

Form Approved: OMB No. 0920-0278; Expiration Date 09/30/2010

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Economics and Statistics Administration

U.S. CENSUS BUREAU

ACTING AS DATA COLLECTION AGENT FOR THE
NATIONAL CENTER FOR HEALTH STATISTICS
CENTERS FOR DISEASE CONTROL AND PREVENTION

NHAMCS-126
(10/2008)

2009 NATIONAL HOSPITAL AMBULATORY MEDICAL CARE SURVEY

Ambulatory Surgery Center Instruction Booklet

Reporting Period

Data Collection Begins:

Data Collection Ends:

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On the first day of data collection, begin completing Patient Record forms with the _____ patient listed on the log for that day.

Select every _____ patient listed on the log during the rest of the reporting period.

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SECTION I IDENTIFICATION AND GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS/INFORMATION

A. Ambulatory Surgery Center (ASC) name or description

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B. Sampling

1. LISTING PATIENT VISITS - Keep daily lists of **all** patient visits beginning at midnight on the first date of the reporting period (provided on the cover of this booklet) and continuing through the last date of the reporting period (also provided on the cover). For additional information on how and who to list, refer to page 5 - "Listing Patient Visits" and page 6 - "Eligible Visits".
2. SELECTION OF PATIENT VISITS - Select a sample of patient visits following the instructions on the cover of this booklet. (See page 6 - "Sampling Procedures" for additional information on sampling patient visits.)

C. Patient Record Form Numbers

1. Folio Number:

4						
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Additional Folio Number:

4						
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2. Contact the field representative when additional pads of Patient Record forms are needed. **DO NOT USE A PAD THAT HAS BEEN ASSIGNED TO ANOTHER UNIT.**
3. Check the Patient Record forms to make sure that they are blue.
4. Instructions - General instructions for completing Patient Record forms are on page 8. Instructions for the individual items begin on page 9. Job Aids for completing the Patient Record forms are found in the NHAMCS-250, Job Aid Booklet.

D. Field Representative Information

Name

Phone Number

E. Other Contact

Name

Phone Number

SECTION II INTRODUCTION

Purpose and Background

Every year in the United States, there are approximately 235 million visits made to hospital emergency and outpatient departments, including ambulatory surgery centers. However, adequate data on the hospital component of ambulatory medical care did not exist until the initiation of the National Hospital Ambulatory Medical Care Survey (NHAMCS) by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's (CDC) National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS) in December 1991. This study is the principal source of information on the utilization of hospital emergency departments (EDs), outpatient departments (OPDs), and hospital-based ambulatory surgery centers (ASCs) which were added to NHAMCS in 2009. Moreover, it is the **only** source of nationally representative estimates on the demographic characteristics of outpatients, diagnoses, diagnostic services, medication therapy, and the patterns of use of emergency and outpatient services in hospitals which differ in size, location, and ownership. Data collected through this study are essential to plan health services, improve medical education, and determine health care workforce needs.

The study of hospital-based ambulatory care is one of several health care studies sponsored by the CDC's National Center for Health Statistics. The National Hospital Ambulatory Medical Care Survey complements the National Ambulatory Medical Care Survey which collects data on patient visits to physicians in office-based practices. The hospital study is now bridging the gap which existed in coverage of ambulatory care data and is further expanding its uses to include hospital-based ambulatory surgery centers. This need is further accentuated by the increasing efforts at cost containment, the rapidly aging population, the growing number of persons without health insurance, the introduction of new technologies, and the shift from hospital inpatient to outpatient surgery. The Federation of American Hospitals, Surgeon General's Office, American College of Surgeons, American Health Information Management Association, American Academy of Ophthalmology, and Society for Ambulatory Anesthesia have endorsed this study. Letters of endorsement are provided in Exhibits A, B, C, D, E, and F, on pages E-1 to E-6.

Scope

An annual sample of approximately 480 hospitals across the country is selected for participation in the National Hospital Ambulatory Medical Care Survey. Each hospital collects data for a specified 4-week period in the survey year. These hospitals are revisited in subsequent years to measure changes in the public's use of ambulatory care services from year to year. Eligible hospitals consist of non-federal, short-stay, and general hospitals with emergency service areas and/or outpatient clinics and/or ambulatory surgery centers.

The study includes a sample of ambulatory units, that is, emergency service areas, outpatient clinics, and ambulatory surgery centers, within each hospital. Medical care must be provided by or under the direct supervision of a physician for the unit to be considered eligible. Dental clinics, physical, speech, and occupational therapy, podiatry, optometry, social work, and other clinics where physician services are not typically provided are not included. Ancillary services, such as pharmacy, diagnostic x-ray, or radiation therapy are also excluded from the study. Private practice offices and facilities that might have some association with the hospital, but are not considered hospital clinics are ineligible.

Study Roles

The National Center for Health Statistics has contracted with the U.S. Census Bureau to implement the data collection activities for the National Hospital Ambulatory Medical Care Survey. Trained Census Bureau field representatives will:

- ◆ contact selected hospitals to screen them for eligibility and arrange an appointment with the hospital administrator or other designated representative to further discuss the study;
- ◆ assist the hospital as requested in obtaining the necessary approval for participation in the study;
- ◆ obtain basic information on the hospital's emergency and outpatient departments and ambulatory surgery centers, and select the ambulatory care units to be included in the data collection;
- ◆ show hospital staff how to select a sample of patient visits and record the data; and
- ◆ monitor the data collection procedures during the reporting period.

We are asking the hospital staff to do the following two activities:

- ◆ select a sample of patient visits during a specific 4-week reporting period following the specific sampling guidelines provided; and
- ◆ complete a one-page form for each selected visit.

A Census Bureau field representative will visit each week to resolve any problems with sampling patient visits or completing Patient Record forms, and to collect any forms already completed. If any problems arise, or assistance is otherwise needed between these weekly visits, contact the field representative or other contact (as listed in items D and E on page 1) immediately.

Data Uses

As mentioned earlier, the information collected on patient visits to hospital emergency, outpatient departments and ambulatory surgery centers through the National Hospital Ambulatory Medical Care Survey will complement the study of office-based ambulatory care and the study of inpatient care. When combined with surgical data from the National Hospital Discharge Survey (NHDS), the ambulatory surgery center data collected here complements the inpatient surgery data obtained through the NHDS, and expands the coverage of the National Health Care Surveys. The uses of data from the National Survey of Ambulatory Surgery (NSAS) conducted in 1994-1996 and again in 2006 are shown in EXHIBIT G on page E-7. The list of data users includes health care facilities, universities and medical schools, and government agencies.

