EMTALA - MODEL Facility Policy

POLICY NAME: Kentucky EMTALA – Medical Screening Examination and Stabilization Policy

DATE: (facility to insert date here)

NUMBER: (facility to insert number here)

This policy reflects guidance under the Emergency Medical Treatment and Labor Act ("EMTALA") and associated State laws only. It does not reflect any requirements of The Joint Commission or other regulatory entities. Each facility should ensure it has policies and procedures to address such additional requirements. No facility may edit this policy in a manner that would remove existing language. Additions to this policy should be clearly identifiable (*e.g.*, in another color, different font or italicized text).

The definitions in the Company EMTALA Policy, LL.EM.001, apply to this and all other Company and facility EMTALA policies.

Purpose: To establish guidelines for providing appropriate medical screening examinations ("MSE") and any necessary stabilizing treatment or an appropriate transfer for the individual as required by EMTALA, 42 U.S.C. § 1395dd, and all Federal regulations and interpretive guidelines promulgated thereunder.

Policy: An EMTALA obligation is triggered when an individual comes to a dedicated emergency department ("DED") and:

1. the individual or a representative acting on the individual's behalf requests an examination or treatment for a medical condition; or
2. a prudent layperson observer would conclude from the individual's appearance or behavior that the individual needs an examination or treatment of a medical condition.

Such obligation is further extended to those individuals presenting elsewhere on hospital property requesting examination or treatment for an emergency medical condition ("EMC"). Further, if a prudent layperson observer would believe that the individual is experiencing an EMC, then an appropriate MSE, within the capabilities of the hospital's DED (including ancillary services routinely available and the availability of on-call physicians), shall be performed. The MSE must be completed by an individual (i) qualified to perform such an examination to determine whether an EMC exists, or (ii) with respect to a pregnant woman having contractions, whether the woman is in labor and whether the treatment requested is explicitly for an EMC. If an EMC is determined to exist, the individual will be provided necessary stabilizing treatment, within the capacity and capability of the facility, or an appropriate transfer as defined by and required by EMTALA. Stabilization treatment shall be applied in a non-discriminatory manner (*e.g.*, no different level of care because of age, gender, disability, race, color, ancestry, citizenship, religion, pregnancy, sexual orientation, gender identity or expression, national origin, medical condition, marital status, veteran status, payment source or ability, or any other basis prohibited by federal, state or local law).

Procedure:

1. **When an MSE is Required**

A hospital must provide an appropriate MSE within the capability of the hospital's emergency department, including ancillary services routinely available to the DED, to determine whether or not an EMC exists: (i) to any individual, including a pregnant woman having contractions, who requests such an examination; (ii) an individual who has such a request made on his or her behalf; or (iii) an individual whom a prudent layperson observer would conclude from the individual's appearance or behavior needs an MSE. An MSE shall be provided to determine whether or not the individual is experiencing an EMC or a pregnant woman is in labor. An MSE is required when:

a. The individual ***comes to a DED*** of a hospital and a request is made by the individual or on the individual's behalf for examination or treatment for a medical condition, including where:
   i. The individual requests medication to resolve or provide stabilizing treatment for a medical condition.
   ii. The individual arrives as a transfer from another hospital or health care facility. Upon arrival of a transfer, a physician or qualified medical person ("QMP") must perform an appropriate MSE. The physician or QMP shall provide any additional screening and treatment required to stabilize the EMC. The MSE of the individual must be documented. This type of screening cannot be performed by the triage nurse.

