

GLOSSARY

Accountable Care Organizations (ACOs) – networks of physicians, hospitals and other health professionals, that coordinate patient care and share in the savings generated for the government by keeping Medicaid patients healthy.

Acute rehabilitation – programs that provide both medical care and a full range of rehabilitation services. These services include physical therapy (PT), occupational therapy (OT), rehabilitation nursing, speech/language pathology services (S/LPS), vocational rehabilitation (VR), therapeutic recreation (TR) as well as other services.

Adult day centers – community-based, nonresidential facilities for frail seniors and disabled adults who cannot be home alone.

Ambulatory surgical care – is defined in the Connecticut Public Health Code as surgical care not requiring overnight stay but requiring a medical environment exceeding that normally found in a physician's office.

Ambulatory Surgery Center Quality Reporting Program – a Center for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS) program that will track whether patients are transferred or admitted directly to a hospital, including a hospital emergency department, upon discharge from an outpatient surgical facility.

Assisted living managed residential communities – is defined in the Connecticut Public Health Code as a combination of housing, supportive services and personalized assistance designed to respond to the individual needs of the resident.

Assisted Living Service Agencies (ALSA's) – provide health care management and monitoring, nursing services and medication supervision to their assisted living residents.

Bad Debt - Uncompensated care incurred after the service has been provided, with no forewarning of non-payment.

Bundled payment pilot program – a pilot program that pays for the overall management of a patient's health rather than discrete health care services, with a single reimbursement covering an entire episode of care rather than separate payments to hospitals and doctors involved in different aspects of a patient's care.

Cardiac catheterization – a medical procedure requiring the passage of a catheter into one or more cardiac chambers of the left and right heart, with or without coronary arteriograms, for the purpose of diagnosing congenital or acquired cardiovascular disease, or for determining measurement of blood pressure flow.

Catchment Area – a defined geographic area, based on population that receives mental health services as a unit.

Catchment Area Council – a council formed to study and evaluate existing mental health services in the catchment area and to make recommendations about the types of services needed to the five Regional Mental Health Boards.

Certificate of Need – a regulatory government program requiring certain types of health care providers to obtain state approval prior to making substantial capital investments in new equipment or facilities, changing bed complement (in hospitals) and adding or sometimes discontinuing, a health care service.

Charity Care – Uncompensated care when the hospital knows in advance that the care provided will not be reimbursed.

Charter Oak Health Plan – a State-funded health insurance program administered by the Department of Social Services since 2008 and offered to uninsured adults of all incomes, from ages 19 through 64 who do not qualify for the pre-existing condition insurance plan or HUSKY Health.

Chemotherapy – treatment of disease by chemicals which can be used for a range of diseases but most frequently refers to antineoplastic drugs to treat cancer.

Child Caring Facilities – a congregate residential setting for the out-of-home placement of children or youth under eighteen years of age.

Children and Youth with Special Health Care Needs Program (CYSCHN) – a program for residents under age 22 who have or are at increased risk for a chronic physical, developmental, behavioral or emotional condition and require health and related services beyond that required for children in general.

Children's General Hospital – According to Connecticut Public Health Code (PHC) that regulates hospitals, a Children's General Hospital is a short-term hospital having facilities, medical staff and all necessary personnel to provide diagnosis, care and treatment of a wide range of acute conditions among children, including injuries (19-13-D4).

Chronic and convalescent nursing home – defined by the State's Public Health Code as a long term institution having facilities and all necessary personnel to provide skilled nursing care under medical supervision and direction to carry out simple, non-surgical treatment and dietary procedures for chronic disease or convalescent stages or acute diseases or injury.

Commission on Cancer (CoC) – administers an accreditation program that encourages hospitals, treatment centers, and other facilities to improve the quality of patient care by focusing on prevention, early diagnosis, pretreatment evaluation, staging, optimal treatment, rehabilitation, surveillance for recurrent disease, support services, and end-of-life care.

Community Health Centers (CHCs) – are licensed outpatient clinics. Under the State's administrative regulations and Public Health Code (PHC), federal statutes and regulations, CHCs are defined as public or private non-profit health care facilities located in areas which have demonstrated medical need based on geography, demographics and economic factors.

Computed Tomography (CT) – the use of radiographic and computer techniques to produce cross-sectional images of the head or body.

Computed Tomography Scanner (CT Scanner) – means x-ray CT scanning systems, including axial, spiral, helical or electron beam CT systems (except as set forth in 19a-638(b)(19)), capable of performing CT scans of the head, other body parts, or full body patient procedures, or any equipment that is classified by the United States Food and Drug Administration as a computed tomography device.

Congregate housing – State-funded elderly housing facilities for low- and moderate-income, frail seniors age 62 and older that are able to live independently but require some assistance.