Authorization and Assurance of Confidentiality

The National Center for Health Statistics has authority to collect data concerning the public's use of physicians' services under Section 306 (b) (1) (F) of the Public Health Service Act (42 USC 242k). Any identifiable information will be held confidential and will only be used by NCHS staff, contractors, or agents, only when necessary and with strict controls, and will not be disclosed to anyone else without the consent of your hospital. By law, every employee as well as every agent has taken an oath and is subject to a jail term of up to five years, a fine up to \$250,000, or both if he or she willfully discloses ANY identifiable information about your hospital's patients. Furthermore, the names or any other identifying information for individual patients are never collected. Assurance of confidentiality is provided to all respondents according to Section 308 (d) of the Public Health Service Act (42 USC 242m).

The requirements of the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPAA) Privacy Rule on health information permits you to make disclosures of protected health information without patient authorization for (1) public health purposes, or (2) research that has been approved by an Institutional Review Board, or (3) under a data use agreement with NCHS. There are several things that you must do to assure compliance with the Privacy Rule including providing a privacy notice to your patients that indicates that patient information may be disclosed for either research or public health purposes, and a record that a disclosure of information to CDC for the NHAMCS was made. More specific information can be obtained about Privacy Rule disclosure requirements on our website mentioned below.

NHAMCS Participant Web Page

The National Center for Health Statistics has a web page devoted to the common questions and concerns of hospital staff participating in the National Hospital Ambulatory Medical Care Survey. The participant web site can be accessed by logging on to www.cdc.gov/nhamcs. Refer to EXHIBIT J on page E-10 for the Table of Contents.

SECTION III SAMPLING

Overview

The hospitals, hospital-based ambulatory surgery centers, and visits chosen for the study are selected by well-established statistical methods. The sample design is comprised of multiple stages to ensure that the sample of hospitals, ambulatory surgery centers, and visits selected are representative of those throughout the United States. The participation of each hospital is crucial, since each hospital in the sample represents many others in the country. All ambulatory surgery centers in a selected hospital are included in the study. In each of the ambulatory surgery centers, a sample of patient visits is chosen.

Keeping respondent burden and survey costs as low as possible is always an important consideration when designing a study. Sampling allows us to make national estimates of the volume and characteristics of patient visits from a small sample of visits to hospital-based ambulatory surgery centers and hospitals, while reducing both the cost of the study and the work asked of the hospital staff. However, sampling procedures must be implemented accurately or large errors will result, adversely affecting the data. The National Center for Health Statistics selects the hospitals to be used for the study. The responsibility for sampling patient visits within the selected hospital-based ambulatory surgery centers lies with the hospital staff. Procedures for selecting patient visits have been designed to be simple and easy to implement. Census Bureau field representatives will instruct the hospital staff on these procedures.

Patient visits are systematically selected over the 4-week reporting period. The sampling procedures are designed so that on average, approximately 100 visits are selected from all ambulatory surgery centers combined. The sampled visits are spread over the ambulatory surgery centers, if the hospital has multiple ambulatory surgery centers. The number of visits sampled for each ambulatory surgery center is dependent on the ambulatory surgery center's patient volume.

Listing Patient Visits

A daily listing of all patient visits must be kept or constructed by each participating unit so that a sample of visits can be selected using the prescribed methods. The list of patient visits may be taken from an operating room log or other source of recording patient visits. The order in which the patients are listed is not important. However, it is crucial to have a **complete** listing of all patients receiving treatment during all hours of operation. The list should include those patients who came without previously being scheduled, but it should exclude persons who canceled appointments or were "no shows," were originally admitted as inpatients, or were admitted through the emergency department. The Census Bureau field representative will review the method used for listing patient visits (or constructing patient lists) in each unit to determine if patient sampling can be done properly. In some instances, the Census Bureau field representative will provide an Optional Patient Log (EXHIBIT H on page E-8) to assist the ambulatory unit with visit sampling.

Once visit sampling begins, the order of the names must not change. Sampling procedures require that each visit be selected at a predetermined interval (for example, every 2nd patient, every 10th patient, every 15th patient, etc.). This is the "Take Every" pattern. If a patient is inserted into the list after sampling has already been done, the pattern will be off and the visits must be resampled.

Eligible Visits

A "visit" is defined as a direct, personal exchange between an ambulatory patient and a physician, or a staff member acting under the direct supervision of a physician, for the purpose of seeking care and rendering health services. Visits solely for administrative purposes and visits in which no medical care is provided are not eligible. The following are types of visits/contacts which should be **excluded**:

- ◆ persons who visit only to leave a specimen, pick up a prescription or medication, or other visit where medical care is not provided;
- ◆ persons who visit to pay a bill, complete insurance forms, or for some other administrative reason;
- ◆ telephone calls or e-mail messages from patients; and
- ◆ visits by persons currently admitted as inpatients to any other health care facility on the premises, that is, the sample hospital.
- ◆ visits by persons who were originally admitted through the emergency department.
- ◆ visits by patients who left the hospital prior to the receipt of anesthesia and/or commencement of the procedure.

It may be helpful to provide a brief reason for the patient's visit on the patient visit list/log to ensure the exclusion of these visits from the sample. If you discover that an ineligible visit has been accidentally included in the sample and a Patient Record form has been completed, write "VOID" in the white space of the top margin of the Patient Record form to the right of the "Incorrect" box. Do NOT write "VOID" ACROSS the Patient Record form for any reason.

Sampling Procedures

The 4-week reporting period for this unit is recorded on the cover of this booklet. It includes the date for beginning data collection, as well as the date for completing data collection. To determine which patient visit to sample first, refer to the instructions at the bottom of this booklet's cover. The first part of the instruction directs staff to begin with the patient listed on a specific line number of the list/log **on the first day of data collection**. Locate this patient visit on the list and mark the name to indicate that it is the first patient visit sampled.

To continue sampling, refer once again to the instructions on the cover. Select every **nth** patient. Continue counting down the patient list until you arrive at the nth patient name listed. This is the second patient selected for the sample. This process is repeated to select subsequent patient visits for the sample.

