

Starting with the FY2017 AHA Annual Survey Database, the AHA will no longer employ its own methodology to classify hospitals as registered. The following definition will be used, which is more generally known and accepted: An institution is a hospital if it is licensed as a general or specialty hospital by the appropriate state agency and accredited by one of the following organizations: The Joint Commission, Healthcare Facilities Accreditation Program (HFAP), DNV Health Accreditation, Center for Improvement in Healthcare Quality Accreditation, or Medicare certified as a provider of acute services under Title 18 of the Social Security Act.

Registration Requirements for Hospitals

AHA REGISTERED HOSPITALS

Any institution that can be classified as a hospital according to the requirements may be registered if it so desires. Membership in the American Hospital Association is not a prerequisite.

The American Hospital Association may, at the sole discretion of the Executive Committee of the Board of Trustees, grant, deny, or withdraw the registration of an institution.

An institution may be registered by the American Hospital Association as a hospital if it is accredited as a hospital by the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Healthcare Organizations or is certified as a provider of acute services under Title 18 of the Social Security Act and has provided the Association with documents verifying the accreditation or certification.

In lieu of preceding accreditation or certification, an institution licensed as a hospital by the appropriate state agency may be registered by AHA as a hospital by meeting the following alternative requirements:

FUNCTION: The primary function of the institution is to provide patient services, diagnostic and therapeutic, for particular or general medical conditions.

1. The institution shall maintain at least six inpatient beds, which shall be continuously available for the care of patients who are nonrelated and who stay on the average in excess of 24 hours per admission.
2. The institution shall be constructed, equipped, and maintained to ensure the health and safety of patients and to provide uncrowded, sanitary facilities for the treatment of patients.
3. There shall be an identifiable governing authority legally and morally responsible for the conduct of the hospital.
4. There shall be a chief executive to whom the governing authority delegates the continuous responsibility for the operation of the hospital in accordance with establish policy.
5. There shall be an organized medical staff or fully licensed physicians* that may include other licensed individuals permitted by law and by the hospital to provide patient care services independently in the hospital. The medical staff shall be accountable to the governing authority for maintaining proper standards of medical care, and it shall be governed by bylaws adopted by said staff and approved by the governing authority.

6. Each patient shall be admitted on the authority of a member of the medical staff who has been granted the privilege to admit patients to inpatient services in accordance with state law and criteria for standards of medical care established by the individual medical staff. Each patient's general medical condition is the responsibility of the qualified physician member of the medical staff. When nonphysician members of the medical staff are granted privileges to admit patients, provision is made for prompt medical evaluation of these patients by a qualified physician. Any graduate of a foreign medical school who is permitted to assume responsibilities for patient care shall possess a valid license to practice medicine, or shall be certified by the Education Commission for Foreign Medical Graduates, or shall have qualified for and have successfully completed an academic year of supervised clinical training under direction of a medical school approved by the Liaison Committee on GAT Medical Education.
7. Registered nurse supervision and other nursing services are continuous.
8. A current and complete‡ medical record shall be maintained by the institution for each patient and shall be available for reference.
9. Pharmacy services shall be maintained in the institution and shall be supervised by a registered pharmacist.
10. The institution shall provide patients with food service that meets their nutritional and therapeutic requirements; special diets shall also be provided

TYPES OF HOSPITALS

In addition to meeting these 10 general registration requirements, hospitals are registered as one of four types of hospitals: general, special, rehabilitation and chronic disease, or psychiatric. The following type of hospital and special requirements for each are employed:

General

The primary function of the institution is to provide patient services, diagnostic and therapeutic, for a variety of medical conditions. A general hospital also shall provide:

- Diagnostic x-ray services with facilities and staff for a variety of procedures
- Clinical laboratory services with facilities and with anatomical pathology services regularly and conveniently available
- Operating room service with facilities and staff

Special

The primary function of the institute is to provide diagnostic and treatment services for patients who have specified medical conditions, both surgical and nonsurgical. A special hospital shall also provide:

- Such diagnostic and treatment services as may be determined by the Executive Committee of the Board of Trustees of the American Hospital Association to be appropriate for the specified medical conditions for which medical services are provided shall be maintained in the institution with suitable facilities and staff.

(special cont'd) If such conditions do not normally require diagnostic x-ray service, laboratory service, or operating room service, and if any such services are therefore not maintained in the institution, there shall be written arrangements to make them available to patients requiring them.

- Clinical laboratory services capable of providing tissue diagnosis when offering pregnancy determination.

Rehabilitation and Chronic Disease

The primary function of the institution is to provide diagnostic and treatment services to handicapped or disabled individuals requiring restorative and adjustive services. A rehabilitation and chronic disease hospital shall also provide:

- Arrangements for diagnostic x-ray services, as required, on a regular and conveniently available basis
- Arrangements for clinical laboratory service, as required, on a regular and conveniently available basis
- Arrangements for operating room services, as required, on a regular and conveniently available basis
- A physical therapy service with suitable facilities and staff in the institution
- An occupational therapy service with suitable facilities and staff in the institution

- Arrangements for psychological and social work services on a regular and conveniently available basis
- Arrangements for educational and vocational services on a regular and conveniently available basis
- Written arrangements with general hospital for the transfer of patients who require medical, obstetrical, or surgical services not available in the institution

Psychiatric

The primary function of the institution is to provide diagnostic and treatment services for patients who have psychiatric-related illnesses. A psychiatric hospital shall also provide:

- Arrangements for clinical laboratory service, as required, on a regular and conveniently available basis
- Arrangements for diagnostic x-ray services, as required, on a regular and conveniently available basis
- Psychiatric, psychological, and social work service with facilities and staff in the institution
- Arrangements for electroencephalograph services, as required, on a regular and conveniently available basis
- Written arrangements with general hospital for the transfer of patients who require medical, obstetrical, or surgical services not available in the institution

The American Hospital Association may, at the sole discretion of the Executive Committee of the Board of Trustees, grant, deny, or withdraw the registration of the institution.

* Physician-Term used to describe an individual with an M.D. or D.O. degree who is fully licensed to practice medicine in all its phases.

‡ The completed records in general shall contain at least the following: The patients identifying data and consent forms, medical history, record of physical examination, physicians' progress notes, operative notes, nurses' notes, routine x-ray and laboratory reports, doctors' orders, and final diagnosis.