

VERSION 3.0.1

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# Health Care Provider Taxonomy

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# Allopathic & Osteopathic Physicians

A broad category grouping state licensed providers in allopathic or osteopathic medicine whose scope of practice is determined by education.

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**207K00000X Allergy & Immunology**

Definition to come.

**207KA0200X Allergy**

Definition to come...

**207KI0005X Clinical & Laboratory Immunology**

Definition to come...

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**207L00000X Anesthesiology**

Definition to come...

**207LA0401X Addiction Medicine**

Definition to come.

**207LC0200X Critical Care Medicine**

Definition to come...

**207LP2900X Pain Medicine**

Definition to come...

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**208U00000X Clinical Pharmacology**

Definition to come...

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**208C00000X Colon & Rectal Surgery**

Definition to come...

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**207N00000X Dermatology**

Definition to come...

**207NI0002X Clinical & Laboratory Dermatological Immunology**

Definition to come...

**207NS0135X Dermatological Surgery**

Definition to come.

**207ND0900X Dermatopathology**

Definition to come...

**207ND0101X MOHS-Micrographic Surgery**

Definition to come...

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**207NP0225X Pediatric Dermatology**

A dermatologist trained to diagnose and treat pediatric patients with benign and malignant disorders of the skin, mouth, external genitalia, hair and nails, as well as a number of sexually transmitted diseases. The dermatologist has had additional training and experience in the diagnosis and treatment of skin cancers, melanomas, moles, and other tumors of the skin, the management of contact dermatitis, and other allergic and nonallergic skin disorders, and in the recognition of the skin manifestations of systemic (including internal malignancy) and infectious diseases. Dermatologists have special training in dermatopathology and in the surgical techniques used in dermatology. They also have expertise in the management of cosmetic disorders of the skin such as hair loss and scars, and the skin changes associated with aging.

A subspecialty certificate was approved by ABMS in 2000.

ACGME Accredited Residency Program Requirements: None.

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**207P00000X Emergency Medicine**

Definition to come...

**207PE0004X Emergency Medical Services**

Definition to come.

**207PT0002X Medical Toxicology**

Definition to come...

**207PP0204X Pediatric Emergency Medicine**

Definition to come.

**207PS0010X Sports Medicine**

Definition to come...

**207PE0005X Undersea and Hyperbaric Medicine**

A specialist who treats decompression illness and diving accident cases and uses hyperbaric oxygen therapy to treat such conditions as carbon monoxide poisoning, gas gangrene, non-healing wounds, tissue damage from radiation and burns, and bone infections. This specialist also serves as a consultant to other physicians in all aspects of hyperbaric chamber operations, and assesses risks and applies appropriate standards to prevent disease and disability in divers and other persons working in altered atmospheric conditions.

A subspecialty certificate was approved by ABMS in 2000.

ACGME Accredited Residency Program Requirements: None.

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**207Q00000X Family Practice**

Definition to come...

**207QA0401X Addiction Medicine**

Definition to come...

**207QA0000X Adolescent Medicine**

Definition to come...

- 207QA0505X Adult Medicine**  
Definition to come.
  - 207QG0300X Geriatric Medicine**  
Definition to come...
  - 207QS0010X Sports Medicine**  
Definition to come...
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**208D00000X General Practice**  
Definition to come...

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**208M00000X Hospitalist**  
Definition to come.

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**207R00000X Internal Medicine**  
Definition to come...

- 207RA0401X Addiction Medicine**  
Definition to come...
- 207RA0000X Adolescent Medicine**  
Definition to come...
- 207RA0201X Allergy & Immunology**  
Definition to come...
- 207RC0000X Cardiovascular Disease**  
Definition to come...
- 207RI0001X Clinical & Laboratory Immunology**  
Definition to come.
- 207RC0001X Clinical Cardiac Electrophysiology**  
Definition to come...
- 207RC0200X Critical Care Medicine**  
Definition to come...
- 207RE0101X Endocrinology, Diabetes & Metabolism**  
Definition to come.
- 207RG0100X Gastroenterology**  
Definition to come.
- 207RG0300X Geriatric Medicine**  
Definition to come...
- 207RH0000X Hematology**  
Definition to come...
- 207RH0003X Hematology & Oncology**  
Definition to come...

- 207RI0008X Hepatology**  
 The discipline of Hepatology encompasses the structure, function, and diseases of the liver and biliary tract. The American Board of Internal Medicine considers Hepatology part of the subspecialty of gastroenterology. Physicians who identify themselves as Hepatologists usually, but not always, have been trained in gastrointestinal programs. Training Programs, and/or Fellowships, Preceptorships:  
 The American Association for the Study of Liver Diseases (AASLD) is the major professional society organized for physicians with an interest in Hepatology. A subcommittee of that organization has published guidelines for training programs in the 1992 November issue of Hepatology.  
 Source: The American Board of Internal Medicine 9/1993
- ACGME Accredited Residency Program Requirements: None
- 207RI0200X Infectious Disease**  
 Definition to come...
- 207RI0011X Interventional Cardiology**  
 Interventional Cardiology is a field within Cardiology. Interventional Cardiology involves the use of specialized imaging and other diagnostic techniques to evaluate blood flow and pressure in the coronary arteries and chambers of the heart and the use of technical procedures and medications to treat abnormalities that impair the function of the heart. Therapeutic interventional cardiac procedures are performed in special clinics or hospital-based laboratories.
- ACGME Accredited Residency Program Requirements: 1 year of training plus a prerequisite of 3 years Internal Medicine, 3 years Cardiovascular Disease for a total of 7 years.  
 ABMS Approved Subspecialty Certificate (Internal Medicine)
- 207RM1200X Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI)**  
 Definition to come.
- 207RX0202X Medical Oncology**  
 Definition to come...
- 207RN0300X Nephrology**  
 Definition to come.
- 207RP1001X Pulmonary Disease**  
 See Definitions for Pulmonary Disease and Critical Care Medicine.  
 ACGME Accredited Program Requirements: 3 years of training with 3 years in Internal Medicine for a total of 6 years.
- 207RR0500X Rheumatology**  
 Definition to come...
- 207RS0010X Sports Medicine**  
 Definition to come...

**209800000X Legal Medicine**

Legal Medicine is a special field of medicine that focuses on various aspects of medicine and law. Historically, the practice of legal medicine made contributions to medicine as a scientific instrument to solve criminal perplexities. Since World War II, the domain of legal medicine has broadened to include not only aspects of medical science to solve legal and criminal problems but aspects of law as it applies to medicine. Legal Medicine continues to grow as medicolegal issues like medical malpractice and liability, government regulation of health care, issues of tort reform, and moral and ethical complexities presented by technological advances become increasingly prominent. Many medical schools have implemented courses which supply medicolegal instruction for medical students, and many law schools now offer medicolegal courses. Also, dual degree programs in law and medicine have been created to assist physicians to bridge the gap between medicine and the law.

*Source: American Board of Legal Medicine 08/1992*

Training Programs, and/or Fellowships, Preceptorships:

Certification available through the American Board of Legal Medicine.

ACGME Accredited Residency Program Requirements: Non

**Medical Genetics****207SG0202X Clinical Biochemical Genetics**

Definition to come...

**207SC0300X Clinical Cytogenetics**

A clinical cytogeneticist demonstrates competence in providing laboratory diagnostic and clinical interpretive services dealing with cellular components, particularly chromosomes, associated with heredity.

A general certificate was first issued by the ABMS in 1982.

ACGME Accredited Residency Program Requirements: None.

**207SG0201X Clinical Genetics (M.D.)**

Definition to come...

**207SG0203X Clinical Molecular Genetics**

Definition to come...

**207SM0001X Molecular Genetic Pathology**

Molecular Genetic Pathology is a subspecialty of Medical Genetics. A molecular genetic pathologist is an expert in the principles, theory, and technologies of molecular biology and molecular genetics. This expertise is used to make or confirm diagnoses of Mendelian genetic disorders, of human development, infectious diseases and malignancies, and to assess the natural history of those disorders. A molecular genetic pathologist provides information about gene structure, function, and alteration and applies laboratory techniques for diagnosis, treatment, and prognosis for individuals with related disorders.

A subspecialty certificate for MGG was approved by the ABMS in 1999. ACGME Accredited Residency Program Requirements: Proposal under development.

**207SG0205X Ph.D. Medical Genetics**

Definition to come...

**207T00000X Neurological Surgery**

Definition to come...

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**204D00000X Neuromusculoskeletal Medicine & OMM**

Definition to come.

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**204C00000X Neuromusculoskeletal Medicine, Sports Medicine**

Definition to come.

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**207U00000X Nuclear Medicine**

Definition to come...

**207UN0903X In Vivo & In Vitro Nuclear Medicine**

Definition to come...

**207UN0901X Nuclear Cardiology**

Definition to come...

**207UN0902X Nuclear Imaging & Therapy**

Definition to come...

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**207V00000X Obstetrics & Gynecology**

Definition to come...

**207VC0200X Critical Care Medicine**

Definition to come...

**207VX0201X Gynecologic Oncology**

Definition to come...

**207VG0400X Gynecology**

Definition to come...

**207VM0101X Maternal & Fetal Medicine**

Definition to come...

**207VX0000X Obstetrics**

Definition to come...

**207VE0102X Reproductive Endocrinology**

Definition to come.

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**207W00000X Ophthalmology**

Definition to come...

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**204E00000X Oral & Maxillofacial Surgery**

Definition to come.

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**207X00000X Orthopaedic Surgery**

Definition to come...

**207XS0114X Adult Reconstructive Orthopaedic Surgery**

Definition to come...

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- 207XX0004X Foot and Ankle Orthopaedics**  
 Foot and Ankle Orthopaedics is a discipline of orthopaedic surgery that includes the in-depth study, prevention, and treatment of musculoskeletal diseases, disorders, and sequelae of injuries in this anatomic region by medical, physical, and surgical methods.  
 ACGME Accredited Residency Program Requirements: 1 year of training with 5 years Orthopedic Surgery for a total of 6 years.
- 207XS0106X Hand Surgery**  
 Definition to come...
- 207XS0117X Orthopaedic Surgery of the Spine**  
 Definition to come...
- 207XX0801X Orthopaedic Trauma**  
 Definition to come.
- 207XX0005X Sports Medicine**  
 Orthopaedic Surgery, Sports Medicine is a subspecialty of Orthopaedics specializing in medical and surgical treatment of musculoskeletal injuries arising from sports.  
*Source: The American Academy of Orthopaedic Surgeons 02/14/1992.*  
 ACGME Accredited Program Requirements: 1 year GME in the specialty + 5 years of Orthopaedic Surgery for a total of 6 years
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- 207Y00000X Otolaryngology**  
 Definition to come...
- 207YS0123X Facial Plastic Surgery**  
 Definition to come...
- 207YX0602X Otolaryngic Allergy**  
 Definition to come...
- 207YX0905X Otolaryngology/Facial Plastic Surgery**  
 Definition to come.
- 207YX0901X Otology & Neurotology**  
 Definition to come...
- 207YP0228X Pediatric Otolaryngology**  
 Definition to come...
- 207YX0007X Plastic Surgery within the Head & Neck**  
 Definition to come...
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**Pain Medicine**

- 208VP0014X Interventional Pain Management**  
 Interventional Pain Management is the discipline of medicine devoted to the diagnosis and treatment of pain and related disorders principally with the application of interventional techniques in managing subacute, chronic, persistent, and intractable pain, independently or in conjunction with other modalities of treatment.
- 208VP0000X Pain Management**  
 Definition to come.

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**Pathology**

**207ZP0101X Anatomic Pathology**  
Definition to come...

**207ZP0102X Anatomic Pathology & Clinical Pathology**  
Definition to come...

**207ZB0001X Blood Banking & Transfusion Medicine**  
Definition to come...

**207ZP0104X Chemical Pathology**  
Definition to come...

**207ZP0105X Clinical Pathology/Laboratory Medicine**  
Definition to come...

**207ZC0500X Cytopathology**

A cytopathologist is an anatomic pathologist trained in the diagnosis of human disease by means of the study of cells obtained from body secretions and fluids, by scraping, washing, or sponging the surface of a lesion, or by the aspiration of a tumor mass or body organ with a fine needle. A major aspect of a cytopathologist's practice is the interpretation of Papanicolaou-stained smears of cells from the female reproductive systems, the "Pap" test. However, the cytopathologist's expertise is applied to the diagnosis of cells from all systems and areas of the body. He/she is a consultant to all medical specialists.

A subspecialty certificate was first issued by the ABMS in 1989.

ACGME Accredited Residency Program Requirements: None.

**207ZD0900X Dermatopathology**

A dermatopathologist is an expert in diagnosing and monitoring diseases of the skin including infectious, immunologic, degenerative, and neoplastic diseases. This entails the examination and interpretation of specially prepared tissue sections, cellular scrapings, and smears of skin lesions by means of light microscopy, electron microscopy, and fluorescence microscopy.

A subspecialty certificate was first issued by the ABMS in 1974.

ACGME Accredited Residency Program Requirements: None.

**207ZF0201X Forensic Pathology**  
Definition to come...

**207ZH0000X Hematology**  
Definition to come...

**207ZI0100X Immunopathology**  
Definition to come...

**207ZM0300X Medical Microbiology**  
Definition to come...

**207ZP0007X Molecular Genetic Pathology**

Molecular Genetic Pathology is a subspecialty of Pathology. A molecular genetic pathologist is an expert in the principles, theory, and technologies of molecular biology and molecular genetics. This expertise is used to make or confirm diagnoses of Mendelian genetic disorders, of human development, infectious diseases and malignancies, and to assess the natural history of those disorders. A molecular genetic pathologist provides information about gene structure, function, and alteration and applies laboratory techniques for diagnosis, treatment, and prognosis for individuals with related disorders.

A subspecialty certificate for MGP was approved by the ABMS in 1999.

ACGME Accredited Residency Program Requirements: Proposal under development.

**207ZN0500X Neuropathology**

Definition to come...

**207ZP0213X Pediatric Pathology**

Definition to come...

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**208000000X Pediatrics**

Definition to come...

**2080A0000X Adolescent Medicine**

Definition to come...

**2080I0007X Clinical & Laboratory Immunology**

Definition to come...

**2080P0006X Developmental – Behavioral Pediatrics**

Developmental-Behavioral Pediatrics is a subspecialty of Pediatrics. A pediatrician who treats children having developmental delays, or learning disorders, including those associated with visual and hearing impairment, mental retardation, cerebral palsy, spina bifida, autism, and other chronic neurologic conditions. This specialist provides medical consultation and education and assumes leadership in the interdisciplinary management of children with neurodevelopmental disorders. They may also focus on the early identification and diagnosis of neurodevelopmental disabilities in infants and young children as well as on changes that occur as the child with developmental disabilities grows.

A subspecialty certificate for DBP was approved by the ABMS in 1999.

ACGME Accredited Residency Program Requirements: Early discussions regarding proposal.

**2080T0002X Medical Toxicology**

Medical Toxicologists evaluate and manage patients with accidental or intentional poisoning through exposure to prescription and non-prescription medications, drugs of abuse, household or industrial toxins, and environmental toxins. These physicians provide consultations through affiliations with regional poison control centers or within their respective medical institutions. The more important areas of Medical Toxicology include but are not limited to the following list subjects: acute pediatric and adult drug ingestion; drug abuse, addiction, and withdrawal; chemical poisoning exposure and toxicity; hazardous materials exposure and toxicity; occupational toxicology; biological poisons; basic concepts of toxicology such as kinetics, dose-response relationships, indices of toxicity and safety standards; basic principles of poison prevention; basic principles of toxic exposure and preventive methodologies.