For example, if the sampling instructions indicate that you begin with the 3rd patient listed, and select every 15th patient, you would select the 3rd, 18th, 33rd and so forth. See EXHIBIT I on page E-9 for an Optional Patient Log marked with an example of a sampling pattern. **Be sure to follow the sampling pattern given on the cover of this booklet.**

After each selection, mark or circle the patient name to indicate its inclusion in the sample, and to indicate where to begin for sampling the next patient visit. This pattern of selecting every nth patient is called the "Take Every" pattern. The pattern remains consistent throughout the remainder of the reporting period and should be followed continuously (from shift to shift, and day to day). Do not start fresh with a new "Start With" after the end of a shift or day.

SECTION IV COMPLETING PATIENT RECORD FORMS

Organizing Visit Sampling and Data Collection

A Patient Record form is completed for every patient visit selected in the sample during the 4-week reporting period. The ASC Patient Record form is a one-page form consisting of 9 items which require only short answers. It should take approximately six minutes to complete each form. These forms will require even less time to complete as staff become more familiar with the items. The sampling procedures are designed so that all of the ambulatory surgery centers combined will complete approximately 100 Patient Record forms during the reporting period. If multiple ambulatory surgery centers exist, forms are distributed among the various ambulatory surgery centers.

The Patient Record forms may be completed either during the patient's visit, immediately after the patient's visit, at the end of the shift, day, etc., or in some combination of these, whichever is most convenient for the staff. In some cases, a nurse or clerk may furnish the information for certain items prior to the patient's visit, leaving the remainder of the items to be completed by the attending health care provider during or immediately after the visit. In other situations, it may be more convenient to complete all records at the end of the shift or day by one designated person. Whatever method you choose, it is strongly suggested that the forms be completed at least on a daily basis. Retrieving the records at a later date may prove to be difficult and time-consuming. Also, patient information will be fresher in the minds of the staff in case clarification is needed.

Staff members completing Patient Record forms must be familiar with medical/surgical terms and procedures since most items on the form are clinical in nature. They must also know where to locate the information necessary for completing the forms. To ensure that complete coverage is provided for all shifts and days, the responsibility for data collection may require the participation of several staff. We ask that each participating hospital-based ASC appoint a Data Coordinator to coordinate the personnel involved in the study and their activities. The Data Coordinator's responsibilities will include supervising and/or conducting the selection of the sample visits and the completion of the Patient Record forms.

Prior to the clinic's assigned reporting period, the Census Bureau field representative will meet with the director of each ambulatory surgery center and discuss the organization of sampling and the process of completing the Patient Record forms. The director then determines which staff will be needed in the data collection activities. The Census Bureau field representative will train the staff on sampling and data collection.

Completing the Patient Record Form

The ASC Patient Record form consists of two sections separated by a perforated line. (See EXHIBIT I on page E-09 for an example of the ASC Patient Record form.) The top section of the form contains two items of identifying information about the patient - the patient's name and the patient's medical record number. It is helpful to enter the information for these items immediately following the selection of the patient visit into the sample. The top section of the form remains attached to the bottom until the entire form is completed. To ensure patient confidentiality, hospital staff should detach and keep the top section before the Patient Record forms are collected by the Census Bureau field representative. The Data Coordinator should keep this portion of the form for a period of four weeks following the reporting period. Should the field representative discover missing or unclear information while editing the forms, he or she may recontact the Data Coordinator to retrieve this information. The top section can be matched to the bottom by the seven-digit identification number (beginning with 4) printed on both sections of the form. The field representative will give you this identification number when requesting information.

The bottom section of the ASC form consists of 9 brief items designed to collect data on the patient's demographic characteristics, diagnosis, procedure, anesthesia, etc. Item-by-item instructions begin on page 9 of these instructions. To ensure patient confidentiality, please do not record any patient identifying information on the bottom portion of the form.

Each hospital-based ambulatory surgery center receives a folio containing a pad of Patient Record forms specifically assigned to that center. An ample supply of forms is included in the event that some are damaged or destroyed, or the hospital-based ASC sees a much higher volume of patient visits than expected. Should the supply of forms for this ASC run low, please contact the Census Bureau field representative or other contact provided in items D and E on page 1 of this booklet. **Do not borrow Patient Record forms from other participating emergency service areas, clinics, or ASCs in this hospital. Check the Patient Record forms to make sure that they are blue and have "Ambulatory Surgery Center" printed at the top.**

Item-by-Item Instructions and Definitions for Completing the ASC Patient Record Form

1. PATIENT INFORMATION

ITEM 1a. DATE OF VISIT

Record the month, day, and 2-digit year of visit in figures, for example, 05/17/09 for May 17, 2009.

ITEM 1b. ZIP CODE

Enter 5-digit ZIP Code from patient's mailing address.

ITEM 1c. DATE OF BIRTH

Record the month, day, and 4-digit year of the patient's birth in figures, for example, 05/17/2007 for May 17, 2007. In the rare event that the date of birth is unknown, the year of birth should be estimated as closely as possible.

ITEM 1d. SEX

Check the appropriate category based on observation or your knowledge of the patient or from information on the medical record.

ITEM 1e. ETHNICITY

Ethnicity refers to a person's national or cultural group. The ASC Patient Record form has two categories for ethnicity, Hispanic or Latino and Not Hispanic or Latino.

Mark the appropriate category according to your hospital's usual practice or based on your knowledge of the patient or from information in the medical record. You are not expected to ask the patient for this information. If the patient's ethnicity is not known and is not obvious, mark the box which in your judgment is most appropriate. The definitions of the categories are listed below. Do not determine the patient's ethnicity from their last name.

Ethnicity	Definition
1 Hispanic or Latino	A person of Cuban, Mexican, Puerto Rican, South or Central American or other Spanish culture or origin, regardless of race.
2 Not Hispanic or Latino	All other persons.

ITEM 1f. RACE

Mark all appropriate categories based on observation or your knowledge of the patient or from information in the medical record. You are not expected to ask the patient for this information. If the patient's race is not known or not obvious, mark the box(es) which in your judgment is (are) most appropriate. Do not determine the patient's race from their last name.

