Same period Change since

NSW

Same period

Cessnock Hospital: Emergency department (ED) overview

October to December 2018

	last year	one year ago
All presentations: 4,729 patients	4,430	7%
Emergency presentations: ² 4,632 patients	4,335	7%

Cessnock Hospital: Time patients waited to start treatment 3

October to December 2018

	last year	(this period)
Triage 2 Emergency (e.g. chest pain, severe burns): 321 patients	339	
Median time to start treatment ⁴ 8 minutes	8 minutes	8 minutes
90th percentile time to start treatment 5 28 minutes	22 minutes	26 minutes
Triage 3 Urgent (e.g. moderate blood loss, dehydration): 1,281 patients	1,135	
Median time to start treatment ⁴ 24 minutes	23 minutes	20 minutes
90th percentile time to start treatment ⁵ 70 minutes	64 minutes	72 minutes
Triage 4 Semi-urgent (e.g. sprained ankle, earache): 2,342 patients	2,309	
Median time to start treatment ⁴ 42 minutes	34 minutes	26 minutes
90th percentile time to start treatment ⁵	105 minutes	104 minutes
Triage 5 Non-urgent (e.g. small cuts or abrasions): 674 patients	547	
Median time to start treatment ⁴ 40 minutes	32 minutes	23 minutes
90th percentile time to start treatment ⁵	99 minutes	104 minutes

Cessnock Hospital: Time from presentation until leaving the ED

October to December 2018

Attendances used to calculate time to leaving the ED: 6 4,729 patients

Percentage of patients who spent four hours or less in the ED 869

	Change since one year ago
4,430	7%
86%	

- * 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: October to December 2018.*
- 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 22 January 2019).

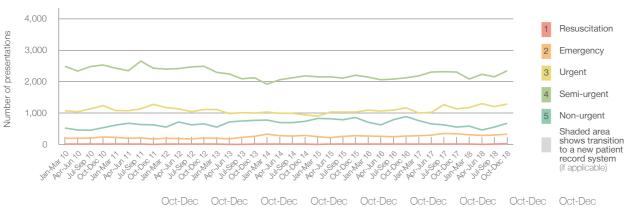
Same period Change since

Cessnock Hospital: Patients presenting to the emergency department

October to December 2018

			last year	one year ago		
All presentations: 4,729 patier	All presentations: 14,729 patients					
Emergency presentations ² by	4,335	7%				
1 Resuscitation	14 (0.3%)	5	180.0%			
2 Emergency	321 (6.9%)	339	-5.3%			
3 Urgent	1,281 (27.	.7%)	1,135	12.9%		
4 Semi-urgent		2,342 (50.6%)	2,309	1.4%		
5 Non-urgent	674 (14.6%)		547	23.2%		

Emergency presentations² by quarter, January 2010 to December 2018 [‡]



	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Resuscitation	8	< 5	< 5	8	8	5	< 5	5	14
Emergency	231	177	203	249	288	270	265	339	321
Urgent	1,229	1,274	1,115	1,003	939	1,033	1,166	1,135	1,281
Semi-urgent	2,528	2,430	2,491	2,123	2,182	2,199	2,123	2,309	2,342
Non-urgent	533	622	650	761	737	859	889	547	674
All emergency presentations	4,529	4,503	4,459	4,144	4,154	4,366	4,443	4,335	4,632

Cessnock Hospital: Patients arriving by ambulance

October to December 2018

	last year	one year ago
Arrivals used to calculate transfer of care time: 7 501 patients	460	
ED Transfer of care time		
Median time 10 minutes	9 minutes	1 minute
90th percentile time 22 minutes	21 minutes	1 minute

Same period Change since

^(†) 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:

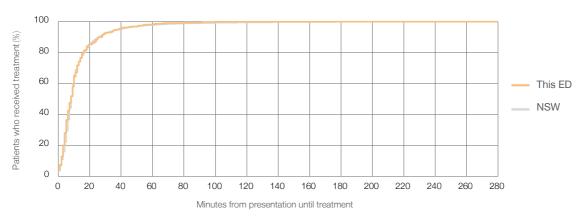
Approaches to reporting time measures of emergency department performance, December 2011.