ACGME Accredited Residency Program Requirements: Medical Toxicology (EM) 2 years with 3-4 years Emergency Medicine for a total of 5-6 years; for Medical Toxicology (Preventive Medicine) 2 years with 3 years Preventive Medicine for a total of 5 years. Medical Toxicology (Pediatrics): None.

ABMS Approved Subspecialty Certificates (Emergency Medicine) (Pediatrics) (Preventive Medicine)

**2080N0001X Neonatal-Perinatal Medicine**

Definition to come...

**2080P0008X Neurodevelopmental Disabilities**

Neurodevelopmental Disabilities is a subspecialty of Pediatrics. A pediatrician who treats children having developmental delays, or learning disorders, including those associated with visual and hearing impairment, mental retardation, cerebral palsy, spina bifida, autism, and other chronic neurologic conditions. This specialist provides medical consultation and education and assumes leadership in the interdisciplinary management of children with neurodevelopmental disorders. They may also focus on the early identification and diagnosis of neurodevelopmental disabilities in infants and young children as well as on changes that occur as the child with developmental disabilities grows.

A subspecialty certificate for NDP was approved by the ABMS in 1999.

ACGME Accredited Residency Program Requirements: Ongoing early discussions regarding proposal.

**2080P0201X Pediatric Allergy & Immunology**

Definition to come...

**2080P0202X Pediatric Cardiology**

Definition to come...

**2080P0203X Pediatric Critical Care Medicine**

Pediatric Critical Care Medicine focuses on advanced life support for children from term or near term neonate to the adolescent. These physicians are concerned with the critical care management of life-threatening organ system failure from any cause in both medical and surgical patients and to the support of vital physiological functions. They also coordinate the multitude of health care plans prescribed for the patient by other involved physicians. In addition, they coordinate and order the priority of health care services provided by the Intensive Care Unit.

ACGME Accredited Residency Program Requirements: 2 years of training with 3 years Pediatrics plus 1 year Pediatric Critical Care for certification for a total of 6 years.

ABMS Approved Subspecialty Certificate (Pediatrics)

**2080P0204X Pediatric Emergency Medicine**

Definition to come...

**2080P0205X Pediatric Endocrinology**

Definition to come...

**2080P0206X Pediatric Gastroenterology**

Definition to come...

**2080P0207X Pediatric Hematology-Oncology**

Definition to come...

**2080P0208X Pediatric Infectious Diseases**

Definition to come...

**2080P0210X Pediatric Nephrology**

Definition to come...

**2080P0214X Pediatric Pulmonology**

Definition to come...

**2080P0216X Pediatric Rheumatology**

Definition to come...

**2080S0010X Sports Medicine**

Definition to come...

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**208100000X Physical Medicine & Rehabilitation**

Definition to come...

**2081P2900X Pain Medicine**

Pain Management is a subspecialty of Physical Medicine & Rehabilitation. A physician who provides a high level of care, either as a primary physician or consultant, for patients experiencing problems with acute, chronic or cancer pain in both hospital and ambulatory settings.

A subspecialty certificate for PMR was approved by the ABMS in 1998.

ACGME Accredited Residency Program Requirements: Ongoing early discussions regarding proposal.

**2081P0010X Pediatric Rehabilitation Medicine**

Pediatric Rehabilitation Medicine is a subspecialty of Physical Medicine & Rehabilitation. A physiatrist who utilizes an interdisciplinary approach and addresses the prevention, diagnosis, treatment, and management of congenital and childhood onset physical impairments including related or secondary medical, physical, functional, psychosocial, and vocational limitations or conditions, with an understanding of the life course of disability. This physician is trained in the identification of functional capabilities and selection of the best of rehabilitation intervention strategies, with an understanding of the continuum of care.

A subspecialty certificate for PRM was approved by the ABMS in 1999.

ACGME Accredited Residency Program Requirements: Early discussions underway

**2081P0004X Spinal Cord Injury Medicine**

Physicians in the discipline of Spinal Cord Injury addresses the prevention, diagnosis, treatment and management of traumatic spinal cord injury and non-traumatic myelopathies including, on a life-long basis, the prevention, diagnosis and treatment of related medical, physical, psychosocial and vocational disabilities and complications.

ACGME Accredited Residency Program Requirements: 1 year of training with 3-5 years in relevant specialty for a total of 4-6 years.

ABMS Approved Subspecialty Certificate: (Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation)

**2081S0010X Sports Medicine**

Definition to come...

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**208200000X Plastic Surgery**

Definition to come...

**2082S0099X Plastic Surgery Within the Head and Neck**

A plastic surgeon with additional training in plastic and reconstructive procedures within the head, face, neck and associated structures, including cutaneous head and neck oncology and reconstruction, management of maxillofacial trauma, soft tissue repair and neural surgery. The field is diverse and involves a wide age range of patients, from the newborn to the aged. While both cosmetic and reconstructive surgery are practiced, there are many additional procedures which interface with them.

A subspecialty certificate was approved by the ABMS in 2000.

ACGME Accredited Residency Program Requirements: None.

**2082S0105X Surgery of the Hand**

Definition to come.

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**Preventive Medicine**

**2083A0100X Aerospace Medicine**

Definition to come...

**2083T0002X Medical Toxicology**

Definition to come...

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<b>2083X0100X</b>	<b>Occupational Medicine</b> Definition to come...
<b>2083P0500X</b>	<b>Preventive Medicine/Occupational Environmental-Medicine</b> Definition to come...
<b>2083P0901X</b>	<b>Public Health &amp; General Preventive Medicine</b> Definition to come...
<b>2083S0010X</b>	<b>Sports Medicine</b> Definition to come...
<b>2083P0011X</b>	<b>Undersea and Hyperbaric Medicine</b> Definition to come...

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**Psychiatry & Neurology**

<b>2084A0401X</b>	<b>Addiction Medicine</b> Definition to come.
<b>2084P0802X</b>	<b>Addiction Psychiatry</b> Definition to come...
<b>2084P0804X</b>	<b>Child &amp; Adolescent Psychiatry</b> Definition to come...
<b>2084N0600X</b>	<b>Clinical Neurophysiology</b> Definition to come...
<b>2084F0202X</b>	<b>Forensic Psychiatry</b> Definition to come...
<b>2084P0805X</b>	<b>Geriatric Psychiatry</b> Definition to come...
<b>2084P0005X</b>	<b>Neurodevelopmental Disabilities</b> Neurodevelopmental Disabilities is a subspecialty of Psychiatry and Neurology. A pediatrician or neurologist who specializes in the diagnosis and management of chronic conditions that affect the developing and mature nervous system such as cerebral palsy, mental retardation, and chronic behavioral syndromes, or neurologic conditions.  A subspecialty certificate for NDN was approved by the ABMS in 1999.  ACGME Accredited Residency Program Requirements: Ongoing early discussions regarding proposal.
<b>2084N0400X</b>	<b>Neurology</b> Definition to come.
<b>2084N0402X</b>	<b>Neurology with Special Qualifications in Child Neurology</b> Definition to come...

- 2084P2900X Pain Medicine**  
 A psychiatrist, neurologist, or child neurologist who provides a high level of care, either as a primary physician or consultant, for patients experiencing problems with acute, chronic or cancer pain in both hospital and ambulatory settings.  
 A subspecialty certificate was approved by ABMS in 1998.  
 ACGME Accredited Residency Program Requirements: None.
- 2084P0800X Psychiatry**  
 Definition to come.
- 2084S0010X Sports Medicine**  
 Definition to come.
- 2084V0102X Vascular Neurology**  
 Definition to come.
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**Radiology**

- 2085B0100X Body Imaging**  
 Definition to come...
- 2085R0202X Diagnostic Radiology**  
 Definition to come.
- 2085U0001X Diagnostic Ultrasound**  
 Definition to come...
- 2085N0700X Neuroradiology**  
 Definition to come...
- 2085N0904X Nuclear Radiology**  
 Definition to come...
- 2085P0229X Pediatric Radiology**  
 Definition to come.
- 2085R0001X Radiation Oncology**  
 Definition to come...
- 2085R0205X Radiological Physics**  
 Definition to come.
- 2085R0203X Therapeutic Radiology**  
 Definition to come...
- 2085R0204X Vascular & Interventional Radiology**  
 Definition to come...
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- 208600000X Surgery**  
 Definition to come...
- 2086S0120X Pediatric Surgery**  
 Definition to come...
- 2086S0122X Plastic & Reconstructive Surgery**  
 Definition to come...
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**2086S0105X**   **Surgery of the Hand**  
Definition to come...

**2086S0102X**   **Surgical Critical Care**  
Definition to come...

**2086X0206X**   **Surgical Oncology**  
Definition to come.

**2086S0127X**   **Trauma Surgery**  
Definition to come...

**2086S0129X**   **Vascular Surgery**  
Definition to come...

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**208G00000X**   **Thoracic Surgery**  
Definition to come...

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**204F00000X**   **Transplant Surgery**  
Definition to come.

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**208800000X**   **Urology**  
Definition to come...

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# Behavioral Health and Social Service Providers

Broad classification aggregating providers who are trained and educated to perform services related to behavioral health, mental health, and counseling and may be licensed or practice within the scope or licensure or training.

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## 101Y00000X Counselor

A provider who is trained and educated in the performance of behavior health services through interpersonal communications and analysis. Training and education at the specialty level usually requires a master's degree and clinical experience and supervision for licensure or certification.

*Sources: Abridged from definitions provided by the National Board of Certified Counselors and the American Association of Pastoral Counselors.*

### 101YA0400X Addiction (Substance Use Disorder)

Definition to come...

### 101YM0800X Mental Health

Definition to come...

### 101YP1600X Pastoral

Definition to come...

### 101YP2500X Professional

Definition to come...

### 101YS0200X School

Definition to come...

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## 106H00000X Marriage & Family Therapist

A mental health provider, e.g. social worker, psychologist, etc. who concentrates his/her practice on the social, emotional and psychological treatment of married couples and families.

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## 103G00000X Neuropsychologist

An individual with a doctorate degree, licensure in clinical psychology and specialized training or board certification in neuropsychology who practices or adheres to the principles of neuropsychology; a specialty within the field of psychology focusing primarily on neurobehavioral functioning.

*Source: American Psychological Association, Washington, DC, 1997.*

### 103GC0700X Clinical

Definition to come...

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## 103T00000X Psychologist

An individual who specializes in psychological research, testing, and/or therapy.

Psychology is the branch of science that deals with mental processes and behavior, composed of the following major fields: abnormal, clinical, comparative, counseling, developmental, educational, engineering, experimental, industrial, learning, motivation, perception, personality, physiological, psychometrics, school, and social psychology.

*Source: (1) Lexikon: Dictionary of Health Care Terms, Organizations and Acronyms for the Era of Reform, The Joint Commission on Accreditation of Healthcare Organizations, Oakbrook Terrace, Illinois: 1994, p. 654.*

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- 103TA0400X** **Addiction (Substance Use Disorder)**  
Definition to come...
- 103TA0700X** **Adult Development & Aging**  
Definition to come...
- 103TB0200X** **Behavioral**  
Definition to come...
- 103TC2200X** **Child, Youth & Family**  
Definition to come...
- 103TC0700X** **Clinical**  
Definition to come...
- 103TC1900X** **Counseling**  
Definition to come...
- 103TE1000X** **Educational**  
Definition to come...
- 103TE1100X** **Exercise & Sports**  
Definition to come...
- 103TF0000X** **Family**  
Definition to come...
- 103TF0200X** **Forensic**  
Definition to come...
- 103TH0100X** **Health**  
Definition to come...
- 103TM1700X** **Men & Masculinity**  
Definition to come...
- 103TM1800X** **Mental Retardation & Developmental Disabilities**  
Definition to come...

**103TP0814X Psychoanalysis**

(1) A practitioner of psychoanalysis: methods of eliciting from patients their past emotional experiences and their role in influencing their current mental life, in order to discover the conflicts and mechanisms by which their pathologic mental state has been produced and to furnish hints for psychotherapeutic procedures, the method employs free association, recall and interpretation of dreams and interpretation of transference and resistance phenomena; (2) An individual who is educated with a doctor's degree in psychoanalysis or psychology, trained at an established psychoanalytic institute, and practices or adheres to the principles of psychoanalysis. Psychoanalysis is a form of psychotherapy and a system of investigation for determining and understanding mental processes, which was originally conceived by Sigmund Freud. Psychoanalysis involves the analysis and interpretation of dreams, resistances, and transferences, and uses free association and catharsis. Clinical practice requires licensure.

*Sources: (1) Dorlands Illustrated Medical Dictionary, 28th Edition, W.B. Saunders Company: Philadelphia, 1994, p. 1382; (2) American Psychological Association, Washington, DC, 1997, and Rhea, Ott, and Shafritz, The Facts On File Dictionary of Health Care Management, New York: Facts On File Publications, 1988.*

**103TP2700X Psychotherapy**

Definition to come...

**103TP2701X Psychotherapy, Group**

Definition to come...

**103TR0400X Rehabilitation**

Definition to come...

**103TS0200X School**

Definition to come...

**103TW0100X Women**

Definition to come...

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**104100000X Social Worker**

A clinical social worker is a person who is qualified by a master of Social Work (M.S.W.) degree, licensed, certified or registered by the state as a social worker and practicing within the scope of that license. A social worker provides assistance and counseling to patients and their families and dealing with social, emotional and environmental problems.

**1041C0700X Clinical**

Definition to come...

**1041S0200X School**

Definition to come...

# Chiropractic Providers

A provider qualified by a Doctor of Chiropractic (D.C.), licensed by the State and who practices chiropractic medicine -that discipline within the healing arts which deals with the nervous system and its relationship to the spinal column and its interrelationship with other body systems.

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**111N00000X Chiropractor**

A provider qualified by a Doctor of Chiropractic (D.C.), licensed by the State and who practices chiropractic medicine -that discipline within the healing arts which deals with the nervous system and its relationship to the spinal column and its interrelationship with other body systems.

**111NI0900X Internist**  
Definition to come...

**111NN0400X Neurology**  
Definition to come...

**111NN1001X Nutrition**  
Definition to come...

**111NX0100X Occupational Medicine**  
Definition to come...

**111NX0800X Orthopedic**  
Definition to come...

**111NR0200X Radiology**  
Definition to come...

**111NS0005X Sports Physician**  
Definition to come...

**111NT0100X Thermography**  
Definition to come...

# Dental Providers

Broad category to identify practitioners who render services related the practice of dentistry. Dentistry is defined as the evaluation, diagnosis, prevention and/or treatment (nonsurgical, surgical or related procedures) of diseases, disorders and/or conditions of the oral cavity, maxillofacial area and/or the adjacent and associated structures and their impact on the human body; provided by a dentist, within the scope of his/her education, training and experience, in accordance with the ethics of the profession and applicable law.

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**12680000X Dental Assistant**

An individual who may or may not have completed an accredited dental assisting education program and who aids the dentist in providing patient care services and performs other nonclinical duties in the dental office or other patient care facility. The scope of the patient care functions that may be legally delegated to the dental assistant varies based on the needs of the dentist the educational preparation of the dental assistant and state dental practice acts and regulations. Patient care services are provided under the supervision of a dentist. To avoid misleading the public, no occupational title other than dental assistant should be used to describe this dental auxiliary.

