NSW

Same period Change since

Same period

### Lismore Base Hospital: Emergency department (ED) overview

July to September 2017

	last year	one year ago
All presentations: 9,039 patients	7,929	14.0%
Emergency presentations: <sup>2</sup> 8,714 patients	7,714	13.0%

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

July to September 2017

July to September 2017

	last year	(this period)
Triage 2 Emergency (e.g. chest pain, severe burns): 898 patients	877	
Median time to start treatment <sup>4</sup> 8 minutes	6 minutes	9 minutes
90th percentile time to start treatment <sup>5</sup> 20 minutes	15 minutes	29 minutes
Triage 3 Urgent (e.g. moderate blood loss, dehydration): 3,069 patients	2,739	
Median time to start treatment <sup>4</sup> 28 minutes	25 minutes	23 minutes
90th percentile time to start treatment <sup>5</sup>	98 minutes	83 minutes
Triage 4 Semi-urgent (e.g. sprained ankle, earache): 3,844 patients	3,322	
Median time to start treatment <sup>4</sup> 51 minutes	43 minutes	30 minutes
90th percentile time to start treatment <sup>5</sup>	143 minutes	121 minutes
Titory C. Non urgent (e.g. email outs as absociana), 045 patients	725	
Triage 5 Non-urgent (e.g. small cuts or abrasions): 845 patients	725	
Median time to start treatment <sup>4</sup> 50 minutes	47 minutes	26 minutes
90th percentile time to start treatment <sup>5</sup>	144 minutes	118 minutes

### Lismore Base Hospital: Time from presentation until leaving the ED

Attack to the control of the live to the FD 6 0 000 or live to

Attendances used to calculate time to leaving the ED:6 9,038 patients

Percentage of patients who spent four hours or less in the ED 59.5%

	one year ago
7,929	14.0%
63.6%	

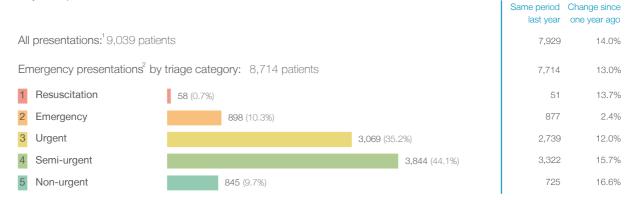
- $^{\star}$  Suppressed due to small number of patients and to protect privacy. Relevant graphs are also suppressed.
- 1. All emergency and non-emergency attendances at the emergency department (ED).
- 2. All attendances that have a triage category and are coded as emergency presentations or unplanned 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.

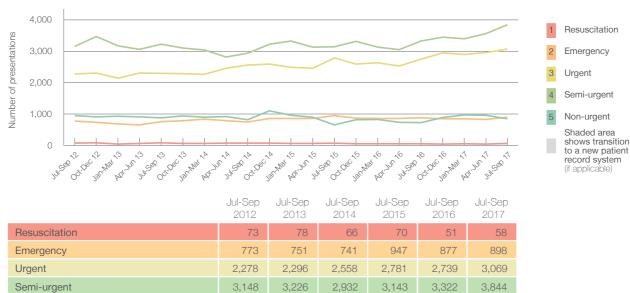
Source: Health Information Exchange, NSW Health (extracted 17 October 2017).

### **Lismore Base Hospital:** Patients presenting to the emergency department

July to September 2017



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



877

7,228

817

7,114

7,594

7,714

### Lismore Base Hospital: Patients arriving by ambulance

948

7,220

July to September 2017

All emergency presentations

Non-urgent

	last year	one year ago
Arrivals used to calculate transfer of care time: 7 1,898 patients		
ED Transfer of care time		
Median time 16 minutes	15 minutes	2 minutes
90th percentile time 55 minutes	53 minutes	2 minutes

