Same period Change since

NSW

Same period

$\textbf{Canterbury Hospital:} \ \, \textbf{Emergency department} \ \, (\texttt{ED}) \ \, \textbf{overview}$

April to June 2017

	last year	one year ago
All presentations: 10,861 patients	10,415	4.3%
Emergency presentations: ² 10,827 patients	10,337	4.7%

Canterbury Hospital: Time patients waited to start treatment³

April to June 2017

April to June 2017

	last year	(this period)
Triage 2 Emergency (e.g. chest pain, severe burns): 1,154 patients	1,139	
Median time to start treatment ⁴	7 minutes	8 minutes
90th percentile time to start treatment ⁵	15 minutes	26 minutes
Triage 3 Urgent (e.g. moderate blood loss, dehydration): 4,073 patients	3,581	
Median time to start treatment ⁴	15 minutes	20 minutes
90th percentile time to start treatment ⁵ 63 minutes	42 minutes	67 minutes
Triage 4 Semi-urgent (e.g. sprained ankle, earache): 4,533 patients	4,659	
Median time to start treatment ⁴ 23 minutes	18 minutes	25 minutes
90th percentile time to start treatment ⁵ 91 minutes	68 minutes	99 minutes
Triage 5 Non-urgent (e.g. small cuts or abrasions): 1,038 patients	930	
Median time to start treatment ⁴ 22 minutes	17 minutes	23 minutes
90th percentile time to start treatment ⁵	87 minutes	101 minutes

Canterbury Hospital: Time from presentation until leaving the ED

Attendances used to calculate time to leaving the ED:6 10,857 patients

Percentage of patients who spent four hours or less in the ED 78.8%

Change since	Same period
one year ago	last year
4.3%	10,414
	84.5%

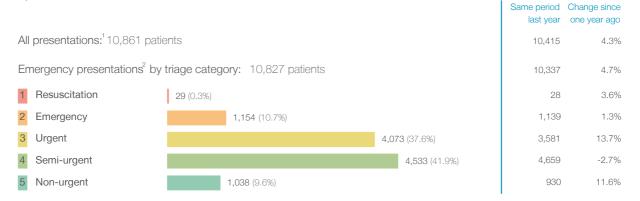
- * Suppressed due to small number of patients and to protect privacy. Relevant graphs are also suppressed.
- 1. All emergency and non-emergency attendances at the emergency department (ED).
- 2. All attendances that have a triage category and are coded as emergency presentations or unplanned return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

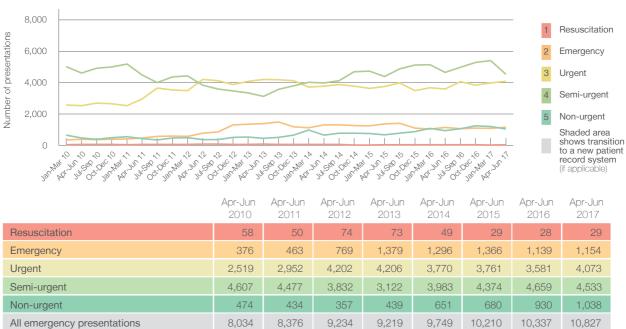
Source: Health Information Exchange, NSW Health (extracted 21 July 2017).

Canterbury Hospital: Patients presenting to the emergency department

April to June 2017



Emergency presentations² by quarter, April 2012 to June 2017 [‡]



Canterbury Hospital: Patients arriving by ambulance

April to June 2017

		last year	one year ago
Arrivals used to calculate tran	nsfer of care time: 7 1,846 patients	1,687	
ED Transfer of care time			
Median time	11 minutes	9 minutes	2 minutes
90th percentile time	21 minutes	19 minutes	2 minutes

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.

Canterbury Hospital: Time patients waited to start treatment, triage 2 April to June 2017

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

Number of triage 2 patients: 1,154

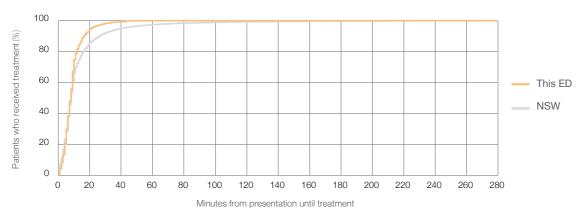
Number of triage 2 patients used to calculate waiting time: 1,154

Median time to start treatment⁴ 8 minutes

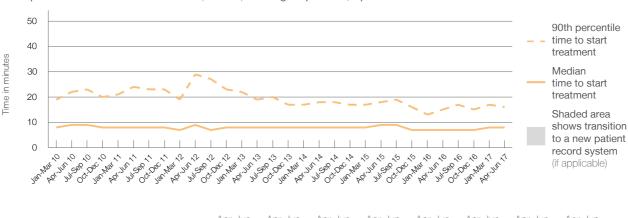
90th percentile time to start treatment⁵ 16 minutes