*Source: Comprehensive Policy Statement on Dental Auxiliaries, American Dental Association*

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**124Q0000X Dental Hygienist**

An individual who has completed an accredited dental hygiene education program, and an individual who has been licensed by a state board of dental examiners to provide preventive care services under the supervision of a dentist. Functions that may be legally delegated to the dental hygienist vary based on the needs of the dentist, the educational preparation of the dental hygienist and state dental practice acts and regulations, but always include, at a minimum, scaling and polishing the teeth. To avoid misleading the public, no occupational title other than dental hygienist should be used to describe this dental auxiliary.

*Source: Comprehensive Policy Statement on Dental Auxiliaries, American Dental Association.*

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**12690000X Dental Laboratory Technician**

An individual who has the skill and knowledge in the fabrication of dental appliances, prostheses and devices in accordance with a dentist's laboratory work authorization. To avoid misleading the public, no occupational title other than dental laboratory technician or certified dental technician (when appropriate) should be used to describe this auxiliary.

*Source: Comprehensive Policy Statement on Dental Auxiliaries, American Dental Association.*

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**122300000X Dentist**

A dentist is a person qualified by a doctorate in dental surgery (D.D.S.) or dental medicine (D.M.D.), licensed by the state to practice dentistry, and practicing within the scope of that license. There is no difference between the two degrees: dentists who have a DMD or DDS have the same education. Universities have the prerogative to determine what degree is awarded. Both degrees use the same curriculum requirements set by the American Dental Association's Commission on Dental Accreditation. Generally, three or more years of undergraduate education plus four years of dental school is required to graduate and become a general dentist. State licensing boards accept either degree as equivalent, and both degrees allow licensed individuals to practice the same scope of general dentistry. Additional post-graduate training is required to become a dental specialist.

*Source: Council on Dental Education and Licensure, American Dental Association*

**1223D0001X Dental Public Health**

The science and art of preventing and controlling dental diseases and promoting dental health through organized community efforts. It is that form of dental practice that serves the community as a patient rather than the individual. It is concerned with the dental health education of the public, with applied dental research, and with the administration of group dental care programs as well as the prevention and control of dental diseases on a community basis.

*Source: Council on Dental Education and Licensure, American Dental Association*

**1223E0200X Endodontics**

The branch of dentistry that is concerned with the morphology, physiology and pathology of the human dental pulp and periradicular tissues. Its study and practice encompass the basic and clinical sciences including biology of the normal pulp, the etiology, diagnosis, prevention and treatment of diseases and injuries of the pulp and associated periradicular conditions.

*Source: Council on Dental Education and Licensure, American Dental Association*

**1223G0001X General Practice**

A general dentist is the primary dental care provider for patients of all ages. The general dentist is responsible for the diagnosis, treatment, management and overall coordination of services related to patients' oral health needs.

*Source: Academy of General Dentistry*

**1223P0106X Oral and Maxillofacial Pathology**

The specialty of dentistry and discipline of pathology that deals with the nature, identification, and management of diseases affecting the oral and maxillofacial regions. It is a science that investigates the causes, processes, and effects of these diseases. The practice of oral and maxillofacial pathology includes research and diagnosis of diseases using clinical, radiographic, microscopic, biochemical, or other examinations.

*Source: Council on Dental Education and Licensure, American Dental Association*

- 1223X0008X Oral and Maxillofacial Radiology**  
The specialty of dentistry and discipline of radiology concerned with the production and interpretation of images and data produced by all modalities of radiant energy that are used for the diagnosis and management of diseases, disorders and conditions of the oral and maxillofacial region.  
*Source: Council on Dental Education and Licensure, American Dental Association*
- 1223S0112X Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery**  
The specialty of dentistry which includes the diagnosis, surgical and adjunctive treatment of diseases, injuries and defects involving both the functional and esthetic aspects of the hard and soft tissues of the oral and maxillofacial region.  
*Source: Council on Dental Education and Licensure, American Dental Association*
- 1223X0400X Orthodontics and Dentofacial Orthopedics**  
That area of dentistry concerned with the supervision, guidance and correction of the growing or mature dentofacial structures, including those conditions that require movement of teeth or correction of malrelationships and malformations of their related structures and the adjustment of relationships between and among teeth and facial bones by the application of forces and/or the stimulation and redirection of functional forces within the craniofacial complex. Major responsibilities of orthodontic practice include the diagnosis, prevention, interception and treatment of all forms of malocclusion of the teeth and associated alterations in their surrounding structures; the design, application and control of functional and corrective appliances; and the guidance of the dentition and its supporting structures to attain and maintain optimum occlusal relations in physiologic and esthetic harmony among facial and cranial structures.  
*1-30-2003*
- 1223P0221X Pediatric Dentistry**  
An age-defined specialty that provides both primary and comprehensive preventive and therapeutic oral health care for infants and children through adolescence, including those with special health care needs.  
*Source: Council on Dental Education and Licensure, American Dental Association*
- 1223P0300X Periodontics**  
That specialty of dentistry which encompasses the prevention, diagnosis and treatment of diseases of the supporting and surrounding tissues of the teeth or their substitutes and the maintenance of the health, function and esthetics of these structures and tissues.  
*Source: Council on Dental Education and Licensure, American Dental Association*
- 1223P0700X Prosthodontics**  
That branch of dentistry pertaining to the restoration and maintenance of oral functions, comfort, appearance and health of the patient by the restoration of natural teeth and/or the replacement of missing teeth and contiguous oral and maxillofacial tissues with artificial substitutes.  
*Source: Council on Dental Education and Licensure, American Dental Association*

**122400000X Denturist**  
Definition to come.

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# Dietary and Nutritional Service Providers

Broad category defining practitioners who help prevent and treat illness by promoting healthy eating habits, scientifically evaluating diets and suggesting modifications. They may also assess the nutritional needs of patients, develop and implement nutritional care plans.

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## 132700000X Dietary Manager

A dietary manager is a trained food services professional who is charged with maintaining cost/profit objectives, purchasing foods and services for the department and supervising staff. Dietary managers are trained to understand the basic nutritional needs of clients and work in partnership with dietitians, who offer specialized nutritional expertise. The CDM certified dietary manager designation is an advanced professional credential awarded to dietary managers who have completed specific course work, have passed the national credentialing exams (including a sanitation and safety exam) and have applied for certification.

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## 136A00000X Dietetic Technician, Registered

A person trained in food and nutrition who is an integral part of health care and foodservice management teams. A dietetic technician, registered (DTR) has successfully completed at least a two-year associate's degree at a US regionally accredited college or university; a dietetic technician program approved by The American Dietetic Association, including 450 hours of supervised practice experience; a national examination administered by the Commission on Dietetic Registration; and continuing professional educational requirements to maintain registration.

*Source: The American Dietetic Association. Becoming a Dietetic Technician, Registered -- a food and nutrition practitioner. Chicago, IL: The American dietetic association, July 1997.*

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## 133V00000X Dietitian, Registered

A registered dietician (RD) is a food and nutrition expert who has successfully completed a minimum of a bachelor's degree at a US regionally accredited university or college and course work approved by The American Dietetic Association (ADA); an ADA-accredited or approved, supervised practice program, typically 6 to 12 months in length; a national examination administered by the Commission on Dietetic Registration; and continuing professional educational requirements to maintain registration.

*Source: The American Dietetic Association. Becoming a Registered Dietitian -- a food and nutrition expert. Chicago, IL: The American Dietetic Association, July 1997.*

### 133VN1006X Nutrition, Metabolic

Definition to come...

### 133VN1004X Nutrition, Pediatric

Definition to come...

### 133VN1005X Nutrition, Renal

Definition to come...

**133N00000X Nutritionist**

A specialist in adapting and applying food and nutrient knowledge to the solution of food and nutritional problems, the control of disease, and the promotion of health. Nutritionists perform research, instruct groups and individuals about nutritional requirements, and assist people in developing meal patterns that meet their nutritional needs; (2) A nutritionist is someone who has completed undergraduate and/or graduate training in the discipline of nutrition without necessarily meeting the academic and experience requirements to qualify for the Registered Dietitian designation.

*Source: (1) Rhea, Ott, and Shafritz, The Facts On File Dictionary of Health Care Management, New York: Facts On File Publications, 1988.*

**133NN1002X Nutrition, Education**

Definition to come...

# Emergency Medical Service Providers

Broad category for individuals who complete additional training and education in the area of pre-hospital emergency services and are licensed and/or practice within the scope of that training.

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**146N00000X Emergency Medical Technician, Basic**

A Basic EMT is an individual trained and certified to perform basic life support treatment in medical emergencies based on individual state boards.

*Sources: Tabers Medical Dictionary and Florida EMS Clearing House.*

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**146M00000X Emergency Medical Technician, Intermediate**

An Intermediate EMT is an individual trained and certified to perform intermediate life support treatment in medical emergencies based on individual state boards.

*Sources: Tabers Medical Dictionary and Florida EMS Clearing House.*

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**146L00000X Emergency Medical Technician, Paramedic**

An EMT, Paramedic is an individual trained and certified to perform advanced life support (ALS) in medical emergencies based on individual state boards.

*Sources: Tabers Medical Dictionary and Florida EMS Clearing House.*

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**146D00000X Personal Emergency Response Attendant**

Individuals that are specially trained to assist patients living at home with urgent/emergent situations. These individuals must be able to perform CPR and basic first aid and have sufficient counseling skills to allay fears and assist in working through processes necessary to resolve the crisis. Functions may include transportation to various facilities and businesses, contacting agencies to initiate remediation service or providing reassurance.

# Eye and Vision Service Providers

Broad category grouping individuals who renders services related to the human eye and visual systems, but are not an allopathic or osteopathic physicians.

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## **152W00000X Optometrist**

An optometrist is a person qualified by a Doctor of Optometry (O.D. ) degree, licensed by the state and practicing within the scope of that license. Optometrists examine the eyes and related structures to determine the presence of any abnormality and prescribe and adapt lenses or optical aids. They use drugs for diagnosis in all states and for treatment in some states. They do not perform surgery.

### **152WC0802X Corneal and Contact Management**

Definition to come.

### **152WL0500X Low Vision Rehabilitation**

Definition to come...

### **152WX0102X Occupational Vision**

Definition to come...

### **152WP0200X Pediatrics**

Definition to come...

### **152WS0006X Sports Vision**

Definition to come...

### **152WV0400X Vision Therapy**

Definition to come...

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## **156F00000X Technician/Technologist**

A broad category grouping different kinds of technologists and technicians. See individual definitions.

### **156FC0800X Contact Lens**

Definition to come...

### **156FC0801X Contact Lens Fitter**

Definition to come...

### **156FX1700X Ocularist**

Definition to come...

### **156FX1100X Ophthalmic**

Definition to come...

### **156FX1101X Ophthalmic Assistant**

Definition to come...

### **156FX1800X Optician**

Definition to come...

### **156FX1201X Optometric Assistant**

Definition to come...

### **156FX1202X Optometric Technician**

Definition to come...

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**156FX1900X Orthoptist**  
Definition to come...

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# Nursing Service Providers

Providers who are trained and educated to perform services in health promotion, disease prevention, acute and chronic care, and restoration of health, and health maintenance across the life span.

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## **164W00000X Licensed Practical Nurse**

An individual with post-high school vocational training and practical experience in the provision of nursing care at a level less than that required for certification as a Registered Nurse. Requirements for education, experience, licensure, and job responsibilities vary among the states.

*Source: Rhea, Ott, and Shafritz, The Facts On File Dictionary of Health Care Management, New York: Facts On File Publications, 1988.*

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## **167G00000X Licensed Psychiatric Technician**

An individual licensed by the state board as a Psychiatric Technician based upon completion of a prescribed course of theory and clinical practice, with two thirds of the clinical practice time focused on mental and developmental disorders. The psychiatric technician practices under the direct supervision of a physician, psychologist, registered nurse or other professional to provide care to patients with mental disorders and developmental disabilities.

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## **164X00000X Licensed Vocational Nurse**

An individual with post-high school vocational training and practical experience in the provision of nursing care at a level less than that required for certification as a Registered Nurse. [An alternate term for licensed practical nurse arising from difference in occupational titles between states and post-high school training programs and institutions.] Requirements for education, experience, licensure, and job responsibilities vary among the states.

*Source: Rhea, Ott, and Shafritz, The Facts On File Dictionary of Health Care Management, New York: Facts On File Publications, 1988.*

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## **163W00000X Registered Nurse**

(1) A registered nurse is a person qualified by graduation from an accredited nursing school (depending upon schooling, a registered nurse may receive either a diploma from a hospital program, an associate degree in nursing (A.D.N.) or a Bachelor of Science degree in nursing (B.S.N.), who is licensed or certified by the state, and is practicing within the scope of that license or certification. R.N.'s assist patient in recovering and maintaining their physical or mental health. They assist physicians during treatments and examinations and administer medications. (2) A provider who is trained and educated in a formal nursing education program at an accredited school of nursing, passes a national certification examination, and is licensed by the state to practice nursing. The individual provides nursing services to patients or clients in areas such as health promotion, disease prevention, acute and chronic care and restoration and maintenance of health across the life span.

*Sources: (2) American Nurses Association, American Nurses Credentialing Center, 1996 Certification Catalogue, and Rhea, Ott, and Shafritz, The Facts On File Dictionary of Health Care Management, New York: Facts On File Publications, 1988.*

### **163WA0400X Addiction (Substance Use Disorder)**

Definition to come...

### **163WA2000X Administrator**

Definition to come...

- 163WP2201X Ambulatory Care**  
Definition to come...
- 163WC3500X Cardiac Rehabilitation**  
Definition to come...
- 163WC0400X Case Management**  
Definition to come...
- 163WC1400X College Health**  
Definition to come...
- 163WC1500X Community Health**  
Definition to come...
- 163WC2100X Contenance Care**  
Definition to come...
- 163WC1600X Continuing Education/Staff Development**  
Definition to come...
- 163WC0200X Critical Care Medicine**  
Definition to come...
- 163WD0400X Diabetes Educator**  
Definition to come...
- 163WD1100X Dialysis, Peritoneal**  
Definition to come...
- 163WE0003X Emergency**  
Definition to come...
- 163WE0900X Enterostomal Therapy**  
Definition to come...
- 163WF0300X Flight**  
Definition to come...
- 163WG0100X Gastroenterology**  
Definition to come...
- 163WG0000X General Practice**  
Definition to come...
- 163WG0600X Gerontology**  
Definition to come...
- 163WH0500X Hemodialysis**  
Definition to come...
- 163WH0200X Home Health**  
Definition to come...
- 163WH1000X Hospice**  
Definition to come...
- 163WI0600X Infection Control**  
Definition to come...

<b>163WI0500X</b>	<b>Infusion Therapy</b> Definition to come...
<b>163WL0100X</b>	<b>Lactation Consultant</b> Definition to come...
<b>163WM0102X</b>	<b>Maternal Newborn</b> Definition to come...
<b>163WM0705X</b>	<b>Medical-Surgical</b> Definition to come...
<b>163WN0002X</b>	<b>Neonatal Intensive Care</b> Definition to come...
<b>163WN0003X</b>	<b>Neonatal, Low-Risk</b> Definition to come...
<b>163WN0300X</b>	<b>Nephrology</b> Definition to come...
<b>163WN0800X</b>	<b>Neuroscience</b> Definition to come...
<b>163WM1400X</b>	<b>Nurse Massage Therapist (NMT)</b> Definition to come...
<b>163WN1003X</b>	<b>Nutrition Support</b> Definition to come...
<b>163WX0002X</b>	<b>Obstetric, High-Risk</b> Definition to come...
<b>163WX0003X</b>	<b>Obstetric, Inpatient</b> Definition to come...
<b>163WX0106X</b>	<b>Occupational Health</b> Definition to come...
<b>163WX0200X</b>	<b>Oncology</b> Definition to come...
<b>163WX1100X</b>	<b>Ophthalmic</b> Definition to come...
<b>163WX0800X</b>	<b>Orthopedic</b> Definition to come...
<b>163WX1500X</b>	<b>Ostomy Care</b> Definition to come...
<b>163WX0601X</b>	<b>Otorhinolaryngology &amp; Head-Neck</b> Definition to come...
<b>163WP0000X</b>	<b>Pain Management</b> Definition to come...
<b>163WP0218X</b>	<b>Pediatric Oncology</b> Definition to come...

