label has a row or heading of TE numbers and a column or left margin of ten numbered rows. Random Start numbers (between 1 and the TE number) are located in the table's cells. The Random Start number should NEVER be greater than the Take Every number. To determine the Random Start number for the first outpatient clinic listed, follow these steps:

- 1. You determined the clinic's TE number above in part III.A. Find the clinic's TE number in the table heading on the label on the back of the NHAMCS-101, Questionnaire.
- **2.** For the first listed service area, start with row 1, (or next available row if others were previously used), then look across the row and find where it intersects the column headed by the TE number. The number located in this cell is the Bandom Start number.
- **3.** Circle the number and enter it in column (f) on page 16 of the NHAMCS-101, Questionnaire. Also enter this Random Start number in Section B, item 2, on the cover of the NHAMCS-101(U), Ambulatory Unit Record.
- **4.** If the Take Every number is 1, then the Random Start number should be 1.

Do the same for any additional outpatient clinics, each time using the appropriate TE determined for the area and the next available row. Should you run out of available rows, contact your regional office supervisor and provide him or her with the TE numbers of all remaining units. Your supervisor will determine all remaining Random Start numbers.

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TABLE OF TAKE EVERY NUMBERS

V SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS FOR OUTPATIENT DEPARTMENT SAMPLING (Updating lists for OPDs with more than 5 clinics)

For previously participating hospitals with more than 5 clinics, <u>a printout is</u> <u>attached</u> to page 16 of the NHAMCS-101, Questionnaire. This printout lists the name and classification of <u>eligible</u> clinics previously reported. Ineligible clinics are not included. Update the list as follows:

If the hospital provides their own listing, compare the two listings. Make sure each <u>eligible</u> clinic on the hospital's list is recorded on the printout attached on page 15 of the NHAMCS-101, Questionnaire. Update the attached list by:

- (1) Crossing through any clinics on the list which no longer exist or are no longer operational in that hospital.
- (2) Adding the names of any new clinics which have been created or have become operational in that hospital. For each new clinic added to the list, be sure to obtain the proper specialty code. Remember, include only ELIGIBLE clinics.
- (3) Obtaining an estimate of visits for each clinic, covering the 4-week reporting period. Enter the estimate in column (c) of the attached listing.

If the hospital does not provide a listing of their own, show the hospital representative your listing and update it as instructed above.

After updating the listing (i.e., verifying, adding, deleting, etc.), FAX the updated list (and any listing provided by the hospital) to the regional office. The regional office will choose the clinics for sample and provide you with the sampling instructions. Upon receiving the instructions, attach a copy of the completed clinic listing showing sampled clinics, the Take Every and Random Start numbers, etc. to page 15 of the NHAMCS-101, Questionnaire.

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VI AMBULATORY SURGERY CENTER SAMPLING INSTRUCTIONS

A. Determining the Take Every (TE) Number

Use the table on page 9. Get counts of visits from page 19 of the NHAMCS-101, Questionnaire.

- **1.** Go across the top of the table and find the range that includes the number of visits expected for the ASC patient visit log/list.
- 2. Go down the column on the left of the table until you find the range containing the total number of visits for the entire ASC. If you can not find the number of total visits in any of these ranges (i.e., this number exceeds all ranges), call the regional office supervisor immediately.
- **3.** Look across the row (line) containing the number of visits for the entire ED and find where it intersects the column containing the number of visits for the ASC patient visit log/list. The number located in the box where this column and row intersect is the Take Every number.
- **4.** Enter this number in column (d) on page 19 of the NHAMCS-101, Questionnaire and in Section B, item 1, on the cover of the NHAMCS-101(U), Ambulatory Unit Record. Repeat the process for each ASC patient visit log/list.
- **5.** If an ASC has less than 30 expected visits, then the Take Every number should be 1.

B. Determining the Random Start Number

Next, select the Random Start numbers. Refer to the label on the back of the NHAMCS-101, Questionnaire. The label has a row or heading of TE numbers and a column or left margin of ten numbered rows. Random Start numbers (between 1 and the TE number) are located in the table's cells. The Random Start number should NEVER be greater than the Take Every number. To determine the Random Start number for the first ASC patient visit log/list, follow these steps:

- 1. You determined the service area's TE number above in part VI.A. Find the service area's TE number in the table heading on the label on the back of the NHAMCS-101, Questionnaire.
- 2. For the first listed ASC patient visit log/list, start with row 1, (or next available row if others were previously used), then look across the row and find where it intersects the column headed by the TE number. The number located in this cell is the Random Start number.
- **3.** Circle the number and enter it in column (e) on page 19 of the NHAMCS-101, Questionnaire. Also enter this Random Start number in Section B, item 2, on the cover of the NHAMCS-101(U), Ambulatory Unit Record.
- **4.** If the Take Every number is 1, then the Random Start number should be 1.

Do the same for any additional ASC patient visit logs/lists, each time using the appropriate TE determined for the area and the next available row.

