Same period Change since

Belmont Hospital: Emergency department (ED) overview January to March 2016

All attendances: 6,091 patients 6,078 0% Emergency attendances: 6,007 patients 6,006 0%

Belmont Hospital: Time from presentation to treatment³ January to March 2016

	Same period last year	NSW (this period)
Triage 2 Emergency (e.g. chest pain, severe burns): 489 patients	384	
Median time to start treatment ⁴ 7 minutes	7 minutes	8 minutes
95th percentile time to start treatment ⁵	24 minutes	35 minutes
Triage 3 Urgent (e.g. moderate blood loss, dehydration): 1,334 patients	1,402	
Median time to start treatment ⁴	17 minutes	20 minutes
95th percentile time to start treatment ⁵ 47 minutes	67 minutes	99 minutes
Triage 4 Semi-urgent (e.g. sprained ankle, earache): 2,915 patients	3,213	
Median time to start treatment ⁴	22 minutes	26 minutes
95th percentile time to start treatment ⁵ 95 minutes	119 minutes	137 minutes
Triage 5 Non-urgent (e.g. small cuts or abrasions): 1,264 patients	998	
Median time to start treatment ⁴	21 minutes	23 minutes
95th percentile time to start treatment ⁵	121 minutes	135 minutes

Belmont Hospital: Time from presentation until leaving the ED January to March 2016

Attendances used to calculate time to leaving the ED:6 6,091 patients

Percentage of patients who left the ED within four hours 76%

Same period	Change since
last year	one year ago
6,078	0%
72%	

- * 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 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 attendances that have a departure time.

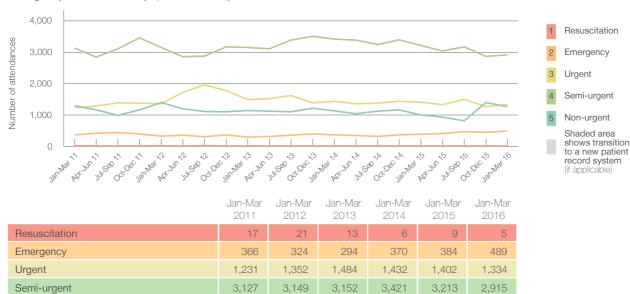
Note: Presentation time is the earlier time recorded for clerical registration or the triage process. Treatment time is the earliest time recorded when a healthcare professional provides medical care relevant to the patient's presenting problems.

Source: Health Information Exchange, NSW Health (extracted 22 April 2016).

Belmont Hospital: Patients attending the emergency department January to March 2016

Same period Change since last year one year ago All attendances: 6,091 patients 6.078 0% Emergency attendances² by triage category: 6,007 patients 6.006 0% Resuscitation 5 (0%) 9 -44% Emergency 384 27% 489 (8%) Urgent 1,334 (22%) 1.402 -5% Semi-urgent 2,915 (49%) 3,213 -9% 998 27% Non-urgent 1,264 (21%)

Emergency attendances² by quarter, January 2011 to March 2016[‡]



3,152

6,085

6.355

6.006

6.007

Same period Change since

Belmont Hospital: Patients arriving by ambulance

January to March 2016

All emergency attendances

Non-urgent

last year one year ago Arrivals used to calculate transfer of care time: 7 1,259 patients 1,325 ED Transfer of care time § Median time 10 minutes 11 minutes -1 minute 95th percentile time 25 minutes 47 minutes -22 minutes

1,401

6,247

6,034

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

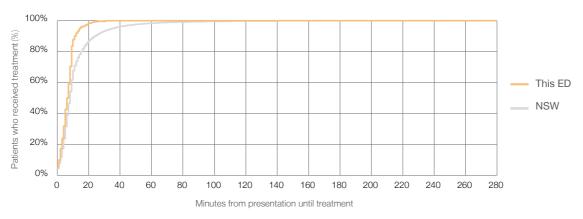
Caution is advised when interpreting abrupt changes over time at the hospital level. For example, performance before and after transition to a new information system is not directly comparable. For more information, see Background Paper: Approaches to reporting time measures of emergency department performance,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

For some smaller NSW hospitals, transfer of care times reported in Hospital Quarterly are being assessed for data quality and results should be interpreted with caution.

