Sydney/Sydney Eye Hospital: Emergency department (ED) overview January to March 2016

	Same period last year	
All attendances:1 10,504 patients	9,908	6%
Emergency attendances: ² 8,043 patients	7,803	3%

Sydney/Sydney Eye Hospital: Time from presentation to treatment³

January to March 2016 Same period NSW (this period) last year Triage 2 Emergency (e.g. chest pain, severe burns): 126 patients 104 8 minutes Median time to start treatment⁴ 8 minutes 8 minutes 25 minutes 95th percentile time to start treatment⁵ 22 minutes 35 minutes Triage 3 Urgent (e.g. moderate blood loss, dehydration): 1,033 patients 772 21 minutes Median time to start treatment⁴ 18 minutes 20 minutes 56 minutes 95th percentile time to start treatment⁵ 55 minutes 99 minutes Triage 4 Semi-urgent (e.g. sprained ankle, earache): 4,497 patients 3.740 28 minutes 25 minutes 26 minutes Median time to start treatment⁴ 103 minutes 137 minutes 95th percentile time to start treatment⁵ 86 minutes Triage 5 Non-urgent (e.g. small cuts or abrasions): 2,387 patients 3 187 29 minutes Median time to start treatment⁴ 23 minutes 25 minutes 120 minutes 135 minutes 95th percentile time to start treatment⁵ 102 minutes

Sydney/Sydney Eye Hospital: Time from presentation until leaving the ED

January to March 2010			last year	one year ago	
Attendances used to calculate time to le	eaving the ED:6 10,502 patients		9,908	6%	
Percentage of patients who left the ED within four hours		89%	87%		

* 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.
- 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.

on to March 2016

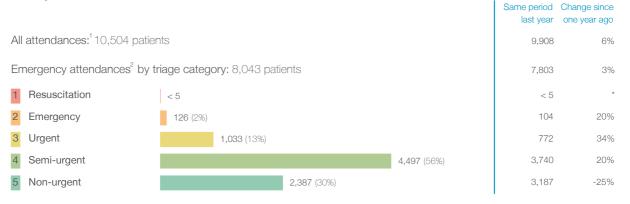
Note: Presentation time is the earlier time recorded for clerical registration or the triage process. Treatment time is the earliest time recorded when a healthcare professional provides medical care relevant to the patient's presenting problems.

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

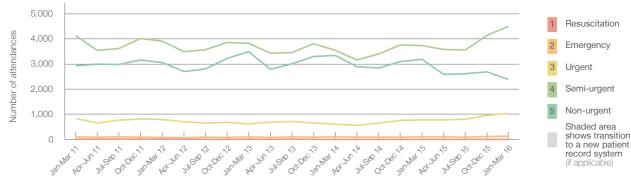
Same period Change since

Sydney/Sydney Eye Hospital: Patients attending the emergency department

January to March 2016



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



	Jan-Mar 2011	Jan-Mar 2012	Jan-Mar 2013	Jan-Mar 2014	Jan-Mar 2015	Jan-Mar 2016
Resuscitation	5	6	9	0	< 5	< 5
Emergency	94	78	98	98	104	126
Urgent	823	791	609	595	772	1,033
Semi-urgent	4,126	3,910	3,821	3,543	3,740	4,497
Non-urgent	2,929	3,058	3,490	3,334	3,187	2,387
All emergency attendances	7,977	7,843	8,027	7,570	7,803	8,043

Sydney/Sydney Eye Hospital: Patients arriving by ambulance January to March 2016

Arrivals used to calculate transfer of care time: ⁷ 759 patients

ED Transfer of care time[§]

Median time

95th percentile time

8 minutes

21 minutes

73610 minutes -2 minutes26 minutes -5 minutes

Same period Change since last year one year ago

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

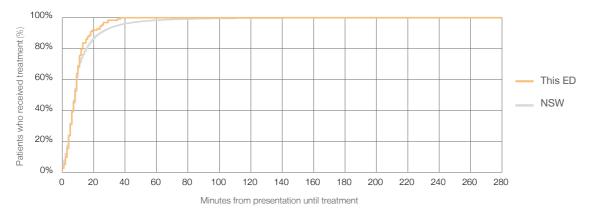
(‡) Caution is advised when interpreting abrupt changes over time at the hospital level. For example, performance before and after transition to a new information system is not directly comparable. For more information, see Background Paper: Approaches to reporting time measures of emergency department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



