Same period Change since

Canterbury Hospital: Emergency department (ED) overview July to September 2018

All presentations: 1 11,451 patients 12,456 -8% Emergency presentations: 2 11,422 patients 12,428 -8%

Canterbury Hospital: Time patients waited to start treatment 3

July to September 2018

July to September 2018

	Same period last year	NSW (this period)
Triage 2 Emergency (e.g. chest pain, severe burns): 1,122 patients	1,214	
Median time to start treatment ⁴ 8 minutes	8 minutes	8 minutes
90th percentile time to start treatment 5 18 minutes	21 minutes	28 minutes
Triage 3 Urgent (e.g. moderate blood loss, dehydration): 4,544 patients	4,525	
Median time to start treatment ⁴ 21 minutes	22 minutes	21 minutes
90th percentile time to start treatment ⁵ 69 minutes	78 minutes	72 minutes
Triage 4 Semi-urgent (e.g. sprained ankle, earache): 4,913 patients	5,483	
Median time to start treatment ⁴ 30 minutes	29 minutes	26 minutes
90th percentile time to start treatment ⁵ 103 minutes	111 minutes	105 minutes
Triage 5 Non-urgent (e.g. small cuts or abrasions): 787 patients	1,161	
Median time to start treatment ⁴ 30 minutes	24 minutes	22 minutes
90th percentile time to start treatment ⁵	119 minutes	103 minutes

Canterbury Hospital: Time from presentation until leaving the ED

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Attendances used to calculate time to leaving the ED: 6 11,445 patients

Percentage of patients who spent four hours or less in the ED 749

	one year ago
12,453	-8%
73%	

- * 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, January to March 2018.*
- 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.

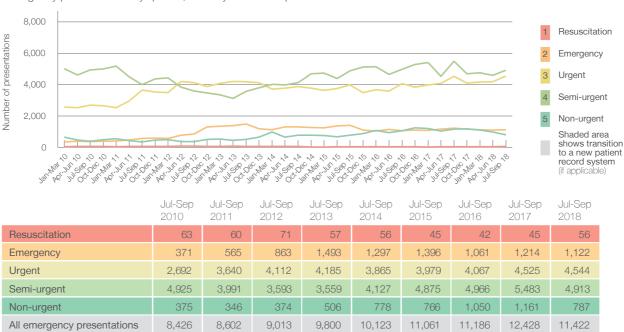
Note: Presentation time is the earlier time recorded for clerical registration or the triage process. Treatment time is the earliest time recorded when a healthcare professional provides medical care relevant to the patient<s presenting problems.

Source: Health Information Exchange, NSW Health (extracted 16 October 2018).

Canterbury Hospital: Patients presenting to the emergency department July to September 2018

Same period Change since last year one year ago All presentations: 11,451 patients 12.456 -8% Emergency presentations² by triage category: 11,422 patients 12,428 -8% Resuscitation 56 (0.5%) 45 24.4% -7.6% 1,122 (9.8%) 1.214 Emergency 0.4% Urgent 4,544 (39.8%) 4.525 Semi-urgent 4,913 (43.0%) 5.483 -10.4% 1,161 -32.2% Non-urgent 787 (6.9%)

Emergency presentations² by quarter, January 2010 to September 2018 [‡]



Canterbury Hospital: Patients arriving by ambulance

July to September 2018

		last year	one year ago
Arrivals used to calculate trans	sfer of care time: 7 2,181 patients	2,148	
ED Transfer of care time			
Median time	12 minutes	12 minutes	0 minutes
90th percentile time	23 minutes	23 minutes	0 minutes

Same period Change since

^(†) Data points are not shown in graphs for quarters when patient numbers are 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:

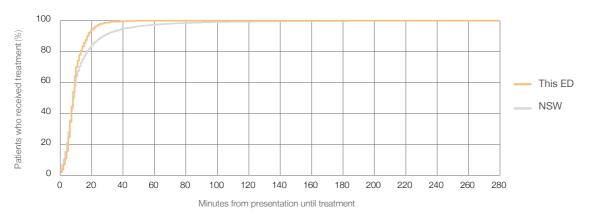
Approaches to reporting time measures of emergency department performance, December 2011.

Canterbury Hospital: Time patients waited to start treatment, triage 2

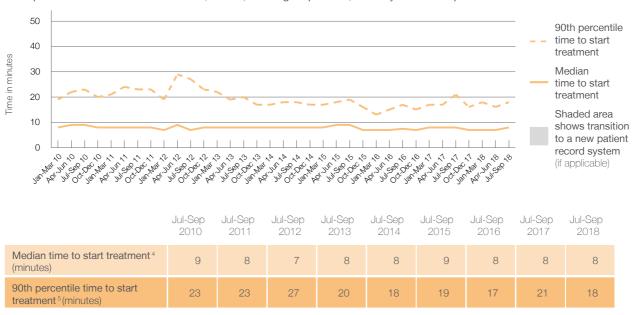
July to September 2018

Triage 2 Emergency (e.g. chest pain, severe burns)	Same period last year	NSW (this period)
Number of triage 2 patients: 1,122	1,214	
Number of triage 2 patients used to calculate waiting time: 3 1,121	1,210	
Median time to start treatment ⁴ 8 minutes	8 minutes	8 minutes
90th percentile time to start treatment ⁵ 18 minutes	21 minutes	28 minutes

Percentage of triage 2 patients who received treatment by time, July to September 2018



Time patients waited to start treatment (minutes) for triage 2 patients, January 2010 to September 2018 †*



 $^{(\}dagger)$ Data points are not shown in graphs for quarters when patient numbers are too small.