- 163WP0200X Pediatrics**  
Definition to come...
- 163WP1700X Perinatal**  
Definition to come...
- 163WS0121X Plastic Surgery**  
Definition to come...
- 163WP0808X Psychiatric/Mental Health**  
Definition to come...
- 163WP0809X Psychiatric/Mental Health, Adult**  
Definition to come...
- 163WP0807X Psychiatric/Mental Health, Child & Adolescent**  
Definition to come...
- 163WR0400X Rehabilitation**  
Definition to come...
- 163WR1000X Reproductive Endocrinology/Infertility**  
Definition to come...
- 163WS0200X School**  
Definition to come...
- 163WU0100X Urology**  
Definition to come...
- 163WW0101X Women's Health Care, Ambulatory**  
Definition to come...
- 163WW0000X Wound Care**  
Definition to come...

## Nursing Service Related Providers

Providers who are trained and educated to perform and administer services related to health promotion, disease prevention, acute and chronic care, spiritual guidance and comfort for healing and health, restoration of health and health maintenance across the life span.

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**374T00000X Christian Science Practitioner/Nurse**

A practitioner listed and certified by The First Church of Christ, Scientist, Boston, Massachusetts.

*Source: Paraphrased from Code of Federal Regulations #42, Section 440.170.*

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**373H00000X Day Training/Habilitation Specialist**

Individuals experienced or trained in working with developmentally disabled individuals who need assistance in acquiring and maintaining life skills that enable them to cope more effectively with the demands of independent living.

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**374U00000X Home Health Aide**

A person trained to assist public health nurses, home health nurses, and other health professionals in the bedside care of patients in their homes.

*Source: Rhea, Ott, and Shafritz, The Facts On File Dictionary of Health Care Management, New York: Facts On File Publications, 1988.*

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**376J00000X Homemaker**

A person who, under the supervision of a home health or welfare agency, assists elderly, ill, and disabled persons by providing services intended to preserve independent living and normal family life; frequently, household chores such as cooking and cleaning.

*Source: Rhea, Ott, and Shafritz, The Facts On File Dictionary of Health Care Management, New York: Facts On File Publications, 1988.*

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**376K00000X Nurse's Aide**

(1) An unlicensed individual who is trained to function in an assistive role to the licensed nurse in the provision of patient/client activities as delegated by the nurse; (2) An individual trained (either on-the-job or through a formal course generally of less than one year) and experienced in performing patient or client-care nursing tasks that do not require the skills of a specialist, technician, or professional. Examples of tasks performed by nurses aides include changing clothes, diapers, and beds; assisting patients to perform exercises or personal hygiene tasks, and supporting communication or social interaction. Specific education and credentials are not required for this work.

*Source: (1) American Nurses Association, Registered Professional Nurses and Unlicensed Personnel, 2nd ed., 1996; (2) Rhea, Ott, and Shafritz, The Facts On File Dictionary of Health Care Management, New York: Facts On File Publications, 1988.*

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**376G00000X Nursing Home Administrator**

An individual, often licensed by the state, who is responsible for the management of a nursing home.

*Source: Lexikon: Dictionary of Health Care Terms, Organizations, and Acronyms for the Era of Reform, Joint Commission on Accreditation of Healthcare Organizations, Oakbrook Terrace, IL, 1994, p. 552.*

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**374700000X Technician**

(1) A person with specialized training in a narrow field of expertise whose occupation requires training and is skilled in specific technical processes and procedures. (2) An individual having special skill or practical knowledge in an area, such as operation and maintenance of equipment or performance of laboratory procedures involving biochemical analyses. Special technical qualifications are normally required, though an increasing number of technicians also possess university degrees in science, and occasionally doctorate degrees. The distinction between technician and technologist in the health care field is not always clear.

*Sources: (1) Rhea, Ott, and Shafritz, The Facts on File Dictionary of Health Care Management, New York: Facts on File Publications, 1988; Dorland's Illustrated Medical Dictionary, 26th Edition, Philadelphia: W.B. Saunders Company, 1981 and Webster's II New Riverside University Dictionary, Boston: Riverside Publishing Company, 1984. (2) Lexikon: Dictionary of Health Care Terms, Organizations and Acronyms for the Era of Reform, The Joint Commission on Accreditation of Healthcare Organizations, Oakbrook Terrace, Illinois: 1994, p. 776.*

**3747P1801X Personal Care Attendant**

Definition to come...

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## Other Service Providers

Providers not otherwise classified, who perform or administer services in or related to the delivery or research of health care services, disease, and restoration of health. An individual provider who is not represented in one of the identified categories but whose data may be needed for clinical, operational or administrative processes.

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### 171100000X Acupuncturist

An acupuncturist is a person who performs ancient therapy for alleviation of pain, anesthesia and treatment of some diseases. Acupuncturists use long, fine needles inserted into specific points in order to treat painful conditions or produce anesthesia.

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### 171W00000X Contractor

A person who contracts to supply certain materials or do certain work for a stipulated sum; esp., one whose business is contracting work in any of the building trades. For purposes of the taxonomy, a person who contracts to complete home repairs or modifications to accommodate a health condition (e.g. wheelchair ramp, kitchen counter lowering).

*Source: Websters New World Dictionary of the American Language, Second College Edition, William Collins + World Publishing Co., Inc., New York: 1974, p. 308*

#### 171WH0202X Home Modifications

Definition to come...

#### 171WV0202X Vehicle Modifications

A contractor who makes modifications to private vehicles to accommodate a health condition.

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### 172A00000X Driver

A person employed to operate a motor vehicle as a carrier of persons or property.

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### 176P00000X Funeral Director

A person, usually an embalmer, whose business is to arrange for the burial or cremation of the dead and to assist at the funeral rites.

*Source: Joint Commission on Accreditation of Healthcare Organizations, Lexikon: Dictionary of Health Care Terms, Organizations and Acronyms for the Era of Reform, Oakbrook Terrace, IL: 1994, p. 323*

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### 175L00000X Homeopath

A provider who is educated and trained in a system of therapeutics in which diseases are treated by drugs which are capable of producing in healthy persons symptoms like those of the disease to be treated. Treatment requires administering a drug in minute doses.

*Source: Dorland's Illustrated Medical Dictionary. 26th edition. Philadelphia: W.B. Saunders Company, 1981.*

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### 173000000X Legal Medicine

The specialty areas of medicine concerned with matters of, and relations with, substantive law and legal institutions; such as the conduct of medical examinations at crime scenes, performance of autopsies, giving of expert medical testimony in judicial proceedings, medical treatment of inmates of penal institutions, the practice of trauma medicine in law enforcement settings, and other clinical practice and medical science applications in the fields of law, law enforcement, and corrections.

*Source: Rhea, Ott, and Shafritz, The Facts On File Dictionary of Health Care Management, New York: Facts On File Publications, 1988.*

**177F00000X Lodging**

A public or privately owned facility providing overnight lodging to individuals traveling long distances or receiving prolonged outpatient medical services away from home.

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**176B00000X Midwife, Certified**

A provider educated in the independent management of women's health and focusing particularly on pregnancy, childbirth, the post-partum period, care of the newborn, family planning and gynecological needs of women and primary care of women. Certification requires education at the post-secondary level in midwifery and health services.

*Source: The American College of Nurse-Midwives, Position Statements, www.midwife.org/prof/defcnm.htm*

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**175M00000X Midwife, Lay**

A person qualified by experience and limited specialized training to provide obstetric and neo-natal care in the management of women having normal pregnancy, labor and childbirth. The lay midwife is licensed in some states.

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**175F00000X Naturopath**

An individual who practices naturopathy, a system of therapeutics in which neither surgical nor medicinal agents are used, dependence being placed only on natural (nonmedicinal) forces.

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**170100000X Ph.D. Medical Genetics**

A medical geneticist works in association with a medical specialist, is affiliated with a clinical genetics program, and serves as a consultant to medical and dental specialists.

A general certificate was first issued by ABMS in 1982.

ACGME Accredited Residency Program Requirements: None.

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**174400000X Specialist**

An individual educated and trained in an applied knowledge discipline used in the performance of work at a level requiring knowledge and skills beyond or apart from that provided by a general education or liberal arts degree.

*Source: Expanded from Webster's II New Riverside University Dictionary, Boston: Riverside Publishing Company, 1974.*

**1744G0900X Graphics Designer**

Definition to come...

**1744P3200X Prosthetics Case Management**

Definition to come...

**1744R1103X Research Data Abstracter/Coder**

Definition to come...

**1744R1102X Research Study**

Definition to come...

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**174M00000X Veterinarian**

A doctor of veterinary medicine, trained and authorized to practice veterinarian medicine and surgery.

*Source: Dorland's Illustrated Medical Dictionary. 28th edition. Philadelphia: W.B. Saunders Company, 1994, p. 1823*

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**174MM1900X Medical Research**  
Definition to come...

# Pharmacy Service Providers

A broad category grouping providers who render services relating to the preparation and dispensing of drugs.

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**183500000X Pharmacist**

An individual who is licensed to prepare and sell or dispense drugs and compounds and to make up prescriptions.

*Source: Dorland's Illustrated Medical Dictionary, 26th Edition, Philadelphia: W.. Saunders Company, 1981.*

**1835G0000X General Practice**

Definition to come...

**1835N0905X Nuclear Pharmacy**

Definition to come...

**1835N1003X Nutrition Support**

Definition to come...

**1835P1200X Pharmacotherapy**

Definition to come...

**1835P1300X Psychopharmacy**

Definition to come...

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**183700000X Pharmacy Technician**

Definition to come.

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# Physician Assistants and Advanced Practice Nursing Providers

A broad grouping of providers who are: 1) trained, educated, and certified to perform basic medical and minor surgical services (or to assist the physician in performance of more complex services) under general physician supervision; and 2) trained, educated at a post-graduate level, and certified to perform autonomous and specialized roles as nurse practitioners, midwives, nurse anesthetists, or clinical nurse specialists.

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## **367H00000X Anesthesiologist Assistant**

An individual certified by the state to perform anesthesia services under the direct supervision of an anesthesiologist. Anesthesiologist Assistants are required to have a bachelor's degree with a premed curriculum prior to entering a two-year anesthesiology assistant program, which is focused upon the delivery and maintenance of anesthesia care as well as advanced patient monitoring techniques. An Anesthesiologist Assistant must work as a member of the anesthesia care team under the direction of a qualified Anesthesiologist.

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## **364S00000X Clinical Nurse Specialist**

A registered nurse who, through a graduate degree program in nursing, or through a formal post-basic education program or continuing education courses and clinical experience, is expert in a specialty area of nursing practice within one or more of the components of direct patient/client care, consultation, education, research and administration.

*Sources: American Nurses Association, American Nurses Credentialing Center, 1996 Certification Catalogue and The Interagency Conference on Nursing Statistics.*

### **364SA2100X Acute Care**

Definition to come...

### **364SA2200X Adult Health**

Definition to come...

### **364SC2300X Chronic Care**

Definition to come...

### **364SC1501X Community Health/Public Health**

Definition to come...

### **364SC0200X Critical Care Medicine**

Definition to come...

### **364SE0003X Emergency**

Definition to come...

### **364SE1400X Ethics**

Definition to come...

### **364SF0001X Family Health**

Definition to come...

### **364SG0600X Gerontology**

Definition to come...

<b>364SH1100X</b>	<b>Holistic</b> Definition to come...
<b>364SH0200X</b>	<b>Home Health</b> Definition to come...
<b>364SI0800X</b>	<b>Informatics</b> Definition to come...
<b>364SL0600X</b>	<b>Long-Term Care</b> Definition to come...
<b>364SM0705X</b>	<b>Medical-Surgical</b> Definition to come...
<b>364SN0000X</b>	<b>Neonatal</b> Definition to come...
<b>364SN0800X</b>	<b>Neuroscience</b> Definition to come...
<b>364SX0106X</b>	<b>Occupational Health</b> Definition to come...
<b>364SX0200X</b>	<b>Oncology</b> Definition to come...
<b>364SX0204X</b>	<b>Oncology, Pediatrics</b> Definition to come...
<b>364SP0200X</b>	<b>Pediatrics</b> Definition to come...
<b>364SP1700X</b>	<b>Perinatal</b> Definition to come...
<b>364SP2800X</b>	<b>Perioperative</b> Definition to come...
<b>364SP0808X</b>	<b>Psychiatric/Mental Health</b> Definition to come...
<b>364SP0809X</b>	<b>Psychiatric/Mental Health, Adult</b> Definition to come...
<b>364SP0807X</b>	<b>Psychiatric/Mental Health, Child &amp; Adolescent</b> Definition to come...
<b>364SP0810X</b>	<b>Psychiatric/Mental Health, Child &amp; Family</b> Definition to come...
<b>364SP0811X</b>	<b>Psychiatric/Mental Health, Chronically Ill</b> Definition to come...
<b>364SP0812X</b>	<b>Psychiatric/Mental Health, Community</b> Definition to come...
<b>364SP0813X</b>	<b>Psychiatric/Mental Health, Geropsychiatric</b> Definition to come...

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- 364SR0400X Rehabilitation**  
Definition to come...
- 364SS0200X School**  
Definition to come...
- 364ST0500X Transplantation**  
Definition to come...
- 364SW0102X Women's Health**  
Definition to come...
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**367A00000X Midwife, Certified Nurse**

A provider educated in the independent management of women's health and focusing particularly on pregnancy, childbirth, the post partum period, care of the newborn, family planning and gynecological needs of women and primary care of women. Certification requires education at the post secondary level in nursing and midwifery.

*Source: The American College of Nurse-Midwives, Position Statements, www.midwife.org/prof/defcnm.htm*

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**367500000X Nurse Anesthetist, Certified Registered**

(1)A licensed registered nurse with advanced specialty education in anesthesia who, in collaboration with appropriate health care professionals, provides preoperative, intraoperative, and postoperative care to patients and assists in management and resuscitation of critical patients in intensive care, coronary care, and emergency situations. Nurse anesthetists are certified following successful completion of credentials and state licensure review and a national examination directed by the Council on Certification of Nurse Anesthetists. (2) A registered nurse who is qualified by special training to administer anesthesia in collaboration with a physician or dentist and who can assist in the care of patients who are in critical condition.

*Sources: (1) Council on Certification of Nurse Anesthetists, Park Ridge, IL, and Rhea, Ott, and Shafritz, The Facts On File Dictionary of Health Care Management, New York: Facts On File Publications, 1988. (2) Lexikon: Dictionary of Health Care Terms, Organizations and Acronyms for the Era of Reform, The Joint Commission on Accreditation of Healthcare Organizations, Oakbrook Terrace, Illinois: 1994, p. 548.*

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**363L00000X Nurse Practitioner**

(1)A registered nurse provider with a graduate degree in nursing prepared for advanced practice involving independent and interdependent decision making and direct accountability for clinical judgment across the health care continuum or in a certified specialty. (2) A registered nurse who has completed additional training beyond basic nursing education and who provides primary health care services in accordance with state nurse practice laws or statutes. Tasks performed by nurse practitioners vary with practice requirements mandated by geographic, political, economic, and social factors. Nurse practitioner specialists include, but are not limited to, family nurse practitioners, gerontological nurse practitioners, pediatric nurse practitioners, obstetric-gynecologic nurse practitioners, and school nurse practitioners.