   Note: The MSE and other emergency services need not be provided in a location specifically identified as a DED. The hospital may use areas to deliver emergency services that are also used for other inpatient or outpatient services. MSEs or stabilization may require ancillary services available only in areas or facilities of the hospital outside of the DED.

b. The individual arrives on the ***hospital property other than a DED*** and makes a request or another makes a request on the individual's behalf for examination or treatment for an EMC.
   i. Screening where the individual presented: If an individual is initially screened in a department or location on-campus other than the DED, the individual may be moved to another hospital department or facility on-campus to receive further screening or stabilizing treatment without such movement being a transfer. The hospital shall not move the individual to an off-campus facility or department (such as an urgent care center or satellite clinic) for an MSE.
   ii. Transporting to the DED: The hospital may determine that movement of an individual to the hospital's DED may be necessary for screening. However, common sense and individual judgment should prevail. When determining how best to transport the individual to the DED (means of transport, accompanying qualified personnel, equipment, etc.), the following factors should be taken into account but shall not be determinative:
      - Whether the hospital DED has the personnel and resources necessary to render adequate medical treatment to all existing patients in the DED,
      - Whether responding to the emergency could send hospital personnel into harm's way or unreasonably endanger or jeopardize the lives or health of such personnel, and
      - Whether non-hospital paramedics, emergency medical technicians, or other qualified personnel are more appropriate to respond.
   iii. Transporting to other hospital property: The facility may direct individuals to other hospital-based facilities that are on hospital property and operated under the hospital's provider number. However, the hospital should not move an individual to a hospital-based facility

located off-campus, such as a rural health clinic or physician office, for an MSE or other emergency services. Individuals should only be moved to the hospital-based on-campus facility when the following conditions are met:

- all persons with the same medical condition are moved to this location regardless of their ability to pay for treatment,
- there is a bona fide medical reason to move the individual, and
- QMP accompany the individual.

Note: Unless outpatient testing is associated with an individual presenting to the DED with a request for an emergency medical screening, it should not be performed in the emergency department. Individuals presenting for outpatient testing should be registered as outpatients and not as emergency patients.

Note: Anyone may make the request for an MSE or treatment described in both a. and b. above. Specifically,

- A minor (child) can request an examination or treatment for an EMC. Hospital personnel should not delay the MSE by waiting for parental consent. If, after screening the minor, it is determined that no EMC is present, the staff may wait for parental consent before proceeding with further examination and treatment. **Note:** For additional information regarding treatment of minors, please consult your operations counsel.
- Emergency Medical Services (EMS) personnel may request an evaluation or treatment on an individual's behalf.

  Example: If an individual is on a gurney or stretcher or in an ambulance or on a helipad at the hospital and EMS personnel, the individual, or a legally responsible person acting on the individual's behalf, requests examination or treatment of an EMC from hospital staff, an MSE must be provided.

c. The individual arrives ***on the hospital property***, either in the DED or property other than the DED, ***and no request is made*** for evaluation or treatment, but the appearance or behavior of the individual would cause a prudent layperson observer to believe that the individual needed such examination or treatment.

d. An individual is in a ***ground or air ambulance*** for purposes of examination and treatment for a medical condition at a hospital's DED, and the ambulance is either:
   i. *owned and operated by the hospital,* even if the ambulance is not on hospital grounds, or
   ii. neither owned nor operated by the hospital, but *on hospital property*.

e. A ***community-wide plan*** exists for specific hospitals to treat certain EMCs (*e.g.*, psychiatric, trauma, physical or sexual abuse). Prior to transferring the individual to the community plan hospital, an MSE must be performed and any necessary stabilizing treatment rendered.

f. If a ***law enforcement official*** requests hospital emergency personnel to provide ***medical clearance*** for incarceration, the Hospital has an EMTALA obligation to provide an MSE to determine if an EMC exists. If an EMC is found to exist and its stabilized, the Hospital has met its EMTALA obligations and additional requests for assessment or testing are not required. All facilities must remain in compliance with federal and state HIPAA regulations.

g. If a ***law enforcement official*** brings a person who is exhibiting behavior that suggests that he or she is intoxicated to the DED for ***drawing of the blood alcohol*** and asks for an MSE, or if a prudent layperson observer would believe that the individual needed examination or treatment for a possible EMC, then an MSE must be performed. This is required because some medical conditions could present behaviors similar to those of an inebriated individual.