Triage 2 Emergency (e.g. chest pain, severe burns)	Same period last year	NSW (this period)
Number of triage 2 patients: 126	104	
Number of triage 2 patients used to calculate waiting time: ³ 122	102	
Median time to start treatment ⁴ 8 minutes	8 minutes	8 minutes
95th percentile time to start treatment ⁵ 25 minutes	22 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^{†‡}



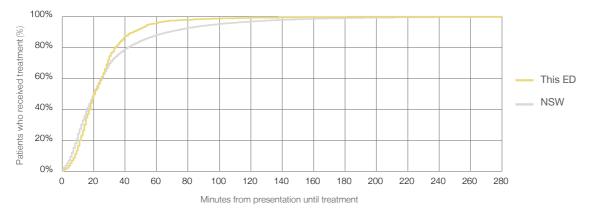
^(†) Data points are not shown in graphs for quarters when patient numbers are too small.

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Triage 3 Urgent (e.g. moderate blood loss, dehydration)	Same period last year	NSW (this period)
Number of triage 3 patients: 1,033	772	
Number of triage 3 patients used to calculate waiting time: ³ 1,020	751	
Median time to start treatment ⁴ 21 minutes	18 minutes	20 minutes
95th percentile time to start treatment ⁵ 56 minutes	55 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^{†‡}



43

48

40

55

56

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

(minutes)

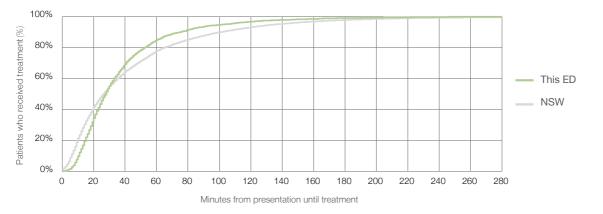
62

 $^{(\}pm)$ 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.

Sydney/Sydney Eye 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: 4,497	3,740	
Number of triage 4 patients used to calculate waiting time:3 4,400	3,606	
Median time to start treatment ⁴	25 minutes	26 minutes
95th percentile time to start treatment ⁵ 103 minutes	86 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^{†‡}



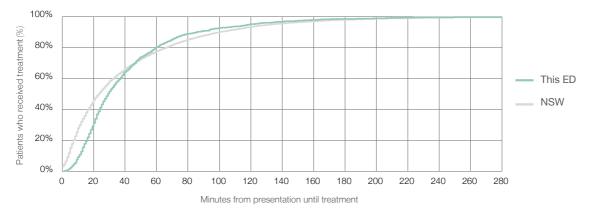
^(†) Data points are not shown in graphs for quarters when patient numbers are too small.

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Sydney/Sydney Eye 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: 2,387	3,187	
Number of triage 5 patients used to calculate waiting time: ³ 2,146	2,957	
Median time to start treatment ⁴	25 minutes	23 minutes
95th percentile time to start treatment ⁵ 120 minutes	102 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^{†‡}



Jngrouped acute - tertiary referral hospitals (A3)

South Eastern Sydney Local Health District

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

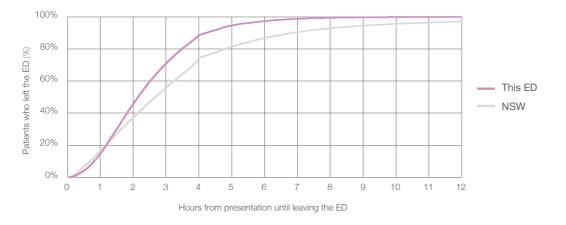
 $^{(\}pm)$ Caution is advised when interpreting abrupt changes over time at the hospital level. For example, performance before and after transition to a new information system is not directly comparable. For more information, see Background Paper: Approaches to reporting time measures of emergency department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

