

NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH  
OFFICE OF HEALTH SYSTEMS MANAGEMENT  
ARTICLE 28 STATEMENT OF DEFICIENCIES AND PLAN OF CORRECTION

Chester Medical Center

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St. Lawrence Reservation, Valhalla, NY 10595

Survey Date: 7/31/01

DEFICIENCIES AND 10NYCRR CITATIONS

PROVIDER'S PLAN OF CORRECTION

The following list of deficiencies was identified by the Department Representative during the survey of your facility. Correction of these deficiencies is required in order to bring your facility into compliance with the State of New York Official Compilation of Codes, Rules and Regulations (10NYCRR). In the column headed Provider's Plan of Correction, describe the plan of corrective action and the anticipated date of correction.

Investigation of

[REDACTED]  
Medical Record #1)

5.2 Governing body

(b) Organization and Operation

The governing body, in order to achieve and maintain generally accepted standards of professional practice and patient care services in the hospital, did not establish, use to implement, maintain and, as necessary, revise its practices, policies and procedures for the ongoing evaluation of the services operated or delivered by the hospital for the identification, assessment and resolution of problems that may develop in the conduct of the hospital.

Adequate safety precautions were not implemented and maintained on 7/27/01, when a ferrous oxygen mister was introduced into the magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) procedure room and drawn by the strong magnetic force into the MRI scanner's tunnel, striking a sedated patient, a six year old child, resulting in fatal injuries. The following issues contributed to the outcome of the incident.

A procedure had not been established to ensure an adequate, uninterrupted supply of oxygen during the use of anaesthetics while an MRI process was occurring. On 7/27/01, the piped-in oxygen supply became depleted at the

405.2 Governing body

(b) (2) Organization & Operation

The governing body, in order to achieve and maintain generally accepted standards of professional practice and patient care services in the hospital will establish, cause to implement, maintain and, as necessary revise its practices, policies and procedures for the ongoing evaluation of the services operated or delivered by the hospital and for the identification, assessment and resolution of problems that may develop in the conduct of the hospital as evidenced in this plan of correction which addresses the hospital's quality assurance program to include patient care services rendered on site by a private entity or provided pursuant to a contractual agreement. Reference 405.6(a)(2)(i-vii)

The plan of correction also addresses the implementation and development of a program designed to adequately eliminate safety hazards including equipment necessary to supply oxygen safely during the MRI procedure (reference 405.7 (b)(3) and maintenance of safety zones to control introduction of ferrous material into the MRI area.

The monitoring activities resulting from implementation of measures taken pursuant to this plan of correction will be reported to and evaluated by the Quality Improvement Committee, EPIC and the Quality Care Group of the Board of Directors.

*Acceptable*  
10/10/01  
JR

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Commencement of the MRI procedure on the sedated patient. After the anesthesiologist identified an insufficient flow of the piped-in oxygen, he insistently notified an MRI technician that there was a problem with the piped-in oxygen supply. Then, both technicians, who would otherwise be present in the MRI control room, left the control room and went to an adjacent room that houses the piped-in oxygen supply tanks.

Although informed by the technician that the problem with the piped-in oxygen supply would be addressed, shortly thereafter the anesthesiologist again urgently called out to obtain oxygen. While both MRI technicians were attending to the piped-in oxygen equipment in the other room, the anesthesiologist obtained a small, portable, ferrous oxygen tank from outside the scanning procedure room and brought the tank into the MRI scanning room. The portable tank was then drawn by the strong magnetic force into the MRI scanner's tunnel, striking the sedated patient.

With both MRI technicians out of the control room to attend the issue of the depleted oxygen supply, the scanner and related equipment were left unsupervised, and the technicians were out of direct view of the sedated child who had been placed in the scanner's tunnel. The absence of these staff in the control room, as the ferrous oxygen canister was being introduced into the MRI scanning procedure room, circumvented an opportunity to prevent the transfer of the inappropriate oxygen tank into the procedure room.

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The hospital had not developed and implemented a program designed to adequately eliminate safety hazards. At the time of the 7/27/01 incident, small, portable ferrous oxygen tanks were being stored in an alcove within the MRI suite, across from and in the immediate proximity of the MRI scanning procedure room. It was one of these readily available tanks that was introduced into the MRI scanning procedure room when the anesthesiologist was attempting to obtain additional oxygen, in response to the depletion of the piped-in oxygen supply.

