Same period Change since

NSW

Same period

Belmont Hospital: Emergency department (ED) overview

July to September 2017

	last year	one year ago
All presentations: ¹ 6,616 patients	5,902	12.1%
Emergency presentations: ² 6,591 patients	5,861	12.5%

Belmont Hospital: Time patients waited to start treatment³

July to September 2017

	last year	(this period)
Triage 2 Emergency (e.g. chest pain, severe burns): 598 patients	479	
Median time to start treatment ⁴ 8 minutes	7 minutes	9 minutes
90th percentile time to start treatment ⁵	15 minutes	29 minutes
Triage 3 Urgent (e.g. moderate blood loss, dehydration): 1,410 patients	1,353	
Median time to start treatment ⁴ 18 minutes	17 minutes	23 minutes
90th percentile time to start treatment ⁵ 51 minutes	39 minutes	83 minutes
Triage 4 Semi-urgent (e.g. sprained ankle, earache): 3,392 patients	3,019	
Median time to start treatment ⁴ 26 minutes	22 minutes	30 minutes
90th percentile time to start treatment ⁵ 98 minutes	83 minutes	121 minutes
Triage 5 Non-urgent (e.g. small cuts or abrasions): 1,180 patients	994	
Median time to start treatment ⁴ 30 minutes	25 minutes	26 minutes
90th percentile time to start treatment ⁵	109 minutes	118 minutes

Belmont Hospital: Time from presentation until leaving the ED July to September 2017

Attendances used to calculate time to leaving the ED:6 6,616 patients

Percentage of patients who spent		
four hours or less in the FD		68.9%
TOUL HOURS OF IESS IN THE FLY		4

	one year ago
5,902	12.1%
73.0%	

- * 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.

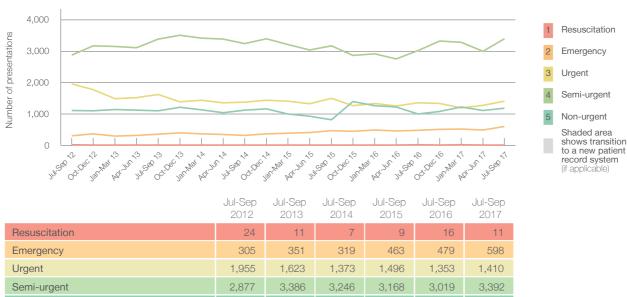
Note: Presentation time is the earlier time recorded for clerical registration or the triage process. Treatment time is the earliest time recorded when a healthcare professional provides medical care relevant to the patient's presenting problems.

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

Belmont Hospital: Patients presenting to the emergency department July to September 2017

Same period Change since last year one year ago All presentations: 6,616 patients 5.902 12.1% Emergency presentations² by triage category: 6,591 patients 5,861 12.5% Resuscitation 11 (0.2%) 16 -31.3% 24.8% Emergency 598 (9.1%) 479 Urgent 4.2% 1,410 (21.4%) 1.353 Semi-urgent 3,392 (51.5%) 3,019 12.4% 1,180 (17.9%) 994 18.7% Non-urgent

Emergency presentations² by quarter, July 2012 to September 2017 [‡]



1.099

6,470

6,063

6,274

Belmont Hospital: Patients arriving by ambulance

July to September 2017

All emergency presentations

Non-urgent

Arrivals used to calculate transfer of care time: 7 1,502 patients

ED Transfer of care time

Median time

12 minutes

10 minutes

22 minutes

3 minutes

994

5,861

1,180

6,591

Same period Change since

816

5,952

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

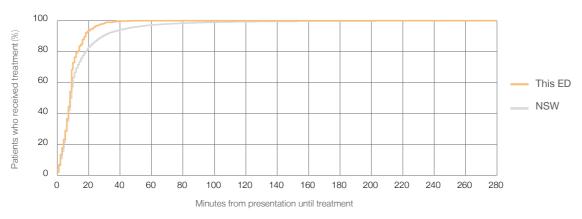
^(‡) Caution is advised when interpreting abrupt changes over time at the hospital level. For example, performance before and after transition to a new information system is not directly comparable. For more information, see Background Paper:

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

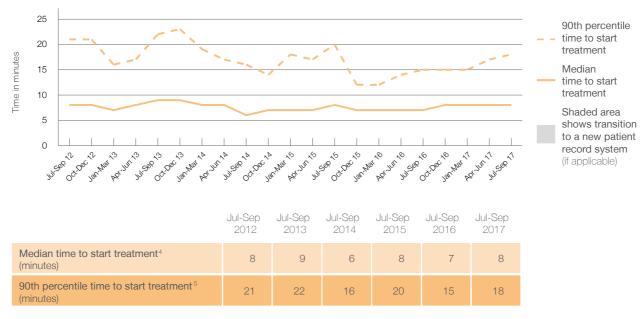
Belmont Hospital: Time patients waited to start treatment, triage 2 July to September 2017