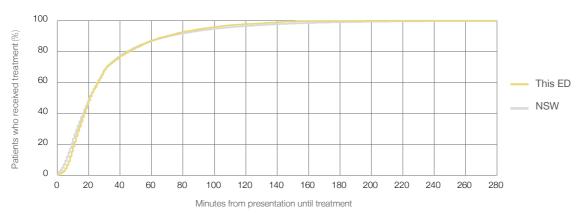
^(±) Caution is advised when interpreting abrupt changes over time at the hospital level. For example, performance before and after transition to a new information system is not directly comparable. For more information, see Background Paper:

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

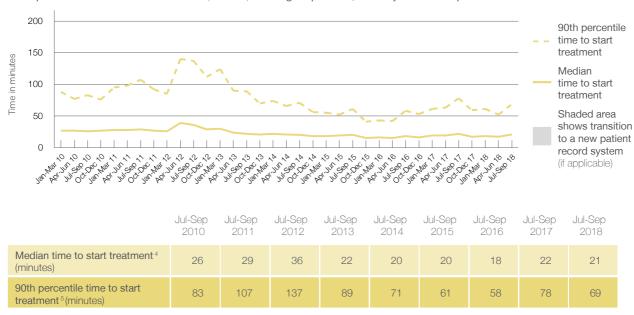
Canterbury Hospital: Time patients waited to start treatment, triage 3 July to September 2018

Triage 3 Urgent (e.g. moderate blood loss, dehydration)	Same period last year	NSW (this period)
Number of triage 3 patients: 4,544	4,525	
Number of triage 3 patients used to calculate waiting time: 3 4,464	4,396	
Median time to start treatment ⁴ 21 minutes	22 minutes	21 minutes
90th percentile time to start treatment ⁵ 69 minutes	78 minutes	72 minutes

Percentage of triage 3 patients who received treatment by time, July to September 2018



Time patients waited to start treatment (minutes) for triage 3 patients, January 2010 to September 2018 †*



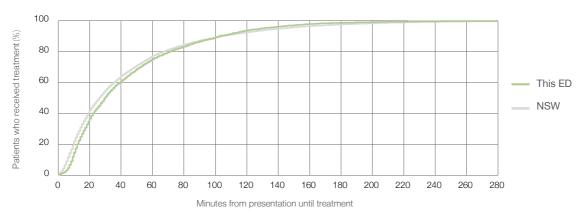
^(†) Data points are not shown in graphs for quarters when patient numbers are too small.

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.

Canterbury Hospital: Time patients waited to start treatment, triage 4 July to September 2018

Triage 4 Semi-urgent (e.g. sprained ankle, earache)	Same period last year	NSW (this period)
Number of triage 4 patients: 4,913	5,483	
Number of triage 4 patients used to calculate waiting time: 3 4,612	4,988	
Median time to start treatment ⁴ 30 minutes	29 minutes	26 minutes
90th percentile time to start treatment ⁵ 103 minutes	111 minutes	105 minutes

Percentage of triage 4 patients who received treatment by time, July to September 2018



Time patients waited to start treatment (minutes) for triage 4 patients, January 2010 to September 2018 †*



 $^{(\}dagger)$ Data points are not shown in graphs for quarters when patient numbers are too small.

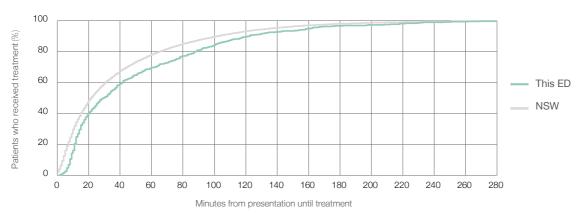
^(±) Caution is advised when interpreting abrupt changes over time at the hospital level. For example, performance before and after transition to a new information system is not directly comparable. For more information, see Background Paper:

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

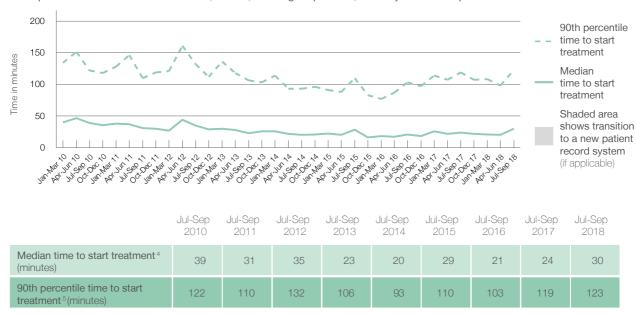
Canterbury Hospital: Time patients waited to start treatment, triage 5 July to September 2018

Triage 5 Non-urgent (e.g. small cuts or abrasions)	Same period last year	NSW (this period)
Number of triage 5 patients: 787	1,161	
Number of triage 5 patients used to calculate waiting time: 3 620	906	
Median time to start treatment ⁴ 30 minutes	24 minutes	22 minutes
90th percentile time to start treatment ⁵	119 minutes	103 minutes

Percentage of triage 5 patients who received treatment by time, July to September 2018



Time patients waited to start treatment (minutes) for triage 5 patients, January 2010 to September 2018 †*



 $^{(\}dagger)$ Data points are not shown in graphs for quarters when patient numbers are 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.