Same period last year	NSW (this period)
1,139	
1,137	
7 minutes	8 minutes
15 minutes	26 minutes

Percentage of triage 2 patients who received treatment by time, April to June 2017



Time patients waited to start treatment(minutes) for triage 2 patients, April 2012 to June 2017 †‡



	Apr-Jun 2010	Apr-Jun 2011	Apr-Jun 2012	Apr-Jun 2013	Apr-Jun 2014	Apr-Jun 2015	Apr-Jun 2016	Apr-Jun 2017
Median time to start treatment ⁴ (minutes)	9	8	9	8	8	9	7	8
90th percentile time to start treatment ⁵ (minutes)	22	24	29	19	18	18	15	16

 $^{(\}dagger)$ 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:

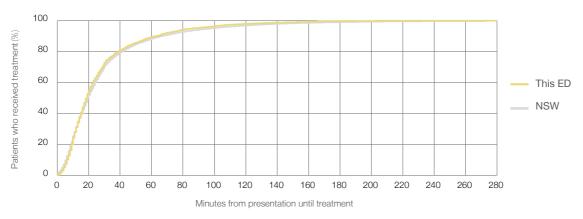
Approaches to reporting time measures of emergency department performance, December 2011.

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

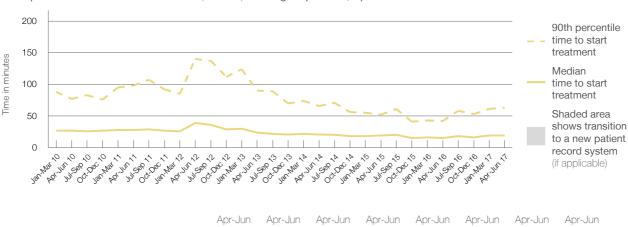
April to June 2017

Triage 3 Urgent (e.g. moderate blood loss, dehydration)	Same period last year	NSW (this period)
Number of triage 3 patients: 4,073	3,581	
Number of triage 3 patients used to calculate waiting time: 3,987	3,543	
Median time to start treatment ⁴ 19 minutes	15 minutes	20 minutes
90th percentile time to start treatment ⁵ 63 minutes	42 minutes	67 minutes

Percentage of triage 3 patients who received treatment by time, April to June 2017



Time patients waited to start treatment(minutes) for triage 3 patients, April 2012 to June 2017 †‡



	Apr-Jun 2010	Apr-Jun 2011	Apr-Jun 2012	Apr-Jun 2013	Apr-Jun 2014	Apr-Jun 2015	Apr-Jun 2016	Apr-Jun 2017
Median time to start treatment ⁴ (minutes)	27	28	39	24	21	19	15	19
90th percentile time to start treatment ⁵ (minutes)	77	98	140	90	66	52	42	63

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

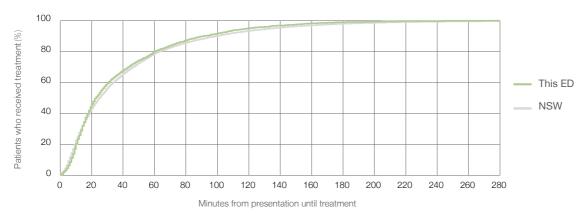
^(±) Caution is advised when interpreting abrupt changes over time at the hospital level. For example, performance before and after transition to a new information system is not directly comparable. For more information, see Background Paper:

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

Canterbury Hospital: Time patients waited to start treatment, triage 4 April to June 2017

Triage 4 Semi-urgent (e.g. sprained ankle, earache)	Same period last year	NSW (this period)
Number of triage 4 patients: 4,533	4,659	
Number of triage 4 patients used to calculate waiting time: 4,265	4,442	
Median time to start treatment ⁴ 23 minutes	18 minutes	25 minutes
90th percentile time to start treatment ⁵ 91 minutes	68 minutes	99 minutes

Percentage of triage 4 patients who received treatment by time, April to June 2017



Time patients waited to start treatment (minutes) for triage 4 patients, April 2012 to June 2017 †‡



156

164

194

90th percentile time to start treatment

(minutes)

85

 $^{(\}dagger)$ 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:

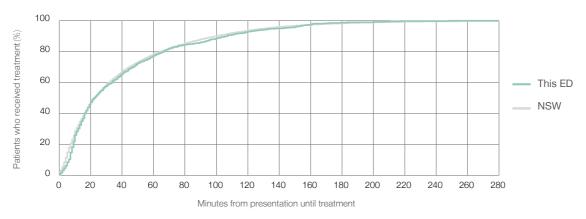
Approaches to reporting time measures of emergency department performance, December 2011.