Race	Definition
1 White	A person having origins in any of the original peoples of Europe, the Middle East or North Africa.
2 Black or African American	A person having origins in any of the black racial groups of Africa.
3 Asian	A person having origins in any of the original peoples of the Far East, Southeast Asia, or the Indian subcontinent including, for example, Cambodia, China, India, Japan, Korea, Malaysia, Pakistan, the Philippine Islands, Thailand, and Vietnam.
4 Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	A person having origins in any of the original peoples of Hawaii, Guam, Samoa, or other Pacific Islands.
5 American Indian or Alaskan Native	A person having origins in any of the original peoples of North America, and who maintains cultural identification through tribal affiliation or community recognition.

ITEM 1g. EXPECTED SOURCE(S) OF PAYMENT FOR THIS VISIT

Mark ALL appropriate expected source(s) of payment.

Expected Source(s) of Payment	Definition
1 Private insurance	Charges paid in-part or in-full by a private insurer (e.g., Blue Cross/Blue Shield) either directly to the hospital or reimbursed to the patient. Include charges covered under a private insurance sponsored prepaid plan.
2 Medicare	Charges paid in-part or in-full by a Medicare plan. Includes payments directly to the hospital as well as payments reimbursed to the patient. Include charges covered under a Medicare sponsored prepaid plan.

Expected Source(s) of Payment	Definition
3 Medicaid/SCHIP	Charges paid in-part or in-full by a Medicaid plan. Includes payments made directly to the hospital as well as payments reimbursed to the patient. Include charges covered under a Medicaid sponsored prepaid plan or the State Children's Health Insurance Program (SCHIP).
4 Worker's compensation	Includes programs designed to enable employees injured on the job to receive financial compensation regardless of fault.
5 Self-pay	Charges, to be paid by the patient or patient's family, which will not be reimbursed by a third party. "Self-pay" includes visits for which the patient is expected to be ultimately responsible for most of the bill, even though the patient never actually pays it. DO NOT check this box for a co-payment or deductible.
6 No charge/Charity	Visits for which no fee is charged (e.g., charity, special research or teaching). Do not include visits paid for as part of a total package (e.g., prepaid plan visits and post-operative visits included in a surgical fee). Mark the box or boxes that indicate how the services were originally paid.
7 Other	Any other sources of payment not covered by the above categories, such as CHAMPUS, state and local governments, private charitable organizations, and other liability insurance (e.g., automobile collision policy coverage).
8 Unknown	The primary source of payment is not known.

ITEM 1h. Time

Record the hour and minutes for each phase of the surgical visit in (1)–(6). For example, enter 01:15 for 1:15 a.m. or 1:15 p.m. Also, check the appropriate box (a.m., p.m., or Military) when recording the times. It is important that this item be recorded correctly. Please pay special attention to the a.m., p.m., and Military boxes. Also, cross-check item (1) Time in to operating room with item (2) 'Time surgery began' through item (6) 'Time out of postoperative care.' For example, the time out of postoperative care should be after the time in to operating room.

2. FINAL DIAGNOSIS

As specifically as possible, list diagnoses related to this visit including chronic conditions.

- (1) Primary**
- (2) Other**
- (3) Other**
- (4) Other**
- (5) Other**

This is one of the most important items on the Patient Record form. Item 2(1) refers to the provider's primary diagnosis for this visit. While the diagnosis may be tentative, provisional, or definitive, it should represent the provider's best judgment at this time, expressed in acceptable medical terminology including "problem" terms. If the patient was not seen by a physician, then the diagnosis by the main health care provider should be recorded.

Space has been allotted for four "other" diagnoses. If the hospital-based ASC coded the diagnoses using International Classification of Diseases, 9th Revision, Clinical Modification (ICD-9-CM) codes and entered the codes on the face sheet, discharge summary/instructions or operative report, record these codes. **Do not provide ICD-9-CM codes instead of narratives, unless the narratives are not included in the medical record.**

3. EXTERNAL CAUSE OF INJURY

As specifically as possible, describe the injury that preceded the visit or the adverse effect that occurred during the visit.

Provide a brief description of the *who, what, when, where, and why* associated with the injury or the adverse effects of medical treatment or surgical procedures (e.g., foreign object left in body during procedure), including adverse drug events (e.g., allergy to penicillin). Refer to page 2 in the NHAMCS-250, which is a Job Aid designed to assist you with Item 3 of the Patient Record form. Indicate the place of the injury (e.g., residence, recreation or sports area, street or highway, school, hospital, public building, or industrial place). Include any post-surgical complications and if it involved an implant, specify what kind. If safety precautions were taken, describe them (e.g., seat belt use). Be sure to include the mechanism that caused the injury (e.g., farm equipment, fire, arsenic, knife, pellet gun). If it was a work-related injury or poisoning, specify the industry of the patient's employment (e.g., food service, agricultural, mining, health services, etc.).

Describe in detail the circumstances that caused the injury (e.g., fell off monkey bars, motor vehicle collision with another car, spouse beaten with fists by spouse). Include information on the role of the patient associated with the injury (e.g., bicyclist, pedestrian, unrestrained driver or passenger in a motor vehicle, horseback rider), the specific place of occurrence (e.g., lake, school football field), and the activity in which the patient was engaged at the time of the injury (e.g., swimming, boating, playing football).

Also include what happened to the patient and identify the mechanism of injury that was immediately responsible for the injury. In addition, record the underlying or precipitating cause of injury (i.e., the event or external cause of injury that initiated and led to the mechanism of injury). An example is the incorrect dilution of fluid in an infusion administered during a surgical procedure. Both the precipitating or underlying cause (surgical procedure) and the mechanism (incorrect dilution of fluid in an infusion) would be important to record. It is especially important to record as much detail about falls and motor vehicle crashes as possible. For fall, indicate what the fall was from (e.g., steps) and where the patient landed (e.g., pavement). For motor vehicle crash, indicate if it occurred on the street or highway versus a driveway or parking lot. The National Center for Health Statistics will use the information collected to classify the cause of the injury using the International Classification of Diseases, Supplementary Classification of External Causes of Injury and Poisoning codes (ICD-9-CM E-Codes).

If the ASC coded the external cause of injury using ICD-9-CM E-Codes and entered the codes on the face sheet, discharge summary/instructions, or operative report, record these codes. **Do not provide ICD-9-CM E-Codes instead of narratives, unless the narratives are not included in the medical record.**

Mark the “NONE” box, if the procedure is not related to a previous injury or an adverse effect did not occur during the visit.