*Source: (1)American Nurses' Association, American Nurses Credentialing Center, 1996 Certification Catalogue. (2) ) Lexikon: Dictionary of Health Care Terms, Organizations and Acronyms for the Era of Reform, The Joint Commission on Accreditation of Healthcare Organizations, Oakbrook Terrace, Illinois: 1994, p. 549.*

- 363LA2100X Acute Care**  
Definition to come...

- 363LA2200X Adult Health**  
Definition to come...
- 363LC1500X Community Health**  
Definition to come...
- 363LC0200X Critical Care Medicine**  
Definition to come...
- 363LF0000X Family**  
Definition to come...
- 363LG0600X Gerontology**  
Definition to come...
- 363LN0000X Neonatal**  
Definition to come...
- 363LN0005X Neonatal, Critical Care**  
Definition to come...
- 363LX0001X Obstetrics & Gynecology**  
Definition to come...
- 363LX0106X Occupational Health**  
Definition to come...
- 363LP0200X Pediatrics**  
Definition to come...
- 363LP0222X Pediatrics, Critical Care**  
Definition to come...
- 363LP1700X Perinatal**  
Definition to come...
- 363LP2300X Primary Care**  
Definition to come...
- 363LP0808X Psychiatric/Mental Health**  
Definition to come...
- 363LS0200X School**  
Definition to come...
- 363LW0102X Women's Health**  
Definition to come...

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**363A00000X Physician Assistant**

A physician assistant is a person who has successfully completed an accredited education program for physician assistant, is licensed by the state and is practicing within the scope of that license. Physician assistants are formally trained to perform many of the routine, time-consuming tasks a physician can do. In some states, they may prescribe medications. They take medical histories, perform physical exams, order lab tests and x-rays, and give inoculations. Most states require that they work under the supervision of a physician.

- 363AM0700X Medical**  
Definition to come...

**363AS0400X Surgical**  
Definition to come...

# Podiatric Medicine and Surgery Providers

Broad category grouping licensed providers who renders services related to the human foot.

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**211D00000X Assistant, Podiatric**

An individual who assists a podiatrist in tasks, such as exposing and developing x-rays; taking and recording patient histories; assisting in biomechanical evaluations and negative castings; preparing and sterilizing instruments and equipment; providing the patient with postoperative instructions; applying surgical dressings; preparing the patient for treatment, padding, and strapping; and performing routine office procedures.

*Source: (1) Lexikon: Dictionary of Health Care Terms, Organizations and Acronyms for the Era of Reform, The Joint Commission on Accreditation of Healthcare Organizations, Oakbrook Terrace, Illinois: 1994, p. 622.*

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**213E00000X Podiatrist**

A podiatrist is a person qualified by a Doctor of Podiatric Medicine (D.P.M.) degree, licensed by the state, and practicing within the scope of that license. Podiatrists diagnose and treat foot diseases and deformities. They perform medical, surgical and other operative procedures, prescribe corrective devices and prescribe and administer drugs and physical therapy.

**213ES0103X Surgery, Foot & Ankle**

Definition to come...

**213ES0131X Surgery, Foot**

Definition to come...

**213EG0000X General Practice**

Definition to come...

**213EP1101X Primary Podiatric Medicine**

Definition to come...

**213EP0504X Public Health**

Definition to come...

**213ER0200X Radiology**

Definition to come...

**213ES0000X Sports Medicine**

Definition to come...

# Respiratory, Rehabilitative and Restorative Service Providers

A provider who is trained and educated to perform services related to respiratory care, physical therapy, occupational therapy, rehabilitation and restorative services and may be licensed, certified or practice within the scope of training.

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## **221700000X Art Therapist**

(1) An individual who uses art to achieve the therapeutic goals of symptom relief, emotional integration, and recovery from or adjustment to illness or disability. (2) An art therapist uses a form of treatment that enables patients with mental or physical disabilities to use art as a way of expressing and dealing with feelings and inner conflicts. (3) An individual who uses arts modalities and creative processes during intentional intervention in therapeutic, rehabilitative, community, or educational settings to foster health, communication, and expression; promote the integration of physical, emotional, cognitive, and social functioning; enhance self-awareness; and facilitate change.

*Source: (1) Lexikon: Dictionary of Health Care Terms, Organizations and Acronyms for the Era of Reform, The Joint Commission on Accreditation of Healthcare Organizations, Oakbrook Terrace, Illinois: 1994, p. 107. (2) Art Therapy Program, Marymount College, Tarrytown, NY (3) National Coalition of Arts*

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## **225600000X Dance Therapist**

The dance therapist, sometimes called a movement therapist, focuses on rhythmic body movements as a medium of physical and psychological change. Dance therapy is practiced more often with mental health patients than with physically disabled patients. A master's degree is required by the American Dance Therapy Association to award the credentials Dance Therapist Registered (DTR).

*Source: Joel A. DeLisa and Bruce M. Gans, Rehabilitation Medicine: Principles and Practice Second Edition, J.B. Lippincott Company, Philadelphia: 1993, p. 11*

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## **226300000X Kinesiotherapist**

A provider trained and educated in the applied science of medically prescribed therapeutic exercise, education and adapted physical activities designed to improve the quality of life and health of adults and children by developing physical fitness, increasing mobility and independence, and improving psychosocial behavior. The kinesiotherapist seeks a coach-player relationship in which he/she helps the patient/client reach the goal of becoming an independent, self-sustaining person. Kinesiotherapists, as compared with physical therapists, put more emphasis on geriatric care, reconditioning and fitness, and psychiatric care. A large percentage of kinesiotherapists practice in Veterans Administration hospitals.

*Source: The Kinesiotherapy Association.*

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## **225700000X Massage Therapist**

An individual trained in the manipulation of tissues (as by rubbing, stroking, kneading, or tapping) with the hand or an instrument for remedial or hygienic purposes.

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## **225A00000X Music Therapist**

The music therapist works with patients with a broad variety of diagnoses and therapeutic goals. The interventions may involve musical performance with instruments, voice or body movements; listening to music; or attending musical events.

*Source: Joel A. DeLisa and Bruce M. Gans, Rehabilitation Medicine: Principles and Practice Second Edition, J.B. Lippincott Company, Philadelphia: 1993, p. 9-11*

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**225X00000X Occupational Therapist**

An occupational therapist is a person qualified by completion of an approved program in occupational therapy, licensed by the state and practicing within the scope of that license, or where licensure does not exist, certified by the American Occupational Therapy Certification Board. An occupational therapist evaluates the self-care, work and leisure performance skills of well and disabled clients and plans and implements programs to restore, develop or maintain the task performance skills necessary for daily living and for the client's particular occupational role.

**225XE1200X Ergonomics**

Definition to come...

**225XH1200X Hand**

Definition to come...

**225XH1300X Human Factors**

Definition to come...

**225XN1300X Neurorehabilitation**

Definition to come...

**225XP0200X Pediatrics**

Definition to come...

**225XR0403X Rehabilitation, Driver**

Definition to come...

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**224Z00000X Occupational Therapy Assistant**

An Occupational Therapy assistant: provides medically prescribed occupational therapy services under the supervision of a registered occupational therapist to promote rehabilitation of patients in the hospital, home, schools and other settings; has completed a 2-year associate degree or one of the limited number of certificate programs; has met the qualifications as determined by the representative assembly and thus is entitled to use the term Certified occupational therapy assistant.

*Source: Valerie Walker, COTA Program Specialist, Practice Dept., Chronicle Guidance publications, American Occupational Therapy Association*

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**225000000X Orthotics/Prosthetics Fitter**

(1) An individual who, under the guidance of and in consultation with the orthotist/prosthetist, fabricates orthotics/prosthetics in such a manner as to provide maximum fit, function, cosmesis and workmanship. (2) An individual who, under the direction of a orthotist/prosthetist, follows prescriptions and specifications to determine a device, such as a brace, to be made and the materials and tools needed to make the device. A technician then develops the devices.

*Source: (2) Lexikon: Dictionary of Health Care Terms, Organizations and Acronyms for the Era of Reform, The Joint Commission on Accreditation of Healthcare Organizations, Oakbrook Terrace, Illinois: 1994, p. 576.*

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**222Z00000X Orthotist**

An individual skilled in the practice, making, use and application to individual cases of an orthopedic appliance or apparatus used to support, align, prevent or correct deformities or to improve the function of movable parts of the body.

*Source: Dorland's Illustrated Medical Dictionary, 26th Edition, Philadelphia: W.. Saunders Company, 1981.*

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**225100000X Physical Therapist**

(1) Physical therapists are health care professionals who evaluate and treat people with health problems resulting from injury or disease. PT's assess joint motion, muscle strength and endurance, function of heart and lungs, and performance of activities required in daily living, among other responsibilities. Treatment includes therapeutic exercises, cardiovascular endurance training, and training in activities of daily living. (2) A physical therapist is a person qualified by an accredited program in physical therapy, licensed by the state, and practicing within the scope of that license. Physical therapists treat disease, injury, or loss of a bodily part by physical means, such as the application of light, heat, cold water, electricity, massage and exercise. They develop treatment plans based upon each patient's strengths, weaknesses, range of motion and ability to function. (3) A health professional who specializes in physical therapy- the health care field concerned primarily with the treatment of disorders with physical agents and methods, such as massage, manipulation, therapeutic exercises, cold, heat (including short-wave, microwave, and ultrasonic diathermy), hydrotherapy, electric stimulation and light to assist in rehabilitating patients and in restoring normal function after an illness or injury.

*Source: (1) APTA Guidelines for Physical Therapy Claims Review, American Physical Therapy Association. (3) Lexikon: Dictionary of Health Care Terms, Organizations and Acronyms for the Era of Reform, Joint Commission on Accreditation of Healthcare Organizations, Oakbrook Terrace, IL: 1994, p. 612*

**2251C2600X Cardiopulmonary**  
Definition to come...

**2251E1300X Electrophysiology, Clinical**  
Definition to come...

**2251E1200X Ergonomics**  
Definition to come...

**2251G0304X Geriatrics**  
Definition to come...

**2251H1200X Hand**  
Definition to come...

**2251H1300X Human Factors**  
Definition to come...

**2251N0400X Neurology**  
Definition to come...

**2251X0800X Orthopedic**  
Definition to come...

**2251P0200X Pediatrics**  
Definition to come...

**2251S0007X Sports**  
Definition to come...

**225200000X Physical Therapy Assistant**

(1) Physical therapist assistants are skilled health care providers who are graduates of a physical therapist assistant associate degree program accredited by an agency recognized by the Secretary of the U.S. Department of Education or Council on Postsecondary Accreditation, who assists the physical therapist in providing physical therapy. The supervising physical therapist is directly responsible for the actions of the physical therapist assistant. The PTA performs physical therapy procedures and related tasks that have been selected and delegated by the supervising physical therapist. Duties of the PTA include assisting the physical therapist in implementing treatment programs, training patients in exercises and activities of daily living, conducting treatments, and reporting to the physical therapist on the patient's responses. In addition to direct patient care, the PTA may also perform such functions as patient transport, and clinic or equipment preparation and maintenance. Currently more than half of all states require PTAs to be licensed, registered or certified. (2) An individual who works under the supervision of a physical therapist to assist him or her in providing physical therapy services. A physical therapy assistant may, for instance, help patients follow an appropriate exercise program that will increase their strength, endurance, coordination, and range of motion and train patients to perform activities of daily life.

*Source: (1) American Physical Therapy Association, P.O. Box 37257, Washington, D.C. 20013. (2) Lexikon: Dictionary of Health Care Terms, Organizations and Acronyms for the Era of Reform, Joint Commission on Accreditation of Healthcare Organizations, Oakbrook Terrace, IL: 1994, p. 612*

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**224P00000X Prosthetist**

An individual skilled in the practice, making, use, and application to individual cases of an artificial substitute for a missing body part, such as an arm or leg, eye or tooth, used for functional or cosmetic reasons, or both

*Source: Dorland's Illustrated Medical Dictionary. 26th edition. Philadelphia: W.B. Saunders Company, 1981.*

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**225B00000X Pulmonary Function Technologist**

An individual who is trained and qualified in the techniques and procedures for assessment and treatment of diseases of the lungs and airways such as pneumonia, cancer, pleurisy, asthma, bronchitis, emphysema, and other disorders. Therapy involves assessment of lung functions, assisting the patient in therapeutic exercise and monitoring mechanical assistance to ventilation.

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**225800000X Recreation Therapist**

A recreation therapist uses recreational activities for intervention in some physical, social or emotional behavior to bring about a desired change in that behavior and promote the growth and development of the patient.

*Source: Joel A. DeLisa and Bruce M. Gans, Rehabilitation Medicine: Principles and Practice Second Edition, J.B. Lippincott Company, Philadelphia: 1993, p. 7*

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**225C00000X Rehabilitation Counselor**

An individual trained and educated in a systematic process of assisting persons with physical, mental, developmental, cognitive, and emotional disabilities to achieve their personal, career, and independent living goals assessment and appraisal, diagnosis and treatment planning, career (vocational) counseling, individual and group counseling interventions for adjustments to the medical and psychosocial impact of disability, case management, program evaluation and research, job analysis and placement counseling, and consultation on rehabilitation resources and technology. Certification generally requires a Master's degree with specialized courses in rehabilitation processes and technology.

*Sources: Commission on Rehabilitation Counselor Certification and Rhea, Ott, and Shafritz, The Facts On File Dictionary of Health Care Management, New York: Facts On File Publications, 1988.*

**225CA2400X Assistive Technology Practitioner**

Definition to come...

**225CA2500X Assistive Technology Supplier**

Definition to come...

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**225400000X Rehabilitation Practitioner**

A health care practitioner who trains or retrains individuals disabled by disease or injury to help them attain their maximum functional capacity.

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**227800000X Respiratory Therapist, Certified**

A respiratory therapist is a person who has graduated from a respiratory therapy program accredited by the Committee on Allied Health Education and Accreditation, and where applicable, is licensed by the state and is practicing within the scope of that license. A respiratory therapist administers oxygen and other gases and provides assistance with equipment to patients with either acute or chronic breathing difficulties, often within the home.

**2278C0205X Critical Care**

Respiratory emergencies are commonplace in the treatment of critical care patients. Included in the assessment measurements conducted by the respiratory therapist in the critical care settings are arterial blood gas puncture and analysis, intrarterial monitoring, bedside measurements of lung mechanics, hemodynamic monitoring, and inspired and expired gas measurements. This is coupled with the initiation and management of mechanical ventilation patients.

**2278E1000X Patient Education**

The focus of patient and family education activities is to promote knowledge of disease process, medical therapy, and self help. Respiratory therapists are uniquely qualified to provide this service in regard to cardiopulmonary diseases and injury.

**2278E0002X Emergency Care**

The immediate availability of diagnostic and therapeutic cardiopulmonary services in the assessment and management of trauma victims, patients requiring airway management and others requiring emergency care.

