

Performance Profiles

Chronic Disease Care: Another piece of the picture

South Eastern Sydney Local Health District and St Vincent's Health Network

Hospitalisations and unplanned readmissions for Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD) and Congestive Heart Failure (CHF)

July 2009 to June 2010

The Insights Series

Volume 2, PART 2



4,201

South Eastern Sydney LHD: Hospitalisation patterns for adults living in the LHD

July 2009 to June 2010

	Number
Adults with COPD alive at start of 2009–10 ¹	4,767
Those who died from any cause during 2009–10	566

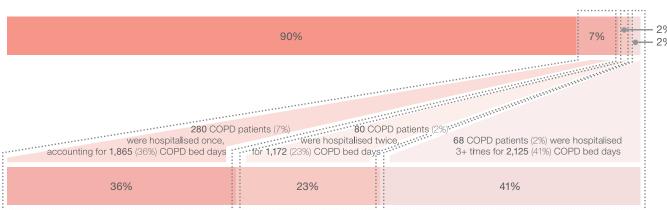
Adults with COPD alive at end of 2009–10

	All-cause		COPD-principal diagnosis	
Adults with COPD alive at end of 2009–10 ² had:	Number (%)	Bed days (%)	Number (%)	Bed days (%)
0 hospitalisations	2,051 (49%)		3,773 (90%)	
1 hospitalisation	966 (23%)	6,733 (19%)	280 (7%)	1,865 (36%)
2 hospitalisations	501 (12%)	7,037 (20%)	80 (2%)	1,172 (23%)
3+ hospitalisations	683 (16%)	21.925 (61%)	68 (2%)	2.125 (41%)

South Eastern Sydney LHD: COPD hospitalisations and associated bed days among adults with COPD July 2009 to June 2010



Percentage of adults with COPD by number of hospitalisations (4,201 adults)



Percentage of COPD bed days used by adults with COPD (5,162 bed days)

- 1. Adults resident in the LHD admitted into any NSW hospital (excluding Albury Base Hospital) between July 2005 and June 2009, with COPD listed in the first 20 diagnostic codes were analysed for hospitalisations in 2009–10.
- 2. Episodes of care for which COPD was coded as the principal diagnosis (ICD codes are listed on page 26). If two episodes of care with primary diagnosis of COPD were separated only by a type change separation or a transfer, then these two episodes were treated as one hospitalisation. Excludes hospitalisations for dialysis.
- 3. Only Principal Referral, B Metropolitan and B Non-Metropolitan hospital results are tabulated. All other public hospitals in the LHD are included in 'Other'. For private hospital data, see Chronic Disease Care: Another piece of the picture.
- 4. Discharges followed by unplanned readmissions for COPD to any NSW hospital within 28 days, per 100 total COPD principal diagnosis hospitalisations.
- 5. Rate per 100 discharges standardised for age and sex.
- 6. Percentage of hospitalisations with DRG code catastrophic or severe comorbidities or complications.
- 7. Percentage of hospitalisations that were for adults living in the most socioeconomically disadvantaged quintile.
- (*) Suppressed due to small numbers or relative standard error ≥40%.
- (†) Interpret with caution: relative standard error \geq 30% and <40%.

Note: 745 of the adults alive at the end of 2009-10 had both COPD and CHF.

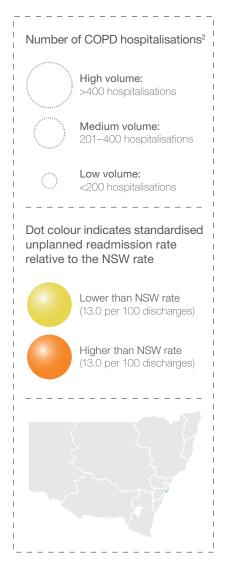
Note: St Vincent's Health Network is a discrete organisational entity. Geographically, it is within the boundaries of South Eastern Sydney LHD and so its data are reported alongside SESLHD hospitals.

Source: HOIST, Centre for Epidemiology and Evidence, NSW Ministry of Health. Data extracted 8 August, 2011.

South Eastern Sydney LHD hospitals³: COPD hospitalisations, readmissions within 28 days and context July 2009 to June 2010

	Number of COPD hospitalisations ²	Crude readmission rate ⁴	Standardised readmission rate ⁵	Percent coded as severe ⁶	Percent most disadvantaged quintile ⁷
South Eastern Sydney Local Health	District (SESLI	HD)			
Prince of Wales Hospital	424	14.4	13.4	32	2
St George Hospital	382	10.2	10.4	26	3
Sutherland Hospital	189	6.3	6.4 [†]	29	0
Other SESLHD	25	12.0	*	52	4
Total SESLHD	1,020	11.3	11.2	30	2
St Vincent's Health Network (SVHN)					
St Vincent's Hospital, Darlinghurst	236	11.0	9.5	47	10
Total NSW	17,469	13.0	13.0	34	31

South Eastern Sydney LHD hospitals: Unplanned readmissions within 28 days relative to NSW rate July 2009 to June 2010