Cessnock Hospital: Time patients waited to start treatment, triage 2

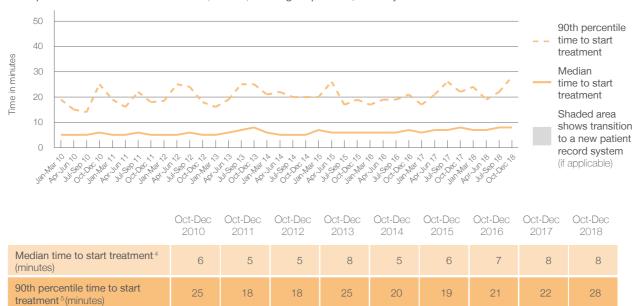
October to December 2018

Triage 2 Emergency (e.g. chest pain, severe burns)	Same period last year	NSW (this period)
Number of triage 2 patients: 321	339	
Number of triage 2 patients used to calculate waiting time: 3 319	338	
Median time to start treatment ⁴ 8 minutes	8 minutes	8 minutes
90th percentile time to start treatment ⁵ 28 minutes	22 minutes	26 minutes

Percentage of triage 2 patients who received treatment by time, October to December 2018



Time patients waited to start treatment (minutes) for triage 2 patients, January 2010 to December 2018 †‡



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

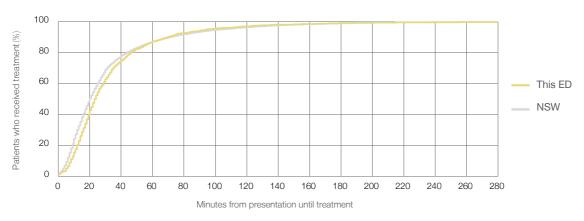
Caution is advised when interpreting abrupt changes over time at the hospital level. For example, performance before and after transition to a new information system is not directly comparable. For more information, see Background Paper: Approaches to reporting time measures of emergency department performance,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

Cessnock Hospital: Time patients waited to start treatment, triage 3

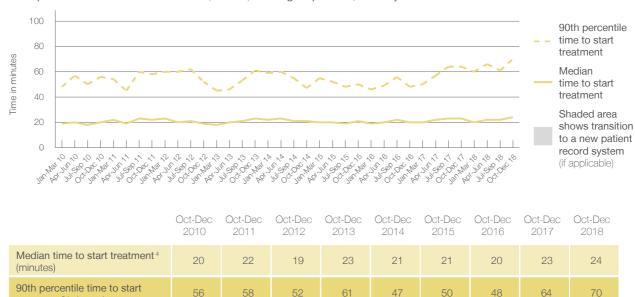
October to December 2018

Triage 3 Urgent (e.g. moderate blood loss, dehydration)	Same period last year	NSW (this period)
Number of triage 3 patients: 1,281	1,135	
Number of triage 3 patients used to calculate waiting time: 3 1,252	1,118	
Median time to start treatment ⁴ 24 minutes	23 minutes	20 minutes
90th percentile time to start treatment ⁵ 70 minutes	64 minutes	72 minutes

Percentage of triage 3 patients who received treatment by time, October to December 2018



Time patients waited to start treatment (minutes) for triage 3 patients, January 2010 to December 2018



treatment 5 (minutes)

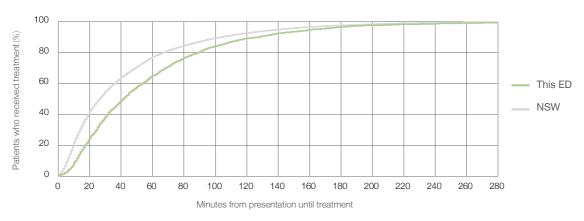
^(†) Data points are not shown in graphs for quarters when patient numbers are too small.