Connecticut Alcohol and Drug Policy Council (ADPC) – a legislatively mandated body comprised of State government representatives (all three branches), consumer and advocacy groups, private service providers, individuals in recovery from addictions, and other stakeholders in a coordinated statewide response to alcohol, tobacco and other drug use and abuse in the State.

Connecticut Association of School Based Health Centers (CASBHC) – an advocacy and networking organization committed to increasing access to quality health care for all children and adolescents in Connecticut schools.

Connecticut Behavioral Health Partnership (CT BHP) – the Administrative Services Organization administered by Value Options as the vendor under contract with the Department of Children and Families (DCF) and the Department of Social Services (DSS), that manages Medicaid mental health and substance abuse services and selected DCF-funded behavioral health services.

Connecticut Center for Primary Care (CCPC) – founded by ProHealth Physicians, its goal is to preserve and strengthen the delivery of primary medical care services and the health of our communities. Its mission is primary care research, translation of research into practice, quality improvement and patient safety, transforming the Connecticut primary care system, catalyzing the care coordination of its various elements, and sustaining change.

Connecticut Clearinghouse, a program of Wheeler Clinic, that is a statewide resource center for information about alcohol, tobacco, other drugs and related issues affecting mental health and wellness.

Connecticut Oral Health Initiative (COHI) – a statewide advocacy organization which addresses the needs of all Connecticut residents focusing on the underserved. COHI seeks broad system change that will address the inequities in the state’s oral health care policy, access to care, and the service delivery model.

Connecticut Screening, Brief Intervention and Referral to Treatment Program – is a private-public partnership between the Connecticut Department of Mental Health and Addiction Services, University of Connecticut Health Center, the Community Health Center Association of Connecticut and nine federally qualified health centers. The purpose of the program is to increase identification and treatment of adults, ages 18 and older, who are at-risk for substance misuse or diagnosed with a substance use disorder through the implementation of services at health centers statewide.

Connecticut State Health Information Technology Plan – published by Department of Public Health in 2009 to set the agenda for health care information exchange and technology.

Continuing-care retirement communities (CCRCs) – through contractual agreements, they provide senior residents living accommodations and a wide variety of services, including long term health and nursing services. They also are sometimes referred to as life-care communities.

Crisis Stabilization Program – programs that provide intensive, 24-hour short-term placement and intervention for youth ages 11-17 who are at immediate risk due to a deteriorating psychiatric condition or unsafe, volatile family situation.

Current Estimated Capacity – the number of scans/year multiplied by the number of scanners in the primary service area at the time of the application.

Day rehabilitation or day treatment – programs that are similar to acute rehabilitation programs except that patients do not stay overnight in a hospital. These programs offer many rehabilitation services supervised by rehabilitation doctors.

Department of Children and Families (DCF) – established to provide a spectrum of behavioral health services, child protection and family services, juvenile justice services, substance abuse related services, education services and prevention services.

Department of Mental Health and Addiction Services (DMHAS) – Connecticut’s State Mental Health Authority which has statutory responsibility to promote and administer comprehensive behavioral health preventive and treatment services.

Department of Social Services (DSS) – Administers and provides a broad range of health care related services to the elderly, persons with disabilities, families, and individuals through programs authorized by legislation at the State and federal level.

Disproportionate Share Programs – programs designed to assist hospitals financially with their uncompensated and undercompensated care costs.

Elective (Scheduled) Percutaneous Coronary Intervention (PCI) or Coronary Angioplasty (PCA) – an interventional procedure performed in a catheterization lab whereby a catheter, usually inserted into an artery in the groin, is threaded through the circulatory system to a previously diagnosed blockage in the heart. An expandable balloon is passed to this spot and inflated several times, thereby flattening the blockage-causing plaque, potentially widening the artery, and thus improving blood flow.

eLicense – DPH online licensing database, that provides an inventory of licensed primary care practitioners.

Emergency Department (ED) – provides initial treatment to patients with a broad range of illnesses and injuries; some of which may be life threatening.

Emergency Medical Services (EMS) – an integrated system of personnel, equipment, communication and services that provide pre-hospital, in-hospital and inter-hospital medical treatment to individuals who have suffered illness or injury in order to prevent loss of life, the aggravation of the illness or injury, or to alleviate suffering.

Extended Day Treatment – a supplementary care community-based program providing a comprehensive multidisciplinary approach to treatment and rehabilitation of emotionally disturbed, mentally ill, behaviorally disordered or multiply handicapped children and youth during the hours immediately before and after school while they reside with their parents or surrogate family.

