Same period Change since

NSW

Same period

Kurri Kurri Hospital: Emergency department (ED) overview

January to March 2018

	last year	one year ago
All presentations: 1 965 patients	892	8%
Emergency presentations: ² 903 patients	829	9%

Kurri Kurri Hospital: Time patients waited to start treatment $^{\circ}$

January to March 2018

	last year	(this period)
Triage 2 Emergency (e.g. chest pain, severe burns): 71 patients	76	
Median time to start treatment ⁴ 5 minutes	5 minutes	8 minutes
90th percentile time to start treatment 5 *	*	23 minutes
Triage 3 Urgent (e.g. moderate blood loss, dehydration): 164 patients	239	
Median time to start treatment ⁴ 11 minutes	9 minutes	20 minutes
90th percentile time to start treatment ⁵ 36 minutes	21 minutes	65 minutes
Triage 4 Semi-urgent (e.g. sprained ankle, earache): 463 patients	410	
Median time to start treatment ⁴ 20 minutes	12 minutes	25 minutes
90th percentile time to start treatment ⁵	51 minutes	98 minutes
Triage 5 Non-urgent (e.g. small cuts or abrasions): 205 patients	104	
Median time to start treatment ⁴ 16 minutes	11 minutes	22 minutes
90th percentile time to start treatment ⁵ 58 minutes	*	97 minutes

Kurri Kurri Hospital: Time from presentation until leaving the ED January to March 2018

Attendances used to calculate time to leaving the ED: ⁶ 965 patients

Percentage of patients who spent

Percentage of patients who spent	
four hours or less in the ED	93%

	Change since one year ago
891	8%
95%	

- * 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, January to March 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.

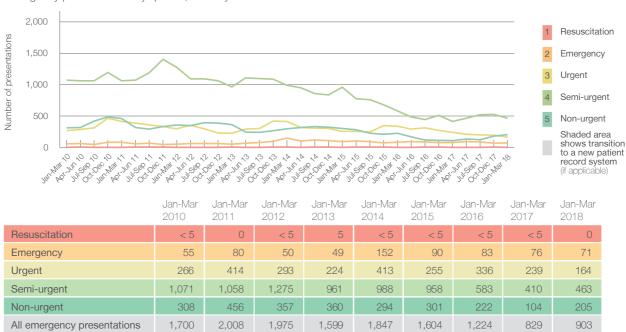
Note: Presentation time is the earlier time recorded for clerical registration or the triage process. Treatment time is the earliest time recorded when a healthcare professional provides medical care relevant to the patient<s presenting problems.

Source: Health Information Exchange, NSW Health (extracted 17 April 2018).

Kurri Kurri Hospital: Patients presenting to the emergency department January to March 2018

Sandary to Maron 2016			Same period last year	•			
All presentations: 1965 patient	5		892	8%			
Emergency presentations ² by triage category: 903 patients							
1 Resuscitation	0 (0%)		< 5	*			
2 Emergency	71 (7.9%)		76	-5.3%			
3 Urgent	164 (18.2%)		239	-31.4%			
4 Semi-urgent		463 (51.3%)	410	12.9%			
5 Non-urgent	205 (22.7%)		104	97.1%			

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



Kurri Kurri Hospital: Patients arriving by ambulance

January to March 2018

		last year	one year ago
Arrivals used to calculate trans	sfer of care time: 7 51 patients	< 50 patients	
ED Transfer of care time			
Median time	5 minutes	*	*
90th percentile time	*	*	*

Same period Change since

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

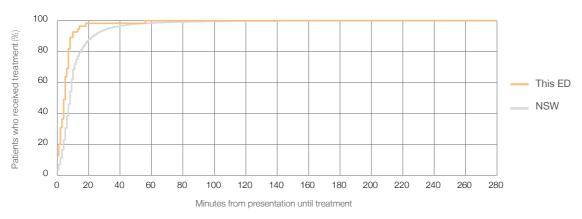
^(‡) Caution is advised when interpreting abrupt changes over time at the hospital level. For example, performance before and after transition to a new information system is not directly comparable. For more information, see Background Paper:

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

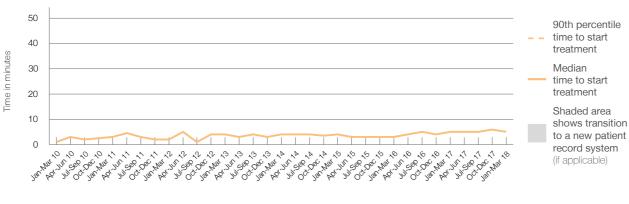
Kurri Kurri Hospital: Time patients waited to start treatment, triage 2 January to March 2018

Triage 2 Emergency (e.g. chest pain, severe burns)	Same period last year	NSW (this period)
Number of triage 2 patients: 71	76	
Number of triage 2 patients used to calculate waiting time: 3 55	55	
Median time to start treatment ⁴ 5 minutes	5 minutes	8 minutes
90th percentile time to start treatment ⁵ *	*	23 minutes

Percentage of triage 2 patients who received treatment by time, January to March 2018



