Same period Change since

### **Grafton Base Hospital:** Emergency department (ED) overview

July to September 2016

	last year	one year ago
All presentations: 6,248 patients	6,048	3.3%
Emergency presentations: 2 5,798 patients	5,624	3.1%

### Grafton Base Hospital: Time patients waited to start treatment 3

July to September 2016

	Same period last year	NSW (this period)
Triage 2 Emergency (e.g. chest pain, severe burns): 551 patients	633	
Median time to start treatment <sup>4</sup> 9 minutes	10 minutes	8 minutes
95th percentile time to start treatment <sup>5</sup> 41 minutes	49 minutes	41 minutes
Triage 3 Urgent (e.g. moderate blood loss, dehydration): 1,943 patients	2,059	
Median time to start treatment <sup>4</sup> 23 minutes	24 minutes	21 minutes
95th percentile time to start treatment <sup>5</sup> 98 minutes	115 minutes	103 minutes
Triage 4 Semi-urgent (e.g. sprained ankle, earache): 2,590 patients	2,365	
	2,000	
Median time to start treatment <sup>4</sup> 32 minutes	33 minutes	27 minutes
95th percentile time to start treatment <sup>5</sup>	125 minutes	139 minutes
Triage 5 Non-urgent (e.g. small cuts or abrasions): 686 patients	560	
	000	
Median time to start treatment <sup>4</sup> 33 minutes	39 minutes	24 minutes
95th percentile time to start treatment <sup>5</sup>	134 minutes	138 minutes

### **Grafton Base Hospital:** Time from presentation until leaving the ED

July to September 2016

Attendances used to calculate time to leaving the ED: 6 6,243 patients

Percentage of patients who spent	
9 .	75.4%
four hours or less in the ED	75.470

	Change since one year ago
6,045	3.3%
72.7%	

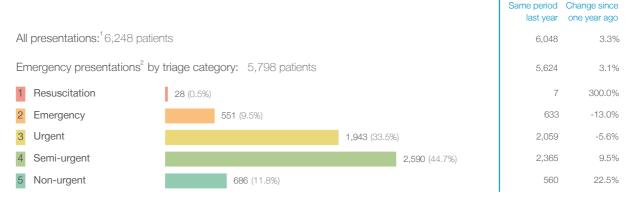
- \* Suppressed due to small number of patients and to protect privacy. Relevant graphs are also suppressed.
- 1. All emergency and non-emergency attendances at the emergency department (ED).
- 2. All attendances that have a triage category and are coded as emergency presentations or unplanned return visits.
- 3. Some patients are excluded from ED time measures due to calculation requirements. For details, see the Technical Supplement: Emergency department measures, July to September 2016.
- 4. The median is the time by which half of patients started treatment. The other half of patients waited equal to or longer than this time.
- 5. The 95th percentile is the time by which 95% of patients started treatment. The final 5% of patients waited equal to or longer than this time.
- 6. All presentations that have a departure time.

Note: Presentation time is the earlier time recorded for clerical registration or the triage process. Treatment time is the earliest time recorded when a healthcare professional provides medical care relevant to the patient<s presenting problems.

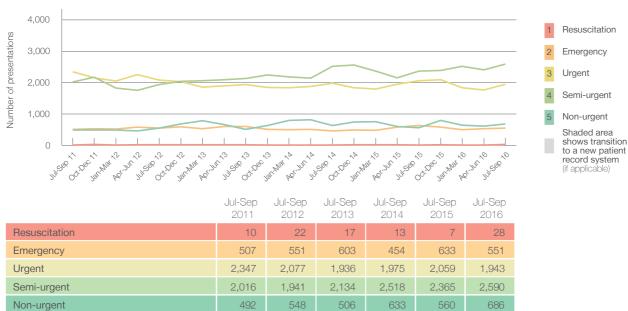
Source: Health Information Exchange, NSW Health (extracted 20 October 2016).

### **Grafton Base Hospital:** Patients presenting to the emergency department

July to September 2016



Emergency presentations<sup>2</sup> by quarter, July 2011 to September 2016 <sup>‡</sup>



### Grafton Base Hospital: Patients arriving by ambulance

5,372

July to September 2016

All emergency presentations

cally to depterment to let		Same period last year	Change since one year ago
Arrivals used to calculate trans	efer of care time: 7 579 patients **	503	
ED Transfer of care time			
Median time	15 minutes	16 minutes	-1 minute
95th percentile time	38 minutes	47 minutes	-9 minutes

5,139

5,196

5.593

5.624

5,798

www.bhi.nsw.gov.au

<sup>(†)</sup> Data points are not shown in graphs for quarters when patient numbers are too small.

