

641—11.1 (139A,141A) Definitions. For the purpose of rules 641—11.1(139A,141A) to 641—11.34(915), the following definitions shall apply:

“*AIDS*” means acquired immune deficiency syndrome as defined by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.

“*AIDS-related condition*” means any condition resulting from HIV infection that meets the definition of AIDS as established by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.

“*Blood bank*” means a facility for the collection, processing, or storage of human blood or blood derivatives, or from which or by means of which human blood or blood derivatives are distributed or otherwise made available.

“*CDC*” means the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.

“*CLIA*” means Clinical Laboratory Improvement Amendments as administered by the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.

“*Clinical laboratory*” means a facility for the microbiological, serological, chemical, hematological, radiobioassay, cytological, immunohematological, pathological or other examination of materials derived from the human body for the purpose of providing information for the diagnosis, prevention, or treatment of any disease or assessment of a medical condition.

“*Confirmed positive test*” means a reactive result or detectable quantity on any HIV-related test, including an antibody test, an antigen test, a culture, a nucleic acid amplification test, or other test or combination of tests, that is considered to be confirmatory according to prevailing medical technology and algorithms or guidance from CDC. When the confirmed positive test involves more than one test, all test results should be included in any reports to the department.

“*Department*” means the Iowa department of public health.

“*Director of a plasma center, blood bank, clinical laboratory, organ procurement organization, or public health laboratory*” means the person responsible for direction and operation of the facility, the medical director, or the person designated by the director or medical director to ensure compliance with applicable regulations and requirements.

“*Emergency medical services personnel*” means “emergency medical care provider” as defined in 641—131.1(147A).

“*Health care facility*” means a health care facility as defined in Iowa Code section 135C.1, an ambulatory surgical center, or a clinic.

“*Health care provider*” means a person licensed to practice medicine and surgery, osteopathic medicine and surgery, chiropractic, podiatry, nursing, dentistry, or optometry, or licensed as a physician assistant, dental hygienist, or acupuncturist.

“*Health facility*” means a hospital, health care facility, clinic, blood bank, blood center, sperm bank, laboratory organ procurement organization, or other health care institution.

“*HIV*” means the human immunodeficiency virus identified as the causative agent of AIDS.

“*HIV infection*” means having acquired the human immunodeficiency virus.

“*HIV-related test*” means a diagnostic test conducted by a laboratory approved pursuant to CLIA for determining the presence of HIV or antibodies to HIV.

“*Laboratory*” means a clinical or public health laboratory, a plasma center, or a blood bank inside or outside the boundaries of Iowa.

“*Physician*” means a person currently licensed pursuant to Iowa Code chapter 148.

“*Plasma center*” means a facility that conducts plasmapheresis.

“*Plasmapheresis*” means the removal of blood from a human being to obtain plasma with the subsequent reinfusion of the remaining formed elements into the donor, but excludes such a procedure performed for the purpose of improving the health of the donor.

“*Public health laboratory*” means a laboratory operated by an agency of city, county or state government for the purpose of supporting disease control activities.

“*Sexually transmitted disease or infection*” means “sexually transmitted disease or infection” as defined in 641—1.1(139A).

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