Same period Change since

Same period

I Same period Change since

12.0%

11.1%

NSW

Singleton District Hospital: Emergency department (ED) overview July to September 2017

last year one year ago All presentations: 3,050 patients 2.724 Emergency presentations:² 2,973 patients 2,675

Singleton District Hospital: Time patients waited to start treatment³

July to September 2017

	last year	(this period)
Triage 2 Emergency (e.g. chest pain, severe burns): 216 patients	170	
Median time to start treatment ⁴ 8 minutes	8 minutes	9 minutes
90th percentile time to start treatment ⁵ 31 minutes	20 minutes	29 minutes
Triage 3 Urgent (e.g. moderate blood loss, dehydration): 844 patients	743	
Median time to start treatment ⁴ 26 minutes	23 minutes	23 minutes
90th percentile time to start treatment ⁵ 81 minutes	68 minutes	83 minutes
Triage 4 Semi-urgent (e.g. sprained ankle, earache): 1,785 patients	1,562	
Median time to start treatment ⁴ 38 minutes	33 minutes	30 minutes
90th percentile time to start treatment ⁵	90 minutes	121 minutes
Triage 5 Non-urgent (e.g. small cuts or abrasions): 122 patients	200	
Median time to start treatment ⁴ 27 minutes	24 minutes	26 minutes
90th percentile time to start treatment ⁵ 84 minutes	100 minutes	118 minutes

Singleton District Hospital: Time from presentation until leaving the ED July to Septe

ly to September 2017			last year	one year ago
cendances used to calculate time to le	eaving the ED:6 3,050 patients		2,724	12.0%
rcentage of patients who spent or hours or less in the ED		87.2%	90.0%	

- 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).

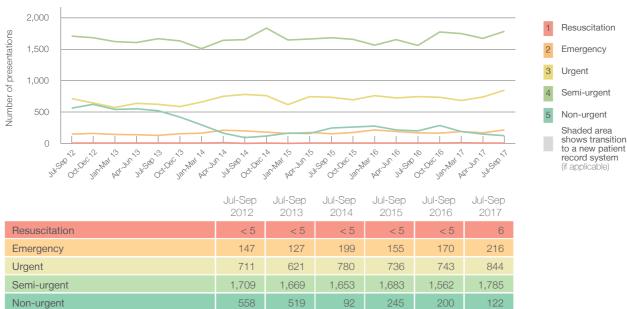
Same period Change since

Singleton District Hospital: Patients presenting to the emergency department

July to September 2017

				last year	one year ago
All presentations: 3,050 patien	nts			2,724	12.0%
Emergency presentations ² by	triage category: 2,973	3 patients		2,675	11.1%
1 Resuscitation	6 (0.2%)			< 5	*
2 Emergency	216 (7.3%)			170	28.6%
3 Urgent		844 (28.4%)		743	13.6%
4 Semi-urgent			1,785 (60.0%)	1,562	14.3%
5 Non-urgent	122 (4.1%)			200	-39.0%

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



Singleton District Hospital: Patients arriving by ambulance

3,125

July to September 2017

All emergency presentations

			last year	one year ago
Arrivals used to calculate trans	fer of care time: 7 319 patients		241	
ED Transfer of care time				
Median time	7 minutes		5 minutes	2 minutes
90th percentile time		148 minutes	15 minutes	133 minutes

2,936

2,724

2,819

2,675

2,973

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

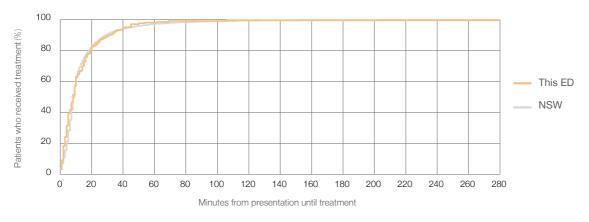
^(‡) Caution is advised when interpreting abrupt changes over time at the hospital level. For example, performance before and after transition to a new information system is not directly comparable. For more information, see Background Paper:

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

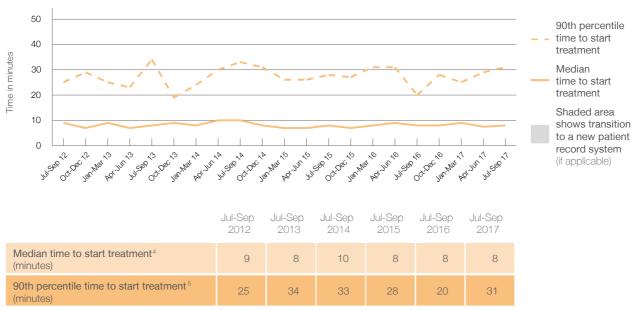
Singleton District Hospital: Time patients waited to start treatment, triage 2 July to September 2017

Triage 2 Emergency (e.g. chest pain, severe burns)	Same period last year	NSW (this period)
Number of triage 2 patients: 216	170	
Number of triage 2 patients used to calculate waiting time: 206	161	
Median time to start treatment ⁴ 8 minutes	8 minutes	9 minutes
90th percentile time to start treatment ⁵ 31 minutes	20 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.

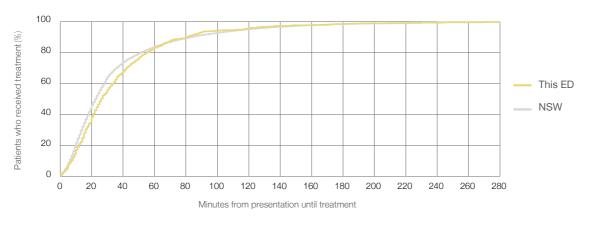
^(±) Caution is advised when interpreting abrupt changes over time at the hospital level. For example, performance before and after transition to a new information system is not directly comparable. For more information, see Background Paper:

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

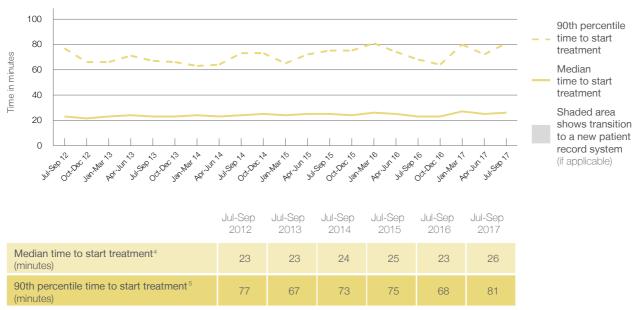
Singleton District Hospital: Time patients waited to start treatment, triage 3 July to September 2017

Triage 3 Urgent (e.g. moderate blood loss, dehydration)	Same period last year	NSW (this period)
Number of triage 3 patients: 844	743	
Number of triage 3 patients used to calculate waiting time: 815	716	
Median time to start treatment ⁴ 26 minutes	23 minutes	23 minutes
90th percentile time to start treatment ⁵ 81 minutes	68 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.

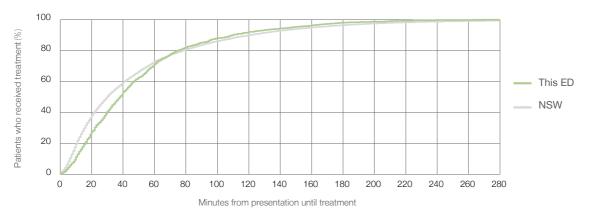
^(±) Caution is advised when interpreting abrupt changes over time at the hospital level. For example, performance before and after transition to a new information system is not directly comparable. For more information, see Background Paper:

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

Singleton District 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: 1,785		1,562	
Number of triage 4 patients used to calculate	e waiting time:3 1,704	1,498	
Median time to start treatment ⁴	38 minutes	33 minutes	30 minutes
90th percentile time to start treatment ⁵	110 minutes	90 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.

