Calvary Mater Newcastle: Emergency department (ED) overview July to September 2017

		Change since one year ago
All presentations:1 9,654 patients	9,068	6.5%
Emergency presentations: ² 9,650 patients	9,027	6.9%

Calvary Mater Newcastle: Time patients waited to start treatment³

July to September 2017 Same period NSW last year (this period) Triage 2 Emergency (e.g. chest pain, severe burns): 1,433 patients 1.221 6 minutes Median time to start treatment⁴ 8 minutes 9 minutes 18 minutes 90th percentile time to start treatment⁵ 23 minutes 29 minutes Triage 3 Urgent (e.g. moderate blood loss, dehydration): 2,616 patients 2,474 17 minutes Median time to start treatment⁴ 19 minutes 23 minutes 55 minutes 90th percentile time to start treatment⁵ 49 minutes 83 minutes Triage 4 Semi-urgent (e.g. sprained ankle, earache): 4,500 patients 4.267 22 minutes 26 minutes 30 minutes Median time to start treatment⁴ 100 minutes 85 minutes 121 minutes 90th percentile time to start treatment⁵ Triage 5 Non-urgent (e.g. small cuts or abrasions): 1,037 patients 1.007 29 minutes Median time to start treatment⁴ 26 minutes 24 minutes 121 minutes 118 minutes 90th percentile time to start treatment⁶ 90 minutes

Calvary Mater Newcastle: Time from presentation until leaving the ED

July to September 2017			last year	one year ago	
Attendances used to calculate time to leaving the ED:6 9,654 patients				6.5%	
Percentage of patients who spent four hours or less in the ED		66.1%	72.8%		

Same period Change since

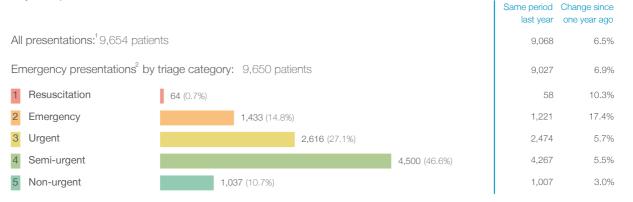
- * Suppressed due to small number of patients and to protect privacy. Relevant graphs are also suppressed.
- 1. All emergency and non-emergency attendances at the emergency department (ED).
- 2. All attendances that have a triage category and are coded as emergency presentations or unplanned return 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 00th percentile is the time by which 90% of patients started treatment. The final 10% of patients waited equal to a
- 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.

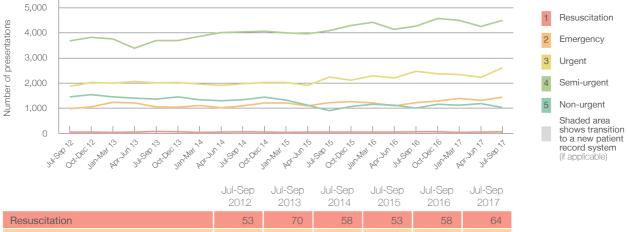
Source: Health Information Exchange, NSW Health (extracted 17 October 2017).

Calvary Mater Newcastle: Patients presenting to the emergency department

July to September 2017



Emergency presentations² by quarter, July 2012 to September 2017 [‡]



Resuscitation	53	70	58	53	58	64
Emergency	982	1,056	1,089	1,223	1,221	1,433
Urgent	1,871	2,016	1,977	2,245	2,474	2,616
Semi-urgent	3,683	3,701	4,045	4,093	4,267	4,500
Non-urgent	1,450	1,366	1,341	906	1,007	1,037
All emergency presentations	8,039	8,209	8,510	8,520	9,027	9,650

Calvary Mater Newcastle: Patients arriving by ambulance

July to September 2017

Arrivals used to calculate transfer of care time: 7 3,011 patients

ED Transfer of care time

Median time

90th percentile time

7 minutes

44 minutes

Same period Change since last year one year ago 2,811 4 minutes 3 minutes 25 minutes 19 minutes

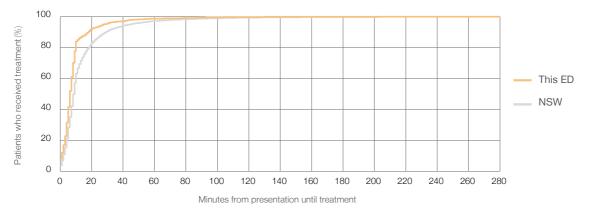
(†) Data points are not shown in graphs for quarters when patient numbers are too small.