^(±) 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.

Cessnock Hospital: Time patients waited to start treatment, triage 4 October to December 2018

Triage 4 Semi-urgent (e.g. sprained ankle, earache)	Same period last year	NSW (this period)
Number of triage 4 patients: 2,342	2,309	
Number of triage 4 patients used to calculate waiting time: 3 2,169	2,173	
Median time to start treatment ⁴ 42 minutes	34 minutes	26 minutes
90th percentile time to start treatment ⁵	105 minutes	104 minutes

Percentage of triage 4 patients who received treatment by time, October to December 2018



Time patients waited to start treatment (minutes) for triage 4 patients, January 2010 to December 2018 †*



treatment 5 (minutes)

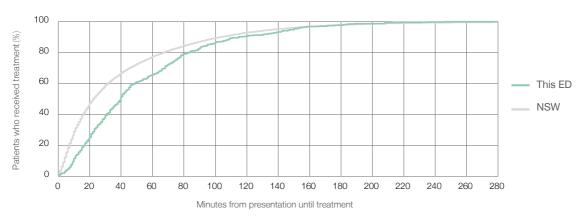
^(†) Data points are not shown in graphs for quarters when patient numbers are too small.

^(±) 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.

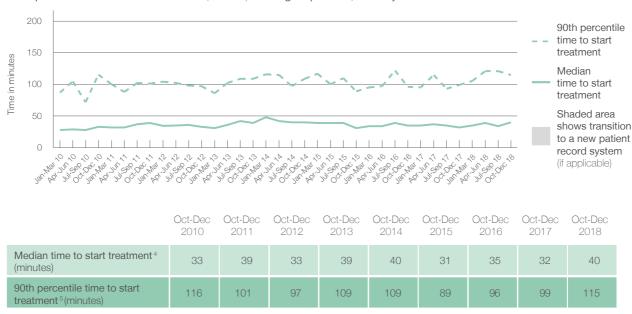
Cessnock Hospital: Time patients waited to start treatment, triage 5 October to December 2018

Triage 5 Non-urgent (e.g. small cuts or abrasions)	Same period last year	NSW (this period)
Number of triage 5 patients: 674	547	
Number of triage 5 patients used to calculate waiting time: 3 553	477	
Median time to start treatment ⁴ 40 minutes	32 minutes	23 minutes
90th percentile time to start treatment ⁵	99 minutes	104 minutes

Percentage of triage 5 patients who received treatment by time, October to December 2018



Time patients waited to start treatment (minutes) for triage 5 patients, January 2010 to December 2018 †‡



^(†) 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

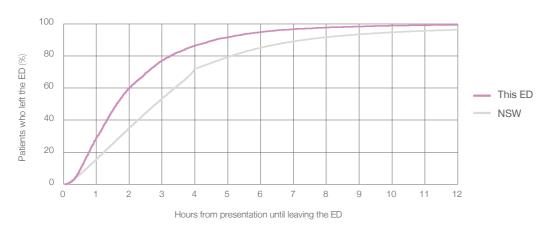
Same period

Cessnock Hospital: Time patients spent in the ED

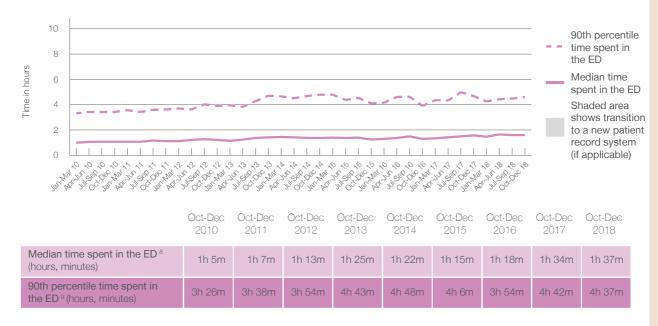
October to December 2018

(this period) last vear All presentations: 4,729 patients 4,430 Presentations used to calculate time to leaving the ED: 6 4,729 patients 4.430 1 hours and 2 hours and Median time spent in the ED 8 1 hours and 37 minutes 49 minutes 4 hours and 7 hours and 90th percentile time spent in the ED 9 4 hours and 37 minutes 42 minutes 19 minutes

