

are overseen by the Local and Family Health Administration of the Department of Health and Mental Hygiene. The local health department administers and enforces State, county and municipal health laws and regulations. Public health programs tailored to community needs provide preventive care; immunizations; health education; drug and alcohol abuse counseling; and rabies and communicable disease prevention.

Renowned Health-care Institutions. In Baltimore are The Johns Hopkins Hospital and The Johns Hopkins University Medical School; the University of Maryland Schools of Dentistry, Medicine, Nursing, and Pharmacy; and the private University of Maryland Medical System, which serves as the primary teaching hospital for the University of Maryland School of Medicine and includes the R Adams Cowley Shock Trauma Center, a regional facility for trauma management. In Bethesda is the National Institutes of Health.

Medicaid. The Department of Health and Mental Hygiene is responsible for the Medical Assistance Program (Medicaid) providing health care for eligible low-income Maryland residents. Funded by federal and State government, Medicaid provides hospital inpatient and outpatient services; physician and nurse-midwife services; laboratory and X-ray services; nursing facility services; home health care for adults; family planning; early and periodic screening, diagnosis and treatment for children; transportation; federally qualified health center and rural health clinic services; and some nurse practitioner services. Maryland also provides certain options: adult dental care; vision, podiatry and clinic care; pharmacy, medical supplies and equipment; health maintenance organization membership; medical day care; personal care; services for persons age 65 and over in institutions for mental diseases; inpatient psychiatric services for persons under age 21; intermediate care facilities for the mentally retarded; and other treatments. During FY 1993, Medicaid covered health care for a monthly average of 433,805 people (8.8% of State's population) with expenditures of \$1.9 billion (53% State-funded).

Pharmacy Assistance. This State-funded program helps low-income individuals who are not eligible for Medicaid pay for prescriptions, insulin, and certain medical supplies. During Fiscal Year 1993, Pharmacy Assistance each month helped an average 28,600 persons at a cost of \$13.7 million.

Licensed Personnel, 1994

Nurses, Registered	45,000
Physicians	21,450
Nurses, Practical	9,000
Dentists	3,824
Dental Hygienists	1,961
Dietitians	1,590
Counselors, Professional	1,462

Licensed Facilities, 1994

Alcohol/ Drug Abuse Programs, Community	372
Ambulatory Surgical Centers	102
Birth Centers, Freestanding	4
Day Care for Elderly	55
Developmental Disabilities Programs, Community	3,455
Domiciliary Care Homes, Licensed	89
Domiciliary Care Homes, Registered	869
Health Maintenance Organizations (HMOs)	19
Home Health Agencies	124
Hospice Programs	41
Hospitals (acute, psychiatric, chronic, special)	82
Laboratories, Clinical	370
Laboratories in Physician Offices	2,219
Mental Health Programs, Community	285
Mental Retardation Centers, State (residential)	5
Nursing Homes (comprehensive care)	231
Outpatient Rehabilitation Centers	296
Renal Dialysis Units, End-Stage	66
Residential Service Agencies	77
Residential Treatment Centers/ Therapeutic Group Homes	13

HIGHWAYS

The National Road, begun in Cumberland in 1806, was the nation's chief route west for many years. As U.S. Route 40, it remains a principal east-west artery today in a State highway network with over 16,000 lane miles of interstate, primary and secondary roads and over 2,000 bridges. Each year, the State Highway Administration designs and constructs new roads, and operates, maintains, widens, and improves existing highways at an average cost of \$590 million a year. To alert motorists to traffic congestion, incidents, and detours, the Administration operates a low-frequency radio station (560 AM). On most major urban highways, maximum speed limit is 55 miles per hour. On some rural highways, it changed to 65 miles per hour in 1995.

Interstate Highways: I-68, I-70, I-83, I-95, I-97, I-270, and U.S. 50. Two circular highways or beltways loop around Baltimore (I-695) and Washington, DC (I-495), connecting major routes. Maryland's interstate system links to the Port of Baltimore, and to Dulles, National and Baltimore/Washington International Airports. One of Maryland's newest interstates, I-68, opened in 1991. It provides an alternate route for westbound truckers and brings the Appalachian culture of Western Maryland closer to vacationers.

Tolls. Most Maryland highways are toll-free. Tolls are collected, however, on the John F. Kennedy Memorial Highway (part of I-95, northbound toll). They also are collected for two tunnels—Baltimore Harbor Tunnel (I-895), and Fort McHenry Tunnel (also part of I-95); and four bridges—Thomas J. Hatem Bridge (part of U.S. 40, one-way toll) at Perryville, the two Chesapeake Bay Bridges (eastbound toll) in Anne Arundel County, and the Governor Harry W. Nice Bridge in Charles County (northbound toll).