Same period Change since

### Wollongong Hospital: Emergency department (ED) overview

July to September 2017

	last year	one year ago
All presentations: 17,561 patients	15,656	12.2%
Emergency presentations: <sup>2</sup> 17,271 patients	15,339	12.6%

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

July to September 2017

	Same period last year	NSW (this period)
Triage 2 Emergency (e.g. chest pain, severe burns): 2,471 patients	2,038	
Median time to start treatment <sup>4</sup> 9 minutes	9 minutes	9 minutes
90th percentile time to start treatment <sup>5</sup> 28 minutes	24 minutes	29 minutes
Triage 3 Urgent (e.g. moderate blood loss, dehydration): 7,610 patients	6,711	
Median time to start treatment <sup>4</sup> 23 minutes	25 minutes	23 minutes
90th percentile time to start treatment <sup>5</sup> 89 minutes	85 minutes	83 minutes
Triage 4 Semi-urgent (e.g. sprained ankle, earache): 6,493 patients	5,967	
Median time to start treatment <sup>4</sup> 27 minutes	31 minutes	30 minutes
90th percentile time to start treatment <sup>5</sup>	107 minutes	121 minutes
Triage 5 Non-urgent (e.g. small cuts or abrasions): 506 patients	465	
Median time to start treatment <sup>4</sup> 29 minutes	29 minutes	26 minutes
90th percentile time to start treatment <sup>5</sup>	104 minutes	118 minutes

#### Wollongong Hospital: Time from presentation until leaving the ED July to September 2017

Attendances used to calculate time to leaving the ED:6 17,561 patients

Percentage of patients who spent 56.2% four hours or less in the ED

Same period	Change since
last year	one year ago
15,656	12.2%
59.7%	

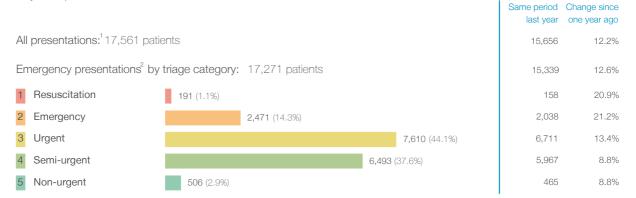
- Suppressed due to small number of patients and to protect privacy. Relevant graphs are also suppressed.
- 1. All emergency and non-emergency attendances at the emergency department (ED).
- 2. All attendances that have a triage category and are coded as emergency presentations or unplanned return visits.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

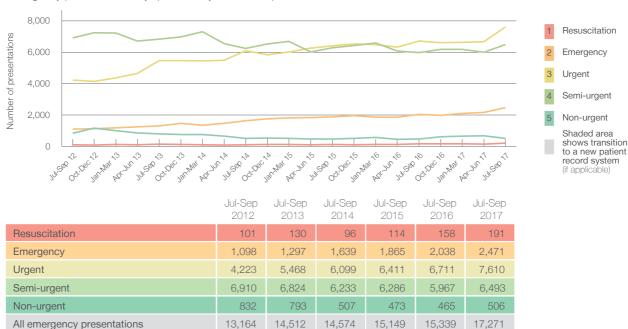
Source: Health Information Exchange, NSW Health (extracted 17 October 2017).

#### Wollongong 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>



14,574

15,149

15,339

17,271

Same period Change since

#### Wollongong Hospital: Patients arriving by ambulance

13,164

July to September 2017

All emergency presentations

		last year	one year ago
Arrivals used to calculate transfer of care time: 7 6,136 patients			
ED Transfer of care time			
Median time	14 minutes	12 minutes	2 minutes
90th percentile time	43 minutes	31 minutes	12 minutes

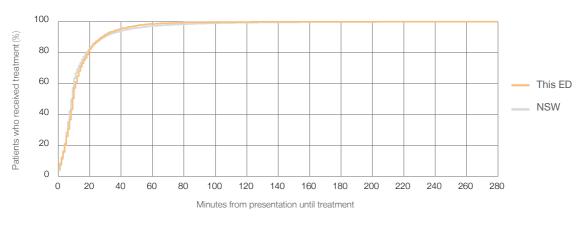
<sup>(†)</sup> Data points are not shown in graphs for quarters when patient numbers are too small.