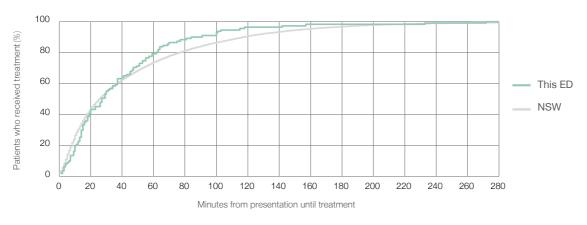
^(±) Caution is advised when interpreting abrupt changes over time at the hospital level. For example, performance before and after transition to a new information system is not directly comparable. For more information, see Background Paper:

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

Singleton District 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: 122	200	
Number of triage 5 patients used to calculate waiting time:3 111	175	
Median time to start treatment ⁴ 27 minutes	24 minutes	26 minutes
90th percentile time to start treatment ⁵ 84 minutes	100 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:

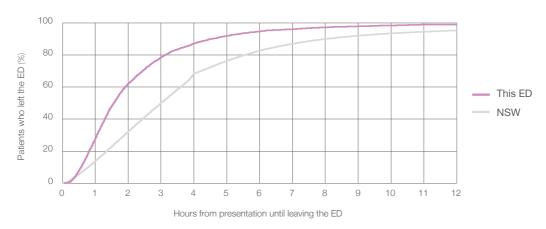
Approaches to reporting time measures of emergency department performance, December 2011.

Singleton District Hospital: Time patients spent in the ED

July to September 2017

NSW (this period)	Same period last year	
	2,724	
	2,724	
3 hours and 0 minutes	1 hours and 23 minutes	
8 hours and 2 minutes	4 hours and 0 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 †‡



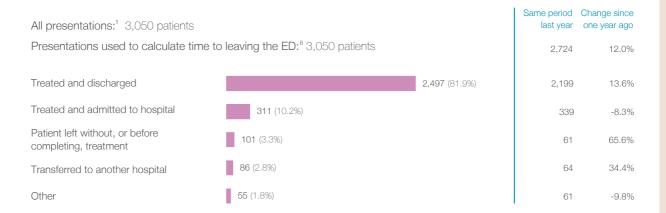
 $^{(\}dagger)$ Data points are not shown in graphs for quarters when patient numbers are too small.

^(‡) 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:

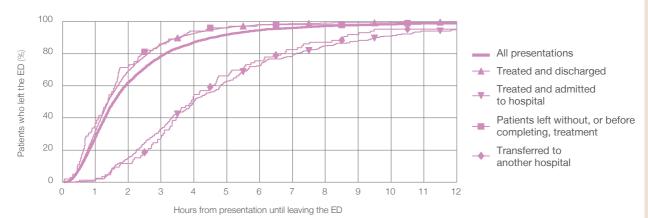
Approaches to reporting time measures of emergency department performance, December 2011.

Singleton District 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	31.9%	69.3%	85.7%	92.7%	98.0%	99.1%	99.4%	99.6%
Treated and admitted to hospital	1.3%	15.1%	33.4%	50.5%	72.7%	84.9%	91.0%	94.9%
Patient left without, or before completing, treatment	36.6%	72.3%	86.1%	94.1%	98.0%	98.0%	98.0%	99.0%
Transferred to another hospital	2.3%	11.6%	27.9%	54.7%	75.6%	87.2%	95.3%	95.3%
All presentations	28.2%	62.2%	78.5%	87.2%	94.6%	97.2%	98.4%	99.0%

^(†) 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.

Singleton District 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: 13,050 patients

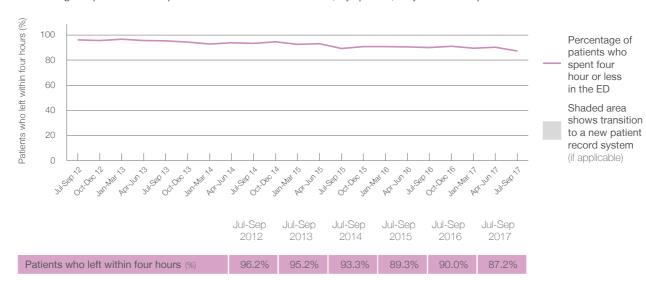
Presentations used to calculate time to leaving the ED: 63,050 patients

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

87.2%

Change since one year ago	
12.0%	2,724
12.0%	2,724
	90.0%

Percentage of patients who spent four hours or less in the ED, by quarter, July 2012 to September 2017^{†‡}



- * 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).