h. If an individual presents to a facility which does not have the capability to perform a rape kit when one is needed, the hospital's obligation is to provide an appropriate MSE without disturbing the evidence and transfer the individual to a hospital that has the capability to gather the evidence. Transfer must occur only in compliance with hospital policies and procedures that are Medicare Hospital Conditions of Participation (CoP) and licensure compliant.

i. ***Born Alive Infant***. When an infant is born alive in the DED, if a request is made on the infant's behalf for screening for a medical condition or if a prudent layperson would conclude based on the infant's appearance or behavior that the infant needed examination or treatment for a medical condition, the hospital and physician must provide an MSE. If the infant is born alive elsewhere on the hospital's campus and a prudent layperson observer would conclude based on the born alive infant's appearance or behavior that the infant was suffering from an EMC, the hospital and medical staff must perform an MSE to determine whether or not an EMC exists. If an EMC exists, the hospital must provide for stabilizing treatment or an appropriate transfer.

j. ***Off-Campus Provider-Based Emergency Department*. An off-campus provider based-emergency department is a department of the hospital, located no more than 35 miles from the main hospital, that meets all the provider-based requirements, holds the same Medicare provider number as the main hospital and is licensed by the state as an Emergency Department.** If an individual presents to an off-campus provider-based emergency department (should not be referred to as a "free-standing" emergency department), he or she must be provided an appropriate MSE just as he or she would if the presentation was at the main campus emergency department. Should the individual require additional screening for stabilizing care by a physician specialist, he or she will be moved to the main campus or another non-HCA facility for the additional care required. Such movement would be via an appropriate transport vehicle as designated by the ED Physician with appropriate equipment and personnel as determined by the ED Physician.

2. **When an MSE is NOT Required**

a. If an individual **presents to a DED** in the following circumstances only**, no MSE is required by EMTALA:**

i. ***The individual requests services that are NOT examination or treatment for an EMC,*** *such as preventive care services or drugs that are not required to stabilize or resolve an EMC****;***

> **Example**: An individual presents to the DED and tells the clerk that he needs a flu shot because it is now flu season. The hospital is not obligated to provide an MSE under EMTALA because the request for a flu vaccine is a preventive care service.

ii. ***The individual requests services that are NOT for an EMC such as gathering of evidence for criminal law cases*** (sexual assault, blood alcohol). When the request made is only to collect evidence, not to analyze the results or otherwise examine or treat the individual, no EMTALA obligation exists;

iii. ***When an individual appears for non-emergency tests*** or pursuant to a previously scheduled visit. The hospital must ensure and document that no EMC was present or that no request was made to examine or treat the individual for an EMC.
   a) When an individual presents to the DED for medical care that is, by its nature, clearly unlikely to involve an EMC, the individual's statement that he or she is not seeking emergency care, together with brief questioning by QMP, is sufficient to establish that there is no EMC.
   b) A QMP is not required to question or examine the individual if the individual presents to the DED solely to fill a physician's order for a non-emergency test. The QMP should, however, question the individual to confirm that no EMC exists if the individual requests treatment for a non-emergency condition unrelated to the physician's order.

      Example: A physician refers an individual to the emergency department for occupational medicine testing.

b. If the individual is in a ***ground or air ambulance*** which is:
   i. *owned and operated* by the hospital and *operated under community-wide EMS protocols or EMS protocols "mandated by State law" that direct it to transport* the individual to a hospital other than the hospital that owns the ambulance (i.e., to the closest appropriate facility). In this case, the individual is considered to have "come to the emergency department of the hospital" to which the individual is transported, at the time the individual is brought onto hospital property; or
   ii. *not owned by the hospital and not on the hospital's property* even if the ambulance personnel contact the hospital by telephone or telemetry communications and inform the hospital that they want to transport the individual to the hospital for examination and treatment; or
   iii. *owned but not operated by the hospital* as where a physician who is not employed or otherwise affiliated with the hospital that owns the ambulance directs its operation and the ambulance is not on hospital property.