Caution is advised when interpreting abrupt changes over time at the hospital level. For example, performance before and after (\pm) 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.

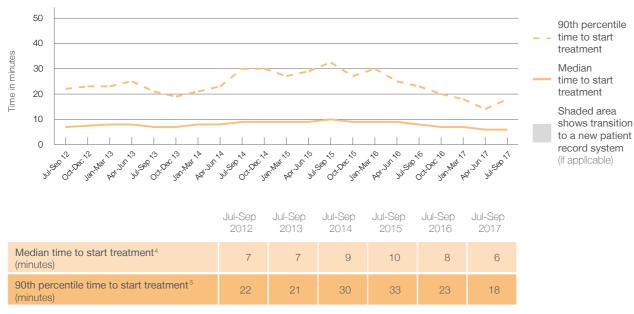
Calvary Mater Newcastle: Time patients waited to start treatment, triage 2 July to September 2017

Triage 2 Emergency (e.g. chest pain, severe burns)	Same period last year	NSW (this period)
Number of triage 2 patients: 1,433	1,221	
Number of triage 2 patients used to calculate waiting time: ³ 1,134	951	
Median time to start treatment ⁴ 6 minutes	8 minutes	9 minutes
90th percentile time to start treatment ⁵ 18 minutes	23 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^{†‡}



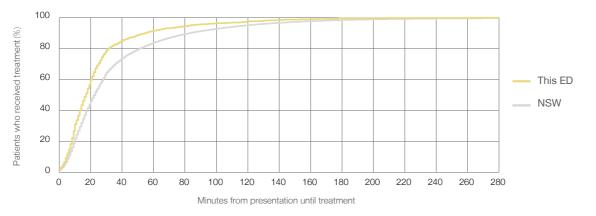
^(†) Data points are not shown in graphs for quarters when patient numbers are too small.

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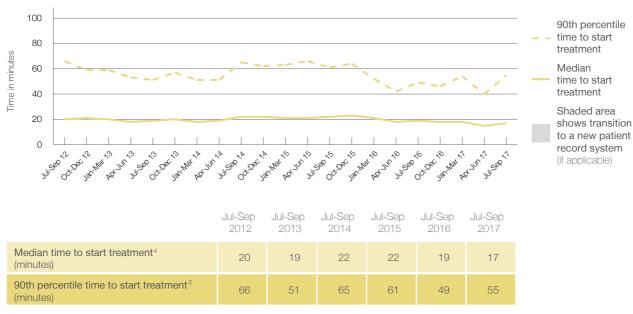
Calvary Mater Newcastle: Time patients waited to start treatment, triage 3 July to September 2017

Triage 3 Urgent (e.g. moderate blood loss, dehydration)	Same period last year	NSW (this period)
Number of triage 3 patients: 2,616	2,474	
Number of triage 3 patients used to calculate waiting time: ³ 2,344	2,143	
Median time to start treatment ⁴ 17 minutes	19 minutes	23 minutes
90th percentile time to start treatment ⁵ 55 minutes	49 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^{†‡}



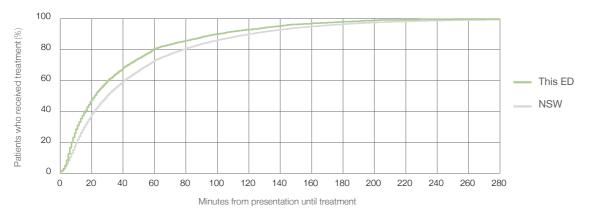
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Calvary Mater Newcastle: Time patients waited to start treatment, triage 4 July to September 2017

Triage 4 Semi-urgent (e.g. sprained ankle, earache)	Same period last year	NSW (this period)
Number of triage 4 patients: 4,500	4,267	
Number of triage 4 patients used to calculate waiting time: ³ 3,944	3,846	
Median time to start treatment ⁴	26 minutes	30 minutes
90th percentile time to start treatment ⁵ 100 minutes	85 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^{†‡}



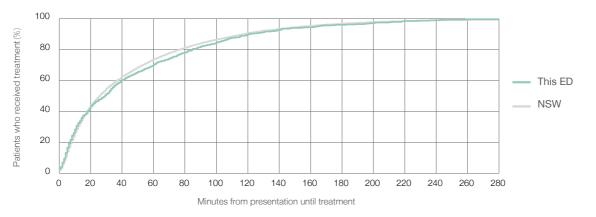
(†) Data points are not shown in graphs for quarters when patient numbers are too small.

 $^{(\}pm)$ 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.