A similar incident occurred in the same MRI suite in 1997, wherein a ferrous oxygen tank was introduced by an anesthesiologist into the scanning procedure room, and was then magnetically drawn and struck the imaging device. Although an incident report was written by staff of the private entity that was then operating the MRI equipment, that report was not submitted to appropriate administrative staff, and therefore not addressed through the hospital's Quality Assurance Program. Due to the failure in obtaining the 1997 incident report, the potential problem was not further assessed, and the hospital did not revise its practices, policies and procedures for the ongoing evaluation of the MRI services operated by the hospital.

Reference is made to citations under [REDACTED] and 405.7(b)(3).

(f) Care of Patient

(1) Every patient of the hospital, whether an inpatient, emergency services patient, or outpatient, was not provided care that met generally

(f) Care of Patient

(1) Every patient of the hospital whether an inpatient, emergency services patient, or outpatient will be provided care that meets generally acceptable standards of professional practice.

Reference is made to 405.4 (a)(1)(ii) wherein the medical staff will establish objective standards of care consistent with prevailing standards of medical and other licensed health care practitioner standards practice and conduct of medical care.

Reference is made to 405.7 (b) (3) the hospital will afford each patient considerate and respectful care in a safe environment. The hospital will provide service in a safe and protective manner and the staff will ensure that the equipment needed for the procedure is available.

The hospital is outfitted with a central piped oxygen and medical air system. The system is annually inspected and certified for proper function and safety by Respiratory Management Systems including all alarms. The MRI area is now connected to the central system and, at installation, outlets in the MRI area were tested and certified. The hospital wide system includes an alarm system, which is centrally managed by remote alarm panels in Security which is manned 24 hours a day. If an alarm is activated, Security notifies on-site respiratory therapy supervision.

The hospital wide oxygen system includes zone pressure gauges, which have been installed in the MRI area. The gauges indicate PSI for oxygen and medical air and vacuum used for suction. Oxygen is maintained at a line pressure of 50 PSI.

Monitor: The central piped oxygen and medical air system includes a remote alarm panel located in the Security Department. Security will log if the alarm is activated. Respiratory Therapy will maintain a log of response to notification by security for 3 months. Monitoring to be reported to the EPIC committee.

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Acceptable standards of professional practice.

patient, a six year old child, suffered fatal injuries during an MRI procedure, when on 7/27/01 a ferrous oxygen canister was introduced into the procedure room and drawn by the strong magnetic force into the MRI scanner's tunnel, striking the sedated patient:

Reference is made to citation under 405.4(a)(1)(ii).

7) The hospital did not have available at all times personnel sufficient to meet patient care needs. Although appropriate staff were assigned on 7/27/01 to perform the MRI procedure, at the time of the incident adequate staff were not present at the MRI's control room to monitor the activity within the MRI scanning procedure room, and were therefore not immediately available to attempt intervention measures to possibly prevent/lessen the injury to the patient. At the time the ferrous oxygen canister was introduced into the magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) procedure room, both MRI technicians had left the control room to attend to the issue of the depleted oxygen supply, thereby leaving the scanner and related equipment unsupervised, and placing them out of direct view of the sedated child that had been placed in the scanner's tunnel. The absence of these staff in the control room circumvented an opportunity to prevent the transfer of the ferrous oxygen tank into the procedure room.

(f)(7) To assure adequate staff are available to intervene to avoid and/or limit patient injury in the MRI area, the new MRI area is designed to assure continuous supervision and monitoring of activity by MRI staff of the control room, scanner, and related equipment and direct view of the patient in the magnet. (See diagram)

See section 405.7 (b) (3) which describes provision of oxygen for patients during the MRI procedures eliminating the need for MRI staff to leave the control room to address oxygen supply for patient during an MRI procedure.

Monitor: The central piped oxygen eliminates using H tanks for the oxygen source for patients during MRI procedures. See diagram for new area which allows for continuous supervision and monitoring of activity by MRI staff of the control room, scanner, and related equipment and direct view of the patient in the magnet and see 405.7(b)(3) for monitoring.

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405.4 Medical staff

(a) Medical Staff Accountability

(1)(i) The medical staff did not establish objective standards of care, consistent with prevailing standards of medical and other licensed health care practitioner standards of practice and conduct of medical care.