<sup>(±)</sup> Caution is advised when interpreting abrupt changes over time at the hospital level. For example, performance before and after transition to a new information system is not directly comparable. For more information, see Background Paper:

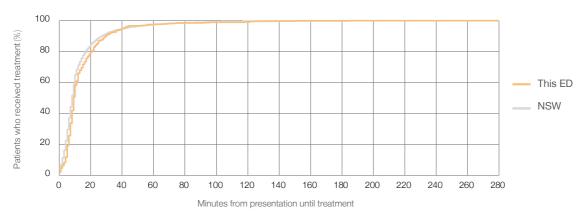
Approaches to reporting time measures of emergency department performance, December 2011.

<sup>(\*\*)</sup> Interpret with caution: total ambulance arrivals include more than 30% of records for which transfer of care time cannot be calculated.

### Grafton Base Hospital: Time patients waited to start treatment, triage 2 July to September 2016

Triage 2 Emergency (e.g. chest pain, severe burns)	Same period last year	(this period)
Number of triage 2 patients: 551	633	
Number of triage 2 patients used to calculate waiting time: 3 549	629	
Median time to start treatment <sup>4</sup> 9 minutes	10 minutes	8 minutes
95th percentile time to start treatment <sup>5</sup> 41 minutes	49 minutes	41 minutes

### Percentage of triage 2 patients who received treatment by time, July to September 2016



Time patients waited to start treatment (minutes) for triage 2 patients, July 2011 to September 2016 †‡



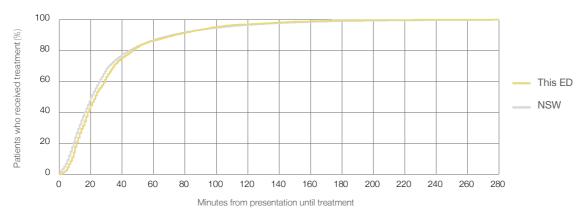
<sup>(†)</sup> Data points are not shown in graphs for quarters when patient numbers are too small.

<sup>(‡)</sup> Caution is advised when interpreting abrupt changes over time at the hospital level. For example, performance before and after transition to a new information system is not directly comparable. For more information, see Background Paper: Approaches to reporting time measures of emergency department performance, December 2011.

# **Grafton Base Hospital:** Time patients waited to start treatment, triage 3 July to September 2016

Triage 3 Urgent (e.g. moderate blood	Same period last year	NSW (this period)	
Number of triage 3 patients: 1,943		2,059	
Number of triage 3 patients used to calc	ulate waiting time: 3 1,905	2,019	
Median time to start treatment <sup>4</sup>	23 minutes	24 minutes	21 minutes
95th percentile time to start treatment <sup>5</sup>	98 minutes	115 minutes	103 minutes

### Percentage of triage 3 patients who received treatment by time, July to September 2016



Time patients waited to start treatment (minutes) for triage 3 patients, July 2011 to September 2016 †‡



 $<sup>(\</sup>dagger)$  Data points are not shown in graphs for quarters when patient numbers are too small.

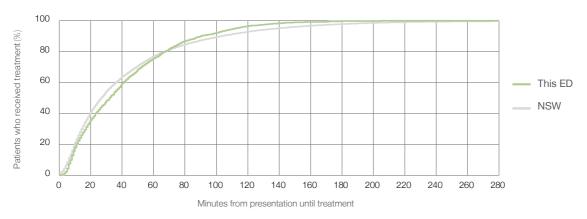
<sup>(±)</sup> Caution is advised when interpreting abrupt changes over time at the hospital level. For example, performance before and after transition to a new information system is not directly comparable. For more information, see Background Paper:

Approaches to reporting time measures of emergency department performance, December 2011.

## **Grafton Base Hospital:** Time patients waited to start treatment, triage 4 July to September 2016

Triage 4 Semi-urgent (e.g. sprained a	nkle, earache)	Same period last year	NSW (this period)
Number of triage 4 patients: 2,590		2,365	
Number of triage 4 patients used to calc	culate waiting time: 3 2,464	2,227	
Median time to start treatment <sup>4</sup>	32 minutes	33 minutes	27 minutes
95th percentile time to start treatment <sup>5</sup>	113 minutes	125 minutes	139 minutes

### Percentage of triage 4 patients who received treatment by time, July to September 2016



Time patients waited to start treatment (minutes) for triage 4 patients, July 2011 to September 2016 †‡



 $<sup>(\</sup>dagger)$  Data points are not shown in graphs for quarters when patient numbers are too small.