NSW

Canterbury Hospital: Time patients waited to start treatment, triage 5 April to June 2017

Same period Triage 5 Non-urgent (e.g. small cuts or abrasions) last year (this period) Number of triage 5 patients: 1,038 930 Number of triage 5 patients used to calculate waiting time: 848 785 Median time to start treatment⁴ 22 minutes 17 minutes 23 minutes 90th percentile time to start treatment⁵ 107 minutes 101 minutes 87 minutes

Percentage of triage 5 patients who received treatment by time, April to June 2017



Time patients waited to start treatment(minutes) for triage 5 patients, April 2012 to June 2017 †‡



146

(minutes)

(minutes)

90th percentile time to start treatment⁵

87

^(†) 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

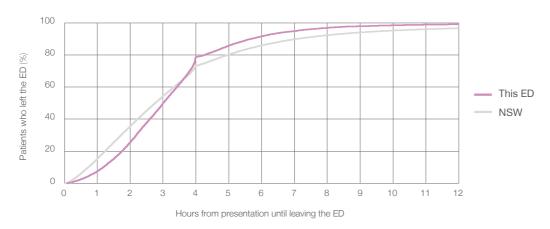
Same period

Canterbury Hospital: Time patients spent in the ED

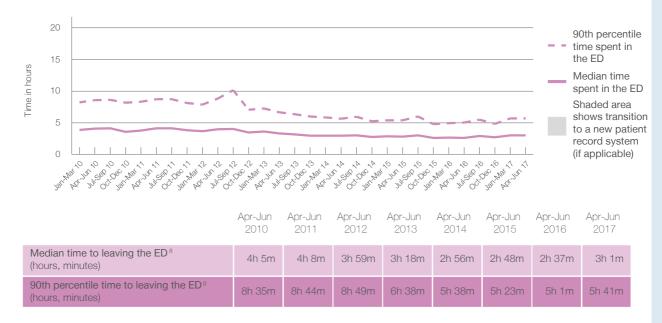
April to June 2017

(this period) last vear All presentations: 10,861 patients 10,415 Presentations used to calculate time to leaving the ED:6 10,857 patients 10,414 2 hours and 2 hours and Median time spent in the ED 8 3 hours and 1 minutes 46 minutes 5 hours and 7 hours and 90th percentile time spent in the ED 9 5 hours and 41 minutes 1 minutes 5 minutes

Percentage of patients who left the ED by time, April to June 2017



Time patients spent in the ED, by quarter, April 2012 to June 2017 †*



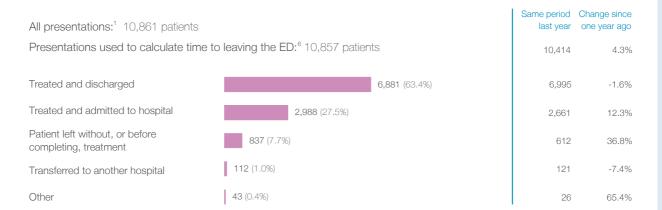
 $^{(\}dagger)$ Data points are not shown in graphs for quarters when patient numbers are too small.

^(‡) 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:

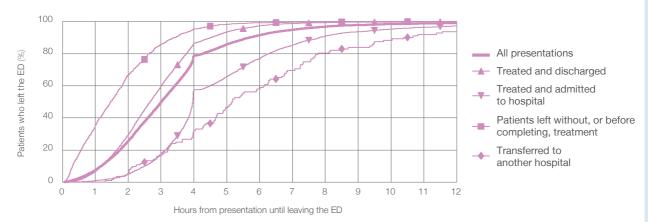
Approaches to reporting time measures of emergency department performance, December 2011.

Canterbury Hospital: Time patients spent in the ED

By mode of separation April to June 2017



Percentage of patients who left the ED by time and mode of separation, April to June 2017



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

Treated and discharged	6.7%	29.6%	59.8%	86.6%	97.4%	99.4%	99.8%	99.9%
Treated and admitted to hospital	0.9%	5.1%	17.9%	57.5%	76.8%	90.9%	95.3%	97.4%
Patient left without, or before completing, treatment	35.5%	66.7%	85.9%	95.6%	99.3%	99.9%	100%	100%
Transferred to another hospital	0%	5.4%	17.0%	32.1%	58.0%	80.4%	88.4%	93.8%
All presentations	7.5%	25.7%	50.0%	78.8%	91.5%	96.9%	98.4%	99.1%

^(†) 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.

Canterbury Hospital: Time spent in the ED Percentage of patients who spent four hours or less in the ED

April to June 2017

All presentations at the emergency department: 10,861 patients Presentations used to calculate time to leaving the ED:6 10,857 patients

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

78.8%

one year ago	
4.3%	10,415
4.3%	10,414
	04 50/

Percentage of patients who spent four hours or less in the ED, by quarter, April 2012 to June 2017 11



- 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.
- 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.
- 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.
- 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 21 July 2017) Transfer of care data from Transfer of Care Reporting System (extracted 21 July 2017).