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- 2278G1100X General Care**  
This level of care includes diagnostics testing, therapeutics, monitoring, rehabilitation of patients with disorders of the cardiopulmonary system, as well as, education of the patient and family in regard to those disorders.
- 2278G0305X Geriatric Care**  
Care of older patients who have age and/or disease related decremental pulmonary changes. Diagnosis and treatment is very important for this group since chronic lung disease is the major cause of morbidity and mortality among them. Furthermore, as this segment of the population increases, life expectancy is being extended.
- 2278H0200X Home Care**  
Home care fosters individual responsibility for self-management of chronic respiratory conditions. It includes individualized assessment based plans of care service developed to promote safe, proper, and sustained use of prescribed respiratory therapy medications, equipment, and techniques in the home.
- 2278P3900X Neonatal/Pediatrics**  
The care and treatment of premature infants, newborns and children. This includes management of mechanical ventilation, assessment, diagnostics and generalized respiratory treatments.
- 2278P3800X Palliative/Hospice**  
A coordinated plan of care to help dying patients and their families handle the burden of terminal care. Effective secretion management and relief of dyspnea are paramount in caring for patients with end-stage pulmonary disease.
- 2278P4000X Patient Transport**  
Transport respiratory therapist provide patient assessment, initiation of treatment modalities and continued monitoring of patient status of the critically ill and injured patients with special attention to advanced airway and ventilator management. The transport respiratory therapist knowledge and experience with complex neonatal, pediatric and adult patient care issues provides them with an expertise to assist with any patient care issue in a variety of transport modes.
- 2278P1004X Pulmonary Diagnostics**  
Included in the area of pulmonary diagnostics are the following; collection and analysis of physiological specimens, interpretation of physiological data, administration of tests of the cardiopulmonary system, and the conduct of both neurophysiological and sleep disorders studies.
- 2278P1006X Pulmonary Function Technologist**  
An individual who is trained and qualified to perform pulmonary diagnostic tests. In the course of conducting these tests, the Pulmonary Function Technologist is able to setup, calibrate, maintain, and ensure the quality assurance of the pulmonary function testing equipment. In any laboratory, clinical or patient care setting the technologist instructs patients, elicits cooperation, performs procedures, monitors patient response, and evaluates patient performance. Tests results are calculated, compared with predicted normal ranges, and evaluated for reliability. The technologist collects clinical history data and evaluates the clinical implications of the test results.

**2278P1005X Pulmonary Rehabilitation**

The respiratory therapist can assist the chronic pulmonary patient in returning to an optimal role in society by providing an effective program. It includes bronchopulmonary drainage, exercise therapy, and patient education.

**2278S1500X SNF/Subacute Care**

Care of residents in a long-term care environment. Respiratory modalities delivered include those similar in the general care and critical care areas but provided to less critical patients.

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**227900000X Respiratory Therapist, Registered**

A respiratory therapist is a person who has graduated from a respiratory therapy program accredited by the Committee on Allied Health Education and Accreditation, and where applicable, is licensed by the state and is practicing within the scope of that license. A respiratory therapist administers oxygen and other gases and provides assistance with equipment to patients with either acute or chronic breathing difficulties, often within the home.

**2279C0205X Critical Care**

Respiratory emergencies are commonplace in the treatment of critical care patients. Included in the assessment measurements conducted by the respiratory therapist in the critical care settings are arterial blood gas puncture and analysis, intrarterial monitoring, bedside measurements of lung mechanics, hemodynamic monitoring, and inspired and expired gas measurements. This is coupled with the initiation and management of mechanical ventilation patients.

**2279E1000X Patient Education**

The focus of patient and family education activities is to promote knowledge of disease process, medical therapy, and self help. Respiratory therapists are uniquely qualified to provide this service in regard to cardiopulmonary diseases and injury.

**2279E0002X Emergency Care**

The immediate availability of diagnostic and therapeutic cardiopulmonary services in the assessment and management of trauma victims, patients requiring airway management and others requiring emergency care.

**2279G1100X General Care**

This level of care includes diagnostics testing, therapeutics, monitoring, rehabilitation of patients with disorders of the cardiopulmonary system, as well as, education of the patient and family in regard to those disorders.

**2279G0305X Geriatric Care**

Care of older patients who have age and/or disease related decremental pulmonary changes. Diagnosis and treatment is very important for this group since chronic lung disease is the major cause of morbidity and mortality among them. Furthermore, as this segment of the population increases, life expectancy is being extended.

- 2279H0200X Home Care**  
Home care fosters individual responsibility for self-management of chronic respiratory conditions. It includes individualized assessment based plans of care service developed to promote safe, proper, and sustained use of prescribed respiratory therapy medications, equipment, and techniques in the home.
- 2279P3900X Neonatal/Pediatrics**  
The care and treatment of premature infants, newborns and children. This includes management of mechanical ventilation, assessment, diagnostics and generalized respiratory treatments.
- 2279P3800X Palliative/Hospice**  
A coordinated plan of care to help dying patients and their families handle the burden of terminal care. Effective secretion management and relief of dyspnea are paramount in caring for patients with end-stage pulmonary disease.
- 2279P4000X Patient Transport**  
Transport respiratory therapist provide patient assessment, initiation of treatment modalities and continued monitoring of patient status of the critically ill and injured patients with special attention to advanced airway and ventilator management. The transport respiratory therapist knowledge and experience with complex neonatal, pediatric and adult patient care issues provides them with an expertise to assist with any patient care issue in a variety of transport modes.
- 2279P1004X Pulmonary Diagnostics**  
Included in the area of pulmonary diagnostics are the following; collection and analysis of physiological specimens, interpretation of physiological data, administration of tests of the cardiopulmonary system, and the conduct of both neurophysiological and sleep disorders studies.
- 2279P1006X Pulmonary Function Technologist**  
An individual who is trained and qualified to perform pulmonary diagnostic tests. In the course of conducting these tests, the Pulmonary Function Technologist is able to setup, calibrate, maintain, and ensure the quality assurance of the pulmonary function testing equipment. In any laboratory, clinical or patient care setting the technologist instructs patients, elicits cooperation, performs procedures, monitors patient response, and evaluates patient performance. Tests results are calculated, compared with predicted normal ranges, and evaluated for reliability. The technologist collects clinical history data and evaluates the clinical implications of the test results.
- 2279P1005X Pulmonary Rehabilitation**  
The respiratory therapist can assist the chronic pulmonary patient in returning to an optimal role in society by providing an effective program. It includes bronchopulmonary drainage, exercise therapy, and patient education.
- 2279S1500X SNF/Subacute Care**  
Care of residents in a long-term care environment. Respiratory modalities delivered include those similar in the general care and critical care areas but provided to less critical patients.

**225500000X Specialist/Technologist**

General classification identifying individuals who are trained on a specific piece of equipment or technical procedure.

**2255A2300X Athletic Trainer**

Definition to come...

**2255R0406X Rehabilitation, Blind**

Definition to come...

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# Speech, Language and Hearing Providers

A provider who renders services to improve communicative skills of people with language, speech and hearing impairments.

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## **231H00000X Audiologist**

(1) A specialist in evaluation, habilitation and rehabilitation of those whose communication disorders center in whole or in part in hearing function. Audiologists are autonomous professionals who identify, assess, and manage disorders of the auditory, balance and other neural systems. Audiologists provide audiological (aural) rehabilitation to children and adults across the entire age span. Audiologists select, fit and dispense amplification systems such as hearing aids and related devices. (2) An audiologist is a person qualified by a master's degree in audiology, licensed by the state, where applicable, and practicing within the scope of that license. Audiologists evaluate and treat patients with impaired hearing. They plan, direct and conduct rehabilitative programs with audiotry substitutional devices (hearing aids) and other therapy.

*Source: (1) American Speech-Language-Hearing Association, (1996, Spring) Scope of practice in Audiology, p. 2*

### **231HA2400X Assistive Technology Practitioner**

Definition to come...

### **231HA2500X Assistive Technology Supplier**

Definition to come...

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## **237600000X Audiologist-Hearing Aid Fitter**

An audiologist/hearing aid fitter is the professional who specializes in evaluating and treating people with hearing loss, conducts a wide variety of tests to determine the exact nature of an individual's hearing problem, presents a variety of treatment options to patients, dispenses and fits hearing aids, administers tests of balance to evaluate dizziness and provides hearing rehabilitation training. This classification should be used where individuals are licensed as "audiologist-hearing aid fitters" as opposed to states that license individuals as "audiologists".

*Source: American Academy of Audiology, 1735 N. Lynn St, Suite 950, Arlington VA 22209 (800)AAA-2336*

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## **237700000X Hearing Instrument Specialist**

Individuals who test hearing for the selection, adaptation, fitting, adjusting, servicing, and sale of hearing aids. Hearing Instrument Specialist is a designation provided individuals who qualify by the National Hearing Aid Society

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## **235500000X Specialist/Technologist**

General classification identifying individuals who are trained on a specific piece of equipment or technical procedure.

### **2355A2700X Audiology Assistant**

Definition to come...

### **2355S0801X Speech-Language Assistant**

Definition to come...

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**235Z00000X Speech-Language Pathologist**

A speech pathologist is a person qualified by a master's degree in speech-language pathology, and where applicable, licensed by the state and practicing within the scope of the license. Also, known as speech therapist, a speech pathologist evaluates patients with language and speech impairments or disorders, whether arising from physiological and neurological disturbances, defective articulation or foreign dialects, and conducts remedial programs designed to restore or improve their communication efficacy. Speech pathologists assess and treat persons with speech, language, voice, and fluency disorders

# Technologist, Technician, and Other Technical Service Providers

A broad category grouping providers who apply scientific knowledge in solving practical or theoretical problems or applies technical procedures in accordance with their training and experience.

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**247100000X Radiologic Technologist**

An individual who is trained and qualified in the art and science of both ionizing and non-ionizing radiation for the purposes of diagnostic medical imaging, interventional procedures and therapeutic treatment.

**2471B0102X Bone Densitometry**

Definition to come.

**2471C1106X Cardiac-Interventional Technology**

Definition to come.

**2471C1101X Cardiovascular-Interventional Technology**

Definition to come...

**2471C3401X Computed Tomography**

Definition to come...

**2471M1202X Magnetic Resonance Imaging**

Definition to come...

**2471M2300X Mammography**

Definition to come...

**2471N0900X Nuclear Medicine Technology**

Definition to come.

**2471Q0001X Quality Management**

Definition to come...

**2471R0002X Radiation Therapy**

Definition to come...

**2471C3402X Radiography**

Definition to come...

**2471S1302X Radiologic Technologist, Sonography**

Definition to come...

**2471V0105X Vascular Sonography**

Definition to come.

**2471V0106X Vascular-Interventional Technology**

Definition to come.

**246X00000X Specialist/Technologist Cardiovascular**

An allied health professional who performs diagnostic examinations at the request or direction of a physician in one or more of the following three areas: invasive cardiology, noninvasive cardiology, and noninvasive peripheral vascular study. Cardiovascular technologists are one type of allied health professional for which the Committee on Allied Health Education and Accreditation has accredited education programs

*Source: (1) Lexikon: Dictionary of Health Care Terms, Organizations and Acronyms for the Era of Reform, The Joint Commission on Accreditation of Healthcare Organizations, Oakbrook Terrace, Illinois: 1994, p. 159.*

**246XC2901X Cardiovascular Invasive Specialist**

Definition to come...

**246XS1301X Specialist/Technologist Cardiovascular, Sonography**

Definition to come...

**246XC2903X Vascular Specialist**

Definition to come...

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**246Y00000X Specialist/Technologist, Health Information**

An individual with a high school diploma, on-the-job experience and coding education from seminars or college classes who passes a national certification examination in either inpatient and outpatient facility services coding, or physician services coding.

*Source: American Health Information Management Association, Chicago, IL, 1996.*

**246YC3301X Coding Specialist, Hospital Based**

Definition to come...

**246YC3302X Coding Specialist, Physician Office Based**

Definition to come...

**246YR1600X Registered Record Administrator**

Definition to come...

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**246Z00000X Specialist/Technologist, Other**

General classification identifying individuals trained on specific equipment and technical procedures in one of a collection of miscellaneous healthcare disciplines.

**246ZA2600X Art, Medical**

Definition to come...

**246ZB0500X Biochemist**

Definition to come...

**246ZB0301X Biomedical Engineering**

Definition to come...

**246ZB0302X Biomedical Photographer**

Definition to come...

**246ZB0600X Biostatistician**

Definition to come...

**246ZE0500X EEG**

Definition to come...

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- 246ZE0600X Electroneurodiagnostic**  
Definition to come...
- 246ZG1000X Geneticist, Medical (PhD)**  
Definition to come...
- 246ZG0701X Graphics Methods**  
Definition to come...
- 246ZI1000X Illustration, Medical**  
Definition to come...
- 246ZN0300X Nephrology**  
Definition to come...
- 246ZS0400X Surgical**  
Definition to come...

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**246Q00000X Specialist/Technologist, Pathology**

(1) An individual educated and trained in clinical chemistry, microbiology or other biological sciences; and in gathering data on the blood, tissues, and fluids in the human body. Tests and procedures performed or supervised center on major areas of hematology, microbiology, immunohematology, immunology, clinical chemistry and urinalysis. Education and certification requires the equivalent of an associate degree and alternative combinations of accredited training and experience. (2) A specially trained individual who works under the direction of a pathologist, other physician, or scientist, and performs specialized chemical, microscopic, and bacteriological tests of human blood, tissue, and fluids. Also known as medical technologists, they perform and supervise tests and procedures in clinical chemistry, immunology, serology, bacteriology, hematology, parasitology, mycology, urinalysis, and blood banking. The work requires the correlation of test results with other data, interpretation of test findings, and exercise of independent judgment. The minimum educational requirement (for one of several certification programs in medical technology) is a baccalaureate degree with appropriate science course requirements, plus a twelve-month, structured, AMA approved medical technology program and an examination; or a baccalaureate degree with appropriate science course requirements and experience.

- 246QB0000X Blood Banking**  
Definition to come...
- 246QC1000X Chemistry**  
Definition to come...
- 246QC2700X Cytotechnology**  
Definition to come...
- 246QH0401X Hemapheresis Practitioner**  
Definition to come...
- 246QH0000X Hematology**  
Definition to come...
- 246QH0600X Histology**  
Definition to come...

- 246QI0000X Immunology**  
Definition to come...
- 246QL0900X Laboratory Management**  
Definition to come...
- 246QL0901X Laboratory Management, Diplomate**  
Definition to come...
- 246QM0706X Medical Technologist**  
Definition to come...
- 246QM0900X Microbiology**  
Definition to come...
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**246W00000X Technician, Cardiology**  
An individual who has knowledge of specific techniques, instruments, and equipment required in performing specific cardiovascular/peripheral vascular diagnostic procedures.

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**247000000X Technician, Health Information**  
Preferred term for an Accredited Record Technician who is an individual with an associate's degree from an accredited college or independent study program who is skilled in analyzing health information and in examination of medical records for accuracy, reporting of patient data for reimbursement, and creation of disease registries for researchers.

*Source: American Health Information Management Association, Chicago, IL, 1996.*

**2470A2800X Assistant Record Technician**  
Definition to come...

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**247200000X Technician, Other**  
A collective term for persons with specialized training in various narrow fields of expertise whose occupations require training and skills in specific technical processes and procedures; and where further classification is deemed unnecessary by the user.  
*Sources: Rhea, Ott, and Shafritz, The Facts On File Dictionary of Health Care Management, New York: Facts On File Publications, 1988; Dorland's Illustrated Medical Dictionary, 26th Edition. Philadelphia: W.B. Saunders Company, 1981; and Webster's II New Riverside University Dictionary. Boston: Riverside Publishing Company, 1984.*

**2472B0301X Biomedical Engineering**  
Definition to come...

**2472D0500X Darkroom**  
Definition to come...

**2472E0500X EEG**  
Definition to come...

**2472R0900X Renal Dialysis**  
Definition to come...

**2472V0600X Veterinary**  
Definition to come...

**246R00000X Technician, Pathology**

An individual with knowledge of specific techniques and instruments who performs all of the routine tests in a medical laboratory and who has the ability to discriminate between similar factors that directly affect procedures and results.