Page 8

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TABLE OF TAKE EVERY NUMBERS

CLASSIFICATION OF CLINICS

Alphabetic Listing

24 Hour Observation, GM

A

Abdominal Surgery, **SURG**

Abortion/Pregnancy Termination, OS

Abuse (Child)/Sexual Assault, PED

Acupuncture, OS

Adolescent Gynecology, **OBG**

Adolescent Medicine, PED

Adolescent/Young Adult, PED

Adult Day Care, OS

Adult HIV, GM

Adult - Screening, GM

After hours (Pediatric), PED

AIDS, GM

Airway (Pediatric), PED

Alcohol Abuse, SA

Alcohol Walk-in, SA

Allergy (Adult), GM

Allergy (Pediatric), PED

Ambulatory Care, GM

Ambulatory Surgery Center, OS

Amniocentesis, OS

Amputee, **SURG**

Andrology, GM

Anesthesia. **OS**

Anesthesiology, OS

Anorectal, SURG

Antepartum, OBG

Anticoagulation, GM

Anxiety, OT

Apnea (Adult), GM

Apnea (Infant), PED

Arthritis/Rheumatology (Adult), GM

Arthritis/Rheumatology (Pediatric), PED

Arthroscopy, OS

Asthma, GM

Asthma (Pediatric), PED

Attention Deficit Disorder, PED

Audiology, OS

В

Back Care, SURG

Behavior & Development (Child), PED

Behavioral Medicine, OTH

Biofeedback, OT

Birth Control, OBG

Birth Defect, PED

Blood Bank, OS

Bone Density Screening, OS

Bone Marrow Aspiration, SURG

Bone Marrow Transplant, SURG

Brain Tumor, GM

Breast, **SURG**

Breast Care, SURG

Breast Medical Oncology, GM

Burn, SURG

C

Cancer Center, GM

Cancer Screening, GM

Cardiac (Pediatric), PED

Cardiac Catheterization, OS

Cardiology (Adult), GM

Cardiology (Pediatric), PED

Cardiothoracic Surgery, **SURG**

Cardiovascular, GM

Cardiovascular Surgery, SURG

Cast/Brace. SURG

CAT Scan & Imaging, OS

CD4, GM

Cerebral Palsy (Adult), GM

Cerebral Palsy (Child), PED

Chemical Dependence

(excluding Methadone Maintenance), SA

Chemotherapy, **OS**

Chest. GM

Chest (Pediatric), PED

Chest TB, GM

Chief Resident (Follow-up Surgery), SURG

Child

Abuse/Sexual Assault, PED

Behavior & Development, PED

Cerebral Palsy, PED

Cystic Fibrosis, PED

Down's Syndrome, PED

Hemophilia, PED

Psychiatry **OT**

Sickle Cell, PED

Spina Bifida, PED

Chiropractic, OS

Chorea/Huntington's Disease, GM

Chronic Wound, SURG

Cleft Palate. SURG

Clotting (Pediatric), PED

Club Foot, SURG

Coagulant, GM

Cochlear, SURG

Colon & Rectal Surgery, SURG

Colonoscopy, OS

CLASSIFICATION OF CLINICS

Alphabetic Listing - Continued

C - Continued

Colposcopy, OS

Congenital Heart, PED

Congestive Heart Failure, GM

Connective Tissue, GM

Craniofacial. SURG

Craniomalformation, PED

Cricital Care (Pediatric), PED

Cryosurgery, SURG

Cystic Fibrosis (Adult), GM

Cystic Fibrosis (Child), PED

Cystoscopy, **OS**

Cytomegalovirus (CMV), GM

D

Day Hospital, OS

Dental, OS

Dental Surgery, OS

Dermatology (Adult), GM

Dermatology (Pediatric), PED

Developmental Disability, PED

Developmental Evaluation, PED

Diabetes, GM

Diabetes (Pediatric), PED

Diabetic Foot Clinic, OS

Diagnostic (Pediatric), PED

Diagnostic X-ray (Imaging)/Radiology, **OS**

Dialysis, OS

Dietary, OS

Digestive Disease, GM

Down's Syndrome (Adult), GM

Down's Syndrome (Child), PED

Drug Abuse

(excluding Methadone Maintenance), SA

Drug Detoxification

(excluding Methadone Maintenance), SA

Drug Immunotherapy, OS

Dysplasia (Gynecologic), OBG

E

Eating Disorder, **OT**

Echocardiology, OS

Elective Surgery, **SURG**

Electrocardiogram (ECG), OS

Electroconvulsive Therapy (ECT), OS

Electromyography, OS

Employee Health Service, OS

Endocrinology (Adult), GM

Endocrinology (Gynecologic), OBG

Endocrinology (Pediatric), PED

Endocrinology (Reproductive), OBG

Endoscopy, OS

ENT (Ear, Nose, & Throat) (Adult), SURG

ENT (Ear, Nose, & Throat) (Pediatric), SURG

Epilepsy, GM

Epilepsy (Pediatric), PED

Eye, **SURG**

F

Family Planning, **OBG**

Family Practice, GM

Feeding Disorder (Child), PED

Fertility, (OBG)

Fetal Diagnostic Testing, OS

Fine Needle Aspiration, SURG

Fracture, **SURG**

G

Gastroenterology (Adult), GM

Gastroenterology (Pediatric), PED

Gastrointestinal (Pediatric), PED

General Medicine, GM

General Medicine (Outreach Program), GM

General Pediatrics, PED

General Practice, GM

General Preventive Medicine. OT

General Surgery, SURG

Genetics (Adult), GM

Genetics (Pediatric), PED

Genitourinary, SURG

Genitourinary Surgery, SURG

Geriatric Medicine, GM

Geriatric Psychiatry. OT

GI (Pediatric), PED

Growth Hormone, PED

Gynecology (OBG)