   Note: A hospital may deny access to individuals when it is in "official diversionary" status because it does not have the capability or capacity to accept any additional emergency individuals at the time. The hospital shall develop and adopt written criteria that describe the conditions under which any or all of the hospital's emergency services are deemed to be at maximum capacity.

   Caution: If the ambulance staff disregards the hospital's instructions and brings the individual on to hospital property, the individual has come to the emergency department and the hospital must perform an appropriate MSE. Should a hospital which is not in official diversionary status fail to accept a telephone or radio request for transfer or admission, the refusal could represent a violation of other Federal or State regulations.

   Note: The hospital shall maintain written records documenting the date and time of the start and end of each period of diversionary status.

c. ***Use of hospital-owned helipad on hospital property for patient transport.*** No MSE is required for individuals being transported by local ambulance services or other hospitals to tertiary hospitals throughout the state through use of a ***hospital-owned helipad on the hospital's***

property by local ambulance services or other hospitals as long as the sending hospital conducted the MSE prior to transporting the individual to the helipad for medical helicopter transport to a designated recipient hospital. The sending hospital is responsible for conducting the MSE prior to transfer to determine if an EMC exists and implementing stabilizing treatment or conducting an appropriate transfer.

Caution: If the individual's condition deteriorates while being transported to the helipad or while at the helipad, the hospital at which the helipad is located must provide another MSE and stabilizing treatment within its capacity if requested by medical personnel accompanying the individual.

If, as part of the EMS protocol, EMS activates helicopter evacuation of an individual with a potential EMC, the hospital with the helipad does not have an EMTALA obligation if they are not the recipient hospital, unless a request is made by EMS personnel, the individual, or a legally responsible person acting on the individual's behalf for the examination or treatment of an EMC.

d. ***Off campus, non-DED.*** If an individual requests emergency care in a hospital department off the hospital's main campus that does not meet the definition of a DED, EMTALA does not apply and the hospital department is not obligated to perform an MSE. However, the off-campus department must have policies and procedures in place as to how to handle patients in need of immediate care.

3. **Extent of the MSE**

a. **Determine if an EMC exists.** The hospital must perform an MSE to determine if an EMC exists. It is not appropriate to merely "log in" or triage an individual with a medical condition and not provide an MSE. Triage is not equivalent to an MSE. Triage entails the clinical assessment of the individual's presenting signs and symptoms at the time of arrival at the hospital in order to prioritize when the individual will be screened by a physician or other QMP.

b. **Definition of MSE.** An MSE is the process required to reach, with reasonable clinical confidence, the point at which it can be determined whether the individual has an EMC or not. It is not an isolated event. The MSE must be appropriate to the individual's presenting signs and symptoms and the capability and capacity of the hospital.

c. **An on-going process.** The individual shall be continuously monitored according to the individual's needs until it is determined whether or not the individual has an EMC, and if he or she does, until he or she is stabilized or appropriately admitted or transferred. The medical record shall reflect the amount and extent of monitoring that was provided prior to the completion of the MSE and until discharge or transfer.

d. **Judgment of physician or QMP.** The extent of the necessary examination to determine whether an EMC exists is generally within the judgment and discretion of the physician or other QMP performing the examination function according to algorithms or protocols established and approved by the medical staff and governing board.

e. **Extent of MSE varies by presenting symptoms.** The MSE may vary depending on the individual's signs and symptoms:

i. Depending on the individual's presenting symptoms, an appropriate MSE can involve a wide spectrum of actions, ranging from a simple process involving only a brief history and physical examination to a complex process that also involves performing ancillary studies and procedures such as (but not limited to) lumbar punctures, clinical laboratory tests, CT scans and other diagnostic tests and procedures.

