NSW

Same period Change since

Same period

### **Shellharbour Hospital:** Emergency department (ED) overview July to September 2017

	last year	one year ago
All presentations: <sup>1</sup> 7,965 patients	7,574	5.2%
Emergency presentations: <sup>2</sup> 7,795 patients	7,377	5.7%

### Shellharbour Hospital: Time patients waited to start treatment<sup>3</sup>

July to September 2017

	last year	(this period)
Triage 2 Emergency (e.g. chest pain, severe burns): 872 patients	917	
Median time to start treatment <sup>4</sup> 8 minutes	7 minutes	9 minutes
90th percentile time to start treatment <sup>5</sup>	14 minutes	29 minutes
Triage 3 Urgent (e.g. moderate blood loss, dehydration): 2,961 patients	2,714	
Median time to start treatment <sup>4</sup> 25 minutes	22 minutes	23 minutes
90th percentile time to start treatment <sup>5</sup>	91 minutes	83 minutes
Triage 4 Semi-urgent (e.g. sprained ankle, earache): 3,748 patients	3,570	
Median time to start treatment <sup>4</sup> 26 minutes	23 minutes	30 minutes
90th percentile time to start treatment <sup>5</sup>	128 minutes	121 minutes
Triage 5 Non-urgent (e.g. small cuts or abrasions): 188 patients	153	
Median time to start treatment <sup>4</sup> 26 minutes	18 minutes	26 minutes
90th percentile time to start treatment <sup>5</sup>	93 minutes	118 minutes

### **Shellharbour Hospital:** Time from presentation until leaving the ED July to September 2017

Attendances used to calculate time to leaving the ED:6 7,962 patients

Percentage of patients who spent four hours or less in the ED 61.6%

Same period	Change since
last year	one year ago
7,574	5.1%
64.2%	

- $^{\star}$  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 90th percentile is the time by which 90% of patients started treatment. The final 10% of patients waited equal to or longer than this time.
- 6. All presentations that have a departure time.

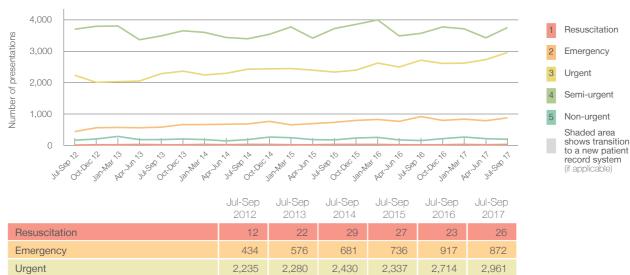
Note: Presentation time is the earlier time recorded for clerical registration or the triage process. Treatment time is the earliest time recorded when a healthcare professional provides medical care relevant to the patient's presenting problems.

Source: Health Information Exchange, NSW Health (extracted 17 October 2017).

## **Shellharbour Hospital:** Patients presenting to the emergency department July to September 2017

Same period Change since last year one year ago All presentations: 7,965 patients 7.574 5.2% Emergency presentations<sup>2</sup> by triage category: 7,795 patients 7,377 5.7% Resuscitation 26 (0.3%) 23 13.0% -4.9% Emergency 872 (11.2%) 917 Urgent 2,961 (38.0%) 2.714 9.1% Semi-urgent 3,748 (48.1%) 3,570 5.0% 188 (2.4%) 153 22.9% Non-urgent

Emergency presentations<sup>2</sup> by quarter, July 2012 to September 2017 <sup>‡</sup>



#### Shellharbour Hospital: Patients arriving by ambulance

3,706

6,547

3,487

6,545

3,721

6,994

3,400

6,720

3,570

7,377

3,748

7,795

Same period Change since

July to September 2017

All emergency presentations

Semi-urgent

Non-urgent

		last year	one year ago
Arrivals used to calculate trans	1,689		
ED Transfer of care time			
Median time	12 minutes	11 minutes	1 minute
90th percentile time	36 minutes	29 minutes	7 minutes

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

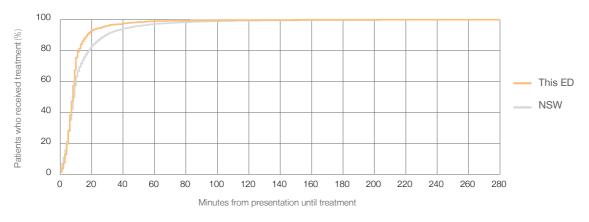
<sup>(‡)</sup> Caution is advised when interpreting abrupt changes over time at the hospital level. For example, performance before and after transition to a new information system is not directly comparable. For more information, see Background Paper:

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

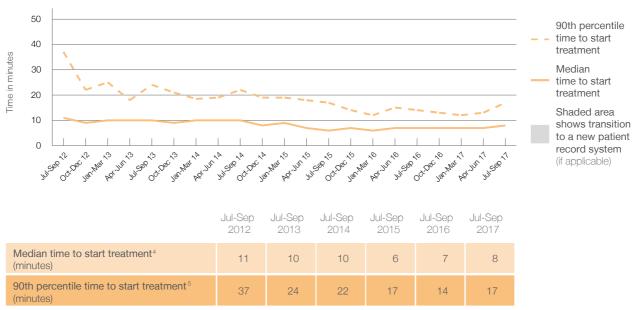
### **Shellharbour Hospital:** Time patients waited to start treatment, triage 2 July to September 2017