On 7/27/01, prior to commencing the MRI scan, but while the patient was lying in the scanning chamber under sedation, the anesthesiologist identified an insufficient flow of the piped-in oxygen. The anesthesiologist insistently notified an MRI technician that there was a problem with the piped-in oxygen supply.

Although informed by the technician that the problem with the piped-in oxygen supply would be addressed, shortly thereafter the anesthesiologist again urgently called out to obtain oxygen. While both MRI technicians were attending to the piped-in oxygen equipment in the other room, the anesthesiologist obtained a small, portable, ferrous oxygen tank from outside the scanning procedure room and brought the tank into the MRI scanning room. The portable tank was then drawn by the strong magnetic force into the MRI scanner's tunnel, striking the sedated patient.

(1)(ii) The medical staff did not afford patients their rights as patients in accordance with the provisions of this Part. Reference

**405.4 Medical Staff**

**(a) (1) (i) Medical Staff Accountability**

The medical staff will establish objective standards of care consistent with prevailing standards of medical and other licensed health care practitioner standards of practice and conduct of medical care.

When the presence of an anesthesiologist is required for patient care during MRI scanning, communication between the physician in the scan room and the MRI tech in the control room is facilitated by an enhanced communication system installed in the new magnet with sensitive microphone capabilities.

Initial testing of the enhanced communication system demonstrated that the physician could be clearly heard by the technicians in the console room regardless of position and/or distance. Quarterly testing of the will be conducted by senior staff to identify and resolve any communication issues. Results will be reviewed by the Radiology CQI Committee and reported to QCRM.

(1) (ii) The medical staff will afford patients their rights as patients in accordance with the provisions of this part.

Reference is made to 405.7-(b) (3) for a description of provision of oxygen to patients during the MRI provisions. (See related monitoring)

*Acceptable*  
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s made to citation under  
05.7(b)(3).

05.6 Quality Assurance Program

[REDACTED]

405.6 Quality Assurance Program

[REDACTED]

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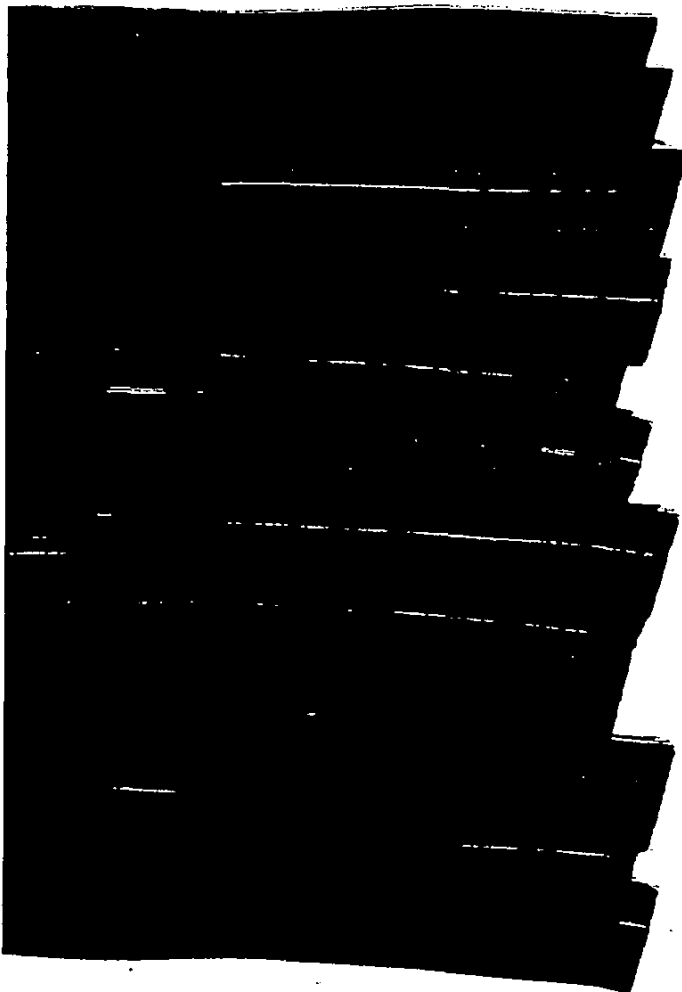
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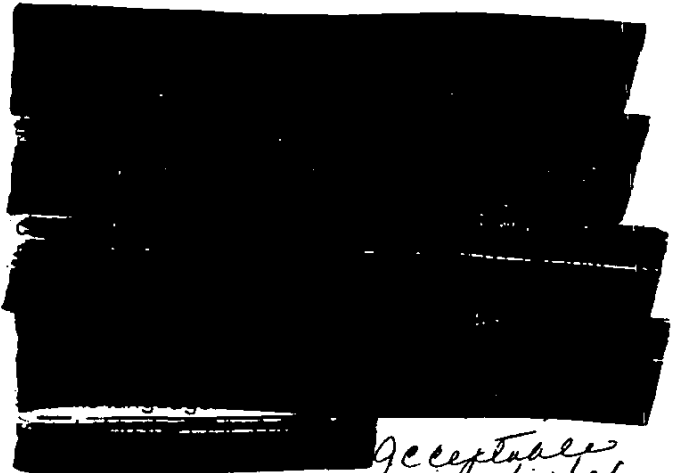