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.

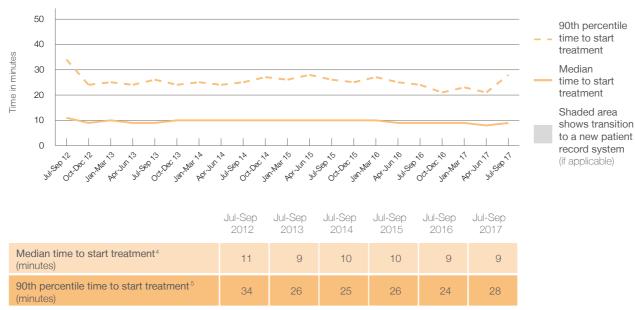
# **Wollongong Hospital:** Time patients waited to start treatment, triage 2 July to September 2017

Triage 2 Emergency (e.g. chest pain, s	severe burns)	Same period last year	NSW (this period)
Number of triage 2 patients: 2,471		2,038	
Number of triage 2 patients used to calcu	ulate waiting time:3 2,462	2,036	
Median time to start treatment <sup>4</sup>	9 minutes	9 minutes	9 minutes
90th percentile time to start treatment <sup>5</sup>	28 minutes	24 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.

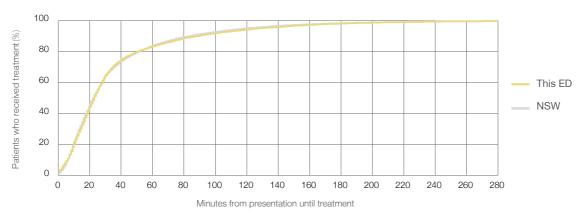
<sup>(±)</sup> Caution is advised when interpreting abrupt changes over time at the hospital level. For example, performance before and after transition to a new information system is not directly comparable. For more information, see Background Paper:

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

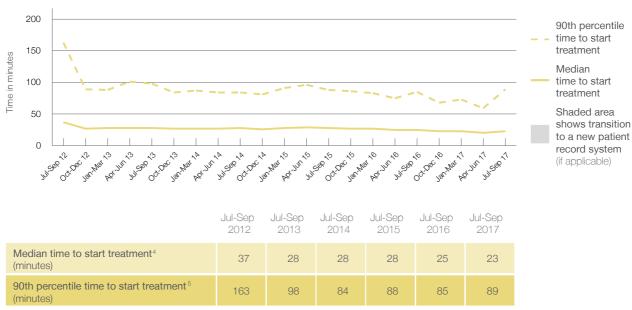
# **Wollongong Hospital:** Time patients waited to start treatment, triage 3 July to September 2017

Triage 3 Urgent (e.g. moderate blood loss, dehydration)	Same period last year	NSW (this period)
Number of triage 3 patients: 7,610	6,711	
Number of triage 3 patients used to calculate waiting time: 37,375	6,572	
Median time to start treatment <sup>4</sup> 23 minutes	25 minutes	23 minutes
90th percentile time to start treatment <sup>5</sup> 89 minutes	85 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.

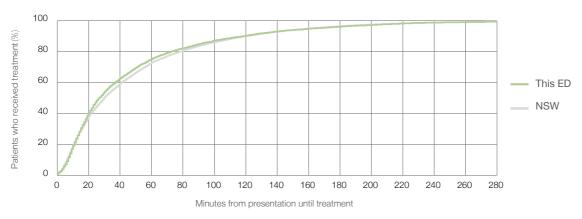
<sup>(±)</sup> Caution is advised when interpreting abrupt changes over time at the hospital level. For example, performance before and after transition to a new information system is not directly comparable. For more information, see Background Paper:

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

# **Wollongong 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: 6,493	5,967	
Number of triage 4 patients used to calculate waiting time: 6,031	5,622	
Median time to start treatment <sup>4</sup> 27 minutes	31 minutes	30 minutes
90th percentile time to start treatment <sup>5</sup> 119 minutes	107 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.