South Eastern Sydney LHD: Hospitalisation patterns for adults living in the LHD

July 2009 to June 2010

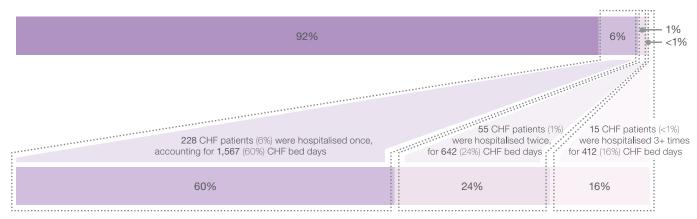
	Namboi
Adults with CHF alive at start of 2009-101	4,434
Those who died from any cause during 2009-10	733
Adults with CHF alive at end of 2009–10	3,701

	All-cause CHF-principal diagnosis		oal diagnosis	
Adults with CHF alive at end of 2009-10 ² had:	Number (%)	Bed days (%)	Number (%)	Bed days (%)
0 hospitalisations	1,607 (43%)		3,403 (92%)	
1 hospitalisation	853 (23%)	7,370 (18%)	228 (6%)	1,567 (60%)
2 hospitalisations	502 (14%)	9,539 (24%)	55 (1%)	642 (24%)
3+ hospitalisations	739 (20%)	23 193 (58%)	15 (~1%)	412 (16%)

South Eastern Sydney LHD: CHF hospitalisations and associated bed days among adults with CHF July 2009 to June 2010



Percentage of adults with CHF by number of hospitalisations (3,701 patients)



Percentage of CHF bed days used by adults with CHF (2,621 bed days)

- 1. Adults resident in the LHD admitted into any NSW hospital (excluding Albury Base Hospital) between July 2005 and June 2009, with CHF listed in the first 20 diagnostic codes were analysed for hospitalisations in 2009-10.
- 2. Episodes of care for which CHF was coded as the principal diagnosis (ICD codes are listed on page 26). If two episodes of care with primary diagnosis of CHF were separated only by a type change separation or a transfer, then these two episodes were treated as one hospitalisation. Excludes hospitalisations for dialysis.
- 3. Only Principal Referral, B Metropolitan and B Non-Metropolitan hospital results are tabulated. All other public hospitals in the LHD are included in 'Other'. For private hospital data, see Chronic Disease Care: Another piece of the picture.
- 4. Discharges followed by unplanned readmissions for CHF to any NSW hospital within 28 days, per 100 total COPD principal diagnosis hospitalisations.
- 5. Rate per 100 discharges standardised for age and sex.
- 6. Percentage of hospitalisations with DRG code catastrophic or severe comorbidities or complications.
- 7. Percentage of hospitalisations that were for adults living in the most socioeconomically disadvantaged quintile.
- (*) Suppressed due to small numbers or relative standard error ≥40%.
- (†) Interpret with caution: relative standard error ≥30% and <40%.

Note: 745 of the adults alive at the end of 2009-10 had both COPD and CHF.

Note: St Vincent's Health Network is a discrete organisational entity. Geographically, it is within the boundaries of South Eastern Sydney LHD and so its data are reported alongside SESLHD hospitals.

Source: HOIST, Centre for Epidemiology and Evidence, NSW Ministry of Health. Data extracted 8 August, 2011.

South Eastern Sydney LHD hospitals³: CHF hospitalisations, readmissions within 28 days and context July 2009 to June 2010

Crude

Standardised

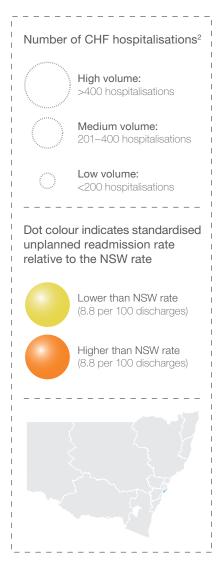
Percent

Percent most

Number of

	CHF hospitalisations ²	readmission rate ⁴	readmission rate ⁵	coded as severe ⁶	disadvantaged quintile ⁷
South Eastern Sydney Local Health District (SESLHD)					
Prince of Wales Hospital	262	9.2	9.8	35	3
St George Hospital	376	8.0	7.4	26	3
Sutherland Hospital	208	7.7	7.5	23	0
Other SESLHD	25	12.0	*	32	16
Total SESLHD	871	8.4	8.4	28	3
St Vincent's Health Network (SVHN)					
St Vincent's Hospital, Darlinghurst	211	6.2	6.7	38	5
Total NSW	11,088	8.8	8.8	26	27

South Eastern Sydney LHD hospitals: Unplanned readmissions within 28 days relative to NSW rate July 2009 to June 2010





Download our reports

The report, Chronic Disease Care: Another piece of the picture - hospitalisations and unplanned readmissions for chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) and congestive heart failure (CHF), July 2009 to June 2010, and related reports are available at www.bhi.nsw.gov.au

The suite of products includes:

- The main report presenting new insights into care for adults with COPD and CHF
- Performance Profiles (hospitalisation patterns, and readmissions for 16 Local Health Districts)
- Technical Supplement (presenting research methods and statistical analyses)
- The preceding report, Chronic Disease
 Care (PART 1), presenting information
 about the number of potentially avoidable
 admissions for COPD and CHF.



About the Bureau

The Bureau of Health Information provides the community, healthcare professionals and the NSW Parliament with timely, accurate and comparable information on the performance of the NSW public health system in ways that enhance the system's accountability and inform efforts to increase its beneficial impact on the health and wellbeing of the people of NSW.

The Bureau is an independent, board-governed statutory health corporation. The conclusions in this report are those of the Bureau and no official endorsement by the NSW Minister for Health, the NSW Ministry of Health or any other NSW statutory health corporation is intended or should be inferred.

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