405.7 Patients' Rights

b) Hospital Responsibilities

3) The hospital did not afford this patient considerate and respectful care in a safe environment.

The hospital did not provide service in a safe and protective manner, when the staff did not ensure that the equipment needed for the procedure was available for use.



405.7 Patient Rights  
(b) (3) Hospital Responsibilities

*Acceptable*  
*10/10/01*  
*JR*

The hospital will afford patients considerate and respectful care in a safe environment. The hospital will provide service in a safe and protective manner, and the staff will ensure that the equipment needed for the MRI procedures is available for use.

The hospital is outfitted with a central piped oxygen and medical air system. The system is annually inspected and certified for proper function and safety by Respiratory Management Systems including all alarms. The MRI area is now connected to the central system and at installation outlets in the MRI area were tested and certified. The hospital wide system includes an alarm system, which is centrally managed by remote alarm panels in Security which is manned 24 hours a day. If an alarm is activated, Security notifies on-site respiratory therapy supervision.

The hospital wide oxygen system includes zone pressure gauges, which have been installed in the MRI area. The gauges indicate PSI for oxygen and medical air and vacuum used for suction. Oxygen is maintained at a line pressure of 50 PSI.

Monitor: See diagram for zoning  
Security Zones policy and procedures will be reviewed at all general orientation sessions, reviewed by hospital departments at staff meetings and presented at medical staff orientation.

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The staff did not have in place a mechanism regarding the piped-in oxygen tanks, utilized at the commencement of the MRI procedure on the sedated patient, to indicate the amount of oxygen available in the tank. The agitation of a little red ball gauge, attached to the flow meter within the scanning procedure room, only indicated that there was oxygen flow, rather than the amount of oxygen readily available. At the time of the 7/27/01 event, only one tank was connected to the piped-in oxygen system, and it had emptied during at just the commencement period of the procedure.

~~405.13 Anesthesia Services~~

b) Operation and Service Delivery

(i)(iii) All anesthesia care was not provided in accordance with accepted standards of practice and in a manner to ensure the safety of the patient during the administration and conduct of anesthesia.

Adequate safety precautions were not implemented and maintained on 7/27/01, when a ferrous oxygen mister was introduced into the magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) procedure room and drawn by the strong magnetic force into the MRI scanner's tunnel, striking a sedated patient, a six year old child, resulting in fatal injuries.

405.15 Radiologic and Nuclear Medicine Services

a) Safety for Patients and Personnel

(i) The radiologic services were not free from hazards for patients and

405.13 Anesthesia Services

(a) (2) (iii) Operation and Service Delivery

Anesthesia care will be provided in accordance with accepted standards of practice and in a manner to ensure the safety of the patient during the administration and conduct of anesthesia; refer to section 405.7 (b)(3) describing delivery of oxygen to patients during MRI procedures, refer to section 405.24 (a) for a description of secure zones and control of equipment entering the restricted areas and refer to 405.24 (j)(2) for procedures to transfer patients requiring oxygen from a ferrous tank to an MRI compatible tank.

Monitor: See noted sections for monitoring.

405.15 Radiologic and Nuclear Medicine Services

(a) (3) Safety for Patients and Personnel

The new MRI area is designed to assure continuous supervision and monitoring of activity by MRI staff of the control room, scanner, and related equipment and direct view of the patient in the magnet.