Triage 2 Emergency (e.g. chest pain, severe burns)	Same period last year	NSW (this period)
Number of triage 2 patients: 598	479	
Number of triage 2 patients used to calculate waiting time: ³ 590	471	
Median time to start treatment ⁴ 8 minutes	7 minutes	9 minutes
90th percentile time to start treatment ⁵ 18 minutes	15 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 † †



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

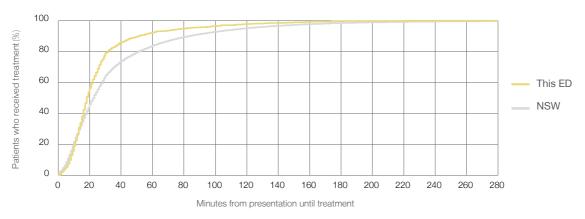
^(±) Caution is advised when interpreting abrupt changes over time at the hospital level. For example, performance before and after transition to a new information system is not directly comparable. For more information, see Background Paper:

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

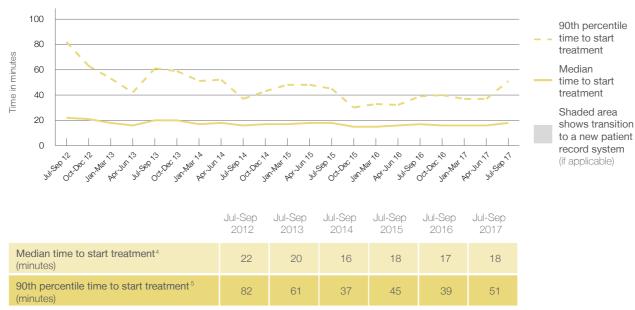
Belmont Hospital: Time patients waited to start treatment, triage 3 July to September 2017

Triage 3 Urgent (e.g. moderate blood loss, dehydration)	Same period last year	NSW (this period)
Number of triage 3 patients: 1,410	1,353	
Number of triage 3 patients used to calculate waiting time: 3 1,343		
Median time to start treatment ⁴ 18 minutes	17 minutes	23 minutes
90th percentile time to start treatment ⁵ 51 minutes	39 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 † †



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

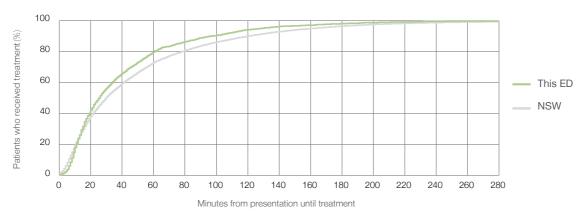
^(±) Caution is advised when interpreting abrupt changes over time at the hospital level. For example, performance before and after transition to a new information system is not directly comparable. For more information, see Background Paper:

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

Belmont Hospital: Time patients waited to start treatment, triage 4 July to September 2017

Triage 4 Semi-urgent (e.g. sprained ankle, earache)	Same period last year	NSW (this period)
Number of triage 4 patients: 3,392	3,019	
Number of triage 4 patients used to calculate waiting time: 2,830	2,533	
Median time to start treatment ⁴ 26 minutes	22 minutes	30 minutes
90th percentile time to start treatment ⁵ 98 minutes	83 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 **



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

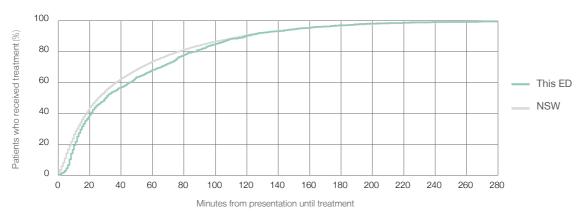
^(‡) Caution is advised when interpreting abrupt changes over time at the hospital level. For example, performance before and after transition to a new information system is not directly comparable. For more information, see Background Paper:

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

Belmont Hospital: Time 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: 1,180		994	
Number of triage 5 patients used to calculate waiting time: ³ 861			
Median time to start treatment ⁴ 30 minutes		25 minutes	26 minutes
90th percentile time to start treatment ⁵	119 minutes	109 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 † †



 $^{(\}dagger)$ 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.