Facility for the Care or Treatment of Substance Abusive or Dependent Persons (FCTSADP) – according to the Connecticut Public Health Code, this type of facility may provide either ambulatory chemical detoxification treatment, or care and rehabilitation, or chemical maintenance treatment, or day or evening treatment, or intensive treatment, or intermediate and long term treatment, or medical triage, or outpatient treatment or residential detoxification and evaluation to substance abusive or dependent persons.

Family Planning Clinic – clinics that provide family planning services only.

Federally Qualified Health Center (FQHC) – A community health center that receives grants under Section 330 of the Federal Public Health Service Act and is certified to receive cost-based reimbursements for treating Medicare and Medicaid patients.

Free or charitable clinics – tax-exempt facilities licensed by the Connecticut Department of Public Health (DPH) as outpatient clinics and are volunteer-based, safety net health organizations that provide a range of medical, dental, pharmacy, vision and/or behavioral health services to economically disadvantaged individuals predominantly uninsured.

Free-standing (satellite) emergency department – an emergency department that is located away from the main campus of a hospital and provides care for emergency medical conditions on an urgent basis without requiring a previously scheduled appointment

General Hospital – According to the Connecticut Public Health Code (PHC) that regulates hospitals, a General Hospital is defined as a short-term hospital that has facilities, medical staff and all necessary personnel to provide diagnosis, care and treatment of a wide range of acute conditions, including injuries (19-13-D3).

Group Home – a facility that meets long term community-based placement needs during which the facility attempts to transition the child toward reunification with family, independent living or long term foster care.

Health Disparities – health disparities refer to the differences in disease risk, incidence, prevalence, morbidity, mortality and other adverse conditions, such as unequal access to quality care, that exist among specific population groups in Connecticut.

Health Information Technology Exchange of Connecticut (HITE-CT) – established under Connecticut General Statute Section 19a-750 as a quasi public agency managed by an appointed Board of Directors to coordinate and oversee Health Information Exchange (HIE) activities for the State.

Health Information Technology and Exchange (HITE) – a program that makes it possible for health care providers to better manage patient care through secure use and sharing of health information.

Health Information Technology for Economic and Clinical Health Act of 2009 (the HITECH Act) – part of the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act that sets forth a plan for advancing the appropriate use of health information technology to improve quality of care and establish a foundation for health care reform.

Health Insurance Exchanges (HIE) – created by states for individuals and small employers with fewer than 100 employees to purchase health insurance coverage in an organized and competitive market.

Health Professional Shortage Areas (HPSAs) – designated by the Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA) as having shortages of primary medical care, dental or mental health providers and are further classified as being a specific geographic area, a specific population group, or in some cases, a specific facility.

Healthy Connecticut – the state’s translation of the national Healthy People effort. Once completed, it will complement future facilities and services planning efforts by providing additional guidance and focus and will provide a mechanism for identifying community need, assessing the health care system’s capability of meeting those needs and allowing for the allocation of the necessary resources to address those needs.

Healthy People 2020 – a 10 year national strategic health initiative led by the US Department of Health and Human Services which establishes objectives for health promotion and disease prevention in Americans.

Home health care agencies – public or private organizations, or a subdivision thereof, engaged in providing professional nursing services and rehabilitative services (i.e. physical therapy, speech language/pathology therapy, occupational therapy or medical social services) that are available 24 hours per day, in the patient’s home or a substantially equivalent environment, pursuant to Section 19a-490 of the Connecticut General Statutes provide medical care to help people rehabilitate in their homes from acute medical conditions such as accidents, illnesses or surgery.

Hospice – the Connecticut Public Health Code defines hospice care as being provided by one of three entities: a “short-term hospital”; a “special hospice”; or a “hospice inpatient facility” each having facilities, medical staff and necessary personnel to provide medical, palliative, psychological, spiritual, and supportive care and treatment for the terminally ill and their families including outpatient care and services, home based care and services and bereavement services.

Hospital – according to Connecticut General Statutes (CGS), an establishment for the lodging, care and treatment of persons suffering from disease or other abnormal physical or mental conditions and includes inpatient psychiatric services in general hospitals (19a-490 (b).)

Hospital for Mentally Ill Persons (HIMP) – a psychiatric facility which primarily offers medically directed inpatient services for the diagnosis, treatment, care, protection and rehabilitation, as indicated, of individuals admitted with psychiatric disorders as defined in Connecticut’s Public Health Code (PHC).

Hospital Primary Care Center / Clinic – primary care services offered through outpatient clinics, physician-based practices and foundations and rapid or urgent care services (a level below emergency care) which are owned by hospitals.

HUSKY PLANS (Healthcare for Uninsured Kids and Adults) – plans that provide coverage for children and teenagers less than 20 years old, based on family income and pays for services such as doctor visits, prescription, vision and dental care.