i. *Pregnant Women:* The medical records should show evidence that the screening examination includes, at a minimum, on-going evaluation of fetal heart tones, regularity and duration of uterine contractions, fetal position and station, cervical dilation, and status of membranes (*i.e.,* ruptured, leaking and intact), to document whether or not the woman is in labor. A woman experiencing contractions is in true labor unless a physician, certified nurse-midwife or other QMP acting within his or her scope of practice as defined by the hospital's medical staff bylaws and State medical practice acts, certifies in writing that after a reasonable time of observation, the woman is in false labor. The recommended timeframe for such physician certification of the QMP's determination of false labor should be within 24 hours of the MSE, however, the medical staff bylaws, rules and regulations can provide guidance on the timeframe.

ii. *Individuals with psychiatric or behavioral symptoms:* The medical records should indicate both medical and psychiatric or behavioral components of the MSE. The MSE for psychiatric purposes is to determine if the psychiatric symptoms have a physiologic etiology. The psychiatric MSE includes an assessment of suicidal or homicidal thoughts or gestures that indicates danger to self or others.

Non-discrimination. The hospital must provide an MSE and necessary stabilizing treatment to any individual regardless of age, gender, disability, race, color, ancestry, citizenship, religion, pregnancy, sexual orientation, gender identity or expression, national origin, medical condition, marital status, veteran status, payment source or ability, or any other basis prohibited by federal, state or local law.

4. **Who May Perform the MS**

a. Only the following individuals may perform an MSE:
   i. A qualified physician with appropriate privileges;
   ii. Other qualified licensed independent practitioner (LIP) with appropriate competencies and privileges; or
   iii. A qualified staff member who:
      - is qualified to conduct such an examination through appropriate privileging and demonstrated competencies;
      - is functioning within the scope of his or her license and in compliance with state law and applicable practice acts (*e.g.*, Medical or Nurse Practice Acts);
      - is performing the screening examination based on medical staff approved guidelines, protocols or algorithms; and
      - is approved by the facility's governing board as set forth in a document such as the hospital bylaws or medical staff rules and regulations, which document has been approved by the facility's governing body and medical staff. It is not acceptable for the facility to allow informal personnel appointments that could change frequently.

b. **Qualified Medical Personnel.** QMPs may perform an MSE if licensed and certified, approved by the hospital's governing board through the hospital's by-laws, and only if the scope of the EMC is within the individual's scope of practice.

i. The designation of QMP is set forth in a document approved by the governing body of the hospital. Each individual QMP approved to provide an MSE under EMTALA must be appropriately credentialed and must meet the requirements for annual evaluations set forth in the protocol agreements with physicians and the State's medical practice act, nurse practice act or other similar practice acts established to govern health care practitioners. Only appropriately credentialed APRNs, PAs and physicians may perform MSEs in the DED.

ii. **Psychiatric QMP.** The ED physician shall consult the QMP providing the behavioral assessment for psychiatric purposes but shall remain the primary decision-maker with regard to transfer and discharge of the individual presenting to the DED with psychiatric or behavioral emergencies. Should an individual with a psychiatric or behavioral emergency present to a behavioral department of a hospital that meets the requirements of a DED, that department is responsible for ensuring that the individual has the appropriate MSE, including any behavioral examination, and providing necessary stabilizing treatment.

iii. **Labor and Delivery QMP.** QMPs in the labor and delivery DED may be appropriately-approved RNs and must communicate their findings as to whether or not a woman is in labor to the obstetrician on call, the laborist, or the ED physician.

iv. **Limitations.** The hospital has established a process to ensure that:
   a) a physician examines all individuals whose conditions or symptoms require physician examination;
   b) an ED physician on duty is responsible for the general care of all individuals presenting themselves to the emergency department; and
   c) the responsibility remains with the ED physician until the individual's private physician or an on-call specialist assumes that responsibility, or the individual is discharged.