Adolescent, OBG

Dysplasia, OBG

Endocrinologic, **OBG**

Oncologic, OBG

Pediatric **OBG**

Preteen, OBG

CLASSIFICATION OF CLINICS

Alphabetic Listing - Continued

H - Continued

Hand Surgery, **SURG** Head (non-Surgical), **GM**

Headache (Neurology), **OT**

Head & Neck (non-Surgical), GM

Head & Neck Surgical, SURG

Hearing & Speech, OS

Heart Transplant, SURG

Hematology (Adult), GM

Hematology (Pediatric), PED

Hemodialysis, **OS**

Hemoglobinopathy (Pediatric), PED

Hemophilia (Adult), GM

Hemophilia (Child), PED

Hepatology, GM

High Risk Obstetrics, OBG

High Risk Pediatrics, PED

HIV Adult, GM

HIV Obstetrics, **OBG**

HIV Pediatrics, **PED**

Holistic Medicine, GM

Home Intravenous Therapy, **OS**

Homeless, GM

Huntington's Disease/Chorea, GM

Hyperbaric oxygen, OT

Hyperlipidemia (Adult), GM

Hyperlipidemia (Pediatric), PED

Hypertension, GM

П

Imaging & CAT Scan, OS

Immunization, PED

Immunology, GM

Immunology (Pediatric), PED

Immunosuppression, GM

In Vitro Fertilization, OBG

Infectious Disease (Adult), GM

Infectious Disease (Pediatric), PED

Infertility, **OBG**

Infusion, OS

Infusion Therapy, OS

Injury, SURG

Injury (Pediatric), SURG

Internal Medicine (Adult), GM

Internal Medicine (Pediatric), PED

IV Therapy, **OS**

K

Kidney (Renal) Dialysis, OS

Knee, SURG

Ш

Laser Surgery, OS

Lasik Surgery, OS

Lead Poisoning (Adult), GM

Lead Poisoning (Pediatric), PED

Learning Disorder, PED

Leukemia. GM

Lipid, **GM**

Lithotripsy, **OS**

Liver, GM

Lupus (Systemic Lupus Erythematosus/SLE), GM

M

Mammography, **OS**

Maternal Health, **OBG**

Maternity, **OBG**

Medical Oncology, GM

Medical Screening, GM

Melanoma, GM

Mental Health, **OT**

Mental Hygiene, **OT**

Metabolic, GM

Metabolic (Pediatric), PED

Methadone Maintenance, OS

Movement & Memory Disorders, GM

Multiple Sclerosis (MS), GM

Muscular Dystrophy (MD), GM

Myasthenia Gravis, OT

Myelomeningocele, OT

N

Neonatal, PED

Neonatal Follow-up, PED

Neonatology, PED

Nephrology (Adult), GM

Nephrology (Pediatric), PED

Neurocutaneous, GM

Neurofibromatosis, OT

Neurology (Adult), OT

Neurology (Pediatric), OT

Neuromuscular, OT

Neurophysiology, OT

Neuropsychiatry, OT

Neurosensory, OT

Neurosurgery, **SURG**

Newborn, PED

Non-surgical Head, GM

Non-surgical Head & Neck, GM

Nuclear Medicine, OS

Nurse Clinic/Nurse Only, OS

Nutrition, **OS**

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CLASSIFICATION OF CLINICS

Alphabetic Listing - Continued

Obesity (Adult), **GM**Obesity (Pediatric), **PED**

Observation, 23/24 Hour, GM

Obstetrics (OBG)
High Risk, OBG

HIV. OBG

Perinatal, OBG

Post Partum, **OBG**

Prenatal, OBG

Occupational Health, **OS**Occupational Medicine, **GM**

Occupational Safety & Health, OS

Occupational Therapy, OS

Oncology (GM)