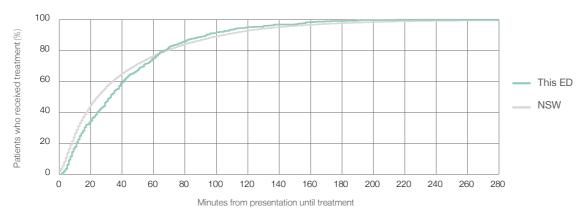
<sup>(±)</sup> Caution is advised when interpreting abrupt changes over time at the hospital level. For example, performance before and after transition to a new information system is not directly comparable. For more information, see Background Paper:

Approaches to reporting time measures of emergency department performance, December 2011.

## **Grafton Base Hospital:** Time patients waited to start treatment, triage 5 July to September 2016

Triage 5 Non-urgent (e.g. small cuts or abrasions)	Same period last year	NSW (this period)
Number of triage 5 patients: 686	560	
Number of triage 5 patients used to calculate waiting time: 3 609	477	
Median time to start treatment <sup>4</sup> 33 minutes	39 minutes	24 minutes
95th percentile time to start treatment <sup>5</sup>	134 minutes	138 minutes

#### Percentage of triage 5 patients who received treatment by time, July to September 2016



Time patients waited to start treatment (minutes) for triage 5 patients, July 2011 to September 2016 †‡



 $<sup>(\</sup>dagger)$  Data points are not shown in graphs for quarters when patient numbers are too small.

<sup>(±)</sup> Caution is advised when interpreting abrupt changes over time at the hospital level. For example, performance before and after transition to a new information system is not directly comparable. For more information, see Background Paper:

Approaches to reporting time measures of emergency department performance, December 2011.

10 hours and 18 minutes

### Grafton Base Hospital: Time patients spent in the ED

July to September 2016

95th percentile time spent in the ED 9

All presentations: 1 6,248 patients

Presentations used to calculate time to leaving the ED: 6 6,243 patients

Median time spent in the ED 8 2 hours and 11 minutes

Same period last year (this period)

6,048

6,045

2 hours and 19 minutes

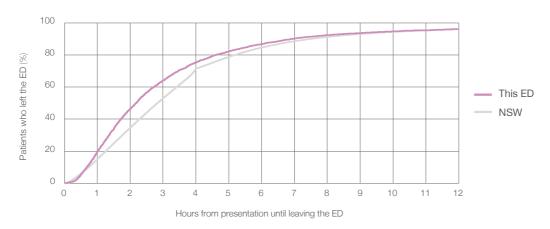
10 hours and 47 minutes

NSW (this period)

2 hours and 50 minutes

10 hours and 43 minutes

#### Percentage of patients who left the ED by time, July to September 2016



### Time patients spent in the ED, by quarter, July 2011 to September 2016 $^{\dagger \ddagger}$



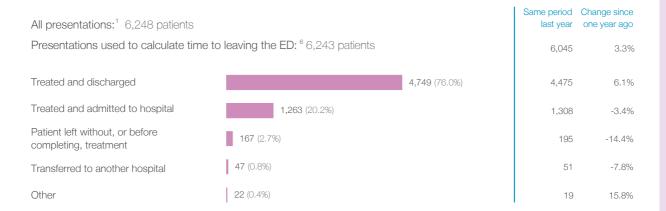
 $<sup>(\</sup>dagger)$   $\;$  Data points are not shown in graphs for quarters when patient numbers are too small.

<sup>(±)</sup> Caution is advised when interpreting abrupt changes over time at the hospital level. For example, performance before and after transition to a new information system is not directly comparable. For more information, see Background Paper:

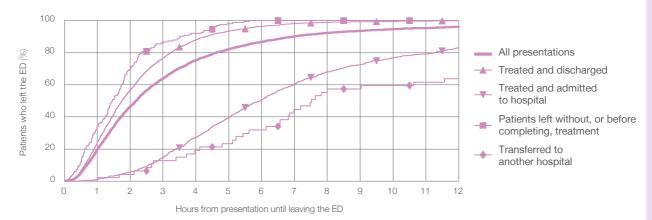
Approaches to reporting time measures of emergency department performance, December 2011.

