

## Cessnock District Hospital: Emergency department (ED) overview

January to March 2016

All attendances:<sup>1</sup> 4,283 patients  
 Emergency attendances:<sup>2</sup> 4,209 patients

Same period last year	Change since one year ago
4,219	2%
4,122	2%

## Cessnock District Hospital: Time from presentation to treatment<sup>3</sup>

January to March 2016

**Triage 2** Emergency (e.g. chest pain, severe burns): 267 patients

Median time to start treatment<sup>4</sup> 6 minutes  
 95th percentile time to start treatment<sup>5</sup> 30 minutes

**Triage 3** Urgent (e.g. moderate blood loss, dehydration): 1,094 patients

Median time to start treatment<sup>4</sup> 19 minutes  
 95th percentile time to start treatment<sup>5</sup> 63 minutes

**Triage 4** Semi-urgent (e.g. sprained ankle, earache): 2,138 patients

Median time to start treatment<sup>4</sup> 33 minutes  
 95th percentile time to start treatment<sup>5</sup> 119 minutes

**Triage 5** Non-urgent (e.g. small cuts or abrasions): 703 patients

Median time to start treatment<sup>4</sup> 34 minutes  
 95th percentile time to start treatment<sup>5</sup> 112 minutes

Same period last year	NSW (this period)
243	
7 minutes	8 minutes
32 minutes	35 minutes
900	
20 minutes	20 minutes
69 minutes	99 minutes
2,150	
35 minutes	26 minutes
119 minutes	137 minutes
829	
39 minutes	23 minutes
145 minutes	135 minutes

## Cessnock District Hospital: Time from presentation until leaving the ED

January to March 2016

Attendances used to calculate time to leaving the ED:<sup>6</sup> 4,283 patients

Percentage of patients who left the ED within four hours 89%

Same period last year	Change since one year ago
4,219	2%
87%	

\* Suppressed due to small number of patients and to protect privacy. Relevant graphs are also suppressed.

- All emergency and non-emergency attendances at the emergency department (ED).
- All attendances that have a triage category and are coded as emergency presentations or unplanned return visits.
- 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*.
- 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.
- All attendances that have a departure time.

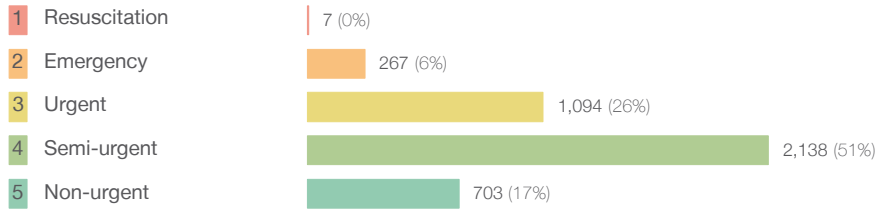
**Note:** Presentation time is the earlier time recorded for clerical registration or the triage process. Treatment time is the earliest time recorded when a healthcare professional provides medical care relevant to the patient's presenting problems.

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

## Cessnock District Hospital: Patients attending the emergency department January to March 2016

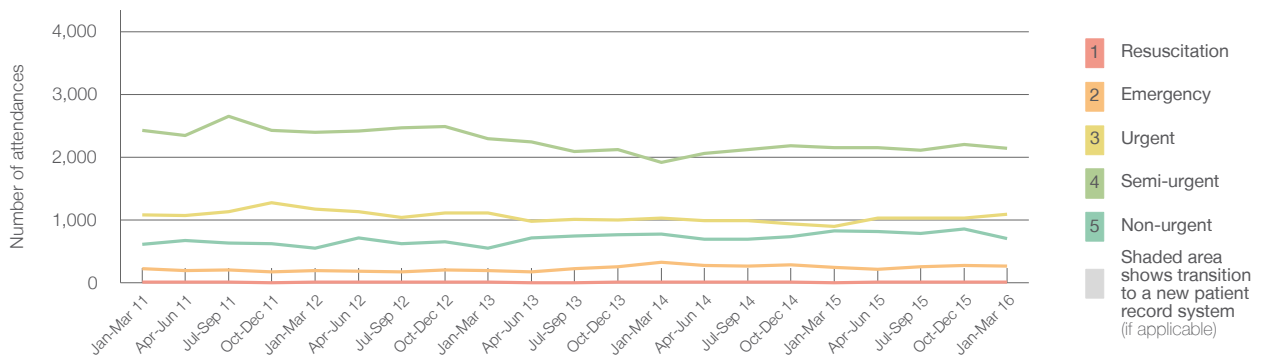
All attendances:<sup>1</sup> 4,283 patients