845

Same period Change since

8,714

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

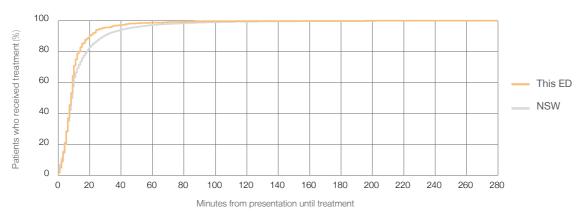
<sup>(‡)</sup> Caution is advised when interpreting abrupt changes over time at the hospital level. For example, performance before and after transition to a new information system is not directly comparable. For more information, see Background Paper:

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

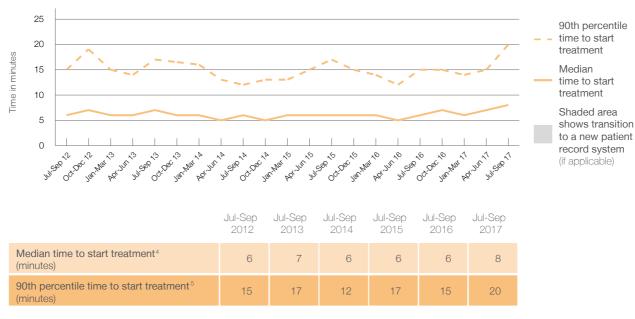
# **Lismore Base Hospital:** Time patients waited to start treatment, triage 2 July to September 2017

Triage 2 Emergency (e.g. chest pain, severe burns)	Same period last year	NSW (this period)
Number of triage 2 patients: 898	877	
Number of triage 2 patients used to calculate waiting time: <sup>3</sup> 890	873	
Median time to start treatment <sup>4</sup> 8 minutes	6 minutes	9 minutes
90th percentile time to start treatment <sup>5</sup> 20 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 \*\*



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

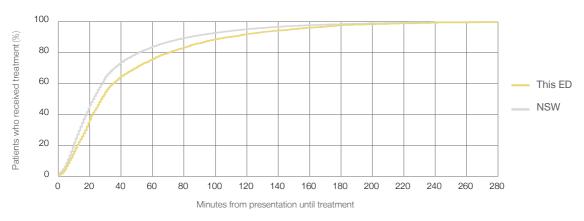
<sup>(‡)</sup> Caution is advised when interpreting abrupt changes over time at the hospital level. For example, performance before and after transition to a new information system is not directly comparable. For more information, see Background Paper:

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

### **Lismore Base 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: 3,069		2,739	
Number of triage 3 patients used to calculate waiting time: 3 2,983			
Median time to start treatment <sup>4</sup>	28 minutes	25 minutes	23 minutes
90th percentile time to start treatment <sup>5</sup>	108 minutes	98 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.

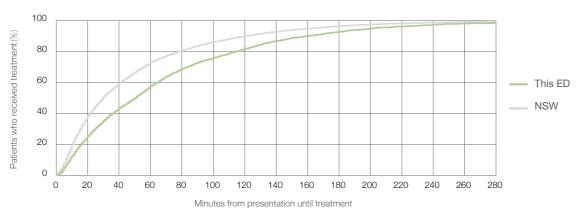
<sup>(±)</sup> Caution is advised when interpreting abrupt changes over time at the hospital level. For example, performance before and after transition to a new information system is not directly comparable. For more information, see Background Paper:

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

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

Triage 4 Semi-urgent (e.g. sprained a	ankle, earache)	Same period last year	NSW (this period)
Number of triage 4 patients: 3,844		3,322	
Number of triage 4 patients used to cal	culate waiting time:3 3,486	3,038	
Median time to start treatment <sup>4</sup>	51 minutes	43 minutes	30 minutes
90th percentile time to start treatment <sup>5</sup>	161 minutes	143 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.