**246RH0600X Histology**

Definition to come...

**246RM2200X Medical Laboratory**

Definition to come...

**246RP1900X Phlebotomy**

Definition to come...

# Agencies

A non-facility provider that renders outpatient outreach services that are not provided at a specific location. The licensure or registration is assigned to the agency rather than to the individual practitioners as would be the case in a group practice.

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**251B00000X Case Management**

Definition to come...

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**251C00000X Day Training, Developmentally Disabled Services**

These agencies are authorized to provide day habilitation services to developmentally disabled individuals who live in their homes. The function of day habilitation is to assist an individual to acquire and maintain those life skills that enable the individual to cope more effectively with the demands of independent living. Also to raise the level of the individual's physical, mental, social, and vocational functioning.

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**251E00000X Home Health**

Definition to come...

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**251F00000X Home Infusion**

Definition to come...

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**251G00000X Hospice Care, Community Based**

Definition to come...

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**251J00000X Nursing Care**

Definition to come...

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**251K00000X Public Health or Welfare**

Definition to come...

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**251V00000X Voluntary or Charitable**

Definition to come...

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# Ambulatory Health Care Facilities

A State-licensed facility that is not hospital-based where services are provided at a fixed specific location  
An ambulatory care facility does not provide overnight accommodations.

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## **261Q00000X Clinic/Center**

A facility or distinct part of one used for the diagnosis and treatment of outpatients. "Clinic/center" is irregularly defined, either including or excluding physician's offices and allied health professionals, sometimes being limited to organizations serving specialized treatment requirements or distinct patient/client groups (e.g., radiology, poor, public health).

*Source: Rhea, Ott, and Shafritz, The Facts On File Dictionary of Health Care Management, New York: Facts On File Publications, 1988; Lexikon: Dictionary of Health Care Terms, Organizations and Acronyms for the Era of Reform, The Joint Commission on Accreditation of Healthcare Organizations, Oakbrook Terrace, Illinois: 1994, p. 185*

## **261QA0600X Adult Day Care**

Definition to come...

## **261QA0005X Ambulatory Family Planning Facility**

An abortion/family planning facility, which may be licensed, registered, or certified in some states, that is not hospital-based, where services are provided at a fixed specific location. An Ambulatory Family Planning Facility does not provide overnight accommodations. The following procedures may be performed at an Ambulatory Family Planning Facility: abortions, laparoscopy, hysterectomies, tubule ligation and other related procedures. Abortion is considered voluntary termination of pregnancy.

## **261QA0006X Ambulatory Fertility Facility**

A fertility facility, which may be licensed, registered, or certified in some states, that is not hospital-based, where services are provided at a fixed specific location. An Ambulatory Fertility Facility does not provide overnight accommodations. The following fertility procedures may be performed at an Ambulatory Fertility Facility: In Vitro Fertilization (IVF), Gamete Intrafallopian Transfer (GIFT), Embryo Transfer-Thaw (ET-T), Zygote Intrafallopian Transfer (ZIFT), Donor OOCYTE (DO)

## **261QA1903X Ambulatory Surgical**

Definition to come...

## **261QB0400X Birthing**

Definition to come...

## **261QC1500X Community Health**

Definition to come...

## **261QC1800X Corporate Health**

Definition to come...

## **261QD0000X Dental**

Definition to come...

- 261QE0002X Emergency Care**  
Definition to come...
- 261QE0800X Endoscopy**  
Definition to come...
- 261QE0700X End-Stage Renal Disease (ESRD) Treatment**  
Definition to come...
- 261QF0400X Federally Qualified Health Center (FQHC)**  
Definition to come...
- 261QH0100X Health**  
Definition to come...
- 261QI0500X Infusion Therapy**  
Definition to come...
- 261QL0400X Lithotripsy**  
Definition to come...
- 261QM1200X Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI)**  
Definition to come...
- 261QM0801X Mental Health (Including Community Mental Health Center)**  
Definition to come...
- 261QM1000X Migrant Health**  
Definition to come...
- 261QM1100X Military**  
Definition to come...
- 261QM1101X Military Expanded Services**  
Definition to come...
- 261QM1102X Military Operational Component**  
Definition to come...
- 261QM1300X Multi-Specialty**  
Definition to come...
- 261QX0100X Occupational Medicine**  
Definition to come...
- 261QX0203X Oncology, Radiation**  
Definition to come...
- 261QS0132X Ophthalmologic Surgery**  
Definition to come...
- 261QS0112X Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery**  
The specialty of dentistry which includes the diagnosis, surgical and adjunctive treatment of diseases, injuries and defects involving both the functional and esthetic aspects of the hard and soft tissues of the oral and maxillofacial region.  
*Source: Council on Dental Education and Licensure, American Dental Association*

<b>261QP3300X</b>	<b>Pain</b> Definition to come...
<b>261QP2000X</b>	<b>Physical Therapy</b> Definition to come...
<b>261QP1100X</b>	<b>Podiatric</b> Definition to come...
<b>261QP2300X</b>	<b>Primary Care</b> Definition to come...
<b>261QP2400X</b>	<b>Prison Health</b> Definition to come...
<b>261QP0904X</b>	<b>Public Health, Federal</b> Definition to come...
<b>261QP0905X</b>	<b>Public Health, State or Local</b> Definition to come...
<b>261QR0200X</b>	<b>Radiology</b> Definition to come...
<b>261QR0206X</b>	<b>Mammography</b> Definition to come...
<b>261QR0208X</b>	<b>Mobile</b> Definition to come...
<b>261QR0207X</b>	<b>Mobile Mammography</b> Definition to come...
<b>261QR0800X</b>	<b>Recovery Care</b> Definition to come...
<b>261QR0400X</b>	<b>Rehabilitation</b> Definition to come...
<b>261QR0404X</b>	<b>Rehabilitation: Cardiac Facilities</b> Definition to come...
<b>261QR0401X</b>	<b>Rehabilitation, Comprehensive Outpatient Rehabilitation Facility (CORF)</b> Definition to come...
<b>261QR0405X</b>	<b>Rehabilitation, Substance Use Disorder</b> Definition to come...
<b>261QR1100X</b>	<b>Research</b> Definition to come...
<b>261QR1300X</b>	<b>Rural Health</b> Definition to come...
<b>261QS1200X</b>	<b>Sleep Disorder Diagnostic</b> Definition to come...

- 261QS1000X Student Health**  
Definition to come...
- 261QU0200X Urgent Care**  
Definition to come...
- 261QV0200X VA**  
Definition to come...

# Hospital Units

A distinct part of a general acute care hospital. The distinctness of a unit is determined by characteristics such as the following: the unit has admission and discharge records that are separately identified from those of the hospital; the hospital has policies specifying that necessary clinical information is transferred to the unit when a patient of the hospital is transferred to the unit; the hospital's utilization review plan includes separate standards for the type of care offered in the unit; the beds assigned to the unit are physically separate from beds not included in the unit; the unit is treated as a separate cost center for cost reporting, funding and apportionment purposes.

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**275N00000X Medicare Defined Swing Bed Unit**

A unit of a hospital that has a Medicare provider agreement and has been granted approval from HCFA to provide post-hospital extended care services and be reimbursed as a swing-bed unit.

*Source: Code of Federal Regulations #42, Section 482.66.*

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**273R00000X Psychiatric Unit**

In general, a distinct unit of a hospital that provides acute or long-term care to emotionally disturbed patients, including patients admitted for diagnosis and those admitted for treatment of psychiatric problems on the basis of physicians' orders and approved nursing care plans. Long-term care may include intensive supervision to the chronically mentally ill, mentally disordered or other mentally incompetent persons; (2) For Medicare, a distinct part of a general acute care hospital admitting only patients whose admission to the unit is required for active treatment, whose treatment is of an intensity that can be provided only in an inpatient hospital setting, and whose condition is described by a psychiatric principal diagnosis contained in the Third Edition of the American Psychiatric Association Diagnostic and Statistical Manual or in Chapter 5 (Mental Disorders) of the International Classification of Diseases, Ninth Revision, Clinical Modification (ICD-9-CM). The unit must furnish, through the use of qualified personnel, psychological services, social work services, psychiatric nursing, occupational therapy, and recreational therapy. The unit must maintain medical records that permit determination of the degree and intensity of treatment provided to individuals who are furnished services in the unit; the unit must meet special staff requirements in that the unit must have adequate numbers of qualified professional and supportive staff to evaluate inpatients, formulate written, individualized, comprehensive treatment plans, provide active treatment measures and engage in discharge planning.

*Source: (1) AHA Annual Survey p. A10 1996 AHA Guide; (2) Code of Federal Regulation: #42, Section 412.27.*

**273Y00000X Rehabilitation Unit**

In general, a distinct unit of a general acute care hospital that provides care encompassing a comprehensive array of restoration services for the disabled and all support services necessary to help patients attain their maximum functional capacity.

Source: AHA Annual Survey p. A10 1996 AHA Guide.

For Medicare, a distinct part of a general acute care hospital providing inpatient rehabilitation services that meets the following requirements. Rehabilitation Units have in effect a preadmission screening procedure under which each prospective patient's condition and medical history are reviewed to determine whether the patient is likely to benefit significantly from an intensive inpatient program or assessment; ensure that the patients receive close medical supervision and furnish, through the use of qualified personnel, rehabilitation nursing, physical therapy and occupational therapy, plus, as needed, speech therapy, social services or psychological services and orthotic and prosthetic services; have a plan of treatment for each inpatient that is established, reviewed, and revised as needed by a physician in consultation with other professional personnel who provide services to the patient; use a coordinated multidisciplinary team approach in the rehabilitation of each inpatient, as documented by periodic clinical entries made in the patient's medical record to note the patient's status in relationship to goal attainment, and that team conferences are held at least every two weeks to determine the appropriateness of treatment; have a director of rehabilitation who provides services to the unit and its inpatients for at least 20 hours a week, is a doctor of medicine or osteopathy, licensed under State law to practice medicine or surgery, and has had, after completing a one-year hospital internship at least two years of training or experience in the medical management of inpatients requiring rehabilitation services.

Source: *Code of Federal Regulations #42, Section 412.29.*

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**276400000X Rehabilitation, Substance Use Disorder Unit**

A distinct part of a hospital that provides medically monitored, interdisciplinary addiction-focused treatment to patients/clients who have psychoactive substance use disorders (commonly referred to as alcohol and drug abuse or substance abuse.)

Source: *Department of Defense Regulation 6010.8-R, Chapter 6.*

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# Hospitals

A health care organization that has a governing body, an organized medical staff and professional staff and inpatient facilities and provides medical nursing and related services for ill and injured patients 24 hours per day, seven days per week. For licensing purposes, each state has its own definition of hospital.

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**287300000X Christian Science Sanitarium(hospital services)**

A Christian Science sanitarium operated, or listed and certified, by The First Church of Christ, Scientist, Boston, Massachusetts, furnishing inpatient hospital care services.

*Source: Paraphrased from Section 1861(e) of the Social Security Act.*

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**281P00000X Chronic Disease Hospital**

(1) A hospital including a physical plant and personnel that provides multidisciplinary diagnosis and treatment for diseases that have one or more of the following characteristics: is permanent; leaves residual disability; is caused by nonreversible pathological alteration; requires special training of the patient for rehabilitation; and/or may be expected to require a long period of supervision or care. In addition, patients require the safety, security, and shelter of these specialized inpatient or partial hospitalization settings; (2) A hospital that provides medical and skilled nursing services to patients with long-term illnesses who are not in an acute phase but who require an intensity of services not available in nursing homes.

*Source: (1) Expanded from Rhea, Ott, and Shafritz, The Facts On File Dictionary of Health Care Management, New York: Facts On File Publications, 1988.*

**281PC2000X Children**

Definition to come...

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**282N00000X General Acute Care Hospital**

An acute general hospital is an institution whose primary function is to provide inpatient diagnostic and therapeutic services for a variety of medical conditions, both surgical and non-surgical, to a wide population group. The hospital treats patients in an acute phase of illness or injury, characterized by a single episode or a fairly short duration, from which the patient returns to his or her normal or previous level of activity.

**282NC2000X Children**

Definition to come...

**282NR1301X Rural**

Definition to come...

**282NW0100X Women**

Definition to come...

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**286500000X Military Hospital**

A health care facility operated by the Department of Defense.

**2865C1500X Community Health**

Definition to come...

**2865M2000X Medical Center**

Definition to come...

**2865X1600X Operational Component Facility**

Definition to come...

**283Q00000X Psychiatric Hospital**

An organization including a physical plant and personnel that provides multidisciplinary diagnostic and treatment mental health services to patients requiring the safety, security, and shelter of the inpatient or partial hospitalization settings.

*Source: Expanded from Rhea, Ott, and Shafritz, The Facts On File Dictionary of Health Care Management, New York: Facts On File Publications, 1988.*

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**283X00000X Rehabilitation Hospital**

A hospital or facility that provides health-related, social and/or vocational services to disabled persons to help them attain their maximum functional capacity.

*Source: Joint Commission on Accreditation of Healthcare Organizations, Lexikon: Dictionary of Health Care Terms, Organizations and Acronyms for the Era of Reform, Oakbrook Terrace, IL: 1994, p. 323*

**283XC2000X Children**

Definition to come...

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**284300000X Special Hospital**

A designation by the AHA of a hospital whose primary function of the institution is to provide diagnostic and treatment services for patients who have specified medical conditions, both surgical and nonsurgical.

*Source: AHA Guide, Registration section, p. A5.*

# Laboratories

A room or building equipped for scientific experimentation, research, testing, or clinical studies of materials, fluids, or tissues obtained from patients.

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## **291U00000X Clinical Medical Laboratory**

(1) A clinical laboratory is a facility for the biological, microbiological, serological, chemical immunohematological, hematological, biophysical, cytological, pathological, or other examination of materials derived from the human body for the purpose of providing information for the diagnosis, prevention, or treatment of any disease or impairment of, human beings. These examinations also include procedures to determine, measure, or otherwise describe the presence or absence of various substances or organisms in the body. Facilities only collecting or preparing specimens (or both) or only serving as a mailing service and not performing testing are not considered clinical laboratories. (2) Any facility that examines materials from the human body for purposes of providing information for the diagnosis, prevention, or treatment of any disease or impairment of, or the assessment of, the health of human beings. Typical divisions of a clinical laboratory include hematology, cytology, bacteriology, histology, biochemistry, medical toxicology, and serology.

*Source: (1) Code of Federal Regulations #42, Public Health, Section 493.2. (2) Lexikon: Dictionary of Health Care Terms, Organizations and Acronyms for the Era of Reform, The Joint Commission on Accreditation of Healthcare Organizations, Oakbrook Terrace, Illinois: 1994, p. 186.*

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## **292200000X Dental Laboratory**

A commercial laboratory specializing in the construction of dental appliances that conform to a dentist's specifications including the construction of dentures (complete or partial), orthodontic appliances, bridgework, crowns, and inlays.