Infirmiry License - allows a practitioner of the healing arts to provide care, treatment and overnight accommodation to students, faculty and employees for medical conditions that do not require the staff skill level and equipment of a hospital.

Infirmiry Operated by an Educational Institution – outpatient facilities licensed by the Connecticut Department of Public Health (DPH) as school infirmaries operated by educational institutions. The infirmiry license allows a practitioner of the healing arts to provide care, treatment and overnight accommodation to students, faculty and employees for medical conditions that do not require the staff skill level and equipment of a hospital.

Integrated Dual Disorder Treatment (IDDT) – term for people who have co-occurring mental health and substance use disorders in mental health treatment settings.

Intermediate Care Facility for Individuals with Mental Retardation (ICF/MR) – a facility that participates in this optional Medicaid program under the Social Security Act. The facilities provide a protected residential setting that includes ongoing evaluation, planning, twenty-four (24) hour supervision, coordination and integration of health, rehabilitative services and active treatment for individuals with mental retardation or related conditions.

Interventional cardiology – non-surgical procedures performed in the cardiac catheterization laboratory for the treatment of coronary artery and peripheral vascular disease. Procedures include, but are not limited to, angioplasty, valvuloplasty, cardiac ablation, coronary thrombectomy, and congenital heart defect correction.

Joint venture facilities – facilities owned by both hospitals and physicians. Joint venture facilities became popular to help hospitals increase market share, stay profitable, and help physicians to grow their surgical practices.

Licensed Outpatient Clinics Operated by Municipalities – Outpatient clinics operated by municipalities and authorized to provide ambulatory medical or dental care for diagnosis, treatment and care of persons with chronic or acute conditions which do not require overnight care, or medical or dental care to well persons including preventive services and maintenance of health.

Life Star – a critical care helicopter service owned and operated by Hartford Hospital.

Limited or Special Population Clinics – health care practices or facilities operated by corporations or municipalities that manage a specific condition or set of conditions, for example, chronic diseases such as asthma, diabetes or human immunodeficiency virus (HIV).

Linear accelerator (LINAC) – a machine used to treat cancer patients, using external beam radiation treatments. Radiation therapy uses high-energy radiation to kill cancer cells by damaging their DNA.

Local health departments – State-funded government entities that provide population-based essential public health services in their local areas. These public health activities include disease prevention and control, infectious disease control and environmental health in the community.

Local Mental Health Authorities (LMHA) – operated and/or funded by the Department of Mental Health and Addiction Services which offer a wide range of therapeutic programs and crisis intervention services throughout the state.

Long term acute care (LTAC) – hospitals that furnish extended medical and rehabilitative care to individuals with clinically complex problems that need hospital-level care for relatively extended periods.

Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI) – means the use of magnetic fields and radio waves to produce cross sectional images similar to those displayed by computed tomography (CT).

Magnetic Resonance Imaging Scanner (MRI Scanner) – the magnetic resonance system consisting of an integrated set of machines and related equipment necessary to produce the images and/or spectroscopic quantitative data from scans, or any equipment that is classified by the United States Food and Drug Administration as a magnetic resonance diagnostic device.

Maximum Capacity – the number of surgical cases that may be performed in a year based on Monday through Friday, eight hours per day, and 250 days per year.

Medicaid program – a free or low-cost health insurance coverage program for low- income elderly, blind, or disabled persons, and families with children.

Medical homes – health care settings such as a primary care practice, that serve as the central coordinator for a patient’s health care needs.

Mental Health Day Treatment – a licensure category in which a facility may provide evaluation, diagnosis and ambulatory treatment services for individuals who are experiencing mental, emotional or behavioral problems, disturbances, dysfunctions or disorders as defined in the most recent edition of the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of the American Psychiatric Association and whose unit of service to each client is a minimum of 4 hours and a maximum of 12 hours.

Mental Health Residential Living Centers – provide a supervised, structured and supportive group living arrangement which includes psychosocial rehabilitation services and may also provide assistance in obtaining necessary community services to persons in need of mental health services.

Mobile field hospital – a modular, transportable facility used intermittently, deployed at the discretion of the Governor for the provision of medical services at a mass gathering, for the purpose of training, or in the event of a public health or other emergency for isolation care purposes or triage and treatment during a mass casualty event; or for providing surge capacity for a hospital during a casualty event or infrastructure failure.

Money Follows the Person (MFP) program – is a federal demonstration program designed to help states rebalance their long term care systems to better support people living in institutions who want instead to live in the community. The MFP program is intended to serve elderly people and others with mental illness and developmental disabilities.

National Council of State Boards of Nursing (NCSBN) – a not-for-profit organization working to create a national public use nursing workforce database.

