

Community-based:

Independent Pharmacy

Retail pharmacy that is privately owned and not directly affiliated with any chain of pharmacies and is not owned (or operated) by a publicly traded company.

Chain Pharmacy

In general, a group of four or more community pharmacies that are part of the same company/organization.

Hospital/Health-System Outpatient Pharmacy

The organization or department of the hospital responsible for procurement, storage, preservation, packaging, compounding, preparation, and dispensing of medications to patients preparing to be discharged from the hospital or outpatients.

Specialty Pharmacy

Designed to efficiently deliver medications with special handling, storage, and distribution requirements with standardized processes to improve clinical and economic outcomes for patients with complex, often chronic and rare conditions, with close contact and management by clinicians.

Compounding Pharmacy

Customize medications based on patients' specific needs by incorporating medications into specially flavored liquids, topical creams, transdermal gels, suppositories, or other dosage forms suitable for patients' unique needs.

Long-Term Care Pharmacy

Pharmaceutical specialization specifically designed to support individuals or seniors living in a long-term care community, such as senior living.

Managed Care:

Health Plan

An organization that provides medical and pharmacy coverage.

Pharmacy Benefit Manager

An organization that manages the pharmacy benefit

Integrated Health System

An integrated care delivery system, which also provides medical and pharmacy coverage.

Ambulatory Care Delivery System with managed care aspects

An ambulatory care delivery system, which provides some components of management of pharmacy benefits.

Technology Company with emphasis in predictive models

An organization that focuses primarily on population health with predictive modeling technology to optimize medication therapy management programs

Acute Care/Hospital/Ambulatory Care Center:**Teaching Hospital**

Hospital that has an accredited medical residency-training program and usually has affiliation with a medical school.

Community (General)

Non-federal, short-term (acute care) hospital where diagnostic and therapeutic services are available to the public.

Rural Hospital (includes Critical Access Hospitals)

Hospital that is located **outside** the U.S. Census-designated Metropolitan Statistical Area. Metropolitan statistical areas (MSA) are delineated by the U.S. OMB as having at least one urbanized area with a minimum population of 50,000.

Government Hospital

Federal government hospital (Veterans Affairs, Department of Defense, Public Health Service, Indian Health Service, and Bureau of Prisons)

Children's Hospital

Hospital that offers its services exclusively to infants, children, adolescents, and young adults from birth up to until age 18, and through age 21 and older in the United States. In certain special cases, they may also treat adults.

Long-Term Care Hospital

Hospital that provides medical and skilled nursing services to patients with long-term illnesses who are not in an acute phase but require a level of service not available in a nursing home.

Psychiatric Hospital

Hospital that provides diagnostic and treatment services to patients with mental and/or emotional disorders.

Rehabilitation Hospital

Hospital that provides medical, health-related, social, and/or vocational services to disabled individuals to help them attain their maximum functional capacity.

Ambulatory Care Center. Ambulatory care is provided by health care professionals in outpatient settings. These settings include medical offices and clinics, hospital outpatient departments, and federally qualified health centers (FQHC) [Note: FQHCs are federally-funded].

University/College of Pharmacy/School of Pharmacy-sponsored program

Residency program sponsored by one of these entities with ultimate responsibility for administering and coordinating the program.