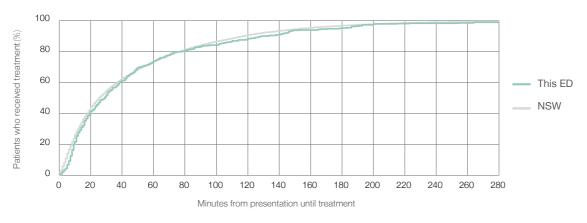
<sup>(±)</sup> Caution is advised when interpreting abrupt changes over time at the hospital level. For example, performance before and after transition to a new information system is not directly comparable. For more information, see Background Paper:

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

# **Wollongong Hospital:** Time patients waited to start treatment, triage 5 July to September 2017

Triage 5 Non-urgent (e.g. small cuts or	Same period last year	NSW (this period)	
Number of triage 5 patients: 506	465		
Number of triage 5 patients used to calcu	394		
Median time to start treatment <sup>4</sup>	29 minutes	29 minutes	26 minutes
90th percentile time to start treatment <sup>5</sup>	133 minutes	104 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

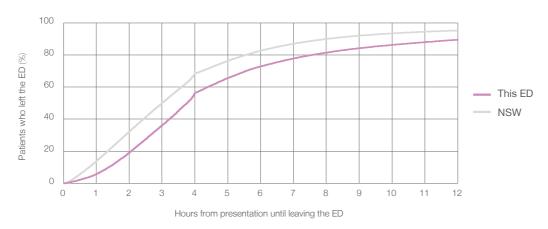
Same period

#### Wollongong Hospital: Time patients spent in the ED

July to September 2017

(this period) last vear All presentations: 17,561 patients 15,656 Presentations used to calculate time to leaving the ED:6 17,561 patients 15,656 3 hours and 3 hours and Median time spent in the ED 8 3 hours and 46 minutes 0 minutes 16 hours and 8 hours and 90th percentile time spent in the ED 9 12 hours and 27 minutes 28 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 $^{\dagger *}$



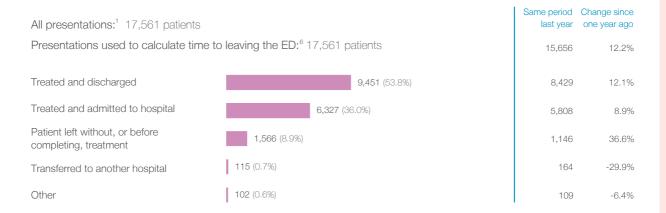
 $<sup>(\</sup>dagger)$  Data points are not shown in graphs for quarters when patient numbers are too small.

<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:

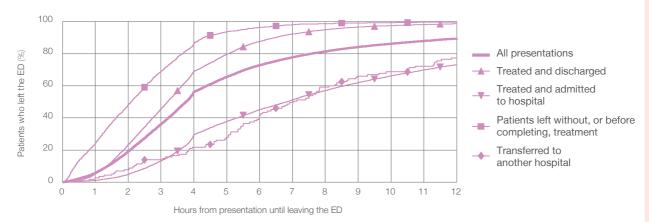
Approaches to reporting time measures of emergency department performance, December 2011.

#### Wollongong 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	5.2%	23.4%	45.7%	69.1%	87.6%	94.9%	97.5%	98.7%
Treated and admitted to hospital	1.1%	4.9%	13.2%	29.4%	45.1%	57.1%	66.2%	73.2%
Patient left without, or before completing, treatment	24.3%	48.2%	69.0%	86.3%	96.4%	98.7%	99.3%	99.7%
Transferred to another hospital	2.6%	7.8%	13.9%	21.7%	41.7%	59.1%	68.7%	77.4%
All presentations	5.8%	19.2%	36.2%	56.2%	72.8%	81.4%	86.2%	89.5%

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

# Wollongong 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: 17,561 patients

Presentations used to calculate time to leaving the ED:6 17,561 patients

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



	Change since one year ago
15,656	12.2%
15,656	12.2%
59.7%	

Percentage of patients who spent four hours or less in the ED, by quarter, July 2012 to September 2017 14



- \* 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).