National Survey of Substance Abuse Treatment Services (N-SSATS) – a national annual survey of facilities providing substance abuse treatment conducted by the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA). N-SSATS is designed to collect data on location, characteristics, services offered and the number of clients in treatment at alcohol and drug abuse treatment facilities (both public and private) in the United States and its territories.

National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH) – sponsored by the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) and provides national and state-level data on the use of tobacco, alcohol, illicit drugs (including non-medical use of prescription drugs) and mental health in the United States.

Network of Care for Behavioral Health – a comprehensive, Internet-based community resource, for people with mental illness, as well as their caregivers and service providers.

New Technology – equipment or services not previously provided in the State of Connecticut for the treatment of patients.

Newborn Screening Program – identifies infants at increased risk for diseases that timely medical treatment can avert complications and prevent irreversible problems and death. Connecticut State law mandates screening newborns within the first 4 days of life for selected genetic and metabolic disorders.

Nursing homes (or convalescent facilities) – places of residence for people who require constant nursing care and have significant deficiencies with activities of daily living. Residents include the elderly and younger adults with physical or mental disabilities that keep them from living independently.

Office of Emergency Medical Services (OEMS) – Connecticut Department of Public Health office that administers and enforces emergency medical services statutes, regulations, programs, and policies. OEMS regulates ground ambulances and is responsible for the education, training, and certification of Emergency Medical Service (EMS) workers.

Office of Oral Health (OOH) – Connecticut Department of Public Health office established to coordinate and direct State and national dental public health programs activities in the state; to: serve as a chief advisor on oral health issues; plans, implements and evaluate oral health programs within the state; and promote population-based approaches to improving the oral health of Connecticut's residents.

Oncology – the branch of medicine concerned with the study and treatment of cancer, including screening, diagnosis, therapy, follow-up and palliative care. It includes various sub specialties such as radiation oncology (medical use of high-energy radiation to kill malignant cells), surgical oncology, and pediatric oncology.

Open heart surgery – a therapeutic operative procedure performed on the heart and/or its coronary arteries in order to correct anomalous conditions (for example, coronary artery bypass surgery, heart valve replacement), often using a heart-lung by-pass machine to perform the functions of circulation during surgery.

Optimum utilization – the percent of the maximum capacity that a facility can achieve under a regular work environment, considering the variation in procedures performed, the number of physicians utilizing the facility, and other factors.

Outpatient Psychiatric Clinic for Children – a community-based facility which provides mental health services to children and adolescents under eighteen years of age and their families.

Outpatient rehabilitation – services provided if a patient lives at home and can travel to an outpatient facility. Outpatient rehabilitation therapy services are often given to continue treatment after more intensive acute or sub-acute rehabilitation.

Outpatient Services (Mental Health) – services which are professionally directed services that include: evaluations and diagnostic assessments; bio-psycho social histories including identification of strengths and recovery supports; a synthesis of the assessments and history that results in the identification of treatment goals; treatment activities and interventions; and recovery services.

Outpatient Surgical Facility (OSF) – according to Connecticut General Statute, any entity, individual, firm, partnership, corporation, limited liability company or association, other than a hospital, engaged in providing surgical services or diagnostic procedures for human health conditions that include the use of moderate or deep sedation, moderate or deep analgesia or general anesthesia, as such levels of anesthesia are defined from time to time by the American Society of Anesthesiologists, or by such other professional or accrediting entity recognized by the Department of Public Health.

PASS Group Home – group homes designed to assist youth in the development of independent living skills such as budgeting, employment, transportation, food preparation, and education.

Percent Utilization of Current Capacity – the Utilization Rate/Current Estimated Capacity.

Positron Emission Tomography (PET) – a non-invasive diagnostic technology which enables the body's physiological and biological processes to be observed through the use of positron emitting radiopharmaceuticals which are injected into the body and whose interaction with body tissues and organs is able to be pictured through a computerized positron transaxial reconstruction tomography scanner.

Positron Emission Tomography - Computed Tomography Scanner (PET-CT scanner) – a medical imaging device which combines in a single gantry system both a positron emission tomography (PET) and a computed tomography (CT), so that images acquired from both devices can be taken sequentially, in the same session from the patient and combined into a single superposed image.

Positron Emission Tomography Scanner (PET Scanner) – an FDA-approved full or partial ring scanner or coincidence system that has a crystal at least 5/8-inch thick, techniques to minimize or correct for scatter and/or randoms, and digital detectors and iterative reconstruction, or any equipment that is classified by the United States Food and Drug Administration as an emission computed tomography device.

Prevention and Public Health Fund – a program intended to provide ongoing support to public health and prevention programs at the national, state and local level.