Sydney/Sydney Eye Hospital: Time from presentation until leaving the ED

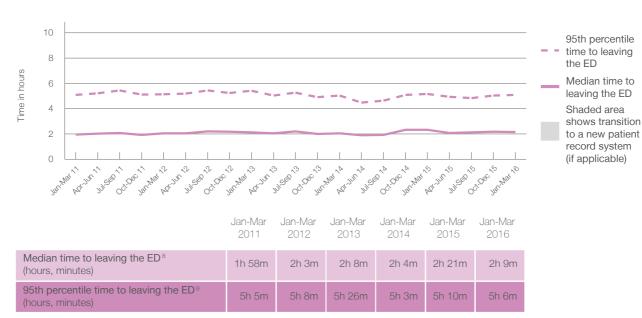
January to March 2016

NSW Same period (this period) last vear All attendances:1 10,504 patients 9,908 Attendances used to calculate time to leaving the ED:⁶ 10,502 patients 9,908 2 hours and 2 hours and Median time to leaving the ED⁸ 2 hours and 9 minutes 21 minutes 40 minutes 5 hours and 9 hours and 95th percentile time to leaving the ED⁹ 5 hours and 6 minutes 10 minutes 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 $^{\dagger \dagger}$

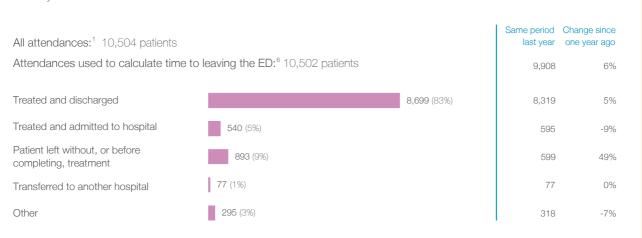


^(†) Data points are not shown in graphs for quarters when patient numbers are too small.

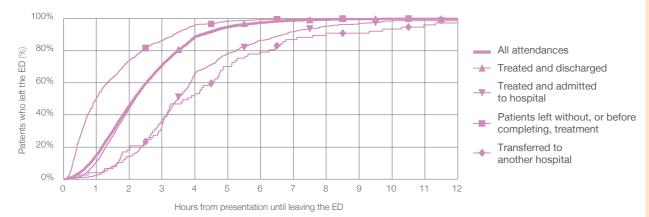
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Sydney/Sydney Eye Hospital: Time from presentation until leaving the ED By mode of separation

January to March 2016



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	11%	44%	71%	89%	98%	100%	100%	100%
Treated and admitted to hospital	2%	14%	37%	66%	86%	95%	99%	99%
Patient left without, or before completing, treatment	50%	74%	86%	96%	99%	100%	100%	100%
Transferred to another hospital	4%	18%	34%	53%	79%	91%	94%	97%
All attendances	15%	46%	71%	89%	97%	99%	100%	100%

Eastern Sydney Local Health District

South

^(†) 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.

one vear ago

87%

89%

6%

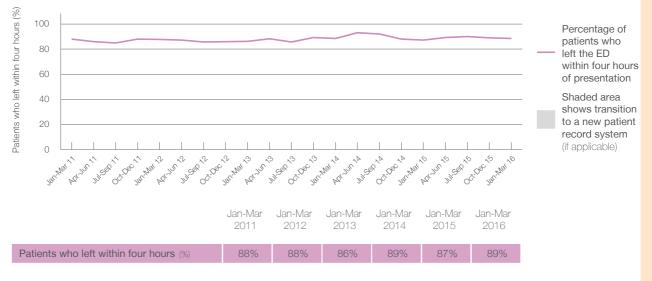
6%

More information is available on BHI's interactive portal at www.bhi.nsw.gov.au/healthcare_observer

Sydney/Sydney Eye Hospital: Time from presentation until leaving the ED Percentage of patients who left the ED within four hours of presentation January to March 2016 Same period Change since last vear All attendances: 1 10,504 patients 9 908 Attendances used to calculate time to leaving the ED:6 10,502 patients 9.908

Percentage of patients who left the ED within four hours

Percentage of patients who left the ED within four hours of presentation, by guarter, 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.
- 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 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.
- The 95th percentile is the time by which 95% of patients started treatment. The final 5% of patients took equal to or 5. 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.
- The 95th percentile is the time by which 95% of patients left the ED. The final 5% of patients took equal to or longer 9. 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%.

ED data from Health Information Exchange, NSW Health (extracted 22 April 2016) Sources: Transfer of care data from Transfer of Care Reporting System (extracted 22 April 2016).