Breast Medical, GM

Gynecologic, OBG

Medical, GM

Pediatric, PED

Radiation, **OS**

Surgical, SURG

Ophthalmologic Surgery, **SURG**

Ophthalmology (Adult), SURG

Ophthalmology (Pediatric), **SURG**

Optometry, OS

Oral Surgery, OS

Orthopedic Surgery, SURG

Orthopedics (Adult), SURG

Orthopedics (Pediatric), SURG

Orthotics, OS

Ostomy, SURG

Otolaryngologic Surgery, SURG

Otolaryngology (Adult), SURG

Otolaryngology (Pediatric), SURG

Otology, SURG

Otorhinolaryngology, SURG

Outreach Program (General Medicine), GM

P

Pacemaker, GM

Pain, OT

Pain Management, OT

Pain Medicine. OT

Palliative Medicine. OT

Partial Hospitalization, OS

Partial Hospitalization Program (Psyc), OS

Path Lab, OS

Pathology, **OS**

Pediatric General, PED

Pediatric

Airway, PED

Allergy, **PED**

Arthritis/Rheumatology, PED

Cardiac, PED

Cardiology, PED

Chest, PED

Clotting, PED

Critical Care, PED

Dermatology, **PED**

Diabetes, **PED**

Diagnostic, PED

Endocrinology, PED

ENT (Ear, Nose, & Throat), SURG

Feeding Disorder, PED

Gastroenterology, PED

Gastrointestinal, PED

General, PED

Genetics, PED

GI, PED

Growth hormone, **PED**

Gynecology, **OBG**

Hematology, PED

Hemoglobinopathy, PED

High Risk, PED

HIV. PED

Hyperlipidemia, PED

Immunization, **PED**

Immunology, PED

Infectious Diseases, PED

Injury, **PED**

Internal Medicine, PED

Lead Poisoning, PED

Learning Disorder, PED

Nephrology, PED

Neurology, OT

Obesity, **PED**

Oncology, PED

Ophthalmology, **SURG**

Orthopedics, SURG

Otolaryngology, SURG

Plastic Surgery, **SURG**

Psychiatry, **OT**

Pulmonary, PED

Renal and Diabetes, PED

Rheumatology/Arthritis, PED

Scoliosis, SURG

CLASSIFICATION OF CLINICS

Alphabetic Listing - Continued

P - Continued

Pediatric - Continued

Short Stay, PED

Spine, SURG

Surgery, **SURG**

Urology, SURG

Pentamidine, GM

Perinatal, PED

Perinatal (Obstetrics), OBG

Peripheral Vascular Disease, GM

Pharmacy, OS

Phenylketonuria, PED

Pheresis, GM

Physiatry, **OS**

Physical Medicine, OS

Physical Therapy, OS

Physiotherapy, **OS**

Pigmented Lesion, GM

Plasmapheresis, GM

Plastic Surgery (Adult), SURG

Plastic Surgery (Pediatric), SURG

Podiatry, **OS**

Postpartum (Obstetrics), OBG

Postoperative, **SURG**

Preoperative, **SURG**

Prader-Willi Syndrome, PED

Preadmission Testing, OS

Pregnancy Termination/Abortion, OS

Pregnancy Verification, **OBG**

Prenatal, OBG

Prenatal (Obstetrics), **OBG**

Preteen Gynecology, OBG

Preventive Medicine, OT

Primary Care, **GM**

Proctology, **SURG**

Psychiatry (Adolescent), OT

Psychiatry (Adult), OT

Psychiatry (Child), OT

Psychiatry (Geriatric), OT

Psychiatry (Pediatric), OT

Psychology, OS

Psychopharmacology, OT

Pulmonary (Adult), GM

Pulmonary (Pediatric), PED

Pulmonary Function Lab, OS

Pulmonary/Thoracic Surgery, **SURG**

R

Radiation Diagnosis, OS

Radiation Oncology, **OS**

Radiation Therapy, OS

Radiology/Diagnostic X-ray (imaging), OS

Reading & Language, OS

Rectal & Colon Surgery, SURG

Reference Lab, OS

Reference X-Ray, OS

Rehabilitation, OS

Renal. GM

Renal and Diabetes (Child). PED

Renal (Kidney) Dialysis, OS

Renal Surgery, SURG

Renal Transplant, SURG

Reproductive, **OBG**

Reproductive Endocrinology, **OBG**

Respiratory, GM

Rheumatic Heart Disease, PED

Rheumatology/Arthritis (Adult), GM

Rheumatology/Arthritis (Pediatric), PED

S

Same Day Surgery, OS

Sarcoidosis, GM

School Programs, OS

Scoliosis (Adult), **SURG**

Scoliosis (Pediatric), SURG

Screening (Adult), GM

Screening (Pediatric), PED

Screening and/or Walk-in, GM

Seizure, GM

Senior Care. GM

Sexual Assault/Abuse (Child), PED

Sexually Transmitted Diseases (STD), GM

Short Stay (Child), PED

Sickle Cell (Adult), GM

Sickle Cell (Child), PED

Sigmoidoscopy, OS

SLE/Systemic Lupus

Erythematosus (Lupus), GM

Sleep Disorder, OT

Sleep Medicine, OT

Social Work, OS

Speech & Hearing, OS

Spina Bifida (Adult), GM

Online Diffield (Obilet)

Spina Bifida (Child), PED

Spinal Cord Injury, **SURG** Spine (Adult), **SURG**

Spine (Pediatric), SURG

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CLASSIFICATION OF CLINICS

Alphabetic Listing - Continued

S - Continued

Sports Medicine, **SURG**

STD/Sexually Transmitted Diseases, GM

Student Health Service/Center, OS

Substance Abuse

(excluding Methadone Maintenance), SA

Surg, SURG

Surgery (Adult), SURG

Surgery (Pediatric), SURG

Surgery cancer detection, SURG

Surgical Oncology, SURG

Suture. SURG

Systemic Lupus Erythematosus/SLE

(Lupus), GM

Substance Abuse, SA

П

Teen Health, PED

Teen-Tot, PED

Teenage, PED

Tele-health, OS

Thoracic Surgery/Pulmonary, SURG

Thyroid, GM

Toxicology, **OT**

Transfusion, OS

Transplant Medicine, GM

Transplant Surgery, **SURG**

Trauma, SURG

Trauma, Traumatic Surgery, SURG

Travel Medicine, GM

Tuberculosis, GM

Tumor (Brain & Other), GM

U

Ultrasound, OS

Urgent Care, GM

Urgent Care (Pediatric), PED

Urodynamics, SURG

Urologic Surgery, SURG

Urology (Adult), SURG

Urology (Pediatric), SURG

V

Vascular, GM

Vascular Surgery, **SURG**

Vertical Balance, OS

Visual Fields. SURG

W

Walk-in - Alcohol, SA

Walk-in and/or Screening, GM

Weight Management, GM

Well Child Care, PED

Well Woman, OBG

Wellness, GM

Women's Alcohol Program, SA

Women's Care, OBG

Wound Care, SURG

CLASSIFICATION OF CLINICS By Specialty Group

GENERAL MEDICINE (GM)

Infectious Diseases (Adult)

23/24 Hour Observation

Adult – Screening Internal Medicine (Adult)
Adult HIV Lead Poisoning (Adult)

AIDS Leukemia
Allergy (Adult) Lipid
Ambulatory Care Liver

Andrology Lupus (Systemic Lupus Erythematosus/SLE)

Anticoagulation Medical Oncology
Apnea (Adult) Medical Screening

Arthritis/Rheumatology (Adult) Melanoma Asthma Metabolic

Brain Tumor Movement & Memory Disorders

Breast Medical Oncology
Cancer Center
Muscular Dystrophy (MD)
Cancer Screening
Cardiology (Adult)
Cardiovascular
Multiple Sclerosis (MS)
Muscular Dystrophy (MD)
Nephrology (Adult)
Neurocutaneous
Non-Surgical Head

CD4 Non-Surgical Head & Neck

Cerebral Palsy (Adult)

Chest

Occupational Medicine

Chest TB Oncology

Chorea/Huntington's Disease Outreach Program (General Medicine)

Coagulant Pacemaker
Congestive Heart Failure Pentamidine

Connective Tissue Peripheral Vascular Disease
Cystic Fibrosis (Adult) Pheresis

Cytomegalovirus (CMV)

Dermatology

Plasmapheresis

Diabetes

Primary Care

Digestive Disease Pulmonary (Adult)
Down's Syndrome (Adult) Renal

Endocrinology (Adult)

Respiratory

Epilepsy

Rheumatology/Arthritis (Adult)

Family Practice Sarcoidosis
Gastroenterology (Adult) Screening (Adult)
General Medicine Screening – Cancer

General Medicine (Outreach Program)

Screening and/or Walk-in

General Practice Seizure
Genetics (Adult) Senior Care
Geriatric Medicine Sexually Transmitted Diseases (STD)

Head (non-Surgical)

Sickle Cell (Adult)

Head & Neck (non-Surgical)

Hematology (Adult)

SLE/Systemic Lupus Erythematosus (Lupus)

Spina Bifida (Adult)

Hemophilia (Adult)

STD/Sexually Transmitted Diseases

Hepatology

Systemic Lupus Erythematosus/SLE (Lupus)

HIV (Adult)

Thyroid

Holistic Medicine

Transplant Medicine

Homeless Tuberculosis
Huntington's Disease/Chorea Travel Medicine

Hyperlipidemia (Adult)

Hypertension

Urgent Care

Immunology

Vascular

Immunosuppression Walk-in and/or Screening Weight Management

Wellness

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IX OUTPATIENT DEPARTMENT CLASSIFICATION OF CLINICS By Specialty Group

SURGERY (SURG)

Abdominal Surgery

Amputee (Surgery & Rehab)

Anorectal Back Care

Bone Marrow Aspiration Bone Marrow Transplant

Breast Care

Burn

Cardiothoracic Surgery
Cardiovascular Surgery

Cast/Brace

Chief Resident (Follow-up Surgery)