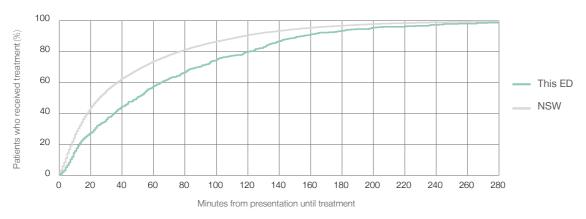
<sup>(‡)</sup> Caution is advised when interpreting abrupt changes over time at the hospital level. For example, performance before and after transition to a new information system is not directly comparable. For more information, see Background Paper:

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

# **Lismore Base 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: 845	725	
Number of triage 5 patients used to calculate waiting time: 3 703	614	
Median time to start treatment <sup>4</sup> 50 minutes	47 minutes	26 minutes
90th percentile time to start treatment <sup>5</sup> 155 minutes	144 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 \*\*



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

NSW

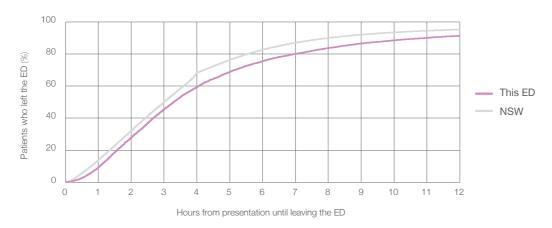
Same period

### Lismore Base Hospital: Time patients spent in the ED

July to September 2017

(this period) last vear All presentations: 9,039 patients 7,929 Presentations used to calculate time to leaving the ED: 9,038 patients 7,929 3 hours and 3 hours and Median time spent in the ED 8 3 hours and 18 minutes 0 minutes 8 hours and 8 hours and 90th percentile time spent in the ED 9 11 hours and 0 minutes 37 minutes 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 $^{\dagger\ddagger}$



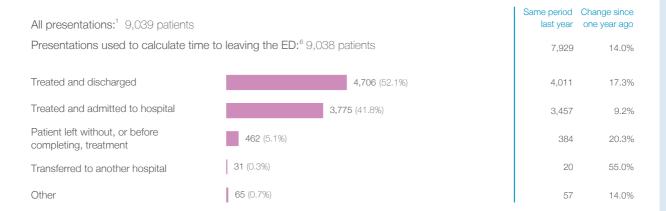
 $<sup>(\</sup>dagger)$  Data points are not shown in graphs for quarters when patient numbers are too small.

<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:

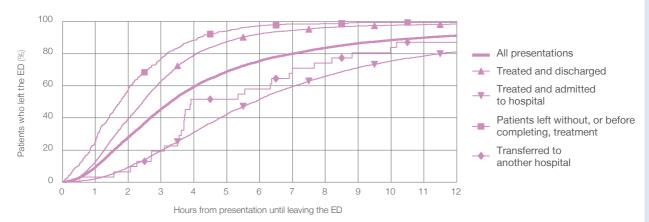
Approaches to reporting time measures of emergency department performance, December 2011.

### Lismore Base 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	12.8%	39.5%	63.0%	79.0%	92.4%	96.3%	97.8%	98.5%
Treated and admitted to hospital	2.1%	9.2%	19.6%	31.1%	51.6%	65.9%	75.5%	81.2%
Patient left without, or before completing, treatment	24.9%	58.2%	77.1%	88.3%	97.4%	98.7%	99.6%	99.6%
Transferred to another hospital	3.2%	6.5%	19.4%	51.6%	58.1%	74.2%	83.9%	87.1%
All presentations	9.3%	28.0%	45.6%	59.5%	75.5%	83.7%	88.5%	91.3%

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

# **Lismore Base 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: 19,039 patients

Presentations used to calculate time to leaving the ED: 69,038 patients

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

59.5%

	Change since one year ago
7,929	14.0%
7,929	14.0%
63.6%	

Percentage of patients who spent four hours or less in the ED, by quarter, July 2012 to September 2017<sup>†‡</sup>



- \* 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).