Primary care – care provided by licensed independent practitioners specifically trained for and skilled in comprehensive first contact and continuing to address personal health care needs including but not limited to: prevention, care of chronic illness and routine care and not limited by problem origin (biological, behavioral, or social), organ system or diagnosis.

Primary Care Office (PCO) of DPH – an office created by the Connecticut Department of Public Health Initiatives Branch, to improve the health of Connecticut’s residents living in underserved areas, through assessment, planning, and assistance; and to increase access to primary care providers for medical, dental, and mental health services. The PCO identifies trends and develops strategies to address primary care related deficiencies through in-depth research and analyses of the healthcare delivery system and the populations served.

Primary Care Practitioner (PCP) – is distinctly one with whom a patient makes first contact and serves as a personal clinician who continues to diagnose, treat and educate the patient to meet most of his/her health care needs and maintain wellness in an outpatient setting within the community.

Primary (emergent) Percutaneous Coronary Intervention (PCI) or Coronary Angioplasty (PCA) – an interventional procedure whereby a catheter, usually inserted into an artery in the groin, is threaded through the circulatory system to a previously diagnosed blockage in the heart. An expandable balloon is passed to this spot and inflated several times, thereby flattening the blockage-causing plaque, potentially widening the artery, and thus improving blood flow.

Primary Service Area – means that geographic area (by town), for the service location in the application, consisting of the lowest number of contiguous zip codes from which the applicant draws at least 75% of its patients for this service at such location.

Private Free-standing Community Residence – a residence for up to eight mentally ill adults as defined in section 19a-507a(3) Connecticut General Statutes.

Psychiatric Outpatient Clinic for Adults – a facility that may provide evaluation, diagnosis and ambulatory treatment, to individuals who have mental, emotional or behavioral problems, disturbances, dysfunctions or disorders as defined in the most recent edition of the diagnostic and statistical manual of the American Psychiatric Association.

Psychiatric Residential Treatment Facility (PRTF) – community based inpatient facility that provides psychiatric and other therapeutic and clinically informed services to individuals under age 21, whose immediate treatment needs require a structured 24-hour inpatient residential setting that provides all required services (including schooling) on site while simultaneously preparing the child/adolescent and family for ongoing treatment in the community.

Recovery-Oriented Systems of Care – described by the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) as partnering with people in recovery from mental and substance use disorders to guide the behavioral health system and promote individual, program, and system-level approaches that foster health and resilience; increase permanent housing, employment, education, and other necessary supports; and reduce barriers to social inclusion.

Regional Substance Abuse Action Council – an autonomous public-private partnership comprised of community leaders. The purpose of these councils is to establish and implement an action plan to develop and coordinate needed services in the field of substance abuse.

Regional Treatment Centers – provide comprehensive testing, counseling, education, treatment, and follow-up services.

Residential care home – defined by the State’s Public Health Code as an institution having facilities and all necessary personnel to furnish food, shelter and laundry for persons unrelated to the proprietor and in addition, providing services of a personal nature, which do not require the training or skills of a licensed nurse.

Residential detoxification – medical management of the withdrawal from alcohol and drugs along with case management linkages to treatment.

Residential education facility – provides for the long term housing needs of students who are participating in a residential special education school.

Residential rehabilitation – treatment services in a structured, therapeutic environment for individuals who need assistance in developing and establishing a drug free life style in recovery.

Residential services – services that provide engagement interventions, an array of skill building activities, and numerous opportunities to participate in integrated community organizations and activities to facilitate recovery and develop a personal recovery support system.

Residential Treatment Center – a facility that meets long term placement needs and provides clinical treatment of psychiatric, behavioral and emotional disorders.

Rest home with nursing supervision – defined by the State's Public Health Code as an institution having facilities and all necessary personnel to provide, in addition to personal care required in a residential care home, nursing supervision under medical direction twenty-four hours per day.

Retail / Store Based clinics – based in a pharmacy or a supermarket they provide episodic care for the most common diagnoses that do not require immediate treatment (headaches, coughs, fever, nasal congestion and fever) and preventive care such as health screening, vaccinations and physical examinations.

Safe Homes – provide short-term congregate care for children ages birth to 11 who are experiencing a first removal from their home due to abuse, neglect or other significant risk factors.

Safety Net Provider - those providers that either by mandate, offer health care services regardless of patients' ability to pay or by mission, have a patient mix that consists mostly of the uninsured, Medicaid beneficiaries, inner city and rural poor and other vulnerable populations.

School Based Health Centers (SBHC) – free-standing medical centers, licensed by the Connecticut DPH as outpatient clinics or as hospital satellite clinics, located within or on the grounds of schools.