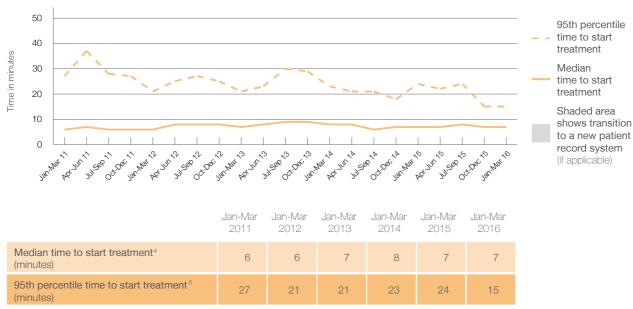
Belmont Hospital: Time from presentation to treatment, triage 2 January to March 2016

Triage 2 Emergency (e.g. chest pain, severe burns)	Same period last year	NSW (this period)
Number of triage 2 patients: 489	384	
Number of triage 2 patients used to calculate waiting time: 486	383	
Median time to start treatment ⁴ 7 minutes	7 minutes	8 minutes
95th percentile time to start treatment ⁵ 15 minutes	24 minutes	35 minutes

Percentage of triage 2 patients who received treatment by time, January to March 2016



Time from presentation until treatment (minutes) for triage 2 patients, January 2011 to March 2016 †‡



 $^{(\}dagger)$ 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.

Belmont Hospital: Time from presentation to treatment, triage 3 January to March 2016

Triage 3 Urgent (e.g. moderate blood	loss, dehydration)
Number of triage 3 patients: 1,334	
Number of triage 3 patients used to calc	culate waiting time:3 1,309
Median time to start treatment ⁴	15 minutes
95th percentile time to start treatment ⁵	47 minutes

Same period last year (this period)

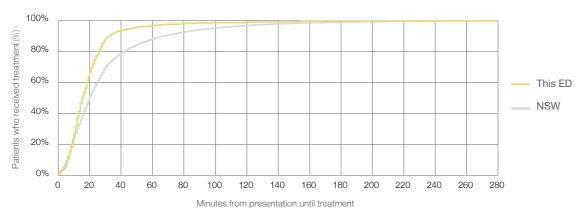
1,402

1,363

17 minutes 20 minutes

67 minutes 99 minutes

Percentage of triage 3 patients who received treatment by time, January to March 2016



Time from presentation until treatment (minutes) for triage 3 patients, January 2011 to March 2016 †‡



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

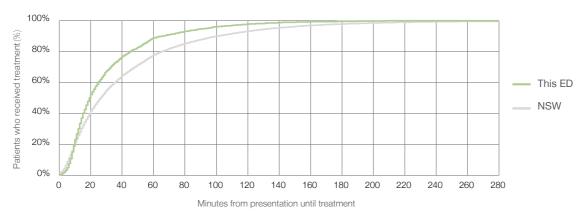
^(±) Caution is advised when interpreting abrupt changes over time at the hospital level. For example, performance before and after transition to a new information system is not directly comparable. For more information, see Background Paper:

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

Belmont Hospital: Time from presentation to treatment, triage 4 January to March 2016

Triage 4 Semi-urgent (e.g. sprained ankle, earache)	Same period last year	NSW (this period)
Number of triage 4 patients: 2,915	3,213	
Number of triage 4 patients used to calculate waiting time: 3 2,516	2,752	
Median time to start treatment ⁴ 19 minutes	22 minutes	26 minutes
95th percentile time to start treatment ⁵ 95 minutes	119 minutes	137 minutes

Percentage of triage 4 patients who received treatment by time, January to March 2016



Time from presentation until treatment (minutes) for triage 4 patients, January 2011 to March 2016 †‡



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

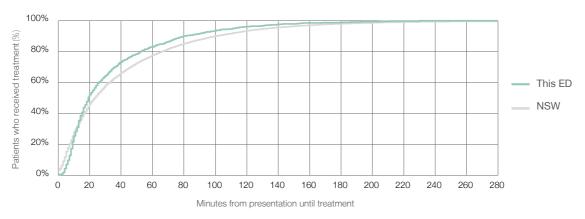
^(‡) Caution is advised when interpreting abrupt changes over time at the hospital level. For example, performance before and after transition to a new information system is not directly comparable. For more information, see Background Paper:

