

2. DEFINITIONS

The following definitions are only valid with the determining of the tariff structure as well as the calculation and raising of fees:

- 2.1 "AMBULANCE" means a vehicle especially equipped for the purpose of providing care for a patient during the period of transportation.
- 2.2 "AMBULANCE STANDBY SERVICE" means a service where a request has been made for an ambulance and crew, to be made available to be present during any event at a specific place.
- 2.3 "BOARDER" is a person who with the written authority of the medical superintendent or an officer that he/she has authorised to act on his/her behalf, is admitted because in the opinion of a doctor the person's presence is essential to the patient's recovery in or at such hospital.
- 2.4 "CASUALTY PATIENT" is a patient who requires treatment -
- 2.4.1 in a casualty section on an emergency basis; or
- 2.4.2 in an outpatient section outside normal working hours.
- 2.5 "DAY ADMISSION" is a day patient admitted for treatment and who is discharged before 23:00 the same day.
- 2.6 "DAY HOSPITALS AND COMMUNITY HEALTH CARE CENTRES" are those hospitals/centres where full-time medical cover is available.
- 2.7 "DONOR" is a person who voluntarily presents himself/herself at a state hospital specifically to donate an organ for transplant purposes, or a person who dies in a hospital and whose family have agreed to the donation of an organ. (Included is the donation of blood, milk or tissue. Refer to Annexure C, paragraph 3.1.6).

- 2.8 "ESCORT" is a person specifically appointed to accompany a hospital patient to or from a state hospital.
- 2.9 "FOREIGN PATIENT" is a person from outside the borders of the Republic of South Africa, including a foreign tourist or an employee of a company visiting the RSA but excluding the following:
- 2.9.1 Immigrants permanently resident in the RSA, who have not attained citizenship.
- 2.9.2 Foreigners with temporary residence or work permits.
- 2.9.3 Persons from neighbouring states (e.g. Mozambique, Zambia etc.) who enter the RSA illegally.
- 2.10 "HIGH CARE UNIT" is a specially equipped unit where specially trained professional nursing staff are available at all times, supported by medical staff on a standby basis.
- 2.11 "HOSPITAL DEFENCE FORCE PATIENT" is a patient who in terms of an agreement with the Defence Force is treated in a state hospital at a special rate.
- 2.12 "HOSPITAL PATIENT" is 'n patient who is treated in or at a state institution by medical staff employed by the state, and who will be assessed according to the prescribed tariffs per admission/outpatient visit.
- 2.13 "IN-PATIENT" is a patient who is admitted to an institution for treatment and occupies a bed.
- 2.14 "INTENSIVE CARE UNIT" is a specially equipped unit which is set up for the intensive care of seriously ill patients and where medical staff and specially trained professional nursing staff are available at all times.
- 2.15 "LIVE-IN BABY" is a new-born infant of a mother who is still a maternity patient.
- 2.16 "LIVE-IN CHILD" is an infant who is admitted to a hospital but does not receive any nursing or medical care, and who is cared for and fed by the mother while she is a patient in such hospital.

- 2.17 "LONG-TERM CARE PATIENT" is a person who does not necessarily need to be hospitalised, but because of his/her personal circumstances has no other refuge and is then accommodated in a state hospital for a period in excess of 90 days.
- 2.18 "LONG-TERM IN-PATIENT" is a patient who is hospitalised for an uninterrupted period in excess of 30 days because of medical reasons and who required continuous medical and nursing care.
- 2.19 "OUTPATIENT" is a patient who is treated in an outpatient section of a state institution.
- 2.20 "PART-TIME CLINICS" are those clinics that do not provide a full-time service.
- 2.21 "PATIENT COMPANION" is a family member or an acquaintance of a hospital patient who accompanies such patient without any official reasons to a state hospital and requires accommodation because he/she has no alternative accommodation.
- 2.22 "PATIENT TRANSPORT VEHICLE" is a vehicle other than an ambulance used to transport patients not requiring specific care during the period of transportation.
- 2.23 "PRIMARY HEALTH CARE CENTRES AND CLINICS" are those centres/clinics where no full-time medical service is available but where full-time nursing services are provided.
- 2.24 "PRIVATE HOSPITAL PATIENT" is a patient treated in or at a state institution by medical staff employed by the state and -

- 2.24.1 who should be treated in the private sector, but who has been granted permission by the medical superintendent to be treated as such, or
- 2.24.2 who is treated on the account of another state department, local authority or foreign government; or
- 2.24.3 who is a member of a medical scheme and who in terms of Principle Fourteen may be classified as a private hospital patient.
- 2.25 "PRIVATE PATIENT" is a patient treated in or at a state institution by a private practitioner.
- 2.26 "PROFESSIONAL FEES" is that money that would have been charged in the private sector by medical and medical support service staff for services rendered to a patient.
- 2.27 "PROSTHESIS" is a fabricated or artificial substitute for a diseased or missing part of the body, surgically implanted and shall be deemed to include all components such as pins, rods, screws, plates or similar items, forming an integral and necessary part of the device so implanted, and shall be charged as a single unit.
- 2.28 "RELATIVE" is a family member of a patient who, with the written authority of the medical superintendent or an officer that he/she has authorised to act on his/her behalf, is admitted for examination in order to assist with the diagnosis of the condition of such patient.
- 2.29 "SPECIALISED THEATRE MODIFIERS" are utilised for the performance of any specialised procedures, for which an additional surcharge is to be raised, and that are to be individually inspected and approved by the BHF (Board of Healthcare Funders of South Africa) in order to qualify as such.
- 2.30 "THEATRE" is an area where surgical interventions and/or procedures take place in a sterile environment, i.e. an area specially designed, built and designated as an OPERATING THEATRE where strict aseptic conditions are required. (Also refer to "specialised theatre modifiers").