Statewide Primary Care Access Authority (SPCAA) – established by the Connecticut General Assembly for a four-year term beginning August 2007 to develop an inventory of the state's existing primary care infrastructure; a system that could serve the primary care needs of the state; and an implementation and evaluation plan for the new system.

Subacute rehabilitation – programs that provide therapy needed before or after a person completes acute rehabilitation but before they go home.

SWET Group Homes – group homes that allow youth to live in a supervised apartment setting with other youth who are exploring an independent living environment.

Systems of Care – a community-based service delivery model that promotes positive mental health outcomes for children and youth from birth through 21 years of age and their families.

Temporary shelter – meets short-term emergency placement needs during which the facility attempts to stabilize, assess and prepare the child for a more permanent placement. Clinical and medical services are provided on an outpatient basis.

Therapeutic Group Home – group homes designed to serve children with significant behavioral health, or developmental issues.

Trauma – a wound or injury to the body caused by accident, violence, shock or pressure, excluding poisoning, drug overdose, smoke inhalation, and drowning (19a-177-1(6))

Trauma center – a hospital equipped to provide comprehensive emergency medical services to patients who require complex and multi-disciplinary treatment following traumatic injuries.

Trauma facility – a hospital that has met the requirements as prescribed in section 19a-177-4 of the Regulations of Connecticut State Agencies and has received such designation from the Office of Emergency Medical Services (OEMS) in accordance with section 19a-177-3 of the Regulations of Connecticut State Agencies (19a-177-1(8)).

United Way of Connecticut 2-1-1 – a one-stop connection to the local services, from utility assistance, food, housing, child care, after school programs, elder care, and crisis intervention.

Unmet Need – inadequate availability of health care services deemed necessary to deal with a particular health problem. It can also be defined as when individuals of a distinct socio-demographic group, such as the uninsured or people with low income, forgo or delay accessing needed available health care services because the associated costs are unaffordable.

Urgent care/walk-in clinics – provide medical diagnosis and treatment for minor illnesses and conditions that do not require immediate attention, such as injuries. They may provide vaccinations, physical examinations and ancillary services which may include x-ray and laboratory services.

Utilization Rate – means procedures per year for the Primary Service Area calculated by multiplying the Utilization Rate per Capita by the population in the Primary Service Area using the most recently available census data.

Utilization Rate per Capita – the number of scans/1000 population as determined by data collected and published by the Office of Health Care Access division of the Department of Public Health through its data collection and survey processes. If such data is not available from the Office, the applicant is responsible for including reliable statistics, with citations, to establish the utilization rate.

Value Based Purchasing (VBP) – a system where incentive payments are given to hospitals that meet or exceed benchmarks set by the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS).

Vulnerable Population Emergency Response Planning program – a Department of Public Health program that provides an integrated database of the type and scope of care, monitoring and human services necessary to enable populations with functional consideration to remain in their homes and communities.

Well Child Clinic – facilities licensed by Connecticut Department of Public Health as outpatient clinics and are primarily operated by visiting nurse associations or municipalities.

ACRONYMS

ACCF – American College of Cardiology Foundation
ACEP – American College of Emergency Physicians
ACO – Accountable Care Organizations
ADC – Average Daily Census
ADPC – Alcohol and Drug Policy Council
AHA – American Health Association
AIA – American Institute of Architects
ALSA – Assisted Living Service Agency
APCD – All Payer Claims Database
APRN – Advanced Practice Nurse Practitioner
ARRA – American Recovery and Reinvestment Act
ASAM – American Society of Addiction Medicine
ASO – Administrative Services Organization
CAADC – Connecticut Association of Adult Day Centers
CAC – Catchment Area Council
CAPD – Continuous Ambulatory Peritoneal Dialysis
CCMC – Connecticut Children’s Medical Center
CCNH – Chronic and Convalescent Nursing Homes
CCRC – Continuing Care Retirement Community
CDC – Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
CEMSMAC – Connecticut EMS Medical Advisory Committee
CGS – Connecticut General Statutes
CHA – Connecticut Hospital Association
CHC – Community Health Center
CHCACT – Community Health Center Association of Connecticut
CHCP – Community Hospital Cancer Program
CJTS – Connecticut Juvenile Training School
CMHC – Connecticut Mental Health Center
CMS – Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services
COC – Commission on Cancer
COHI – Connecticut Oral Health Initiative
COMP – Community Hospital Comprehensive Cancer Program
CON – Certificate of Need
CPORT – Cardiovascular Patient Outcomes Research Team
CPORT-E – Cardiovascular Patient Outcomes Research Team, Non-Primary PCI
CPS – Census Bureau Current Population Survey
CRMHC – Capital Region Mental Health Center
CT- Computed Tomography
CT BHP – Connecticut Behavioral Health Partnership
CT-ORH – Connecticut State Office of Rural Health
CT PCIP – Connecticut’s Pre Existing Condition Insurance Plan
CYSHCN – Children and Youth with Special Health Care Needs
CVD – Cardiovascular Disease
DCF – Connecticut Department of Children and Family Services
DEMHS – Connecticut Department of Emergency Management and Homeland Security
DESPP – Department of Emergency Services and Public Protection
DHHS – Connecticut Department of Health and Human Services
DMAT – Disaster Medical Assistance Team
DMHAS – Connecticut Department of Mental Health and Addiction Services
DOI – Connecticut Department of Insurance
DOT – Connecticut Department of Transportation
DPH – Connecticut Department of Public Health

