Ambulatory Surgical Center Reporting Requirements
Public Law 2009, Chapter 263 extends current hospital infection reporting requirements to ambulatory surgical centers (ASC), and requires the information to be publicly available on the health department website.

Prohibit Reimbursement Hospital-Acquired Conditions, reporting requirements
S 2471 was signed into law on August 31, 2009. The law prohibits general hospitals from seeking payment from a patient or any third party payer for costs associated with a hospitals-acquired condition, as defined by CMS. The law requires the Department of Health and Senior Services to include in the annual New Jersey Hospital Performance Report hospital-specific data on patient safety indicators as developed by AHRQ, plus air embolism and surgery on the wrong side, wrong body part, wrong person or wrong surgery performed on a patient.

Hospital Infection Prevention Program Mandate
Public Law 2007, Chapter 120, formerly S 2580, was signed into law on August 2, 2007. The law requires all general hospitals to implement an infection prevention program in their intensive care or other significant risk units, and allowing for phase-in to the rest of the hospital (except inpatient psychiatric ward). The program shall incorporate the following: 1) identification and isolation of both colonized and infected patients by screening patients upon admission; 2) contact precautions for patients found to be MRSA positive; 3) patient cultures for MRSA upon discharge or transfer from the unit where the infection prevention program has been implemented, and flagging of patients who are readmitted to the hospital; 4) strict adherence to hygiene guidelines; 5) a written infection prevention and control policy with input from frontline caregivers; and 6) a worker education requirement. Hospitals must report the number of cases of hospital-acquired MRSA that occur in the facility to the Department of Health and Senior Services.

Health Care Facility-Associated Infection Reporting and Prevention Act
Public Law 2007, Chapter 196, formerly S 147 and S 919, was signed into law on October 31, 2007. This act, known at the "Health Care Facility-Associated Infection Reporting and Prevention Act", requires hospitals to report certain information concerning infection rates to the Department of Health and Senior Services, and for the Department to make the information public. Details of the reporting requirement are to be determined by regulations to be issued by the health commissioner. The regulations will establish standard methods for identifying and reporting HAIs; identify the major site categories for which infections shall be reported, taking into account the categories most likely to improve the delivery and outcome of health care in the State; and specify the methodology for presenting the information to the public, including risk-adjustment.