Chronic Wound Cleft Palate Club Foot Cochlear

Colon & Rectal Surgery

Craniofacial
Cryosurgery
Elective Surgery

ENT (Ear, Nose, & Throat) (Adult) ENT (Ear, Nose, & Throat) (Pediatric)

Eye

Fine Needle Aspiration

Fracture

General Surgery Genitourinary

Genitourinary Surgery

Hand Surgery

Head & Neck Surgery Heart Transplant

Healt Hall

Injury

Injury (Pediatric)

Knee

Neurosurgery
Oncologic Surgery
Ophthalmologic Surgery
Ophthalmology (Adult)
Ophthalmology (Pediatric)

Orthopedic Surgery

Orthopedics (Adult)
Orthopedics (Pediatric)

Ostomy

Otolaryngologic Surgery Otolaryngology (Adult) Otolaryngology (Pediatric)

Otology

Otorhinolaryngology Plastic Surgery (Adult) Plastic Surgery (Pediatric)

Postoperative Preoperative Proctology

Pulmonary/Thoracic Surgery Rectal & Colon Surgery

Renal Surgery
Renal Transplant
Scoliosis (Adult)
Scoliosis (Pediatric)
Spinal Cord Injury
Spine (Adult)
Spine (Pediatric)
Sports Medicine

Surg

Surgery (Adult)
Surgery (Pediatric)
Surgery cancer detection
Surgical Oncology

Suture

Thoracic Surgery/Pulmonary

Transplant Surgery

Trauma

Traumatic Surgery
Urodynamics
Urologic Surgery
Urology (Adult)
Urology (Pediatric)
Vascular Surgery
Visual Fields
Wound Care

A Surgical clinic is similar to a surgeon's office-based practice in terms of reasons for the patient's visit, diagnoses recorded, and procedures performed. Patients may be seen in Surgical clinics for the following reasons: complaints which may eventually result in surgery (e.g., chronic abdominal pain); preoperative and postoperative exams; second opinions regarding surgery; and minor surgical procedures. A Surgical clinic may have a special room within the clinic where these procedures are performed or in some cases, they may be done in the examination room. The staff of a Surgical clinic tends to remain fixed with the exception of rotating interns and residents in some hospitals.

CLASSIFICATION OF CLINICS By Specialty Group

PEDIATRICS (PED)

Abuse (Child)/Sexual Assault

Adolescent Medicine
Adolescent/Young Adult
After hours (Pediatric)
Airway (Pediatric)
Allergy (Pediatric)
Apnea (Infant)

Arthritis/Rheumatology (Pediatric)

Asthma (Pediatric) Attention Deficit Disorder

Behavior & Development (Child)

Berlavior & Developme Birth Defect Cardiac (Pediatric) Cardiology (Pediatric) Cerebral Palsy (Child) Chest (Pediatric) Clotting (Pediatric) Congenital Heart Craniomalformation

Critical Care (Pediatric)
Cystic Fibrosis (Child)
Dermatology (Pediatric)
Developmental Disability
Developmental Evaluation

Diabetes (Pediatric)
Diagnostic (Pediatric)
Down's Syndrome (Child)
Endocrinology (Pediatric)
Epilepsy (Pediatric)

Feeding Disorder (Pediatric) Gastroenterology (Pediatric) Gastrointestinal (Pediatric)

General Pediatrics Genetics (Pediatric) GI (Pediatric) Growth Hormone Hematology (Pediatric)

Hemoglobinopathy (Pediatric)

Hemophilia (Child)
High Risk Pediatrics
HIV Pediatrics

Hyperlipidemia (Pediatric)

Immunization

Immunology (Pediatric)

Infectious Diseases (Pediatric) Internal Medicine (Pediatric) Lead Poisoning (Pediatric)

Learning Disorder Metabolic (Pediatric)

Neonatal

Neonatal Follow-up

Neonatology

Nephrology (Pediatric)

Newborn

Obesity (Pediatric)
Oncology (Pediatric)

Pediatrics
Perinatal
Phenylketonuria
Prader-Willi Syndrome

Pulmonary (Pediatric)

Renal and Diabetes (Pediatric)
Rheumatic Heart Disease

Rheumatology/Arthritis (Pediatric)

Screening (Pediatric)

Sexual Assault/Abuse (Child)

Short Stay (Pediatric) Sickle Cell (Child) Spina Bifida (Child)

Teen Health Teen-Tot Teenage

Urgent Care (Pediatric)
Well Child Care

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IX OUTPATIENT DEPARTMENT CLASSIFICATION OF CLINICS By Specialty Group

OBSTETRICS/GYNECOLOGY (OBG)

Adolescent Gynecology

Antepartum
Birth Control

Dysplasia (Gynecologic) Endocrinology (Gynecologic) Endocrinology (Reproductive)

Family Planning

Fertility
Gynecolo

Gynecology

Gynecology (Adolescent)
Gynecology (Dysplasia)

Gynecology (Endocrinologic) Gynecology (Oncologic)

Gynecology (Pediatric) Gynecology (Preteen) High Risk Obstetrics

HIV Obstetrics

In Vitro Fertilization

Infertility

Maternal Health

Maternity
Obstetrics

Oncology (Gynecologic)
Perinatal (Obstetrics)
Postpartum (Obstetrics)
Pregnancy Verification

Prenatal

Prenatal (Obstetrics)
Preteen Gynecology

Reproductive

Reproductive Endocrinology

Well Woman Women's Care

SUBSTANCE ABUSE (SA)

Alcohol Abuse

Alcohol Detoxification

Alcohol Walk-in

Chemical Dependency

(excluding Methadone Maintenance)

Drug Abuse

(excluding Methadone Maintenance)

Drug Detoxification

(excluding Methadone Maintenance)

Substance Abuse

(excluding Methadone Maintenance)

Walk-in - Alcohol

Women's Alcohol Program

OTHER (OT)

Anxiety

Behavioral Medicine

Biofeedback

Eating Disorder

General Preventive Medicine

Geriatric Psychiatry Headache (Neurology) Hyperbaric oxygen

Mental Health

Mental Hygiene Myasthenia Gravis

Myelomeningocele

Neurofibromatosis

Neurology (Adult)

Neurology (Pediatric)

Neuromuscular

Neurophysiology

Neuropsychiatry

Neurosensory

Pain

Pain Medicine

Pain Management

Palliative Medicine

Preventive Medicine

Psychiatry (Adolescent)

Psychiatry (Adult)

Psychiatry (Child)

Psychiatry (Geriatric)

Psychiatry (Pediatric)

Psychopharmacology

Sleep Disorder

Sleep Medicine

Toxicology

X OUTPATIENT DEPARTMENT CLASSIFICATION OF CLINICS

INELIGIBLE CLINICS (OS)

EXCLUDE the following clinics from the list of eligible clinics.