5. **No Delay in Medical Screening or Examination**

a. **Reasonable Registration Process.** An MSE, stabilizing treatment, or appropriate transfer will not be delayed to inquire about the individual's method of payment or insurance status, or conditioned on an individual's completion of a financial responsibility form, an advance beneficiary notification form, or payment of a co-payment for any services rendered. The facility may follow reasonable registration processes for individuals for whom examination or treatment is required. Reasonable registration processes may include asking whether the individual is insured, and if so, what that insurance is, as long as these procedures do not delay screening or treatment or unduly discourage individuals from remaining for further evaluation. The hospital may seek non-payment information from the individual's health plan about the individual, such as medical history. In the case of an individual with an EMC, once the hospital has conducted the MSE and has initiated stabilizing treatment, it may seek authorization for all services from the plan as long as doing so does not delay completion of the stabilizing treatment.

b. **Managed Care.** For individuals who are enrolled in a managed care plan, prior authorization from the plan shall NOT be required or requested before providing an appropriate MSE and initiating any further medical examination and necessary stabilizing treatment.

c. **EMS.** A hospital has an obligation to see the individual once the individual presents to the DED whether by EMS or otherwise. A hospital that delays the MSE or stabilizing treatment of any individual who arrives via transfer from another facility, by not allowing EMS to leave the individual, could be in violation of EMTALA and the Hospital CoP for Emergency Services. Even if the hospital cannot immediately complete an appropriate MSE, the hospital must assess the individual's condition upon arrival of the EMS service to ensure that the individual is appropriately prioritized based on his or her presenting signs and symptoms to be seen for completion of the MSE.

d. **Contacting the individual's physician.** An ED physician or non-physician practitioner may contact the individual's personal physician at any time to seek advice regarding the individual's medical history and needs that may be relevant to medical treatment and screening of the individual, so long as this consultation does not inappropriately delay services.

e. **Financial Responsibility Forms.** The performance of the MSE and the provision of stabilizing treatment will NOT be conditioned on an individual's completion of a financial responsibility form, an advance beneficiary notification form, or payment of a co-payment for any services rendered.

f. **Financial Inquiries.** Individuals who inquire about financial responsibility for emergency care should receive a response by a staff member who has been well trained to provide information regarding potential financial liability. The staff member who provides information on potential financial liability should clearly inform the individual that the hospital will provide an MSE and any necessary stabilizing treatment, regardless of his or her ability to pay. Individuals who believe that they have an EMC should be encouraged to remain for the MSE.

Note: There is no delay in the provision of an MSE or stabilizing treatment if: (i) there is not an open bed in the DED; (ii) there are not sufficient caregivers present to render the MSE and/or stabilizing treatment; and (iii) the individual's condition does not warrant immediate screening and treatment by a physician or QMP.

6. **Refusal to Consent to Treatment**

a. **Written Refusal – Partial Refusal of Care or Against Medical Advice.** If a physician or QMP has begun the MSE or any stabilizing treatment and an individual refuses to consent to a test, examination or treatment or refuses any further care and is determined to leave against medical advice, after being informed of the risks and benefits and the hospital's obligations under EMTALA, reasonable attempts shall be made to obtain a written refusal to consent to examination or treatment using the form provided for that purpose or document the individuals refusal to sign the Partial Refusal of Care or the Against Medical Advice Form (see Partial Refusal of Care or Against Medical Advice Form). The medical record must contain a description of the screening and the examination, treatment, or both if applicable, that was refused by or on behalf of the individual.

b. **Waiver of Right to Medical Screening Examination.** If an individual refuses to consent to examination or treatment and indicates his or her intention to leave prior to triage or prior to receiving an MSE or if the individual withdrew the initial request for an MSE, facility personnel must request that the individual sign the Waiver of Right to Medical Screening Examination

Form that is part of the Sign-In Sheet or document on the Sign-In Sheet the individual's refusal to sign the Waiver of Right to Medical Screening Examination Form.

c. **Documentation of Information.** If an individual refuses to sign a consent form, the physician or nurse must document that the individual has been informed of the risks and benefits of the examination and/or treatment but refused to sign the form.

d. **Documentation of Unannounced Leave.** If an individual leaves the facility without notifying facility personnel, this must be documented upon discovery. The documentation must reflect that the individual had been at the facility and the time the individual was discovered to have left the premises. Triage notes and additional records must be retained. If the individual leaves prior to transfer or leaves prior to an MSE, the information should be documented on the individual's medical record. If an individual has not completed a Sign-In Sheet, an ED staff member should complete a sheet and if the individual's name is not known a description of the individual leaving should be entered on the form. All individuals presenting for evaluation or treatment must be entered into the Central Log.