Emergency attendances<sup>2</sup> by triage category: 4,209 patients



Same period last year	Change since one year ago
4,219	2%
4,122	2%
< 5	*
243	11%
900	22%
2,150	-1%
829	-15%

Emergency attendances<sup>2</sup> by quarter, January 2011 to March 2016<sup>†</sup>



	Jan-Mar 2011	Jan-Mar 2012	Jan-Mar 2013	Jan-Mar 2014	Jan-Mar 2015	Jan-Mar 2016
Resuscitation	10	9	6	9	< 5	7
Emergency	227	193	197	329	243	267
Urgent	1,079	1,174	1,114	1,025	900	1,094
Semi-urgent	2,424	2,395	2,293	1,912	2,150	2,138
Non-urgent	609	548	550	778	829	703
All emergency attendances	4,349	4,319	4,160	4,053	4,122	4,209

## Cessnock District Hospital: Patients arriving by ambulance January to March 2016

January to March 2016

Arrivals used to calculate transfer of care time:<sup>7</sup> 380 patients

ED Transfer of care time<sup>§</sup>



Same period last year	Change since one year ago
406	
13 minutes	-3 minutes
58 minutes	-30 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.

(§) 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.

## Cessnock District Hospital: Time from presentation to treatment, triage 2

January to March 2016

**Triage 2** Emergency (e.g. chest pain, severe burns)

Number of triage 2 patients: 267

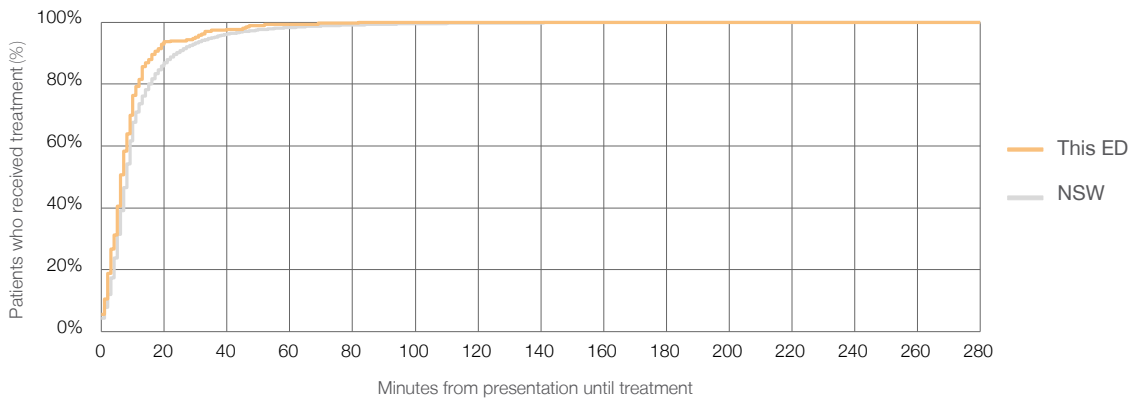
Number of triage 2 patients used to calculate waiting time:<sup>3</sup> 266