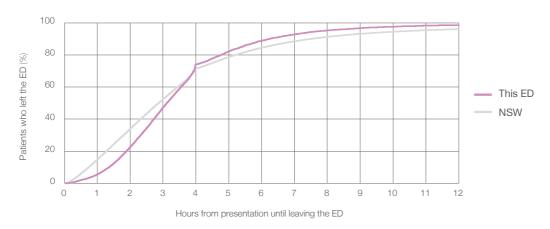
Canterbury Hospital: Time patients spent in the ED

July to September 2018

All presentations: 11,451 patients Presentations used to calculate time to leaving the ED: 6 11,445 patients Median time spent in the ED 8 3 hours and 7 minutes 90th percentile time spent in the ED 9 6 hours and 15 minutes

NSW Same period (this period) last vear 12,456 12,453 3 hours and 2 hours and 52 minutes 6 hours and 7 hours and 15 minutes 30 minutes

Percentage of patients who left the ED by time, July to September 2018



Time patients spent in the ED, by quarter, January 2010 to September 2018 $^{\dagger *}$

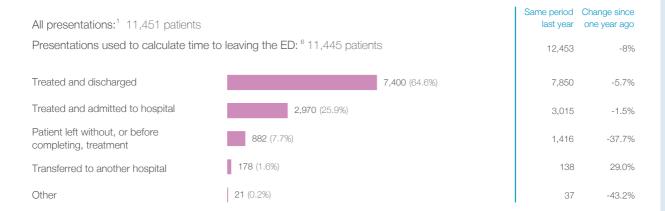


^(†) Data points are not shown in graphs for quarters when patient numbers are too small.

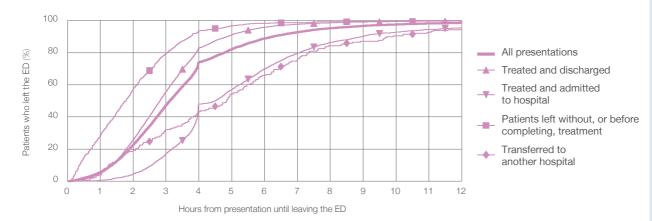
Caution is advised when interpreting abrupt changes over time at the hospital level. For example, performance before and after transition to a new information system is not directly comparable. For more information, see Background Paper: Approaches to reporting time measures of emergency department performance,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

Canterbury Hospital: Time patients spent in the ED

By mode of separation
July to September 2018



Percentage of patients who left the ED by time and mode of separation, July to September 2018 ^{†‡}



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

Treated and discharged	4.8%	25.9%	55.9%	83.0%	95.9%	98.6%	99.4%	99.8%
Treated and admitted to hospital	0.5%	4.3%	17.2%	47.9%	69.8%	86.5%	92.8%	95.5%
Patient left without, or before completing, treatment	28.3%	57.6%	79.6%	93.8%	98.3%	99.3%	99.4%	99.9%
Transferred to another hospital	3.9%	19.1%	32.0%	43.3%	65.7%	84.3%	90.4%	94.4%
All presentations	5.6%	22.7%	47.4%	74.2%	88.8%	95.3%	97.6%	98.6%

^(†) Data points are not shown in graphs for quarters when patient numbers are 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.

Canterbury Hospital: Time spent in the ED

Percentage of patients who spent four hours or less in the ED July to September 2018

All presentations at the emergency department: 111,451 patients

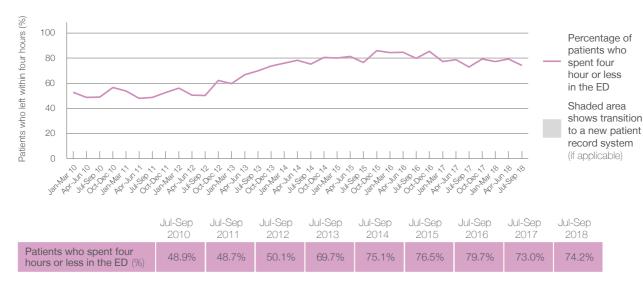
Presentations used to calculate time to leaving the ED: 6 11,445 patients

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

74.2%

Change since one year ago	
-8%	12,456
-8%	12,453
	73.0%

Percentage of patients who spent four hours or less in the ED, by quarter, January 2010 to September 2018 †*



- * 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.
- 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, January to March 2018.*
- 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 16 October 2018).

Transfer of care data from Transfer of Care Reporting System (extracted 16 October 2018).