Abortion/Pregnancy Termination Acupuncture

Adult Day Care

Ambulatory Surgery Center

Ambulatory Surgery Cen

Amniocentesis Anesthesia

Anesthesiology

Arthroscopy Audiology

Blood Bank Bone Density Screening

Bronchosopy

Cardiac Catheterization

CAT Scan & Imaging

Chemotherapy Chiropractic

Colonoscopy Colposcopy

Cystoscopy

Day Hospital Dental

Dental Surgery
Diabetic Foot Clinic

Diagnostic X-ray (imaging)/Radiology

Dialysis Dietary

Drug Immunotherapy Echocardiology

Electrocardiogram (ECG)

Electroconvulsive Therapy (ECT)

Electromyography

Employee Health Service/Center

Endoscopy

Fetal Diagnostic Testing Hearing & Speech

Hemodialysis

Home Intravenous Therapy

Imaging & CAT Scan

Infusion

Infusion Therapy

IV Therapy

Kidney (Renal) Dialysis

Laser Surgery Lasik Surgery Lithotripsy

Mammography

Methadone Maintenance

Nuclear Medicine

Nurse Clinic/Nurse Only

Nutrition

Occupational Health

Occupational Safety & Health

Occupational Therapy

Optometry
Oral Surgery
Orthotics

Partial Hospitalization

Partial Hospitalization Program (Psyc)

Path Lab Pathology Pharmacy Physiatry

Physical Medicine Physical Therapy Physiotherapy

Podiatry

Preadmission Testing

Pregnancy Termination/Abortion

Psychology

Pulmonary Function Lab Radiation Diagnosis Radiation Oncology Radiation Therapy

Radiology/Diagnostic X-ray (imaging)

Reading & Language Reference Lab Reference X-Ray Rehabilitation

Renal (Kidney) Dialysis Same Day Surgery School Programs Sigmoidoscopy Social Work Speech & Hearing

Student Health Service/Center

Tele-Health Transfusion Ultrasound Vertical Balance

An Ambulatory Surgery Center (ASC) is similar in function to an operating room (OR). In some hospitals, the ASC is located in the OR. The **only** purpose of an ASC is to serve as an area where ambulatory surgery is performed. These areas may include specifically designed surgical suites, operating suites that are also used for inpatient surgery, and procedure rooms within an outpatient facility. Data from the 1995 National Survey of Ambulatory Surgery show that the four most commonly performed procedures were extraction of lens, endoscopy of large intestine, insertion of prosthetic lens, and endoscopy of small intestine. Physicians who utilize ASC's are usually staffed in other parts of the hospital or are from private practices; they **only** use the ASC to perform the actual surgery.

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XI AMBULATORY UNIT DIRECTOR MEETING CHECKLIST

- (1) Briefly state the purpose of the NHAMCS.
- (2) Explain the ambulatory unit staff members' involvement with the study. They will:
 - List all eligible patient visits during the SPECIFIED 4-week period. Changes to this reporting period are NOT permitted.
 - Sample only certain visits using the Take Every and Random Start numbers.
 - Complete a brief form for each of the sampled visits. Each form should take about five minutes to complete, and at most, the unit should only have to complete about 5 forms each day.
- (3) Complete sections C through F of the Ambulatory Unit Record.
- (4) Ask the director to designate staff to assist with the data collection activities.
 - Make sure all hours and shifts are covered.
 - Person completing forms should be knowledgeable about medical care and services and should have access to the medical records or patient visits.
 - Person performing listing and sampling should have access to arrival log(s).
 - Assign one member of the staff as "data coordinator" to oversee patient visit sampling and completion of Patient Record Forms.
- **(5)** Arrange to meet with a designated staff member.

XII AMBULATORY UNIT STAFF INSTRUCTION CHECKLIST

- (1) Verify that the patient list kept by ambulatory unit staff is usable for sampling. That is, ALL patient visits are listed and can be easily counted or numbered. (If not, provide a NHAMCS-103, Optional Patient Log).
- (2) Who to List/Who Not to List on Patient Log
 - List every eligible ambulatory patient visit in this unit during the 4-week reporting period.
 - **Include** patients the doctor does not see but who receive care from a physician assistant, nurse, nurse practitioner, etc.
 - Exclude persons who visit only for administrative reasons, such as to complete an insurance form or pay a bill.
 - **Exclude** patients who do not seek care or services, for example, they come to pick up a prescription or leave a specimen.
 - Exclude visits by persons currently admitted as inpatients to the sample hospital. (Nursing home patients should be included, however.)
 - Exclude telephone contacts with patients.
- (3) Explain sampling method
 - Define the Random Start number and explain how it is used only once at the beginning of the reporting period to start patient visit sampling.
 - Discuss the Take Every number and demonstrate an example of its use. Emphasize the importance of sampling continuously from the patient list – never start over at the beginning of a new day or shift.
 - Show staff the cover of the appropriate department instruction booklet. Take Every and Random Start numbers are provided at the bottom.
- (4) Go over Patient Record Form items, paying careful attention to -

Outpatient Department Patient Record Form – NHAMCS-100(OPD)

- ITEM 1g Check the expected source(s) of payment for this visit.
- **ITEM 2** Indicate whether the visit was related to an injury, poisoning, or adverse effect of medical/surgical treatment.
- **ITEM 3** When possible, record in patient's own words using key words and phrases. If the patient is unable to respond, record the reason as stated by the person accompanying the patient.
- **ITEM 5a** Diagnosis can be tentative or definitive. However, exclude "rule out" diagnoses. The diagnoses should relate to the reason for visit recorded in item 3. Enter any other diagnoses (2 and 3) which exist at time of visit, if they are of any direct concern to the visit.
- **ITEM 5b** Mark all other chronic diseases that the patient has that were NOT entered in 5a.
- **ITEM 6** Record the patient's height, weight, temperature, and blood pressure in the box next to the type of measurement.
- **ITEM 7** Mark all diagnostic and/or screening services **ordered** or **provided** at **this** visit. Specify type for other scope procedure or other exam/test/service and site for biopsy.
- **ITEM 10** List up to 8 drugs. Include prescription and over-the-counter medications, immunizations, allergy shots, and dietary supplements that were ordered, supplied or administered or continued during the visit. Indicate whether each is "New" or "Continued." Mark "NONE" if applicable.