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

Belmont Hospital: Time from presentation to treatment, triage 5 January to March 2016

Triage 5 Non-urgent (e.g. small cuts or abrasions)		Same period last year	NSW (this period)
Number of triage 5 patients: 1,264		998	
Number of triage 5 patients used to calculate waiting	time: ³ 976	722	
Median time to start treatment ⁴ 19 minutes	S	21 minutes	23 minutes
95th percentile time to start treatment ⁵	113 minutes	121 minutes	135 minutes

Percentage of triage 5 patients who received treatment by time, January to March 2016



Time from presentation until treatment (minutes) for triage 5 patients, January 2011 to March 2016



 $^{(\}dagger)$ 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.

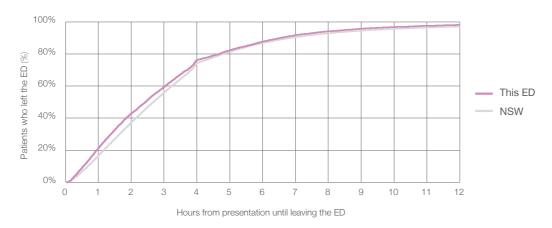
NSW

Same period

Belmont Hospital: Time from presentation until leaving the ED January to March 2016

	last year	(this period)
All attendances: 6,091 patients	6,078	
Attendances used to calculate time to leaving the ED:6 6,091 patients	6,078	
Median time to leaving the ED ⁸ 2 hours and 26 minutes	2 hours and 34 minutes	2 hours and 40 minutes
95th percentile time to leaving the ED ⁹ 8 hours and 34 minutes	9 hours and 53 minutes	9 hours and 25 minutes

Percentage of patients who left the ED by time, January to March 2016



Time from presentation until leaving the ED, by quarter, January 2011 to March 2016 †‡



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

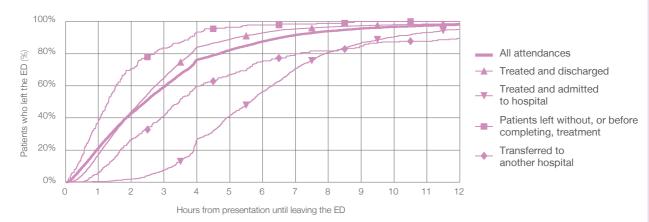
^(‡) Caution is advised when interpreting abrupt changes over time at the hospital level. For example, performance before and after transition to a new information system is not directly comparable. For more information, see Background Paper:

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

Belmont Hospital: Time from presentation until leaving the ED By mode of separation January to March 2016

Same period Change since All attendances: 6,091 patients last year one year ago Attendances used to calculate time to leaving the ED:6 6,091 patients 6,078 4,133 (68%) Treated and discharged 4,103 1% Treated and admitted to hospital 919 (15%) 844 9% Patient left without, or before 200 (3%) -18% 244 completing, treatment 229 (4%) Transferred to another hospital 610 (10%) Other 640 -5%

Percentage of patients who left the ED by time and mode of separation, January to March 2016 ^{†‡}



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

Treated and discharged	17%	44%	65%	84%	93%	97%	98%	99%
Treated and admitted to hospital	0%	2%	8%	27%	56%	81%	90%	95%
Patient left without, or before completing, treatment	38%	71%	84%	94%	98%	99%	100%	100%
Transferred to another hospital	6%	26%	41%	60%	75%	82%	87%	90%
All attendances	21%	43%	59%	76%	88%	94%	97%	98%

^(†) 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.

Belmont Hospital: Time from presentation until leaving the ED Percentage of patients who left the ED within four hours of presentation January to March 2016

All attendances: 1 6,091 patients

Attendances used to calculate time to leaving the ED:6 6,091 patients

Percentage of patients who left the ED within four hours

one year ago	last year
0%	6,078
0%	6,078
	72%

76%

Same period Change since

Percentage of patients who left the ED within four hours of presentation, by quarter, January 2011 to March 2016 †*



- * 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 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 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 attendances 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 rounded to whole numbers and therefore percentages may not add to 100%.

Sources: ED data from Health Information Exchange, NSW Health (extracted 22 April 2016).

Transfer of care data from Transfer of Care Reporting System (extracted 22 April 2016).