4. PROCEDURES

As specifically as possible, list all diagnostic and surgical procedures performed during this visit.

Abstract the procedures from the face sheet or discharge summary dictated by the surgeon, although they may be listed on a variety of forms within the medical record. Transcribe the surgeon’s exact wording for each procedure in the space provided. Report all procedures.

If a primary procedure is specified, enter the surgeon’s exact terminology next to the caption “Primary” on the Patient Record form. If the surgeon did not enter a primary procedure, record the first procedure shown as the primary procedure.

Next to “Other,” enter all other procedures listed, using the surgeon’s exact wording. If the ASC coded these surgical procedures using ICD-9-CM and/or CPT-4 (Current Procedural Terminology, 4th Revision) and entered the codes on the face sheet, discharge summary/instructions, or operative report, record these codes. **Do not provide codes instead of narratives unless the narratives are not included in the medical record.**

5. MEDICATIONS & ANESTHESIA

ITEM 5a. INCLUDE RX AND OTC DRUGS, ANESTHETICS, AND OXYGEN THAT WERE ORDERED, SUPPLIED, OR ADMINISTERED DURING THIS VISIT OR AT DISCHARGE.

If medications or anesthetics were ordered, supplied, or administered at this visit, list up to 8 in the space provided using either the brand or generic names. Record the exact drug name (brand or generic) written on any prescription or on the medical record. Do not enter broad drug classes, such as “anesthetic,” “laxative,” “analgesic,” or “antibiotic.” If no medication or anesthetic was prescribed or provided, then mark (X) the “NONE” box and continue.

Medication and anesthesia, broadly defined, includes the specific name of any:

- ◆ prescription *and* over-the-counter medications, anesthetics, hormones, vitamins, immunizations, allergy shots, and dietary supplements.
- ◆ medications which the physician/provider ordered, supplied, or administered during the visit or at discharge.

For each medication or anesthetic, record if it was administered during the visit or at discharge.

If more than eight drugs were given in the ASC during the visit and/or prescribed at ASC discharge, then record the medications/anesthetics according to the following priority:

1. All medications (including OTC drugs)/anesthetics associated with the listed diagnoses and/or procedures.
2. All medications (including OTC drugs)/anesthetics **given during the visit**
3. All medications (including OTC drugs)/anesthetics **prescribed at discharge**

ITEM 5b. TYPE(S) OF ANESTHESIA

Record all of the type(s) of anesthesia used during surgery when they are clearly documented in the record. Mark all that apply.

Type of Anesthesia	Definition
1 NONE	No medications or anesthesia were ordered, supplied, or administered during the visit.
2 General	General anesthesia causes the whole body to lose sensation. There are two ways that general anesthesia is administered. Inhalation is the most common form of general anesthesia in which the patient inhales gas or vapor. Another way to administer general anesthesia is intravenously, where anesthetics are injected directly into a patient’s vein.

3 IV sedation	Intravenous sedation.
4 MAC	Monitored Anesthesia Care uses sedatives and other agents, but the dosage is low enough that patients remain responsive and breathe without assistance. MAC is often used to supplement local and regional anesthesia, particularly during simple procedures and minor surgery.
5 Topical/Local	Topical anesthesia numbs only part of the body. Feeling is numbed by temporarily blocking nerves at or near the site of the operation.
Regional	
6 Epidural	Anesthesia is injected into the spine continuously or intermittently over a period of time.
7 Spinal	Anesthesia is injected into cerebrospinal fluid in a one-time procedure.
8 Retrobulbar block	Retrobulbar block is a technique used in eye surgery to immobilize the muscles around the eye and eliminate pain sensation.
9 Peribulbar block	Peribulbar block is a technique used in eye surgery to immobilize the muscles around the eye and eliminate pain sensation.
10 Other block	Other type of block, not retrobulbar or peribulbar.
11 Other	Any other type of anesthesia not included in the above list.

6. PROVIDER(S) OF ANESTHESIA

If there is a clear indication in the medical record of the specialty of the person(s) administering anesthesia (e.g., anesthesiologist, Certified Registered Nurse Anesthetist (CRNA), surgeon), mark all that apply. If not indicated, mark "Unknown."

7. SYMPTOMS PRESENT DURING OR AFTER SURGERY

Mark all symptoms that were present during or after the procedure(s). Read through the progress or operative notes of the nurse or physician and the anesthesia notes to determine whether the patient had any of the symptoms listed.

8. DISPOSITION

Mark the one box that is most appropriate.

Many facilities do not record the patient's status or disposition on the chart. The information about the patient's disposition might be recorded only in the nurse's or physician's notes on the operative report or the discharge summary. In most situations, the patient will be discharged to their customary residence, but read the notes carefully to determine if the patient was admitted to the hospital. Mark the appropriate box to indicate the disposition of the patient upon discharge from the ASC.

Disposition	Definition
1 Routine discharge to customary residence	Patient was discharged to his/her normal place of residence, i.e., home, nursing home, prison, etc.
2 Discharge to observation status	Patient was kept at the facility for up to 72 hours for observation, but was not considered an inpatient by the facility.
3 Discharge to post-surgical/recovery care facility	Patient was discharged to an organized recovery care center.
4 Admitted to hospital as inpatient	Patient was admitted to the hospital as an inpatient after the ambulatory surgical procedure was performed. If the patient was ORIGINALLY admitted as an inpatient, this case is out-of-scope.
5 Referred to ED	Patient was referred to an emergency department.
6 Surgery terminated	Patient was scheduled for ambulatory surgery, appeared at the designated time, received anesthesia and/or began the procedure, but the procedure was terminated prior to completion.
7 Other	Status/disposition of the patient is something other than categories 1-7.
8 Unknown	Patient's disposition is not indicated.

9. FOLLOW-UP INFORMATION

Information on follow-up of the patient after they are discharged may be found in the discharge summary/instructions. Most ASCs will contact the patient or the patient's caregiver within 24 hours after surgery to make sure the patient is recovering as expected and does not have any problems post-surgery. This phone call should be documented in the patient's medical record, typically in the discharge summary/instructions.

If the answer is "No" or "Unknown," then stop here.

ITEM 9a. DID SOMEONE ATTEMPT TO FOLLOW-UP WITH THE PATIENT WITHIN 24 HOURS AFTER THE SURGERY?

Mark "Yes" if the medical record indicates that someone from the ASC attempted to contact the patient within 24 hours after the surgery..