Median time to start treatment<sup>4</sup>  6 minutes

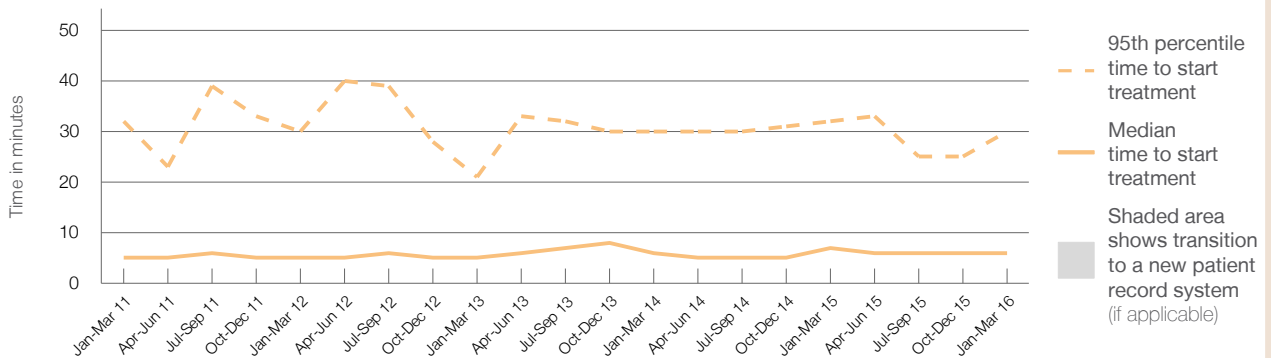
95th percentile time to start treatment<sup>5</sup>  30 minutes

Same period last year	NSW (this period)
243	
235	
7 minutes	8 minutes
32 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<sup>†‡</sup>



	Jan-Mar 2011	Jan-Mar 2012	Jan-Mar 2013	Jan-Mar 2014	Jan-Mar 2015	Jan-Mar 2016
Median time to start treatment <sup>4</sup> (minutes)	5	5	5	6	7	6
95th percentile time to start treatment <sup>5</sup> (minutes)	32	30	21	30	32	30

(†) 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 District Hospital: Time from presentation to treatment, triage 3 January to March 2016

**Triage 3** Urgent (e.g. moderate blood loss, dehydration)

Number of triage 3 patients: 1,094

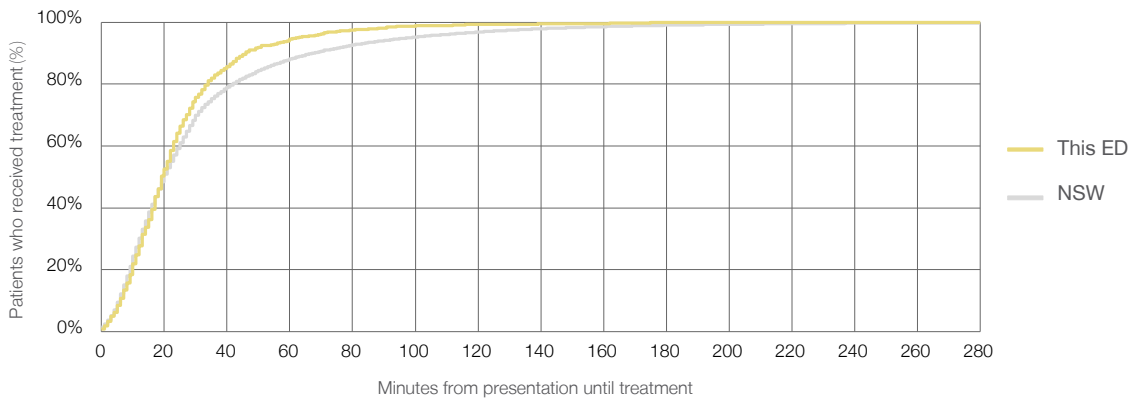
Number of triage 3 patients used to calculate waiting time:<sup>3</sup> 1,062