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



	Jan-Mar 2010	Jan-Mar 2011	Jan-Mar 2012	Jan-Mar 2013	Jan-Mar 2014	Jan-Mar 2015	Jan-Mar 2016	Jan-Mar 2017	Jan-Mar 2018
Median time to start treatment 4 (minutes)	1	3	2	4	4	4	3	5	5
90th percentile time to start treatment 5 (minutes)	*	*	*	*	37	*	*	*	*

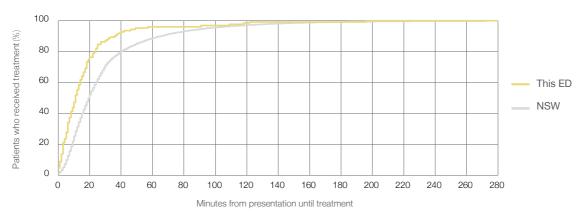
^(†) Data points are not shown in graphs for quarters when patient numbers are too small.

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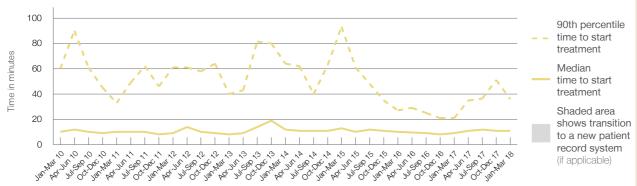
Kurri Kurri Hospital: Time patients waited to start treatment, triage 3 January to March 2018

Triage 3 Urgent (e.g. moderate blood loss, dehydration)	Same period last year	NSW (this period)
Number of triage 3 patients: 164	239	
Number of triage 3 patients used to calculate waiting time: 3 123	146	
Median time to start treatment ⁴ 11 minutes	9 minutes	20 minutes
90th percentile time to start treatment ⁵ 36 minutes	21 minutes	65 minutes

Percentage of triage 3 patients who received treatment by time, January to March 2018



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



	Jan-Mar 2010	Jan-Mar 2011	Jan-Mar 2012	Jan-Mar 2013	Jan-Mar 2014	Jan-Mar 2015	Jan-Mar 2016	Jan-Mar 2017	Jan-Mar 2018
Median time to start treatment 4 (minutes)	10	10	9	8	12	13	10	9	11
90th percentile time to start treatment 5 (minutes)	60	33	61	40	64	93	27	21	36

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

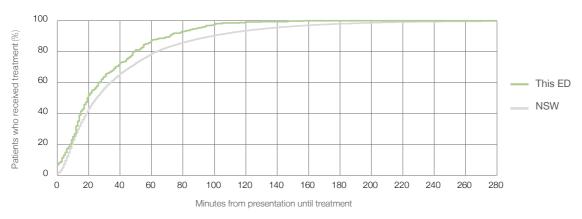
^(±) Caution is advised when interpreting abrupt changes over time at the hospital level. For example, performance before and after transition to a new information system is not directly comparable. For more information, see Background Paper:

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

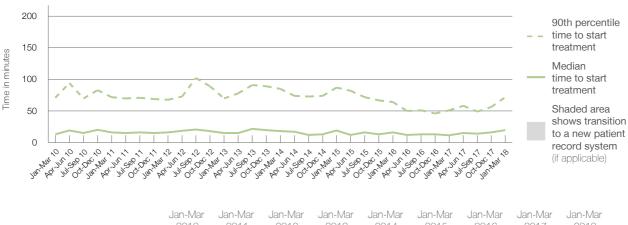
Kurri Kurri Hospital: Time patients waited to start treatment, triage 4 January to March 2018

Triage 4 Semi-urgent (e.g. sprained ankle, earache)	Same period last year	NSW (this period)
Number of triage 4 patients: 463	410	
Number of triage 4 patients used to calculate waiting time: 3 308	228	
Median time to start treatment ⁴ 20 minutes	12 minutes	25 minutes
90th percentile time to start treatment ⁵ 72 minutes	51 minutes	98 minutes

Percentage of triage 4 patients who received treatment by time, January to March 2018



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



	2010	2011	2012	2013	Jan-Ivlar 2014	2015	2016	Jan-iviar 2017	Jan-Ivlar 2018
Median time to start treatment 4 (minutes)	13	16	16	15	18	19	16	12	20
90th percentile time to start treatment 5 (minutes)	71	72	68	70	85	87	64	51	72

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

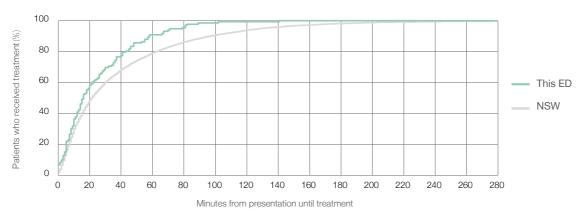
^(±) Caution is advised when interpreting abrupt changes over time at the hospital level. For example, performance before and after transition to a new information system is not directly comparable. For more information, see Background Paper:

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

Kurri Kurri Hospital: Time patients waited to start treatment, triage 5 January to March 2018

Triage 5 Non-urgent (e.g. small cuts or abrasions)	Same period last year	NSW (this period)
Number of triage 5 patients: 205	104	
Number of triage 5 patients used to calculate waiting time: 3 132		
Median time to start treatment ⁴ 16 minutes	11 minutes	22 minutes
90th percentile time to start treatment ⁵ 58 minutes	*	97 minutes

Percentage of triage 5 patients who received treatment by time, January to March 2018



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



 $^{(\}dagger)$ 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.