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Emergency Department Patient Record Form - NHAMCS-100(ED)

- **ITEM 1a** Indicate **(1)** the time of day the patient arrived, **(2)** time seen by physician, and **(3)** time of discharge for this visit. Make sure to indicate if the time is AM, PM or military and to mark the box if the patient was discharged more than 24 hours from the arrival time.
- **ITEM 1i –** Check the primary expected source of payment for this visit.
- **ITEM 2** Record the patient's initial temperature, heart rate, respiratory rate, blood pressure, pulse oximetry, and orientation.
- **ITEM 4** When possible, record in patient's own words using key words and phrases. If the patient is unable to respond, record the reason as stated by the person accompanying the patient.
- **ITEM 5c** If the visit was related to an injury, poisoning, or adverse effect of medical/surgical treatment, describe in detail the events that preceded the injury, poisoning, or adverse effect. For example, driver of motor vehicle, lifting heavy machinery, bitten by spider, reaction to penicillin, etc. Also indicate where the injury, poisoning or adverse effect occurred (e.g., home, work, school), and if it was intentional. Provide as much detail as possible.
- **ITEM 6** Diagnosis can be tentative or definitive. However, exclude "rule out" diagnoses. The diagnoses should relate to the reason for visit recorded in item 4. Enter any other diagnoses (2 and 3) which exist at time of visit, if they are of any direct concern to the visit.
- ITEM 7 Mark all diagnostic and/or screening services ordered or provided at this visit.
- **ITEM 9** List up to 8 drugs given at this visit or prescribed at ED discharge. Include prescription and over-the-counter medications, immunizations, and anesthetics. Indicate whether it was "Given in ED" or "Rx at discharge." Mark "NONE" if applicable.
- **ITEM 12** Complete item 12 on the reverse side of the Patient Record form, if the patient was admitted to the hospital.
- (5) Instruct the hospital staff to refer to the item-by-item instructions in the Emergency Service Area or Outpatient Department Clinic Instruction Booklet, the Emergency Service Area or Outpatient Department Instruction Card, or the Job Aid Booklet for PRFs if they are unsure of how to complete any items on the Patient Record Form.
 - Remind the staff to tear off the top portion of the form containing the patient's name and identification number before they are collected.
 - Explain that the staff should never borrow Patient Record Forms from another participating ambulatory unit. Should they start running low, they should call you immediately.
- (6) Explain that you will return at least once a week to collect completed forms, review the data collection activities, and assist in any other way needed.

XIII QUALITY CONTROL VISIT CHECKLIST

Make weekly quality control visits to:

- (1) Verify patient visit log is complete, that is, all eligible patient visits are listed and all blocks of time the ambulatory unit is open are accounted for on the log.
- (2) Ensure ambulatory unit staff are correctly sampling patient visits:
 - Are ineligible visits being excluded from the list or the count of visits?
 - Is the correct Random Start number being used to begin the sample selection? Is it being used only at the beginning of the reporting period?
 - Is the correct Take Every number being used?
 - Is the Take Every number being applied correctly?
 - Is the sample being selected continuously, i.e., from shift to shift and/or day to day?
- (3) Review completed Patient Record Forms paying careful attention to ensure:
 - Patient Record Forms are completed for all patient visits selected from the patient log
 - All items on the Patient Record Forms have entries
 - All entries are legible
- (4) Check supply of Patient Record Forms to ensure there is an adequate supply remaining to complete the reporting period.
- (5) If applicable, examine pad of Patient Visit Logs to ensure the unit has an adequate supply.
- **(6)** Answer any questions or resolve any problems the staff might be experiencing.

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XIV Checklist For Conducting NHAMCS

(Step-by-Step Guide)

Task	Time Schedule and Sequence for Completing Forms	Form Used
1. Telephone Screener. Telephone hospital administrators to verify eligibility of hospital to participate in the study. If eligible, arrange appointment for meeting. Try to get an appointment as soon as possible.	3 months before assigned reporting period	NHAMCS-101, Questionnaire Section I
2. Induction Interview. Visit hospital to induct hospital administrator; explain data collection plan; solicit participation.	Attempt to schedule an appointment within 2 weeks of telephone screening.	NHAMCS-101, Questionnaire Section II
3. Complete Sections III, IV, and V (NHAMCS-101). Verify and collect basic information on the ED, OPD and ASC from the administrator.	During induction interview with the administrator, if possible. (You may have to schedule additional appointments to complete Sections III, IV and V, if the administrator designates other respondents.)	NHAMCS-101, Questionnaire Section III (for ED) and/or Section IV (for OPD)/and/or Section V for ASC
4. Develop Sampling Plan. Sample clinics, if necessary, and complete sampling plan for each ambulatory unit selected.	After completing Section IV of the NHAMCS-101.	NHAMCS-101, Questionnaire with instructions from the NHAMCS-124, Sampling and Information Booklet

XIV Checklist For Conducting NHAMCS - Continued

(Step-by-Step Guide)