Median time to start treatment<sup>4</sup> 19 minutes

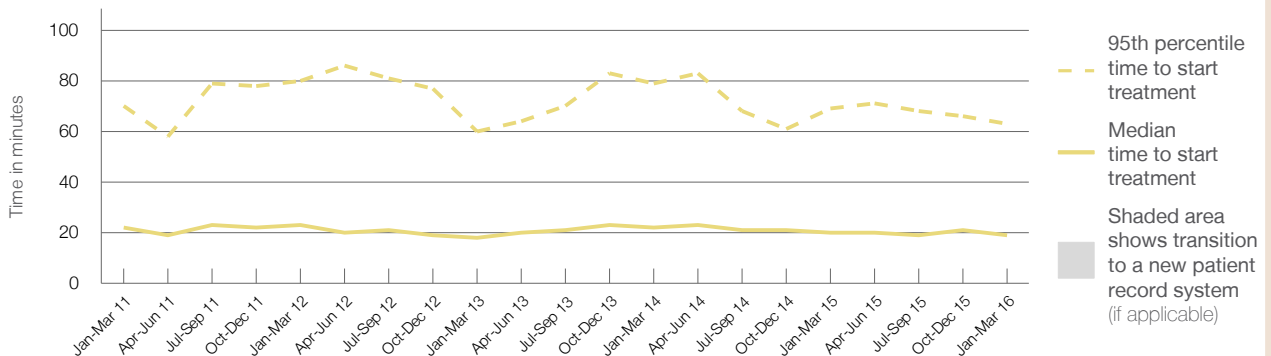
95th percentile time to start treatment<sup>5</sup> 63 minutes

Same period last year	NSW (this period)
900	879
20 minutes	20 minutes
69 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<sup>†‡</sup>



	Jan-Mar 2011	Jan-Mar 2012	Jan-Mar 2013	Jan-Mar 2014	Jan-Mar 2015	Jan-Mar 2016
Median time to start treatment <sup>4</sup> (minutes)	22	23	18	22	20	19
95th percentile time to start treatment <sup>5</sup> (minutes)	70	80	60	79	69	63

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## Cessnock District Hospital: Time from presentation to treatment, triage 4 January to March 2016

**Triage 4** Semi-urgent (e.g. sprained ankle, earache)

Number of triage 4 patients: 2,138

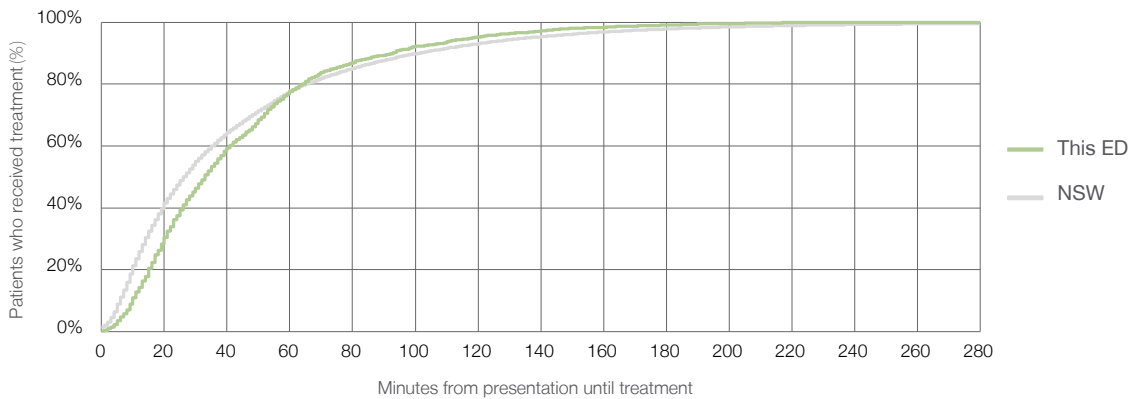
Number of triage 4 patients used to calculate waiting time:<sup>3</sup> 1,961