The hospital will afford patients considerate and respectful care in a safe environment. The hospital will provide service in a safe and protective manner, and the staff will ensure that the equipment needed for the MRI procedures is available for use.

Monitor: Refer to 405.7 (b)(3) (Central system)  
 Refer to 405.6 (a)(1)(iv) (Security Zones)

*Acceptable*  
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Personnel. Written policies and procedures affecting safety were adequate, and those in writing were followed.

A policy related to the oxygen supply was not written, resulting in potential for inconsistent understanding and administration of oxygen. Therefore, the staff had no established guidelines to follow. A procedure had not been established to ensure that an amount of oxygen, adequate for an uninterrupted supply during the use of anaesthetics, would be available in the piped-in supply tank while an MRI process was occurring. On 7/27/01, the piped-in oxygen supply became depleted at the commencement of the MRI procedure on a sedated patient, precipitating a need for the technicians, who would otherwise be present in the MRI control room, to go to another room to manually install a replacement oxygen cylinder.

At the time of the actual incident, both MRI technicians had left the control room to attend the issue of the depleted oxygen supply, thereby leaving the scanner and related equipment unsupervised, and placing them out of direct view of the sedated child who had been placed in the scanner's tunnel. The absence of these staff, as the ferrous oxygen mixer was being introduced into the MRI scanning procedure room, circumvented an opportunity to intervene in the inappropriate oxygen tank being brought into the procedure room.

**405.24 Environmental Health**  
**(a) Buildings and Grounds**

The facility grounds and buildings will be maintained in functional condition to meet the design intent, free of safety hazards, that may adversely affect the health or welfare of patients.

The new MRI area has 3 designated zones. Zone 3, the most restricted area includes the magnet room, the control area and the computer room. This highly restricted area is under the direct supervision of MRI personnel. Access to zone 3 is controlled by a locked door and MR personnel control entry into this zone. Zone 2 is an area for interface between the public area zone 1 and consists of an anteroom adjacent to zone 3. The area used for preparation and resuscitation as necessary. Access to zone 2 and 3 is keyed with all keys held by only MRI personnel and only MR technicians have a key to zone 3. Signs are clearly visible on the locked doors. Zone 1 an area outside the MRI suite down a corridor is located in the radiology staging area. It is accessible to the public and any health care professional.

The hospital is outfitted with a central piped oxygen and medical air system. The system is annually inspected and certified for proper function and safety by Respiratory Management Systems including all alarms. The MRI area is now connected to the central system and at installation outlets in the MRI area were tested and certified. The hospital wide system includes an alarm system, which is centrally managed by remote alarm panels in Security which is manned 24 hours a day. If an alarm is activated, Security notifies on-site respiratory therapy supervision.

The hospital wide oxygen system includes zone pressure gauges, which have been installed in the MRI area. The gauges indicate PSI for oxygen and medical air and vacuum used for suction. Oxygen is maintained at a line pressure of 50 PSI.

Monitor: Refer to 405.7 (b)(3) (Central system)  
 Refer to 405.6 (a)(1)(iv) (Security Zones)

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05.24 Environmental Health

(a) Buildings and Grounds

(1) The facility grounds and building were not maintained in functional condition to meet the design intent, free of safety hazards, that may adversely affect the health or welfare of patients.

The "safety zone" around the scanner area, to designate the area within which metallic items must not be introduced, was not clearly identified, except for the inadequate signs at the entrance to the MRI area and the scanner room.

There was no automatic indicator or alarm device for alerting the staff of the insufficient oxygen availability from the piped-in supply. Additionally, at the time of the 7/27/01 incident, the facility lacked an established safety parameter regarding when the main, piped-in oxygen supply tank(s) needed to be replaced.

(j) Injury Control

(2) The hospital had not developed and implemented program designed to eliminate safety hazards.

At the time of the 7/27/01 incident, small, portable ferrous oxygen tanks were being stored in an alcove within the MRI suite, across from and in the immediate proximity of the MRI scanning procedure room. It was one of these readily available tanks that was introduced into the MRI scanning procedure room when the anesthesiologist was attempting to obtain additional oxygen, in response to the depletion of the piped-in oxygen supply.

(j) (2) Injury Control

The hospital will develop and implement a program designed to eliminate safety hazards to assure that MRI compatible equipment is utilized in the scanning room, which is zone 3. The MRI technician controls equipment allowed into the scanning room.