Triage 2 Emergency (e.g. chest pain, severe burns)	Same period last year	NSW (this period)
Number of triage 2 patients: 872	917	
Number of triage 2 patients used to calculate waiting time: 868		
Median time to start treatment <sup>4</sup> 8 minutes	7 minutes	9 minutes
90th percentile time to start treatment <sup>5</sup> 17 minutes	14 minutes	29 minutes

#### Percentage of triage 2 patients who received treatment by time, July to September 2017



Time patients waited to start treatment (minutes) for triage 2 patients, July 2012 to September 2017 † †



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

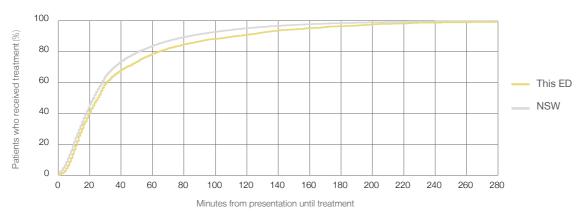
<sup>(±)</sup> Caution is advised when interpreting abrupt changes over time at the hospital level. For example, performance before and after transition to a new information system is not directly comparable. For more information, see Background Paper:

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### **Shellharbour Hospital:** Time patients waited to start treatment, triage 3 July to September 2017

Triage 3 Urgent (e.g. moderate blood loss, dehydration)			NSW (this period)
Number of triage 3 patients: 2,961	2,714		
Number of triage 3 patients used to calculate waiting time: 3 2,885			
Median time to start treatment <sup>4</sup>	25 minutes	22 minutes	23 minutes
90th percentile time to start treatment <sup>5</sup>	114 minutes	91 minutes	83 minutes

#### Percentage of triage 3 patients who received treatment by time, July to September 2017



Time patients waited to start treatment (minutes) for triage 3 patients, July 2012 to September 2017 † †



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

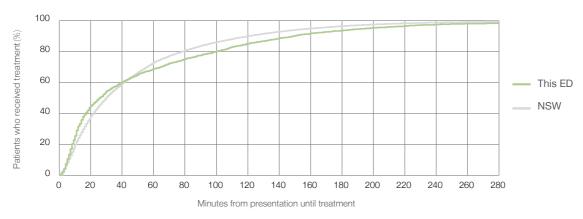
<sup>(‡)</sup> Caution is advised when interpreting abrupt changes over time at the hospital level. For example, performance before and after transition to a new information system is not directly comparable. For more information, see Background Paper:

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### **Shellharbour Hospital:** Time patients waited to start treatment, triage 4 July to September 2017

Triage 4 Semi-urgent (e.g. sprained ankle, earache)				NSW (this period)
Number of triage 4 patients: 3,748				
Number of triage 4 patients used to calculate waiting time: 3,390			3,317	
Median time to start treatment <sup>4</sup> 26 minutes			23 minutes	30 minutes
90th percentile time to start treatment <sup>5</sup>		150 minutes	128 minutes	121 minutes

#### Percentage of triage 4 patients who received treatment by time, July to September 2017



Time patients waited to start treatment (minutes) for triage 4 patients, July 2012 to September 2017 † †



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

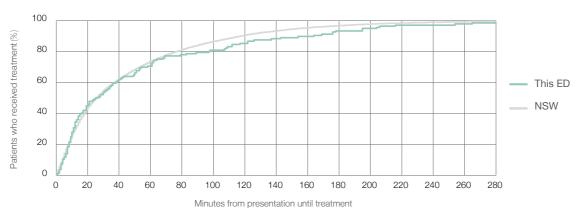
<sup>(±)</sup> Caution is advised when interpreting abrupt changes over time at the hospital level. For example, performance before and after transition to a new information system is not directly comparable. For more information, see Background Paper:

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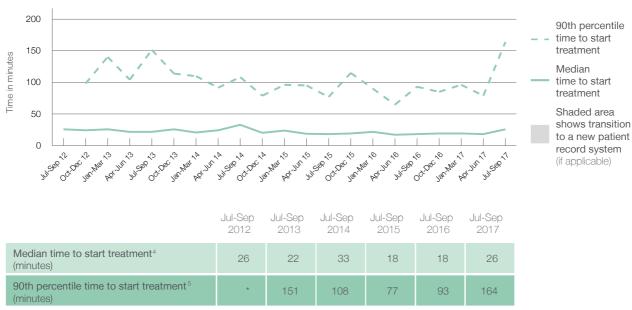
## **Shellharbour Hospital:** Time patients waited to start treatment, triage 5 July to September 2017

Triage 5 Non-urgent (e.g. small cuts or abrasions)		Same period last year	NSW (this period)
Number of triage 5 patients: 188		153	
Number of triage 5 patients used to calculate waiting time:3 136			
Median time to start treatment <sup>4</sup> 26 minutes		18 minutes	26 minutes
90th percentile time to start treatment <sup>5</sup>	164 minutes	93 minutes	118 minutes

#### Percentage of triage 5 patients who received treatment by time, July to September 2017



Time patients waited to start treatment (minutes) for triage 5 patients, July 2012 to September 2017



<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.