7. **Stabilizing Treatment Within Hospital Capability**

The determination of whether an individual is stable is not based on the clinical outcome of the individual's medical condition. An individual has been provided sufficient stabilizing treatment when the physician treating the individual in the DED has determined, within reasonable clinical confidence, that no material deterioration of the condition is likely, within reasonable medical probability, to result from or occur during the transfer of the individual from a facility, or with respect to an EMC of a woman in labor, that the woman has delivered the child and placenta; or in the case of an individual with a psychiatric or behavioral condition, that the individual is protected and prevented from injuring himself/ herself or others. For those individuals who are administered chemical or physical restraints for purposes of transfer from one facility to another, stabilization may occur for a period of time and remove the immediate EMC, but the underlying medical condition may persist and, if not treated for longevity, the individual may experience exacerbation of the EMC. Therefore, the treating physician should use great care when determining if the EMC is in fact stable after administering chemical or physical restraints.

a. **Stable.** The physician or QMP providing the medical screening and treating the emergency has determined within reasonable clinical confidence, that the EMC that caused the individual to seek care in the DED has been resolved although the underlying medical condition may persist. Once the individual is stable, EMTALA no longer applies. (The individual may still be transferred; however, the "appropriate transfer" requirement under EMTALA does not apply.)

b. **Stabilizing Treatment Within Hospital Capability and Transfer.** nce the hospital has provided an appropriate MSE and stabilizing treatment within its capability, an appropriate transfer may be effected by following the appropriate transfer provisions. (See Transfer Policy.) If there is a disagreement between the physician providing emergency care and an off-site physician (*e.g.*, a physician at the receiving facility or the individual's primary care physician if not physically present at the first facility) about whether the individual has been provided sufficient stabilized treatment to effect a transfer, the medical judgment of the transferring physician takes precedence over that of the off-site physician.

Refer to the hospital's Transfer Policy for additional directions regarding transfers of those individuals who are not medically stable. If a hospital has exhausted all its capabilities and is unable to stabilize an individual, an appropriate transfer should be implemented by the transferring physician.

c. **Stabilizing Treatment and Individuals Whose EMCs Are Resolved.** An individual is considered stable and ready for discharge when, within reasonable clinical confidence, it is determined that the individual has reached the point where his or her continued care, including diagnostic work-up and/or treatment, could reasonably be performed as an outpatient or later as an inpatient, provided the individual is given a plan for appropriate follow-up care with the discharge instructions. The EMC that caused the individual to present to the DED must be resolved, but the underlying medical condition may persist. Hospitals are expected within reason to assist/provide discharged individuals the necessary information to secure follow-up care to prevent relapse or worsening of the medical condition upon release from the hospital.

8. **When EMTALA Obligations End**

The hospital's EMTALA obligation ends when a physician or QMP has made a decision:

a. That no EMC exists (even though the underlying medical condition may persist);
b. That an EMC exists and the individual is appropriately transferred to another facility; or
c. That an EMC exists and the individual is stabilized and discharged.

Note: Except as noted below, a hospital's EMTALA obligation ends when the individual has been admitted in good faith as an inpatient, whether or not the individual has been stabilized.* An individual is considered to be an inpatient when the individual is formally admitted to the hospital by a physician's order. A hospital continues to have a responsibility to meet the patient's emergency needs in accordance with hospital CoPs. A patient in observation status is not considered admitted as an inpatient, therefore, EMTALA obligations continue.