If an inpatient requires oxygen during transport they will be met by MR personnel who will transfer the patient to a MRI compatible oxygen system, and then escort the patient into Zone 2: an area of interface between the publicly accessible Zone 1 and the highly restricted Zone 3.

Outpatients requiring supplemental oxygen who bring their own ferrous vessels will be met in Zone 1 by MR personnel who will transfer the patient from a ferrous vessel to a non-ferrous vessel, and then escort the patient to Zone 2. The patient will be asked to store their personal tank in their automobiles. When the MRI examination is completed, the switch back to the patient's personal oxygen vessel will take place in Zone 1. Any discrepancy as to whether or not the patient's personal oxygen vessel is MRI compatible will be handled by MR personnel as if it were a ferrous object. If the patient is unable to store their oxygen vessel in their automobile, MRI personnel will ensure its safety within Zone 1 during the procedure.

Monitor: Security Zones policy and procedures developed will be reviewed at all general orientation (general orientation scheduled meetings), reviewed by hospital departments at staff meetings and presented at medical staff orientation.

Daily inspection rounds using a checklist to identify items including zone pressure gauges in the MRI area presenting safety risk in zones 2 and 3. The list to be maintained in the MRI Department and reviewed quarterly by Radiology CQI and reported to EPIC.

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10/10/01 gr

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STATE OF NEW YORK : DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

IN THE MATTER

OF

ANTONIA C. NOVELLO, M.D., M.P.H., Dr. P.H., as Commissioner of Health of the State of New York, to determine the action to be taken with respect to:

WESTCHESTER COUNTY HEALTH CARE CORPORATION

Respondent,

STIPULATION

as operator of

AND

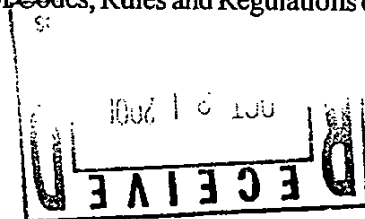
WESTCHESTER MEDICAL CENTER  
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Valhalla, NY 10595

ORDER

BHS-01-04

arising out of alleged violations of Article 28 of the Public Health Law of the State of New York and Title 10 (Health) of the Official Compilation of Codes, Rules and Regulations of the State of New York (NYCRR).

WHEREAS, the New York State Department of Health (the "Department") has conducted surveys and inspections of WESTCHESTER MEDICAL CENTER, operated by WESTCHESTER COUNTY HEALTH CARE CORPORATION (the "Respondent") and has found alleged violations of Article 28 of the Public Health Law and Title 10 (Health) of the Official Compilation of Codes, Rules and Regulations of the State of New York (10 NYCRR); and



WHEREAS, a Statement of Deficiencies resulting from the Department's inspection on July 31, 2001 was issued to the Respondent on September 26, 2001; and

WHEREAS, prior to commencement of administrative enforcement action based upon the alleged violations by service of a Notice of Hearing and Statement of Charges, the Department and the Respondent engaged in settlement discussions; and

WHEREAS, the parties wish to resolve this matter by means of a settlement instead of an adversarial administrative hearing.

NOW, THEREFORE, IT IS STIPULATED AND AGREED AS FOLLOWS:

1. The matter relating to alleged violation of Article 28 of the Public Health Law and 10 NYCRR, as set forth in the Statement of Deficiencies, dated September 26, 2001 is settled and discontinued with prejudice upon the terms and conditions set forth in this Stipulation and Order.
2. The Respondent, for the purpose of resolving this administrative matter only, admits the existence of substantial evidence of violations of Title 10 (Health) of the Official Compilation of Codes, Rules and Regulations of the State of New York, as set forth in the bracketed and numbered portions of the Statement of Deficiencies, dated and issued on September 26, 2001, a copy of which is attached to and made a part of this Stipulation and Order as Attachment A.
3. The Respondent is assessed a civil penalty of Twenty-Two Thousand Dollars (\$22,000) and shall pay the entire amount of that sum within fifteen (15) days of the effective date of this Stipulation and Order.
4. Payment shall be sent by certified mail, return receipt requested, and shall be made payable by certified check to the New York State Department of Health, Bureau of Accounts Management, Corning

Tower, Room 1258, Empire State Plaza, Albany, New York 12237-0016.