Percentage of patients who left the ED by time, October to December 2018



Time patients spent in the ED, by quarter, January 2010 to December 2018 ^{1‡}

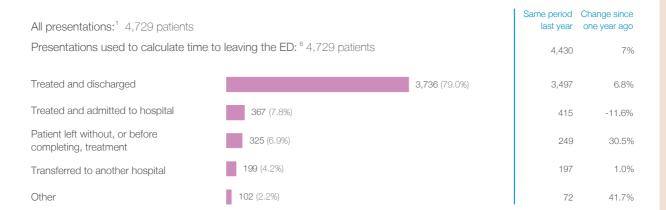


^(†) Data points are not shown in graphs for quarters when patient numbers are too small.

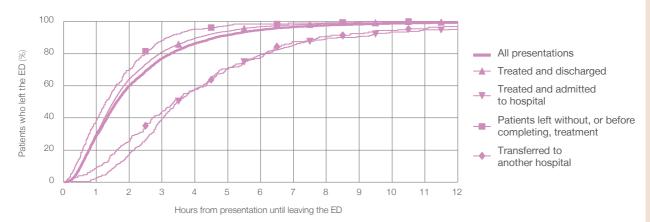
Caution is advised when interpreting abrupt changes over time at the hospital level. For example, performance before and after transition to a new information system is not directly comparable. For more information, see Background Paper: Approaches to reporting time measures of emergency department performance,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

Cessnock Hospital: Time patients spent in the ED

By mode of separation October to December 2018



Percentage of patients who left the ED by time and mode of separation, October to December 2018 **



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

Treated and discharged	30.8%	64.2%	81.1%	89.6%	96.8%	98.7%	99.6%	99.8%
Treated and admitted to hospital	2.5%	17.4%	39.8%	57.8%	79.6%	89.1%	93.5%	95.4%
Patient left without, or before completing, treatment	38.5%	69.8%	88.3%	95.4%	98.5%	99.4%	100%	100%
Transferred to another hospital	9.0%	25.1%	44.2%	57.8%	77.9%	91.0%	94.5%	97.5%
All presentations	29.1%	59.9%	77.2%	86.4%	94.9%	97.7%	98.9%	99.3%

^(†) 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.

Cessnock Hospital: Time spent in the ED

Percentage of patients who spent four hours or less in the ED October to December 2018

All presentations at the emergency department: 1 4,729 patients

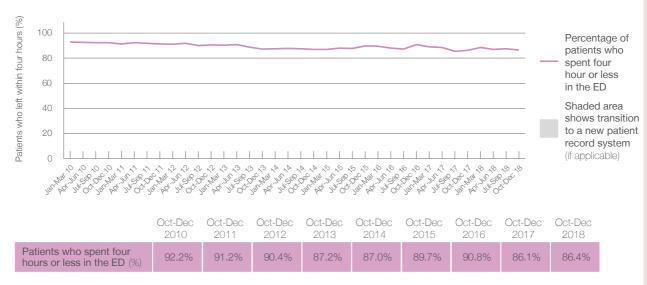
Presentations used to calculate time to leaving the ED: 6 4,729 patients

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

86.4%

	one year ago
4,430	7%
4,430	7%
86.1%	

Percentage of patients who spent four hours or less in the ED, by quarter, January 2010 to December 2018 †*



- * Suppressed due to small numbers and to protect privacy. Relevant graphs are also suppressed.
- $_{\mbox{\scriptsize †}}$ 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: October to December 2018.*
- 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 22 January 2019).

Transfer of care data from Transfer of Care Reporting System (extracted 22 January 2019).