Calvary Mater Newcastle: Time patients waited to start treatment, triage 5 July to September 2017

Triage 5 Non-urgent (e.g. small cuts or abrasions)	Same period last year	NSW (this period)
Number of triage 5 patients: 1,037	1,007	
Number of triage 5 patients used to calculate waiting time: ³ 826	809	
Median time to start treatment ⁴ 29 minutes	24 minutes	26 minutes
90th percentile time to start treatment ⁵	90 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^{†‡}



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

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NSW

0 minutes

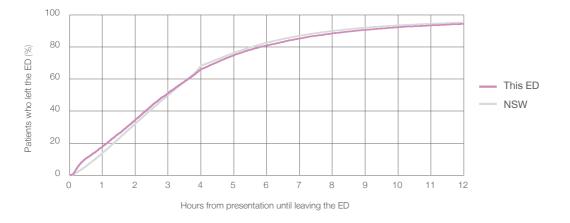
2 minutes

58 minutes

More information is available on BHI's interactive portal at www.bhi.nsw.gov.au/healthcare_observer

Calvary Mater Newcastle: Time patients spent in the ED July to September 2017 Same period last vear (this period) All presentations:¹ 9,654 patients 9,068 Presentations used to calculate time to leaving the ED:⁶ 9,654 patients 9,068 2 hours and 3 hours and Median time spent in the ED 8 2 hours and 56 minutes 46 minutes 6 hours and 8 hours and 90th percentile time spent in the ED⁹ 8 hours and 42 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



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

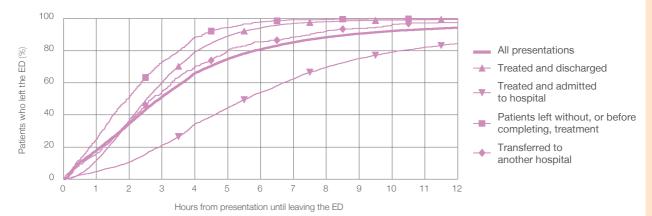
 $^{(\}ddagger)$ Caution is advised when interpreting abrupt changes over time at the hospital level. For example, performance before and after transition to a new information system is not directly comparable. For more information, see Background Paper: Approaches to reporting time measures of emergency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

Calvary Mater Newcastle: Time patients spent in the ED By mode of separation

July to September 2017

All presentations: ¹ 9,654 patients Presentations used to calculate time to	Same period last year 9,068	Change since one year ago 6.5%	
Treated and discharged	4,353 (45.1%)	4,085	6.6%
Treated and admitted to hospital	3,303 (34.2%)	3,285	0.5%
Patient left without, or before completing, treatment	591 (6.1%)	312	89.4%
Transferred to another hospital	400 (4.1%)	371	7.8%
Other	1,007 (10.4%)	1,015	-0.8%

Percentage of patients who left the ED by time and mode of separation, July to September 2017 $^{\dagger \star}$



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

Treated and discharged	11.6%	36.6%	60.2%	79.3%	94.2%	98.1%	99.2%	99.5%
Treated and admitted to hospital	4.6%	10.7%	21.2%	34.4%	54.0%	69.8%	79.1%	84.5%
Patient left without, or before completing, treatment	24.7%	50.9%	72.8%	88.3%	98.0%	99.5%	99.8%	99.8%
Transferred to another hospital	16.0%	35.8%	54.5%	70.0%	85.5%	92.3%	96.3%	97.5%
All presentations	17.9%	34.7%	51.3%	66.1%	80.9%	88.4%	92.3%	94.3%

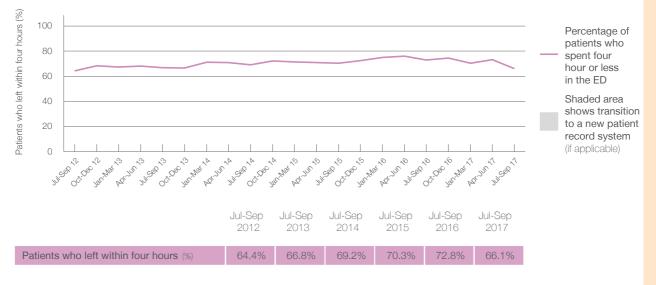
Hunter New England Local Health District

^(†) 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.

Calvary Mater Newcastle: Time spent in the ED Percentage of patients who spent four hours or less in the ED							
July to September 2017			Same period last year	Change since one year ago			
All presentations at the emergency depa	9,068	6.5%					
Presentations used to calculate time to leaving the ED:6 9,654 patients				6.5%			
Percentage of patients who spent four hours or less in the ED		66.1%	72.8%				

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



- * 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 final105% 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).