5. Any civil penalty not paid in accordance with this Stipulation and Order shall be subject to all provisions of law relating to debt collection by the State of New York. This includes but is not limited to the imposition of interest, late payment charges and collection fees; referral to the New York State Department of Taxation and Finance for collection and non-renewal of permits or licenses. [Tax Law §171(27); State Finance Law §18; CPLR §5001; Executive Law §32].

6. The Department, in determining whether there has been non-compliance with the terms of this Stipulation and Order, shall consider whether the Respondent has made good faith efforts to comply, and the Department shall take into consideration any matter beyond the control of the Respondent which may have caused non-compliance. However, the Respondent's obligations under this Stipulation and Order shall remain in full force and effect until the Respondent achieves full compliance with every item required.

7. The Respondent shall develop, submit and implement an acceptable Plan of Correction responding to the Statement of Deficiencies issued on or about September 26, 2001 within time frames acceptable to the Department and subject to monitoring by the Department's New Rochelle Area Office.

8. The Respondent shall submit quarterly progress reports to the Department on each of the components of this Stipulation and Order for a one-year period commencing with the effective date of this Stipulation and Order. These reports shall detail activities undertaken to implement corrective actions and an assessment of the effectiveness of these corrective actions.

9. It is further stipulated and agreed by the Respondent and the Department that there exist valid and sufficient grounds as a matter of fact and law for the issuance of this Stipulation and Order under the Public Health Law and the Respondent consents to its issuance, accepts its terms and conditions and waives any right to challenge or review this Stipulation and Order through administrative or judicial proceedings, including a proceeding pursuant to Article 78 of the Civil Practice Law and Rules.

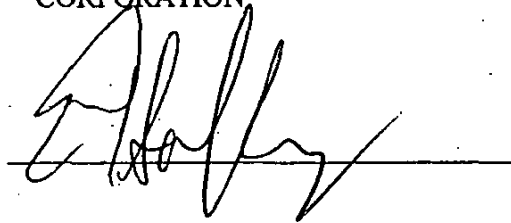
10. The foregoing admissions made by the Respondent in this Stipulation and Order are solely for the purpose of resolving the instant administrative matter and are not intended for use in any other forum, tribunal or court outside the Department, including any civil or criminal proceedings in which the issues or the burden of proof may differ. Further, any such admissions are without prejudice to the Respondent's rights, defenses and claims in any other matter, proceeding, action, hearing or litigation not involving the Department. It is further agreed that the Department's allegations address violations of standards contained within Title 10 NYCRR Part 405 ("Hospitals - Minimum Standards") and are not intended to be dispositive of allegations of medical malpractice, negligence or other tort, as might be made in a civil action for monetary damages.

11. This Stipulation and Order shall be effective upon service on Respondent or Respondent's attorney or representative of a copy by personal service or by certified or registered mail.

DATED: Valhalla, New York  
October 12, 2001

WESTCHESTER COUNTY HEALTH CARE  
CORPORATION

BY:




AGREED AND SO ORDERED:

DATED: Albany, New York  
10-19, 2001

ANTONIA C. NOVELLO, M.D., M.P.H., Dr. P.H.  
Commissioner of Health

BY:



DENNIS P. WHALEN  
Executive Deputy Commissioner

Inquiries To: Michael P. Weinstein, Esq.  
Phone # (518) 473-5172  
FAX # (518) 486-1858

Mail Payment To:

New York State Department of Health  
Bureau of Accounts Management  
Corning Tower, Room 1258  
Empire State Plaza  
Albany, New York 12237-0016



STATE OF NEW YORK  
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

*file copy*

Metropolitan Area Regional Office 145 Huguenot Street New Rochelle, New York 10801

Antonia C. Novello, M.D., M.P.H.  
Commissioner

Dennis P. Whalen  
Executive Deputy Commissioner

November 8, 2001

Edward A. Stolzenberg  
President/CEO  
Westchester Medical Center  
Grasslands Reservation  
Valhalla, New York 10595

Re: Incident #11390707002

Dear Mr. Stolzenberg:

The plan of correction for the July 31, 2001 survey which you submitted has been reviewed by this office and is acceptable.

Please continue to implement this plan of correction. This office reserves the right to re-survey for compliance with these code sections at any time.

If there are any questions, please contact this office at (914) 654-7011.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Patrick Clemente".

Patrick Clemente  
Assistant Program Director  
Hospital & Primary Care Services/EMS

cc: Mark Tulis, Esq.