If there is no indication that someone attempted to follow-up with the patient within 24 hours after the surgery, mark "No."

Mark "Unknown" if it cannot be determined whether someone from the ASC attempted to contact the patient within 24 hours after the surgery.

ITEM 9b. WHAT WAS LEARNED FROM THIS FOLLOW-UP?

Use information in the medical record to complete this item and mark all that apply.

Mark "Unable to reach patient" if the medical record indicates that a message was left on an answering machine or voicemail and the patient did not return the call.

Mark "Other" if what was learned from the follow-up is something other than categories 1-5.

Mark "Unknown" if what was learned from the follow-up is not indicated.

*All names and examples referenced in this instruction booklet are fictional and in no way represent actual situations or individuals

EXHIBIT A

ENDORSEMENT LETTER FROM THE SURGEON GENERAL'S OFFICE



DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES

Public Health Service

Office of the Surgeon General
Rockville MD 20857

March 22, 2005

Dear Hospital Administrator:

I urge you to support the National Hospital Ambulatory Medical Care Survey (NHAMCS), an ongoing project of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention to gather data about outpatient department (OPD) and emergency department (ED) visits. The survey is a valuable tool that can be utilized by physicians, researchers, educators, and administrators to address health care issues facing our communities.

NHAMCS data can be used to

- monitor trends in health care related to injuries and preventable diseases (such as heart disease, diabetes, and obesity)
- examine health disparities for all ethnic and racial groups (such as ED and OPD visit rates)
- study problems within our health care system (such as ED crowding and the use of the ED as a "safety net" for the uninsured)
- track national public health objectives (such as reducing the number of antibiotics prescribed for the common cold)
- examine prescribing practices (such as analgesic use in the ED)

Thank you for taking the time to participate in the National Hospital Ambulatory Medical Care Survey.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Richard H. Carmona".

Richard H. Carmona, M.D., M.P.H., F.A.C.S.
VADM, USPHS
United States Surgeon General

EXHIBIT B

ENDORSEMENT LETTER FROM THE FEDERATION OF AMERICAN HOSPITALS



Charles N. Kahn III
President

Dear Hospital Administrator:

The National Hospital Ambulatory Medical Care Survey (NHAMCS) is the nation's foremost study of ambulatory medical care in hospital emergency and outpatient departments and has been conducted annually since 1992. This survey, conducted by the Centers for Disease Control's National Center for Health Statistics, gathers data about care provided in outpatient and emergency facilities. Such data is an invaluable resource for policymakers, researchers, health administrators and others in assessing health needs and resources. For example, the survey allows researchers to gauge the annual rate of hospital outpatient department visits by patient age and race and ethnicity and the percentage of visits made by children under 18 years to hospital outpatient departments and physician offices with Medicaid or the state Children's Health Insurance Program as primary expected source of payment.

The Federation of American Hospitals supports this ongoing survey. As the number of outpatient surgical procedures continues to increase, the survey results will provide to policymakers, hospital administration and others vital data about how care is delivered in the United States and in our hospitals. By participating in the NHAMCS, you will be able to contribute to the nation's premier source of hospital-based ambulatory care. Therefore, I encourage you to take the time to complete this survey.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, which appears to be "Charles N. Kahn III", is written over a vertical red line.

801 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, Suite 245 Washington, DC 20004 • 202-624-1500 • FAX 202-737-6462 • www.fah.org

EXHIBIT C

ENDORSEMENT LETTER FROM THE AMERICAN COLLEGE OF SURGEONS



American College of Surgeons

FOUNDED BY SURGEONS OF THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA, 1913

633 N Saint Clair St • Chicago, IL 60611-3211 • phone 312/202-5305 • fax 312/202-5016

Thomas R. Russell, MD, FACS
Executive Director

August 5, 2008

Dear Colleague:

I am writing to urge you to participate in the National Hospital Ambulatory Medical Care Survey. This survey is part of an ongoing project sponsored by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's National Center for Health Statistics to gather data about medical care provided in outpatient departments and emergency facilities. The 2009 NHAMCS will also collect data from hospital-based ambulatory surgery centers. The information gathered is used by medical educators, researchers, policy makers and health administrators to assess health needs and resources, and for planning and organizing health services.

The American College of Surgeons has long recognized the need for national data describing ambulatory surgery center visits and has supported the development of this survey. Data from the most recent survey on ambulatory surgery clearly shows the dramatic rise in the number of visits to ambulatory surgery centers across the country from 1996 to 2006 while the number of inpatients discharged from hospitals remained largely unchanged.

As ACSs experience increasing demands on their resources, this survey will provide vital data for researchers, planners, and decision makers addressing these critical issues facing ambulatory surgery. I urge you to complete this survey.

Respectfully,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Thomas R. Russell, MD, FACS".

Thomas R. Russell, MD, FACS

TRR:dw
Enclosures

e-mailtrussell@facs.org

EXHIBIT D

ENDORSEMENT LETTER FROM THE AMERICAN HEALTH INFORMATION
MANAGEMENT ASSOCIATION



233 N. Michigan Ave., 21st Fl.
Chicago, IL 60601-5800

phone » (312) 233-1100
fax » (312) 233-1090
web » www.ahima.org

September 24, 2008

Dear Colleague,

I am writing to urge you to participate in the National Hospital Ambulatory Medical Care Survey. This survey is part of an ongoing project sponsored by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's National Center for Health Statistics to gather data about medical care provided in outpatient departments and emergency facilities. The 2009 NHAMCS will also collect data from hospital-based ambulatory surgery centers. The information gathered is used by medical educators, researchers, policy makers and health administrators to assess health needs and resources, and for planning and organizing health services.

AHIMA has long recognized the need for national data describing ambulatory surgery center visits and has supported the development of this survey. Data from the most recent survey on ambulatory surgery clearly shows the dramatic rise in the number of visits to ambulatory surgery centers across the country from 1996 to 2006 while the number of inpatients discharged from hospitals remained largely unchanged.

As ACSs experience increasing demands on their resources, this survey will provide vital data for researchers, planners, and decision makers addressing these critical issues facing ambulatory anesthesia. I urge you to complete this survey.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Linda L. Kloss".

