

4765-4-04

Definitions.

- (A) "Glasgow coma scale" or "GCS" is a numeric rating used to assess the severity of neurologic injury.
- (B) "Information that identifies or would tend to identify a specific recipient of emergency medical services or adult or pediatric care" shall have the same meaning as "individually identifiable health information", as defined in Title 45 of the Code of Federal Regulations, Section 160.103 (2003) of the health insurance portability and accountability act (HIPAA) of 1996, ~~attached hereto as an appendix.~~
- (C) As used in HIPAA and this chapter, "Individually identifiable health information" is information that is a subset of health information, including demographic information collected from an individual, and
- (1) Is created or received by a health care provider, health plan, employer, or health care clearinghouse; and
 - (2) Relates to the past, present, or future physical or mental health or condition of an individual; the provision of health care to an individual; or the past, present, or future payment for the provision of health care to an individual; and
 - (a) That identifies the individual; or
 - (b) With respect to which there is a reasonable basis to believe the information can be used to identify the individual.
- (D) "Injury severity score" or "ISS" is a mathematical measure assessing the cumulative effect of injury severity.
- (E) "Major Trauma Outcome Study" or "MTOS" is a nationally based research project conducted between 1982 and 1987, which created and validated the TRISS methodology.
- (F) "Risk Adjustment" means methodologies applied to a data set in order to identify and control patient variables that are present which may influence patient outcome.
- (G) "TRISS" is a methodology which combines the following variables in order to determine a probability of survival:
- (1) Physiologic (systolic blood pressure, respiratory rate, Glasgow coma scale

score);

(2) Anatomic injury severity score;

(3) Age (fifty five years or older, or younger than fifty five years);

(4) Trauma type (blunt or penetrating injury).

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Certification

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