Texas Department of State Health Services

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Objectives

- Licensing fees for hospital beds.
- Types of designed hospital beds.
- Multiple hospital location licenses
- Define General, Special, and “Niche” Hospitals.
- Questions
Design Bed

- **Hospital Licensed Bed Fees.**
  - Bed fee changes became effective on February 1, 2006
  - Licensed bed fees are for a two year period and from the hospital renewal date. §133.22(d)(2)
  - The fee for an initial license or a renewal license is $39 per bed based upon the design bed capacity of the hospital. The design bed capacity of a hospital is determined as follows. §133.26(b)(1)

- “Design Bed” capacity – §133.26(b)(1)(A) – (B) – (C)
  - (A) The design bed capacity is the maximum number of patient beds that a hospital can accommodate in rooms that comply with the requirements for patient room suites in §133.163 of this title (relating to Spatial Requirements for New Construction) including beds, bassinets or cribs.....
(B) The maximum design bed capacity includes beds that comply with the requirements in §133.163 of this title even if the beds are unoccupied or the space is used for other purposes such as offices or storage rooms, provided such rooms can readily be returned to patient use. All required support and service areas must be maintained in place. For example, the removal of a nurse’s station in an unused patient bedroom wing of 20 beds would effectively eliminate those 20 beds from the design capacity. Eliminating access to the medical gas outlets and nurse’s call would also remove bed(s) from the design capacity.

(C) The number of licensed beds in a multiple-occupancy room shall be determined by the design even if the number of beds actually placed in the room is less than the design capacity.
Type of Beds

- Types of beds: 14 Type of Designed Beds
  - Medical/Surgical (including OB/Gyn)
  - (including Pedi beds if less than 15)
  - Pediatric (Only if 15 or more)
  - Adolescent
  - Critical Care Units
  - Neonatal CCU
  - Universal Care
  - Intermediate Care
  - Continuing Care Nursery
  - LDRP – Not LDR’s
  - Post Partum
  - Anti Partum
  - Comprehensive Medical Rehabilitation
  - Skill Nursing
  - Psychiatric
  - Chemical dependency
Type of Beds

- The design bed capacity does **NOT** include labor/delivery/recovery (LDR) beds, newborn nursery bassinets, or recovery beds.
  - Emergency Treatment beds are **NOT** licensed designed patient beds.

- **Patient Room Suite:**
  - Private single room or Semi-private (Max).
  - Bathing/toilet room - require direct access from patient room without going into corridor.
  - **Hand washing fixtures** with hands-free operable controls shall be located in toilet and patient room.
Design Bed Requirement

- **All patient rooms** require an **exterior window.** (NFPA 101, 2003: 18.3.8.1 and 18.3.8.2)
- Requests for waivers for windows will not be considered as it is a Fire Safety Requirement. §133.81(a)
- In all patient rooms, the window sill height shall **NOT** be more than 36 inches from finished floor. NFPA 101, 18.3.8.2
- In critical care units, sill height shall Not be more than **60 inches** from finished floor. NFPA 101, 18.3.8.2(1)
- **Handicapped accessibility requirements.** At least 10% of **each patient room type,** and all public and common use areas shall be designed and constructed to be handicapped accessible. These requirements shall apply in all new construction and when an existing nursing unit or a portion thereof is converted from one service to another, i.e. mental health care to medical or surgical nursing care.
Design Bed Requirement

- CCU do not require bathing/toilet facilities.
  - When medical, surgical and coronary critical services are combined in one CCU suite at least 50% of the beds shall be located in private rooms with bathing toilet facilities.
  - Hand washing fixtures with hands-free operable controls shall be located in or adjacent to the nurse station, inside of each room at the entrance of the room, and at a ratio of one fixture to each three beds for an open ward layout. ..... When a combination modular swivel/fixed toilet and hand washing fixture is provided, hospital administration shall provide a letter (on hospital letterhead) indicating if the toilet is for staff convenience (bed pan washing) or for patient use. (New)
Multiple Hospitals

- Multiple hospitals under one license - §133.21(c)(4)
  - Each hospital location under the hospital license must;
    - provide emergency services in compliance with §133.41(e) of this title (relating to Hospital Functions and Services); and
    - meet the requirements as an existing hospital in accordance with §133.161 of this title (relating to Requirements for Buildings in Which Existing Licensed Hospitals are Located) as determined by the department; or
    - meet the requirements of a new hospital in accordance with §133.162 of this title (relating to New Construction Requirements) as determined by the department.
  - All buildings in which inpatients receive hospital services are within a 30 mile radius of the primary hospital location.

- A hospital license and an ambulatory surgical center license shall not be issued for the same premise.
Type of Hospitals

- There are ONLY two types of hospitals “General or Special”
- General Hospital - §133.2 (18) – Definition
  - (A) offers services, facilities, and beds for use for more than 24 hours for two or more unrelated individuals requiring diagnosis, treatment, or care for illness, injury, deformity, abnormality, or pregnancy; and
  - (B) regularly maintains, at a minimum, clinical laboratory services, diagnostic X-ray services, treatment facilities including surgery or obstetrical care or both, and other definitive medical or surgical treatment of similar extent.
Type of Hospitals

- **Special Hospital** - §133.2 (46) – Definition

  Health & Safety Code 241.0003(15)

  (A) offers services, facilities, and beds for use for more than 24 hours for two or more unrelated individuals who are regularly admitted, treated, and discharged and who require services more intensive than room, board, personal services, and general nursing care;

  (B) has **clinical laboratory facilities, diagnostic X-ray facilities**, treatment facilities, or other definitive medical treatment;

  (C) has medical staff in regular attendance; and

  (D) maintains records of the clinical work performed for each patient.
Type of Hospitals

- **“Niche Hospital”** - §133.2(30) - Definition
  - (A) classifies at least two-thirds of the hospital's Medicare patients or, if data is available, all patients:
    - in not more than two major diagnosis–related groups; or
    - in surgical diagnosis-related groups;
  - (B) specializes in one or more of the following areas:
    - cardiac;
    - orthopedics;
    - surgery; or
    - women's health; and
  - C) is not:
    - a public hospital;
    - a hospital for which the majority of inpatient claims are for major diagnosis-related groups relating to rehabilitation, psychiatry, alcohol and drug treatment, or
    - children or newborns; or
    - a hospital with fewer than 10 claims per bed per year.
Hospital Licensing Rules
Title 25 TAC - Chapter 133