DRG – Diagnostic Related Group
DSH – Disproportionate Share Hospital
DSS – Department of Social Services
ED – Emergency Department
EHR – Electronic Health Records
EMS – Emergency Medical Services
EMTALA – Emergency Medical Treatment and Active Labor Act
FCTSADP – Facility for the care or Treatment of Substance Abuse or Dependent Persons
FFY – Federal Fiscal Year
FPL – Federal Poverty Level
FQHC – Federally Qualified Health Center
GBCMHC – Greater Bridgeport Community Mental Health Center
HHS – Department of Health and Human Services
HIDD – Hospital Inpatient Discharge Database
HIE – Health Insurance Exchanges
HITE – Health Information Technology Exchange
HITECH – Health Information Technology for Economic and Clinical Health Act of 2009
HITE-CT – Health Information Technology Exchange of Connecticut
HIV – Human Immunodeficiency Virus
HMIP – Hospitals for Mentally Ill Persons
HPSA – Health Professional Shortage Areas
HRS – Hospital Reporting System
HRSA – Health Resources and Services Administration
HUSKY – Healthcare for Uninsured Kids and Youth
ICC – Intermediate Care Center
ICF – Intermediate Care Facility
ICF/MR – Intermediate Care Facility for Individuals with Mental Retardation
IDDT – Integrated Dual Disorder Treatment
IOM – Institute of Medicine
LHD – Local Health Departments
LINAC – Linear Accelerator
LMHA – Local Mental Health Authorities
LNMs – Licensed Nurse Midwives
LTAC – Long Term Acute Care
MD – Medical Doctor
MFP – Money Follows the Person Program
MRI – Magnetic Resonance Imaging
MUA/P – Medically Underserved Areas or Populations
NCI – National Cancer Institute
NCIP – National Cancer Institute designated Comprehensive Cancer Center Program
NCSBN – National Council of State Boards of Nursing
NHSC – National Health Service Corps
NIW – National Interest Waiver
NSDUH – National Survey on Drug Use and Health
N-SSATS – National Survey of Substance Abuse Treatment Services
OEMS – Office of Emergency Medical Services
OHCA – Office of Health Care Access
OHRI – Office of Health Reform and Innovation
ONC – Office of the National Coordinator
OOH – Office of Oral Health
OSF – Outpatient Surgical Facility
OT – Occupational Therapy
PA – Physician Assistants
PASS – Preparing Adolescents for Self Sufficiency
PCA – Percutaneous Coronary Angioplasty

PCI – Percutaneous Coronary Intervention
PCMH – Primary Care Medical Home
PCO – Connecticut Primary Care Office
PCP – Primary Care Practitioner
PCS – Primary Care Subcommittee
PET – Positron Emission Tomography
PET/CT – Positron Emission Tomography – Computed Tomography
PHC – Public Health Code
PLWHA – People Living with HIV/AIDS
PPACA – Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act
PRTF – Psychiatric Residential Treatment Facility
PT – Physical Therapy
RHNS – Rest Homes with Nursing Supervision
RN – Registered Nurse
SAGA – State Administered General Assistance
SAMHSA – Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration
SBHC – School Based Health Clinics
SBIRT – Screening Brief Intervention and Referral to Treatment Program
SCAI – Society for Cardiovascular Angiography and Interventions
SDB – Shortage Designation Branch
SEARCH – Student Experiences and Rotations in Community Health
S/LPS – Speech Language Pathology Services
SNF – Skilled Nursing Facility
SPCAA – Statewide Primary Care Access Authority
STEMI – ST Segment Myocardial Infarction
SWET – Supported Work Education Training
TBI – Traumatic Brain Injury
THCP – Teaching Hospital Cancer Program
TR – Therapeutic Recreation
UCSIS – U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services
USVHA – U.S. Veteran Affairs Veterans Health Administration
VACP – Veterans Affairs Cancer Program
VPB – Value Based Purchasing
VR – Vocational Rehabilitation