*Case law provides that EMTALA does apply to inpatients who have not been stabilized in Kentucky, Tennessee, Ohio and Michigan. *Moses v. Providence Hospital and Medical Centers, Inc. and Paul Lessem, 6th Circuit Court of Appeals, April 6, 2009*.

k. ***EMTALA Waivers and Requirements During Pandemics and Other Declared Emergencies.***
   a. Alternative Screening Sites on Campus for Screening during a Pandemic (No Waiver Required.) For the screening of influenza like illnesses, the hospital may establish an alternative screening site(s) on campus. Individuals may be redirected to these sites AFTER

being logged in. The redirection and logging can take place outside the entrance to the DED. However, the person doing the directing must be qualified (*e.g.*, an RN or QMP) to recognize individuals who are obviously in need of immediate treatment in the DED. The MSEs must be conducted by qualified personnel.

b. Alternative Screening Site Off-Campus (No Waiver Required.) The hospital may encourage the public to go to an off-campus hospital-controlled site for the screening of influenza like illness. However, the hospital may NOT tell an individual who has already come to the DED to go to the off-site location for the MSE. The off-campus site for influenza like illnesses should not be held out to the public as a place that provides care for EMCs in general on an urgent, unscheduled basis.

c. EMTALA Waivers.

   i. A hospital operating under an EMTALA waiver will not be sanctioned for an inappropriate transfer or for directing or relocating an individual who comes to the DED to an alternative off-campus site, for the MSE if the following conditions are met:
      1. The transfer is necessitated by the circumstances of the declared emergency in the emergency area during the emergency period (as those terms are defined in the hospital's EMTALA Transfer Policy);
      2. The direction or relocation of an individual to receive medical screening at an alternate location is pursuant to an appropriate State emergency preparedness plan or, in the case of a public health emergency that involves a pandemic infectious disease, pursuant to a State pandemic preparedness plan;
      3. The hospital does not discriminate on the basis of an individual's source of payment or ability to pay;
      4. The hospital is located in an emergency area during an emergency period; and
      5. There has been a determination that a waiver of sanctions is necessary.

   ii. An EMTALA waiver can be issued for a hospital only if:
      1. The President has declared an emergency or disaster under the Stafford Act or the National Emergencies Act; and
      2. The Secretary of HHS has declared a Public Health Emergency (PHE); and
      3. The Secretary invokes his or her waiver authority including notifying Congress at least 48 hours in advance; and
      4. The waiver includes waiver of EMTALA requirements and the hospital is covered by the waiver.

   c. In the absence of CMS notification of area-wide applications of the waiver, the hospital must contact CMS and request that the waiver provisions be applicable to the hospital.

   d. In addition, in order for an EMTALA waiver to apply to the hospital and for sanctions not to apply, (i) the hospital must activate its disaster protocol, and (ii) the State must have activated an emergency preparedness plan or pandemic preparedness plan in the emergency area, and any redirection of individuals for an MSE must be consistent with such plan.

   e. Even when a waiver is in effect, there is still the expectation that everyone who comes to the DED will receive an appropriate MSE, if not in the DED, then at the alternate care site to which they are redirected or relocated.

Except in the case of waivers related to pandemic infectious disease, an EMTALA waiver is limited in duration to 72 hours beginning upon activation of the hospital's disaster protocol. In

the case of a PHE involving pandemic infectious disease, the general EMTALA waiver authority will continue in effect until the termination of the declaration of the PHE. However, the waiver may be limited to a date prior to the termination of the PHE declaration, as determined by CMS. If a State emergency/pandemic preparedness plan is deactivated in the area where the hospital is located prior to the termination of the PHE, the hospital no longer meets the conditions for an EMTALA waiver and the hospital waiver would cease to be in effect as of the deactivation date. Likewise, if the hospital deactivates its disaster protocol prior to the termination of the PHE, the hospital no longer meets the conditions for an EMTALA waiver and the hospital waiver would cease to be in effect as of the deactivation date.