### Shellharbour Hospital: Time patients spent in the ED

July to September 2017

All presentations:<sup>1</sup> 7,965 patients

Presentations used to calculate time to leaving the ED:<sup>6</sup> 7,962 patients

Median time spent in the ED <sup>8</sup>

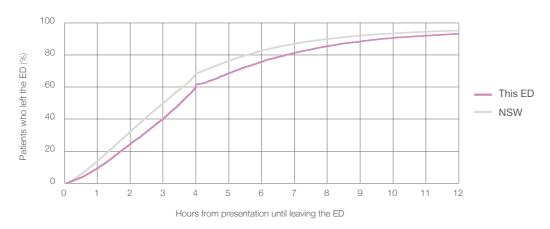
3 hours and 32 minutes

90th percentile time spent in the ED <sup>9</sup>

9 hours and 40 minutes

NSW (this period)	Same period last year	
	7,574	
	7,574	
3 hours and 0 minutes	3 hours and 21 minutes	
8 hours and 2 minutes	9 hours and 12 minutes	

#### Percentage of patients who left the ED by time, July to September 2017



### Time patients spent in the ED, by quarter, July 2012 to September 2017 $^{\dagger\ddagger}$



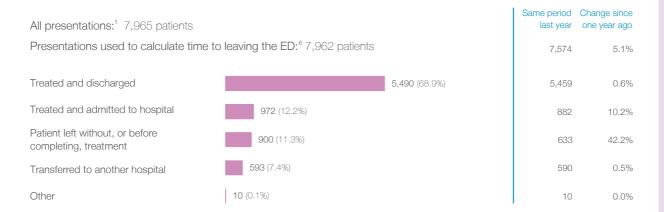
 $<sup>(\</sup>dagger)$   $\;$  Data points are not shown in graphs for quarters when patient numbers are too small.

<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:

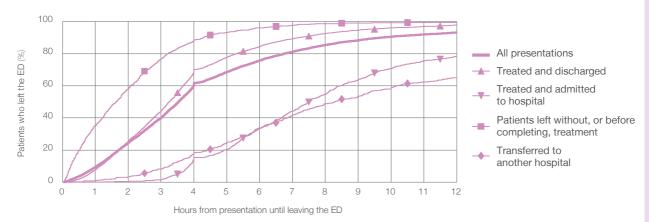
Approaches to reporting time measures of emergency department performance, December 2011.

#### Shellharbour Hospital: Time patients spent in the ED

By mode of separation
July to September 2017



Percentage of patients who left the ED by time and mode of separation, July to September 2017  $^{\dagger\ddagger}$ 



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

Treated and discharged	7.7%	25.5%	44.4%	70.0%	84.4%	92.6%	96.1%	97.9%
Treated and admitted to hospital	0%	0.4%	1.6%	15.2%	33.5%	54.9%	70.8%	78.4%
Patient left without, or before completing, treatment	35.1%	58.0%	76.7%	88.4%	96.1%	98.7%	99.2%	99.6%
Transferred to another hospital	1.0%	3.4%	8.1%	18.2%	33.8%	48.8%	58.6%	65.0%
All presentations	9.4%	24.5%	40.1%	61.6%	75.8%	85.4%	90.6%	93.2%

 $<sup>(\</sup>dagger)$  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.

# **Shellharbour Hospital:** Time spent in the ED Percentage of patients who spent four hours or less in the ED July to September 2017

All presentations at the emergency department: <sup>1</sup> 7,965 patients

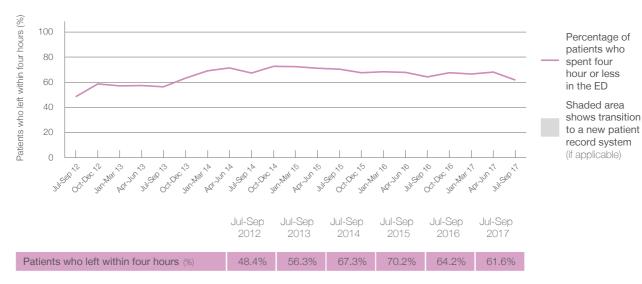
Presentations used to calculate time to leaving the ED: <sup>6</sup> 7,962 patients

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

61.6%

	Change since one year ago
7,574	5.2%
7,574	5.1%
64.2%	

Percentage of patients who spent four hours or less in the ED, by quarter, July 2012 to September 2017 11



- \* Suppressed due to small numbers and to protect privacy. Relevant graphs are also suppressed.
- † Data points are not shown in graphs for quarters when patient numbers were too small.
- 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 90th percentile is the time by which 90% of patients started treatment. The final 105% 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 90th percentile is the time by which 90% of patients left the ED. The final 10% 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 17 October 2017).

Transfer of care data from Transfer of Care Reporting System (extracted 17 October 2017).