Linda L. Kloss, RHIA, CAE, FAHIMA
Chief Executive Officer

EXHIBIT E

ENDORSEMENT LETTER FROM THE AMERICAN ACADEMY OF OPHTHALMOLOGY



July 31, 2008

Dear Colleague:

The National Hospital Ambulatory Medical Care Survey is part of an ongoing project sponsored by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's National Center for Health Statistics to gather data about medical care provided in outpatient departments and emergency facilities. The 2009 NHAMCS will also collect data from hospital-based ambulatory surgery centers. The information gathered is used by medical educators, researchers, policy makers and health administrators to assess health needs and resources, and for planning and organizing health services.

The American Academy of Ophthalmology has long recognized the need for national data describing ambulatory surgery center visits and encourages you to participate in the survey. Data from the most recent survey on ambulatory surgery clearly shows the dramatic rise in the number of visits to ambulatory surgery centers across the country from 1996 to 2006 while the number of inpatients discharged from hospitals remained largely unchanged.

As ACSs experience increasing demands on their resources, this survey will provide vital data for researchers, planners, and decision makers addressing these critical issues facing ophthalmology.

By participating in the NHAMCS, you will enhance the response rate and improve the quality of the data from the survey.

Thank you for your consideration of this matter.

Sincerely,

H. Dunbar Hoskins, Jr., M.D.
Executive Vice President

P.O. Box 7424
San Francisco
California 94120-7424

655 Beach Street
San Francisco
California 94109-1336

Tel. 415.561.8500
Fax 415.561.8533
www.aao.org

H. Dunbar Hoskins Jr., MD
Executive Vice President

David J. Noonan
*Deputy Executive
Vice President*

EXHIBIT F

ENDORSEMENT LETTER FROM THE SOCIETY FOR AMBULATORY ANESTHESIA



520 N. Northwest Highway • Park Ridge, IL 60068-2573
847/825-5586 • Fax: 847/825-5658 • E-mail: samba@ASAhq.org

Dear Colleague,

I am writing to urge you to participate in the National Hospital Ambulatory Medical Care Survey. This survey is part of an ongoing project sponsored by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's National Center for Health Statistics to gather data about medical care provided in outpatient departments and emergency facilities. The 2009 NHAMCS will also collect data from hospital-based ambulatory surgery centers. The information gathered is used by medical educators, researchers, policy makers and health administrators to assess health needs and resources, and for planning and organizing health services.

SAMBA has long recognized the need for national data describing ambulatory surgery center visits and has supported the development of this survey. Data from the most recent survey on ambulatory surgery clearly shows the dramatic rise in the number of visits to ambulatory surgery centers across the country from 1996 to 2006 while the number of inpatients discharged from hospitals remained largely unchanged.

As ACSs experience increasing demands on their resources, this survey will provide vital data for researchers, planners, and decision makers addressing these critical issues facing ambulatory anesthesia. I urge you to complete this survey.

Warm Regards,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Tong J. Gan", with a long horizontal line extending to the right.

Tong J. Gan, M.D.
President

EXHIBIT G

Illustrative Uses of National Survey of Ambulatory Surgery Data

Health Care Facilities

VA Greater Los Angeles Health Care System and the UCLA, Geffen School of Medicine	Examined the impact of the aging population on the demand for surgical procedures
Brigham and Women's Hospital, New York Presbyterian Hospital-Weill Cornell Medical Center, Mathematica Policy Research Inc.	Examined patient disposition following inguinal hernia repair surgery

Universities and Medical Schools

University of Iowa and Stanford University	Published article in <i>Ambulatory Anesthesia</i> on the relative frequency of uncommon ambulatory surgery procedures
Wake Forest University and Bristol-Myers Squibb	Published article in <i>Dermatologic Surgery</i> on the cost of Nonmelanoma Skin Cancer Treatment
Ohio State University and University of Pittsburgh	Published article in <i>American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology</i> on ambulatory surgery for urinary incontinence in women over time.

Government Agencies

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention	Examined the number and rates of tubal sterilization in the US.
Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality and University of Washington	Examined trends in ambulatory lumbar spine surgery

EXHIBIT H

OPTIONAL PATIENT LOG FORM (EXAMPLE)

OMB No. 0920-0278

Sheet _____ of _____ sheets

NOTICE - Public reporting burden of this collection of information is included in the 60 minute burden associated with the Ambulatory Unit Record, including the time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information. An agency may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number. Send comments regarding this burden estimate or any other aspect of this collection of information, including suggestions for reducing this burden to: CDC/ATSDR Information Collection Review Office, 1600 Clifton Road, MS D-74, Atlanta, GA 30333, ATTN: PRA (0920-0278).

Assurance of confidentiality - All information which would permit identification of an individual, a practice, or an establishment will be held confidential, will be used for statistical purposes only by NCHS staff, contractors, and agents only when required and with necessary controls, and will not be disclosed or released to other persons without the consent of the individual or establishment in accordance with section 308(d) of the Public Health Service Act (42 USC 242m) and the Confidential Information Protection and Statistical Efficiency Act (PL-107-347).

FORM NHAMCS-103 (10-20-2008)	U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE Economics and Statistics Administration U.S. CENSUS BUREAU ACTING AS COLLECTING AGENT FOR THE NATIONAL CENTER FOR HEALTH STATISTICS CENTERS FOR DISEASE CONTROL AND PREVENTION	1. Clinic/Service Area/ASC Name Ambulatory Surgery Center
		2. Sampling Take Every 20
PATIENT VISIT LOG NATIONAL HOSPITAL AMBULATORY MEDICAL CARE SURVEY		3. Random Start Number 7
NOTE - Hospital is to retain log after completion of study. This log is for optional use. Put a check mark (✓) in column (f) "Sample" next to each patient selected for the sample of visits.		