Task	Time Schedule and Sequence for Completing Forms	Form Used
5. Complete the NHAMCS-101(U) for ambulatory units selected for participation.	During the meeting with the directors of each ED/OPD/ASC ambulatory unit.	NHAMCS-101(U), Ambulatory Unit Record Section B, items 3 and 4 Sections C-F
6. Brief outpatient clinic/ emergency service area staff on forms (NHAMCS Patient Record forms and Patient Log Forms, if the unit does not have an appropriate logging system) and procedures. Complete the cover items and Section I of the NHAMCS-122, 123 and 126 before the briefing session.	During and after each briefing session.	NHAMCS-122, Emergency Service Area Instruction Booklet, NHAMCS-173, NHAMCS-123, Outpatient Department Clinic Instruction Booklet, NHAMCS-174, and NHAMCS-250, Job Aid Booklet for PRFs NHAMCS-126 Ambulatory Surgery Center Instruction Booklet NHAMCS-176
7. Perform quality control visits to ensure data collection procedures are being followed accurately.	During regular weekly visits to each ambulatory unit.	None
8. Collect all completed forms and perform a thorough edit. Make call backs to retrieve missing information, if necessary.	After the weekly QC visit to each ED/OPD/ASC or after hospital's reporting period when all forms have been completed.	NHAMCS-131, Edit Ambulatory Unit Record Check List

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XIV Checklist For Conducting NHAMCS - Continued

(Step-by-Step Guide)

Task	Time Schedule and Sequence for Completing Forms	Form Used
9. Record ambulatory unit patient visit and Patient Record Form totals. Record the final disposition of each ambulatory unit.	After the reporting period.	NHAMCS-101(U), Ambulatory Unit Record Section B, items 9 and 10, Section G. NHAMCS-101(U), Ambulatory Unit Record Section H
10. Update appropriate data coodinator and hospital staff.	Anytime during the study when there is a change of staff.	NHAMCS-101(U), Ambulatory Unit Record Section F
11. Complete the disposition and summary of the hospital's participation.Complete the Transmittal Record.Transmit completed forms to the RO.	After the reporting period.	NHAMCS-101, Questionnaire Section VI NHAMCS-102, Transmittal Folder
12. Send Thank-You Letters to hospital administrators and other staff who participated.	After the hospital's reporting period when all forms have been edited and transmitted.	NHAMCS-181(L), Thank-You Letter (Generic Thank-You Letter)

XV. QUICK REFERENCE Categorizing NHAMCS Clinics NATIONAL HOSPITAL AMBULATORY MEDICAL CARE SURVEY

Not all Pediatric clinics belong in the PED specialty group. The following are some exceptions:

Adolescent Gynecology **OBG**Adolescent Psychiatry **OT**Child Psychiatry **OT**Pediatric ENT **SURG**

Pediatric Gynecology **OBG**Pediatric Neurology **OT**Pediatric Ophthalmology **SURG**Pediatric Orthopedics **SURG**

Pediatric Otolaryngology SURG Pediatric Plastic Surgery SURG Pediatric Psychiatry OT Pediatric Scoliosis SURG Pediatric Spine **SURG**Pediatric Surgery **SURG**Pediatric Urology **SURG**Preteen Gynecology **OBG**

Any clinic dealing with Obstetrics or Gynecology belongs in the OBG specialty group, regardless of any other specialization in the clinic name.

GYNECOLOGY

Adolescent Gynecology Endocrinologic Gynecology Oncologic Gynecology Pediatric Gynecology Preteen Gynecology

OBSTETRICS

HIV Obstetrics Perinatal Obstetrics Prenatal Obstetrics

Oncology and Endocrinology belong in the General Medicine specialty group. HOWEVER, if it is a specialized type of oncologic or endocrinologic clinic, then the specialized name in the title determines the categorization.

ONCOLOGY

Breast Medical Oncology **GM**Dental Oncology **OS**Gynecologic Oncology **OBG**Medical Oncology **GM**

Surgical Oncology **SURG**Pediatric Oncology **PED**Radiation Oncology **OS**Surgical Oncology **SURG**

ENDOCRINOLOGY

Endocrinology **GM**Gynecologic Endocrinology **OBG**Pediatric Endocrinology **PED**Reproductive Endocrinology **OBG**

REMEMBER: This is only a quick reference! Please use the full list starting on page 7 to determine specialty groups for clinics not listed here.

XVI. HOSPITAL TRAUMA LEVEL RATINGS AND DESCRIPTIONS National Hospital Ambulatory Medical Care Survey NHAMCS-101, Item 9c (Page 4)

Level I – Provides comprehensive trauma care, serves as a regional resource, and provides leadership in education, research, and system planning.

A level I center is required to have immediate availability of trauma surgeons, anesthesiologists, physician specialists, nurses, and resuscitation equipment. American College of Surgeons' volume performance criteria further stipulate that level I centers treat 1200 admissions a year, 240 major trauma patients per year, or an average of 35 major trauma patients per surgeon.

Level II – Provides comprehensive trauma care either as a supplement to a level I trauma center in a large urban area or as the lead hospital in a less population-dense area.

Level II centers must meet essentially the same criteria as level I, but volume performance standards are not required and may depend on the geographic area served. Centers are not expected to provide leadership in teaching and research.

Level III – Provides prompt assessment, resuscitation, emergency surgery, and stabilization with transfer to a level I or II as indicated.

Level III facilities typically serve communities that do not have immediate access to a level I or II trauma center.

Level IV & V – Provides advanced trauma life support prior to patient transfer in remote areas in which no higher level of care is available.

The key role of the level IV center is to resuscitate and stabilize patients and arrange for their transfer to the closest, most appropriate trauma center level facility.

Level V trauma centers are not formally recognized by the American College of Surgeons, but they are used by some states to further categorize hospitals providing life support prior to transfer.

XVII. NHAMCS-101 Item 14o Flashcard

Which of the following procedures does your ED use?

- 1. Bedside registration
- 2. Computer-assisted triage
- 3. Separate fast track for non-urgent care
- 4. Separate operating room dedicated to ED patients
- 5. Electronic dashboard (i.e., displays updated patient information and integrates multiple data sources)
- 6. Radio frequency identification (RFID) tracking (i.e., shows exact location of patients, caregivers, and equipment)
- 7. Zone nursing (i.e., all of nurse's patients are located in one area)
- 8. "Pool" nurses (i.e., nurses that can be pulled to the ED to respond to surges in demand)
- 9. Full capacity protocol (i.e., allows some admitted patients to move from the ED to inpatient corridors while awaiting a bed)
- 10. None of the above

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