7 hours and 48 minutes

Belmont Hospital: Time patients spent in the ED

July to September 2017

90th percentile time spent in the ED 9

All presentations: 6,616 patients

Presentations used to calculate time to leaving the ED: 6,616 patients

Median time spent in the ED 8

2 hours and 57 minutes

Same period NSW (this period)

5,902

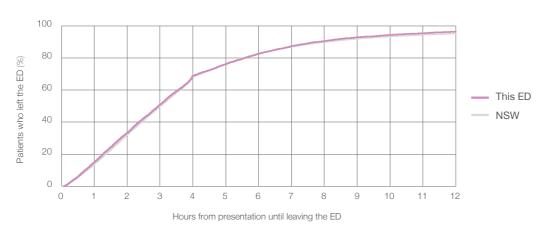
5,902

2 hours and 47 minutes

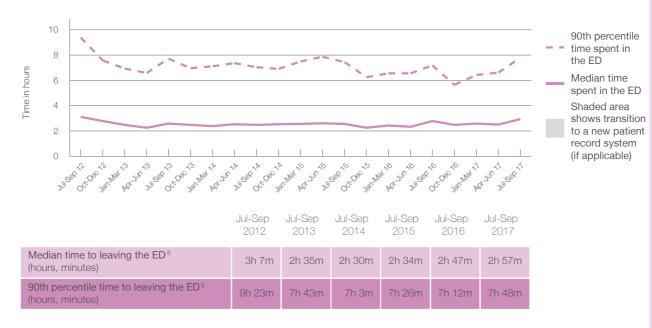
7 hours and 12 minutes

8 hours and 2 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 †‡



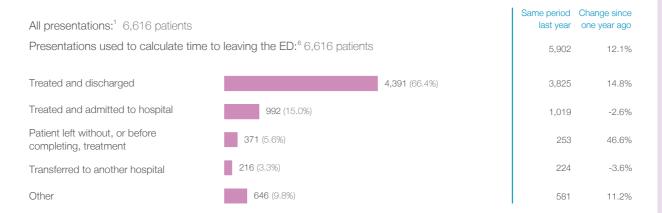
 $^{(\}dagger)$ Data points are not shown in graphs for quarters when patient numbers are too small.

^(‡) 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:

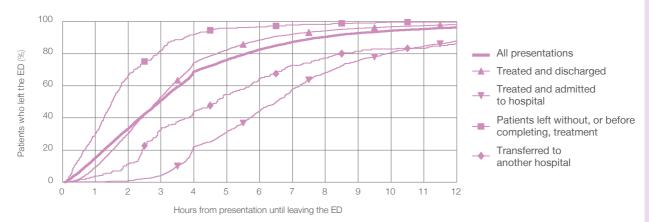
Approaches to reporting time measures of emergency department performance, December 2011.

Belmont Hospital: Time 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 †‡



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

Treated and discharged	9.4%	30.3%	53.2%	74.5%	88.5%	94.3%	96.8%	98.2%
Treated and admitted to hospital	0.2%	0.8%	4.3%	22.0%	44.5%	68.1%	80.6%	88.2%
Patient left without, or before completing, treatment	30.2%	66.6%	81.9%	92.2%	96.8%	98.4%	99.7%	99.7%
Transferred to another hospital	3.7%	11.1%	32.9%	44.0%	64.4%	77.3%	82.9%	86.1%
All presentations	15.2%	33.4%	51.1%	68.9%	82.6%	90.5%	94.3%	96.5%

 $^{(\}dagger)$ 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 spent in the ED Percentage of patients who spent four hours or less in the ED July to September 2017

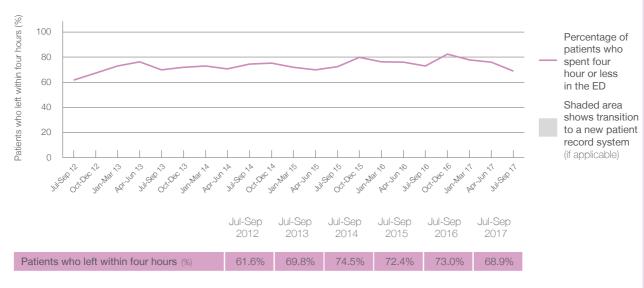
All presentations at the emergency department: 16,616 patients

Presentations used to calculate time to leaving the ED: 66,616 patients

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

	Change since one year ago
5,902	12.1%
5,902	12.1%
73.0%	

Percentage of patients who spent four hours or less in the ED, by quarter, July 2012 to September 2017 14



68.9%

- * 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).