Median time to start treatment<sup>4</sup>  33 minutes

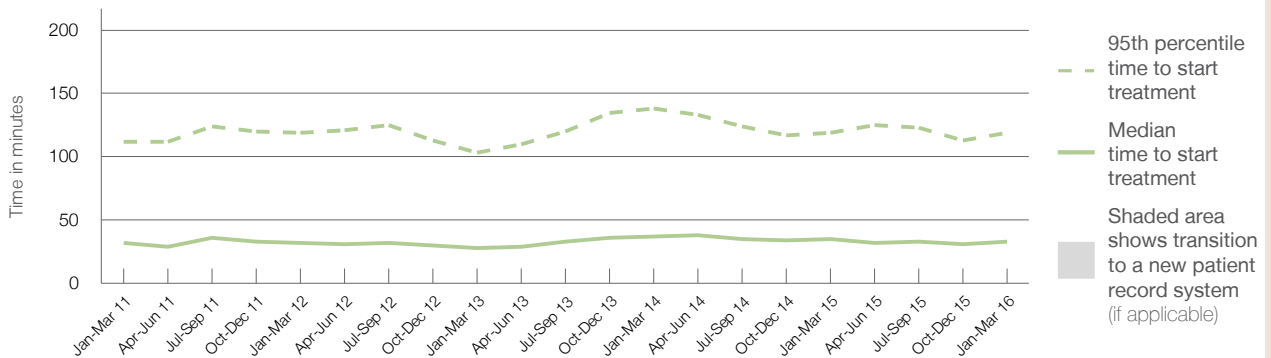
95th percentile time to start treatment<sup>5</sup>  119 minutes

Same period last year	NSW (this period)
2,150	1,969
35 minutes	26 minutes
119 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<sup>†‡</sup>



	Jan-Mar 2011	Jan-Mar 2012	Jan-Mar 2013	Jan-Mar 2014	Jan-Mar 2015	Jan-Mar 2016
Median time to start treatment <sup>4</sup> (minutes)	32	32	28	37	35	33
95th percentile time to start treatment <sup>5</sup> (minutes)	112	119	103	138	119	119

(†) 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 District Hospital: Time from presentation to treatment, triage 5

January to March 2016

**Triage 5** Non-urgent (e.g. small cuts or abrasions)

Number of triage 5 patients: 703

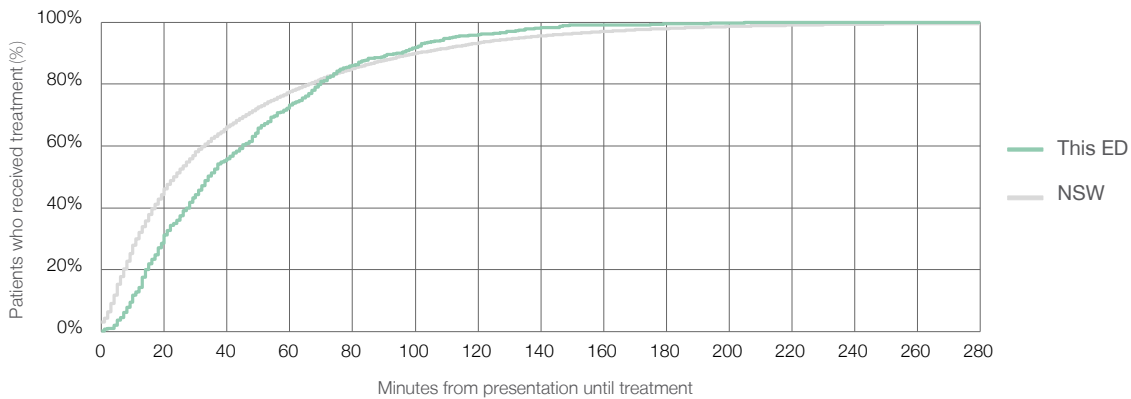
Number of triage 5 patients used to calculate waiting time:<sup>3</sup> 604