Line No.	Date of visit	Patient name	Patient record/identification number	Remarks	Sample Mark (✓) for patient(s) selected for sample of visits.
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)
1	2/23	David Voc			
2	2/23	Suson De Tol			
3	2/23	Michael Rudai			
4	2/23	Jeremy McCool			
5	2/23	Lola Smith			
6	2/23	Kathy Doe			
7	2/23	Elizabeth Citizen			✓
8	2/23	Joe Coent			
	2/23	Daniet Bteou		left without being seen	
9	2/23	Mario Wuming Shi			
10	2/23	Laura Nom			
11	2/23	Jamie Public			
12	2/23	Alicia Boe			
13	2/23	Wakenya Person2			
14	2/23	Jean Neamalum			
15	2/23	Ami Loe			
16	2/23	Alexander Doe			
17	2/23	Grant Del Pueblo			
18	2/23	Robert Humano			
19	2/23	Marc Coe			
20	2/23	Andy Zoe			
21	2/23	Tom Individuo			
22	2/23	Chris Alguien			
23	2/24	Rebecca Woe			
24	2/24	Sean Noe			
25	2/24	Dave David			
26	2/24	Vicki Suieto			
27	2/24	Kristin Goe			✓

U S C E N S U S B U R E A U

EXHIBIT I

ASC PATIENT RECORD FORM

Form Approved: OMB No. 0920-0278, Expiration date 09/30/2010

Form **NHAMCS-100(ASC)** (9-25-2008) U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE Economics and Statistics Administration U.S. CENSUS BUREAU
 NATIONAL HOSPITAL AMBULATORY SURGERY CENTER PATIENT RECORD
 U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES Office of Disease Control and Prevention National Center for Health Statistics

PATIENT RECORD NO.: _____
PATIENT'S NAME: _____

Assurance of confidentiality - All information which would permit identification of an individual, a practice, or an establishment will be held confidential, will be used only by NCHS staff, contractors, and agents only when required and with necessary controls, and will not be disclosed or released to other persons without the consent of the individual or establishment in accordance with section 308(d) of the Public Health Service Act (42 USC 242m) and the Confidential Information Protection and Statistical Efficiency Act (PL-107-347).

(Provider: Detach and keep upper portion)

Please keep (X) marks inside of boxes → Correct Incorrect

1. PATIENT INFORMATION

a. Date of visit
 Month: Day: Year:

b. ZIP Code

c. Date of birth
 Month: Day: Year:

d. Sex
 Female Male

e. Ethnicity
 Hispanic or Latino
 Not Hispanic or Latino

f. Race - Mark (X) all that apply.
 White
 Black or African American
 Asian
 Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander
 American Indian or Alaska Native

g. Expected source(s) of payment for this visit - Mark (X) all that apply.
 Private insurance
 Medicare
 Medicaid/SCHIP
 Worker's compensation
 Self-pay
 No charge/Charity
 Other
 Unknown

h. Time
 (1) Time in to operating room: : : a.m./p.m./Military
 (2) Time surgery began: : : a.m./p.m./Military
 (3) Time surgery ended: : : a.m./p.m./Military
 (4) Time out of operating room: : : a.m./p.m./Military
 (5) Time in to postoperative care: : : a.m./p.m./Military
 (6) Time out of postoperative care: : : a.m./p.m./Military

2. FINAL DIAGNOSIS

As specifically as possible, list all diagnoses related to this visit.

Primary: 1.	Optional - ICD-9-CM Code
Other: 2.	
Other: 3.	
Other: 4.	
Other: 5.	

3. EXTERNAL CAUSE OF INJURY

As specifically as possible, describe the injury that preceded the visit or adverse effect that occurred during the visit.

NONE

Optional - E-Code

4. PROCEDURE(S)

As specifically as possible, list all diagnostic and surgical procedures performed during this visit.

NONE

Primary: 1.	Optional - CPT-4 Codes	Optional - ICD-9-CM Codes
Other: 2.		
Other: 3.		
Other: 4.		
Other: 5.		

PLEASE CONTINUE ON THE REVERSE SIDE

NHAMCS-100(ASC) (9-25-2008) 2009 ASC

5. MEDICATION(S) & ANESTHESIA

a. Include Rx and OTC drugs, anesthetics, and oxygen that were ordered, supplied, or administered during this visit or at discharge.

	Burnt	At this visit	At discharge
(1)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(2)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(3)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(4)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(5)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(6)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(7)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(8)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

b. Type(s) of anesthesia - Mark (X) all that apply.
 NONE
 General
 IV sedation
 MAC (Monitored Anesthesia Care)
 Topical/Local
 Regional:
 Epidural
 Spinal
 Retrobulbar block
 Peritubular block
 Other block
 Other

6. PROVIDER(S) OF ANESTHESIA
 Anesthesia administered by - Mark (X) all that apply.
 Anesthesiologist
 CRNA (Certified Registered Nurse Anesthetist)
 Surgeon/Other physician
 Unknown

7. SYMPTOM(S) PRESENT DURING OR AFTER PROCEDURE
 Mark (X) all that apply.
 NONE
 Apnea
 Bleeding/Hemorrhage
 Difficulty waking up
 Dysrhythmias/Arrhythmia
 Hypertension/High blood pressure
 Hypotension/Low blood pressure
 Hypoxia
 Incontinence
 Nausea
 Vomiting
 Other

8. DISPOSITION
 Mark (X) one box.
 Routine discharge to customary residence
 Discharge to observation status
 Discharge to post-surgical/recovery care facility
 Admitted to hospital as inpatient
 Referred to ED
 Surgery terminated
 Other
 Unknown

9. FOLLOW-UP INFORMATION

a. Did someone attempt to follow-up with the patient within 24 hours after the surgery?
 Mark (X) one box.
 Yes - Continue with item 9b.
 No
 Unknown
 END - Patient Record complete.

b. What was learned from this follow-up?
 Mark (X) all that apply.
 Unable to reach patient
 Patient reported no problems
 Patient reported problems and sought medical care
 Patient reported problems and was advised by ASC staff to seek medical care
 Patient reported problems, but no follow-up medical care was needed
 Other
 Unknown

NHAMCS-100(ASC) (9-25-2008)

EXHIBIT J

NHAMCS PARTICIPANT WEB PAGE

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nchs National Center for Health Statistics ... Monitoring the Nation's Health

Ambulatory Health Care Data
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[Contact Us](#)
For more information, contact the Ambulatory Care Statistics Branch at (301) 458-4600

Welcome NHAMCS Participants!

"We learn a great deal about the health of Americans by studying what happens in hospital emergency and outpatient departments. We are grateful to the hospitals who take the time to provide this important information for monitoring and improving our Nation's health." -- Julie L. Gerberding, M.D., M.P.H., Director, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

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- [Participation](#)
- [2008 Highlights](#)
 - [Survey Instruments](#)
 - [Cervical Cancer Screening Supplement](#)
 - [Pandemic and Emergency Response Planning Supplement](#)
- [Confidentiality and Privacy](#)
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