Kurri Kurri Hospital: Time patients spent in the ED

January to March 2018

All presentations: 1 965 patients

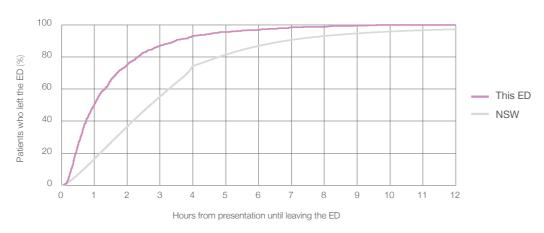
Presentations used to calculate time to leaving the ED: 6 965 patients

Median time spent in the ED 8 1 hours and 0 minutes

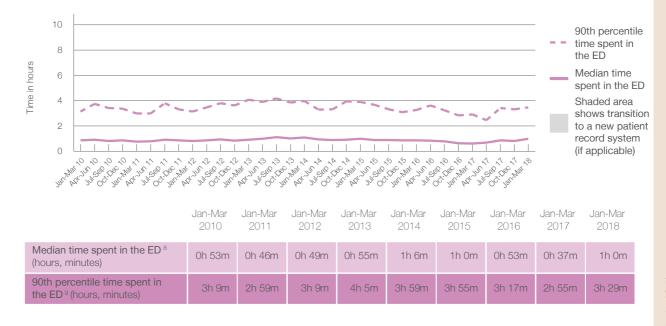
90th percentile time spent in the ED 9 3 hours and 29 minutes

NSW (this period)	Same period last year
	892
	891
2 hours and 42 minutes	0 hours and 37 minutes
6 hours and 49 minutes	2 hours and 55 minutes

Percentage of patients who left the ED by time, January to March 2018



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



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

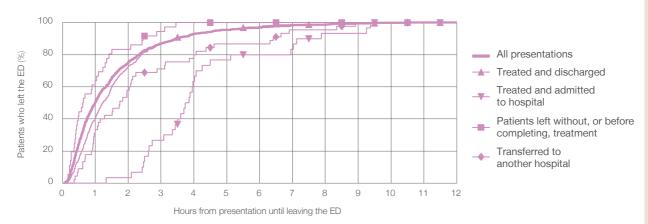
^(‡) Caution is advised when interpreting abrupt changes over time at the hospital level. For example, performance before and after transition to a new information system is not directly comparable. For more information, see Background Paper:

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

Kurri Kurri Hospital: Time patients spent in the ED By mode of separation January to March 2018

All presentations: 965 patients	Ving the ED: ⁶ 965 patients Same period Change since last year one year ago 891 8%			
Presentations used to calculate time to I	eaving the ED: 6 965 patients	891	8%	
Treated and discharged	585 (60.6%)	460	27.2%	
Treated and admitted to hospital	30 (3.1%)	19	57.9%	
Patient left without, or before completing, treatment	36 (3.7%)	53	-32.1%	
Transferred to another hospital	45 (4.7%)	40	12.5%	
Other	269 (27.9%)	320	-15.9%	

Percentage of patients who left the ED by time and mode of separation, January to March 2018 ^{†‡}



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

Treated and discharged	40.9%	72.8%	86.7%	92.8%	97.6%	98.8%	99.8%	100%
Treated and admitted to hospital	0%	3.3%	26.7%	63.3%	80.0%	93.3%	100%	100%
Patient left without, or before completing, treatment	63.9%	83.3%	94.4%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Transferred to another hospital	33.3%	57.8%	71.1%	80.0%	86.7%	95.6%	100%	100%
All presentations	50.7%	75.3%	86.9%	93.0%	97.0%	98.8%	99.9%	100%

^(†) 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.

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

January to March 2018

All presentations at the emergency department: 1965 patients

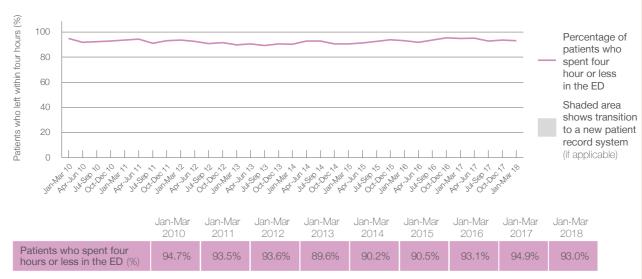
Presentations used to calculate time to leaving the ED: 6 965 patients

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

93.0%

Same period Change since last vear one vear ago 8% 892 891 8% 94.9%

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



- 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, January to March 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.
- 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%.

ED data from Health Information Exchange, NSW Health (extracted 17 April 2018). Transfer of care data from Transfer of Care Reporting System (extracted 17 April 2018).