Median time to start treatment<sup>4</sup> 34 minutes

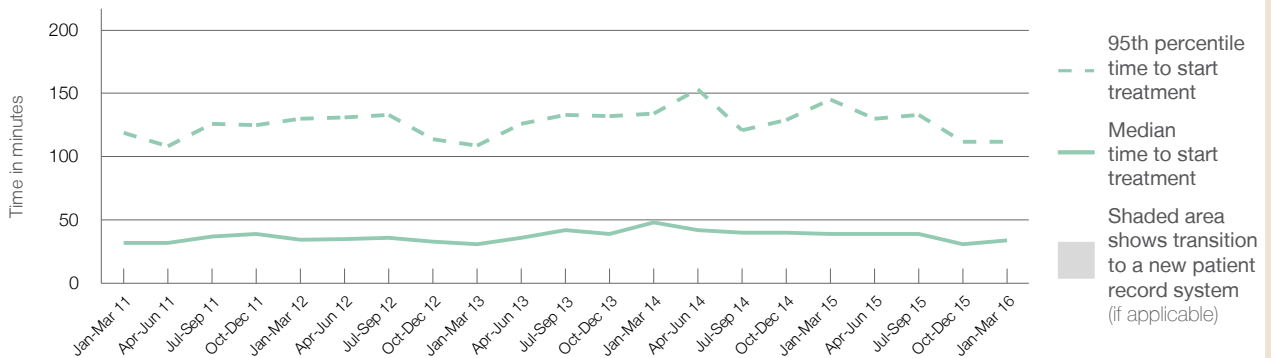
95th percentile time to start treatment<sup>5</sup> 112 minutes

Same period last year	NSW (this period)
829	
715	
39 minutes	23 minutes
145 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<sup>†‡</sup>



	Jan-Mar 2011	Jan-Mar 2012	Jan-Mar 2013	Jan-Mar 2014	Jan-Mar 2015	Jan-Mar 2016
Median time to start treatment <sup>4</sup> (minutes)	32	35	31	48	39	34
95th percentile time to start treatment <sup>5</sup> (minutes)	119	130	109	134	145	112

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

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## Cessnock District Hospital: Time from presentation until leaving the ED

January to March 2016

All attendances:<sup>1</sup> 4,283 patients

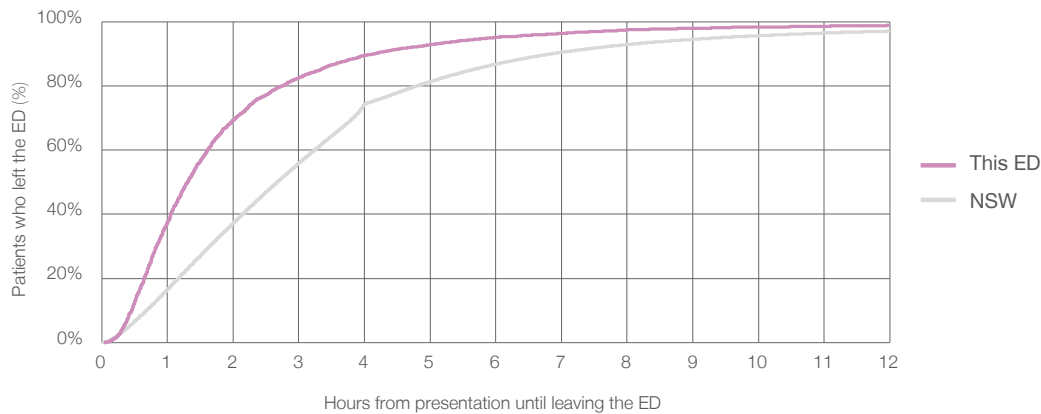
Attendances used to calculate time to leaving the ED:<sup>6</sup> 4,283 patients