### Grafton Base Hospital: Time patients spent in the ED

By mode of separation July to September 2016



Percentage of patients who left the ED by time and mode of separation, July to September 2016  $^{\dagger\ddagger}$ 



1 hour 2 hours 3 hours 4 hours 6 hours 8 hours 10 hours 12 hours

Treated and discharged	24.3%	56.9%	76.7%	88.1%	96.4%	98.9%	99.6%	99.9%
Treated and admitted to hospital	1.1%	5.7%	14.7%	27.4%	50.7%	68.0%	76.8%	83.1%
Patient left without, or before completing, treatment	34.1%	70.1%	86.2%	92.2%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Transferred to another hospital	2.1%	4.3%	12.8%	19.1%	31.9%	57.4%	59.6%	63.8%
All presentations	19.9%	46.5%	64.0%	75.4%	86.8%	92.3%	94.7%	96.2%

 $<sup>(\</sup>dagger) \quad \text{Data points are not shown in graphs for quarters when patient numbers are too small}.$ 

<sup>(‡)</sup> Caution is advised when interpreting abrupt changes over time at the hospital level. For example, performance before and after transition to a new information system is not directly comparable. For more information, see Background Paper: Approaches to reporting time measures of emergency department performance, December 2011.

## **Grafton Base Hospital:** Time spent in the ED Percentage of patients who spent four hours or less in

Percentage of patients who spent four hours or less in the ED July to September 2016

All presentations at the emergency department: 16,248 patients

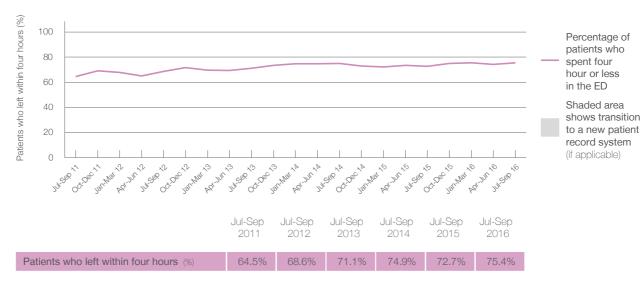
Presentations used to calculate time to leaving the ED: 6 6,243 patients

Percentage of patients who spent four hours or less in the ED

75.4%

	Change since one year ago
6,048	3.3%
6,045	3.3%
72.7%	

Percentage of patients who spent four hours or less in the ED, by quarter, July 2011 to September 2016 14



- \* Suppressed due to small numbers and to protect privacy. Relevant graphs are also suppressed.
- $_{\mbox{\scriptsize †}}$  Data points are not shown in graphs for quarters when patient numbers were too small.
- Caution is advised when interpreting abrupt changes over time at the hospital level. For example, performance before and after transition to a new information system is not directly comparable. For more information see Background Paper: Approaches to reporting time measures of emergency department performance, December 2011.
- 1. All emergency and non-emergency presentations at the emergency department (ED).
- 2. All presentations that have a triage category and are coded as emergency presentations or unplanned return visits.
- 3. Some patients are excluded from ED time measures due to calculation requirements. For details, see the Technical Supplement: Emergency department measures, July to September 2016.
- 4. The median is the time by which half of patients started treatment. The other half of patients took equal to or longer than this time.
- 5. The 95th percentile is the time by which 95% of patients started treatment. The final 5% of patients took equal to or longer than this time.
- 6. All presentations that have a departure time.
- 7. Transfer of care time refers to the period between arrival of patients at the ED by ambulance and the transfer of responsibility for their care from paramedics to ED staff in an ED treatment zone. For more information see Spotlight on Measurement: measuring transfer of care from the ambulance to the emergency department.
- 8. The median is the time by which half of patients left the ED. The other half of patients took equal to or longer than this time.
- 9. The 95th percentile is the time by which 95% of patients left the ED. The final 5% of patients took equal to or longer than this time.

Note: Presentation time is the earlier of times recorded for the start of clerical registration or the triage process.

Treatment time is the earliest time recorded when a healthcare professional provides medical care that is relevant to the patient<s presenting problems. For patients who were treated and discharged, departure time is the time when treatment was completed. For all other patients, departure time is the time when the patient actually left the ED.

Note: All percentages are rounded and therefore percentages may not add to 100%.

Sources: ED data from Health Information Exchange, NSW Health (extracted 20 October 2016).

Transfer of care data from Transfer of Care Reporting System (extracted 20 October 2016).