*Source: Lexikon: Dictionary of Health Care Terms, Organizations and Acronyms for the Era of Reform, The Joint Commission on Accreditation of Healthcare Organizations, Oakbrook Terrace, Illinois: 1994, p. 1245.*

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## **293D00000X Physiological Laboratory, (Independent Physiological Lab)**

A laboratory that operates independently of a hospital and physician's office to furnish physiological diagnostic services (e.g. EEG's, EKG's, scans, etc.). Facilities offering ONLY physiological services are not certified as independent laboratories. If an independent laboratory offers physiological services IN ADDITION to clinical laboratory services, they are surveyed only for compliance with the clinical laboratory regulations because there are no health and safety regulations for physiological services.

*Source: Paraphrased from the Medicare Carrier Manual, Section 2070.5.*

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# Managed Care Organizations

Definition to come...

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## **302F00000X Exclusive Provider Organization**

(1) An EPO is a form of PPO, in which patients must visit a caregiver that is specified on a panel of providers (is a participating provider). If a visit to an outside(not participating) provider is made the EPO offers very limited or no coverage for the medical service; (2) While similar to a PPO in that an EPO allows patients to go outside the network for care, if they do so in an EPO, they are required to pay the entire cost of care. An EPO differs from an HMO in that EPO physicians do not receive capitation but instead are reimbursed only for actual services provided; (3) An organization identical to a preferred provider organization except that persons enrolled in the plan are eligible to receive benefits only when they use the services of the contracting providers. No benefits are available when non-contracting providers are used, except in certain emergency situations.

*Source: (1) Medical Interface: Managed Care A thru Z- Managed Care Terms published by Medicom International, Bronxville, New York Telephone (914) 337-5023, p. 15; (2) "Glossary of terms used in managed care" Developed by the Managed Care Assembly (MCA) of Medical Group Management Association (MGMA), MGM Journal, September/October 1995, p. 58; (3) Rhea, Ott, and Shafritz, The Facts On File Dictionary of Health Care Management, New York: Facts On File Publications, 1988.*

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## **302R00000X Health Maintenance Organization**

(1) A form of health insurance in which its members prepay a premium for the HMO's health services which generally include inpatient and ambulatory care. For the patient, an HMO means reduced out-of-pocket costs (i.e. no deductible), no paperwork (i.e. insurance forms), and only a small copayment for each office visit to cover the paperwork handled by the HMO; (2) A organization of health care personnel and facilities that provides a comprehensive range of health services to an enrolled population for a fixed sum of money paid in advance for a specified period of time. These health services include a wide variety of medical treatments and consults, inpatient and outpatient hospitalization, home health service, ambulance service, and sometimes dental and pharmacy services. The HMO may be organized as a group model, an individual practice association (IPA), a network model or a staff model.

*Source: (1) Medical Interface: Managed Care A thru Z- Managed Care Terms published by Medicom International, Bronxville, New York Telephone (914) 337-5023, p. 20; (2) "Glossary of terms used in managed care" Developed by the Managed Care Assembly (MCA) of Medical Group Management Association (MGMA), MGM Journal, September/October 1995, p. 58*

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## **305S00000X Point of Service**

This product may also be called an open-ended HMO and offers a transition product incorporating features of both HMOs and PPOs. Beneficiaries are enrolled in an HMO but have the option to go outside the networks for an additional cost.

*Source: "Glossary of terms used in managed care" Developed by the Managed Care Assembly (MCA) of Medical Group Management Association (MGMA), MGM Journal, September/October 1995, p. 62*

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**305R00000X Preferred Provider Organization**

A group of physicians and/or hospitals who contract with an employer to provide services to their employees. In a PPO, the patient may get to the physician of his/her choice, even that physician does not participate in the PPO, but the patient receives care at a lower benefit level.

*Source: "Glossary of terms used in managed care" Developed by the Managed Care Assembly (MCA) of Medical Group Management Association (MGMA), MGM Journal, September/ October 1995, p. 62*

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# Nursing and Custodial Care Facilities

Broad category identifying licensed facilities with inpatient beds specializing in nursing and custodial care

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**311500000X Alzheimer Center /Dementia Center/Dementia Special Care Unit**

A freestanding facility or special care unit of a long term care facility focusing on patient care of individuals diagnosed with dementia or Alzheimer's Disease or their related diseases. Six elements of the facility/unit set it apart from other (the rest of the) facilities(y

Admission of residents with dementia (including those with Alzheimer's disease);  
Staff who are specially selected, trained, and supervised;  
Activities that are specifically designed for the cognitively impaired;  
A marketing of a special care unit in brochures;  
A high level of family involvement; and  
A physical environment designed to keep residents safe and segregated from other populations.

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**317400000X Christian Science Facility (skilled nursing services)**

A Christian Science sanitarium operated, or listed and certified, by The First Church of Christ, Scientist, Boston, Massachusetts, furnishing extended care services.

*Source: Paraphrased from Section 1861(y) (1) of the Social Security Act.*

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**311Z00000X Custodial Care Facility**

A facility providing care that serves to assist an individual in the activities of daily living, such as assistance in walking, getting in and out of bed, bathing, dressing, feeding, and using the toilet, preparation of special diets, and supervision of medication that usually can be self-administered. Custodial care essentially is personal care that does not require the continuing attention of trained medical or paramedical personnel.

*Source: Paraphrased from Section 3159 A3 of the Medicare Intermediary Manual.*

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**315D00000X Hospice, Inpatient**

A provider organization, or distinct part of the organization, which renders an interdisciplinary program providing palliative care, chiefly medical relief of pain and supporting services, which addresses the emotional, social, financial, and legal needs of terminally ill patients and their families where an institutional care environment is required for the patient.

*Source: AHA Guide, American Hospital Association.*

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**315P00000X Intermediate Care Facility, Mentally Retarded**

(1) A public institution for care of the mentally retarded or people with related conditions.  
(2) An institution giving active treatment to mentally retarded or developmentally disabled persons or persons with related conditions. The primary purpose of the institution is to provide health or rehabilitative services to such individuals.

*Sources: (1) Lexikon: Dictionary of Health Care Terms, Organizations and Acronyms for the Era of Reform, Joint Commission on Accreditation of Healthcare Organizations, Oakbrook Terrace, IL: 1994, p. 403 (2) Paraphrased from Code of Federal Regulations #42, Public Health, Section 440.150(c).*

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**313M00000X Nursing Facility/Intermediate Care Facility**

An institution (or a distinct part of an institution) which- (1) is primarily engaged in providing to residents- (A) skilled nursing care and related services for residents who require medical or nursing care, (B) rehabilitation services for the rehabilitation of injured, disabled, or sick persons, or, on a regular basis, health-related care and services to individuals who because of their mental or physical condition require care and services (above the level of room and board) which can be made available to them only through institutional facilities, and is not primarily for the care and treatment of mental diseases; (2) has in effect a transfer agreement with one or more hospitals.

*Source: Paraphrased from Section 1919 (a) of the Social Security Act.*

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**314000000X Skilled Nursing Facility**

(1) A skilled nursing facility is a facility or distinct part of an institution whose primary function is to provide medical, continuous nursing, and other health and social services to patients who are not in an acute phase of illness requiring services in a hospital, but who require primary restorative or skilled nursing services on an inpatient basis above the level of intermediate or custodial care in order to reach a degree of body functioning to permit self care in essential daily living. It meets any licensing or certification standards set forth by the jurisdiction where it is located. A skilled nursing facility may be a freestanding facility or part of a hospital that has been certified by Medicare to admit patients requiring subacute care and rehabilitation; (2) Provides non-acute medical and skilled nursing care services, therapy and social services under the supervision of a licensed registered nurse on a 24-hour basis.

*Source: (1) "Glossary of terms used in managed care" Developed by the Managed Care Assembly (MCA) of Medical Group Management Association (MGMA), MGM Journal, September/October 1995, p. 64; (2) AHA Guide, 1996 Annual Survey.*

## Residential Treatment Facilities

Live in facilities where patients or clients, who because of their physical, mental, or emotional condition, are not able to live independently, and who receive treatment appropriate to their particular needs in a less restrictive environment than an inpatient facility. For example, an RTC may provide educational training and therapy for children with emotional disturbances or continuing care and therapy for people with severe mental handicaps.

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### **323P00000X Psychiatric Residential Treatment Center**

A residential treatment center (RTC) is a facility or distinct part of a facility that provides, for children and adolescents, a total, twenty-four hour, therapeutically planned group living and learning situation where distinct and individualized psychotherapeutic interventions can take place. Residential treatment is a specific level of care to be differentiated from acute, intermediate, and long-term hospital care, when the least restrictive environment is maintained to allow for normalization of the patient's surroundings. The RTC must be both physically and programmatically distinct if it is a part or subunit of a larger treatment program. A RTC is organized and professionally staffed to provide residential treatment of mental disorders to children and adolescents who have sufficient intellectual potential to respond to active treatment (that is, for whom it can reasonably be assumed that treatment of the mental disorder will result in an improved ability to function outside the RTC) for whom outpatient treatment, partial hospitalization or protected and structured environment is medically or psychologically necessary.

*Source: Champus Policy manual, Volume II, p. 6010.47M dated 9/12/94.*

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### **322D00000X Residential Treatment Center for Emotionally Disturbed Children**

A provider facility or distinct part of the organization which renders an interdisciplinary program of mental health treatment to individuals under 21 years of age who have persistent dysfunction in major life areas. The dysfunction is of an extent and pervasiveness that requires a protected and highly structured therapeutic environment. These organizations, or distinct part of organizations, exclude those that provide acute psychiatric care, partial hospitalization, group living, therapeutic schooling, primary diagnosis substance abuse disorder treatment, or primary diagnosis mental retardation or developmental disability treatment.

*Source: U.S. Department of Defense Regulation 6010.8-R, Chapter 6.*

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### **324500000X Substance Use Disorder Rehabilitation Facility**

A facility or distinct part of a facility that provides a 24 hr therapeutically planned living and rehabilitative intervention environment for the treatment of individuals with disorders in the use of drugs, alcohol, and other substances.

# Respite Care Facility

A facility with dorm rooms where individuals who are unable to care for themselves may stay on a short term basis overnight to allow relief to persons normally providing care to them.

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**385H00000X Respite Care**  
Definition to come.

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# Suppliers

A provider, other than a pharmacy, who supplies healthcare related products. The term supplier also includes pharmacies.

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## 331L00000X Blood Bank

An institution (organization or distinct part thereof) that performs, or is responsible for the performance of, the collection, processing, storage and/or issuance of human blood and blood components, intended for transfusion. The institution may also collect, process, and/or distribute human tissue, including bone marrow and peripheral blood progenitor cells, intended for transplantation.

*Source: American Association of Blood Banks, Standards for Blood Banks and Transfusion 17th ed.*

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## 332B00000X Durable Medical Equipment & Medical Supplies

A supplier of medical equipment such as respirators, wheelchairs, home dialysis systems or monitoring systems, that are prescribed by a physician for a patient's use in the home and that are usable for an extended period of time.

### 332BC3200X Customized Equipment

Definition to come...

### 332BD1200X Dialysis Equipment & Supplies

Definition to come...

### 332BN1400X Nursing Facility Supplies

Definition to come...

### 332BX2000X Oxygen Equipment & Supplies

Definition to come...

### 332BP3500X Parenteral & Enteral Nutrition

Definition to come...

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## 332G00000X Eye Bank

An eye bank procures and distributes eyes for transplant, education and research. To promote patient safety, donated eyes and donor medical histories are evaluated based on strict Eye Bank Association of America Medical Standards

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## 332H00000X Eyewear Supplier

An organization that provides spectacles, contact lenses, and other vision enhancement devices prescribed by an optometrist or ophthalmologist.

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## 332S00000X Hearing Aid Equipment

The manufacture and/or sale of electronic hearing aids, their component parts, and related products and services on a national basis.

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## 332U00000X Home Delivered Meals

Home-delivered meals are those services or activities designed to prepare and deliver on or more meals a day to an individual's residence in order to prevent institutionalization, malnutrition, and feelings of isolation. Component services or activities may include the cost of personnel, equipment, and food; assessment of nutritional and dietary needs; nutritional education and counseling; socialization services; and information and referral. *Source: Code of Federal Regulations #45, Part 96, Appendix A, Uniform Definition of Services.*

**335U00000X Organ Procurement Organization**

A federally designated organization that works with hospital personnel in retrieval of organ for transplantation. The federal government designates an OPO's service area and the hospitals with which an OPO is to establish working relationships.

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**333600000X Pharmacy**

A facility used by pharmacists for the compounding and dispensing of medicinal preparations (drug store). A pharmacy is a facility whose primary function is to store, prepare and legally dispense prescription drugs through a licensed pharmacist. It meets any licensing or certification standards set forth by the jurisdiction where it is located.

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**335V00000X Portable Xray Supplier**

A supplier of diagnostic x-ray services furnished in a place or residence used as the patient's home or, in certain circumstances, in an institution, where the institution cannot bill for the services. Portable x-ray services include:

skeletal films involving arms and legs, pelvis, vertebral column, and skull;  
chest films which do not involve the use of contrast media (except routine screening procedures and tests in connection with routine physical examinations); and  
abdominal films which do not involve the use of contrast media.  
Procedures and examinations which are excluded from portable x-ray services include the following:

procedures involving fluoroscopy;  
procedures involving the use of contrast media;  
procedures requiring the administration of a substance to the patient or injection of a substance into the patient and/or special manipulation of the patient;  
procedures which require special medical skill or knowledge possessed by a doctor of medicine or doctor of osteopathy or which require that medical judgment be exercised;  
procedures requiring special technical competency and/or special equipment or materials  
routine screening procedures; and  
procedures which are not of a diagnostic nature.

*Source: Paraphrased from the Medicare Carriers Manual, Section 2070.4.*

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**335E00000X Prosthetic/Orthotic Supplier**

An organization which supplies or vends orthopedic appliances or apparatuses and artificial body parts used to support, align, prevent, or correct deformities or to replace or improve function of body parts.

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# Transportation Services

A provider who moves a patient, tissue specimen or equipment from one location to another

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**341600000X Ambulance**

An emergency vehicle used for transporting patients to a health care facility after injury or illness. Types of ambulances used in the United States include ground (surface) ambulance, rotor-wing (helicopter), and fixed-wing aircraft (airplane).

*Source: Lexikon: Dictionary of Health Care Terms, Organizations and Acronyms for the Era of Reform, The Joint Commission on Accreditation of Healthcare Organizations, Oakbrook Terrace, Illinois: 1994, p. 37.*

**3416A0800X Air**

Definition to come...

**3416L0300X Land**

Definition to come...

**3416S0300X Sea**

Definition to come...

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**347B00000X Bus**

A public or private organization or business licensed to provide bus services.

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**343900000X Non-emergency Medical Transport (VAN)**

A land vehicle with a capacity to meet special height, clearance, access, and seating, for the conveyance of persons in non-emergency situations. The vehicle may or may not be required to meet local county or state regulations.

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**347C00000X Private Vehicle**

An individual paid to provide non-emergency transportation using their privately owned/leased vehicle.

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**343800000X Secured Medical Transport (VAN)**

A public or privately owned transportation service with vehicles, specially equipped to provide enhanced safety, security and passenger restraint, and staffed by one or more individuals trained to work with patients in crisis situations resulting from mental or emotional illness and/or substance abuse.

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**344600000X Taxi**

A land commercial vehicle used for the transporting of persons in non-emergency situations. The vehicle meets local, county or state regulations set forth by the jurisdiction where it is located.

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**347D00000X Train**

An organization or business licensed to provide passenger train service, including light rail subway, and traditional services.

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**347E00000X Transportation Broker**

A public or private organization or business contracted to arrange non-emergency medical transportation services, including appropriate ancillary services, e.g., lodging.

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