Median time to leaving the ED<sup>8</sup> 1 hours and 18 minutes

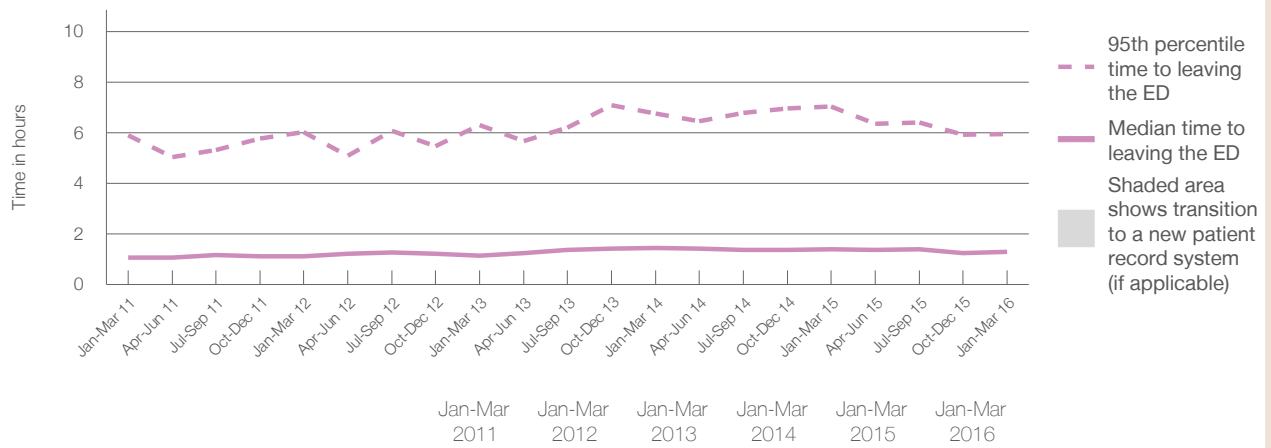
95th percentile time to leaving the ED<sup>9</sup> 5 hours and 57 minutes

Same period last year	NSW (this period)
4,219	4,219
1 hours and 24 minutes	2 hours and 40 minutes
7 hours and 3 minutes	9 hours and 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<sup>†‡</sup>



	Jan-Mar 2011	Jan-Mar 2012	Jan-Mar 2013	Jan-Mar 2014	Jan-Mar 2015	Jan-Mar 2016
Median time to leaving the ED <sup>8</sup> (hours, minutes)	1h 4m	1h 8m	1h 9m	1h 27m	1h 24m	1h 18m
95th percentile time to leaving the ED <sup>9</sup> (hours, minutes)	5h 54m	6h 2m	6h 19m	6h 46m	7h 3m	5h 57m

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**Cessnock District Hospital: Time from presentation until leaving the ED**  
By mode of separation  
January to March 2016

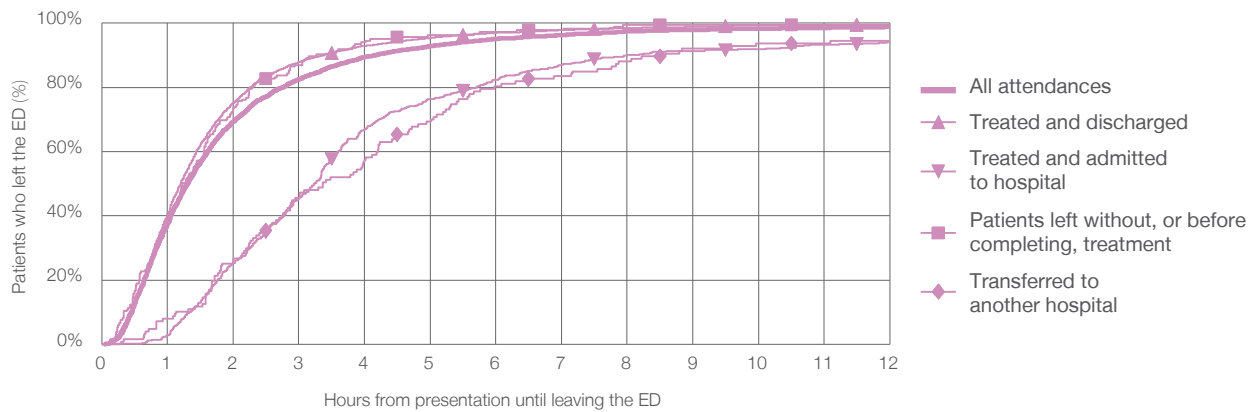
All attendances:<sup>1</sup> 4,283 patients

Attendances used to calculate time to leaving the ED:<sup>6</sup> 4,283 patients

Treated and discharged	3,282 (77%)
Treated and admitted to hospital	466 (11%)
Patient left without, or before completing, treatment	185 (4%)
Transferred to another hospital	127 (3%)
Other	223 (5%)

Same period last year	Change since one year ago
4,219	2%
3,166	4%
487	-4%
223	-17%
140	-9%
203	10%

Percentage of patients who left the ED by time and mode of separation, January to March 2016<sup>††</sup>



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

	1 hour	2 hours	3 hours	4 hours	6 hours	8 hours	10 hours	12 hours
Treated and discharged	41%	75%	88%	93%	97%	99%	99%	100%
Treated and admitted to hospital	3%	25%	45%	67%	82%	90%	92%	94%
Patient left without, or before completing, treatment	37%	74%	87%	94%	97%	99%	99%	99%
Transferred to another hospital	8%	27%	46%	57%	80%	88%	94%	94%
All attendances	38%	69%	83%	89%	95%	97%	98%	99%

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## Cessnock District Hospital: Time from presentation until leaving the ED Percentage of patients who left the ED within four hours of presentation January to March 2016

All attendances: <sup>1</sup> 4,283 patients

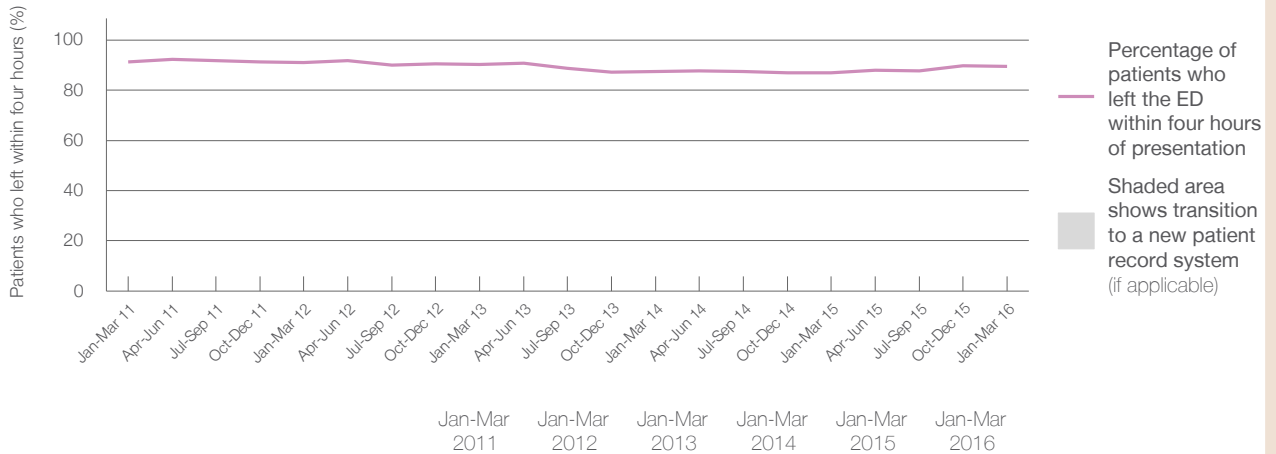
Attendances used to calculate time to leaving the ED: <sup>6</sup> 4,283 patients

Percentage of patients who left the ED within four hours



	Same period last year	Change since one year ago
All attendances	4,219	2%
Attendances used to calculate time to leaving the ED	4,219	2%
Percentage of patients who left the ED within four hours	87%	

### Percentage of patients who left the ED within four hours of presentation, by quarter, January 2011 to March 2016<sup>†‡</sup>



Patients who left within four hours (%)	91%	91%	90%	87%	87%	89%
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\* Suppressed due to small numbers and to protect privacy. Relevant graphs are also suppressed.

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‡ 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*.

- All emergency and non-emergency attendances at the emergency department (ED).
- All attendances that have a triage category and are coded as emergency presentations or unplanned return visits.
- 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*.
- 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.
- All attendances that have a departure time.
- 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*.
- 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 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%.

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