Royal Prince Alfred Hospital: Emergency department (ED) overview July to September 2017

	Same period last year	Change since one year ago
All presentations:1 19,682 patients	18,420	6.9%
Emergency presentations: ² 19,160 patients	17,894	7.1%

Royal Prince Alfred Hospital: Time patients waited to start treatment³

July to September 2017		
	Same period last year	NSW (this period)
Triage 2 Emergency (e.g. chest pain, severe burns): 3,243 patients	2,744	
Median time to start treatment ⁴	11 minutes	9 minutes
90th percentile time to start treatment ⁵ 26 minutes	24 minutes	29 minutes
Triage 3 Urgent (e.g. moderate blood loss, dehydration): 10,367 patients	9,524	
Median time to start treatment ⁴ 29 minutes	24 minutes	23 minutes
90th percentile time to start treatment ⁵ 94 minutes	72 minutes	83 minutes
Triage 4 Semi-urgent (e.g. sprained ankle, earache): 4,927 patients	5,009	
Median time to start treatment ⁴ 36 minutes	32 minutes	30 minutes
90th percentile time to start treatment ⁵	109 minutes	121 minutes
Triage 5 Non-urgent (e.g. small cuts or abrasions): 474 patients	490	
Median time to start treatment ⁴ 32 minutes	31 minutes	26 minutes
90th percentile time to start treatment ⁵ 126 minutes	116 minutes	118 minutes

Royal Prince Alfred Hospital: 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 19,680 patients				6.8%
Percentage of patients who spent four hours or less in the ED		60.8%	65.2%	

* 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 17 October 2017).

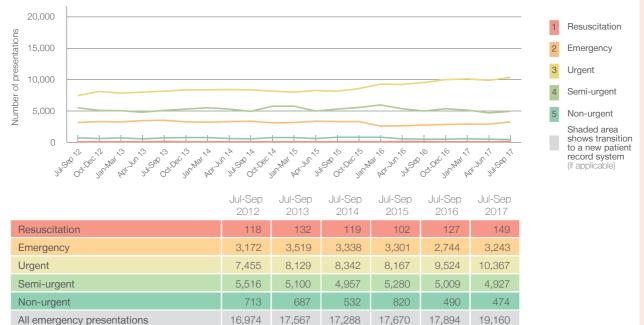
Same period Change since

Royal Prince Alfred Hospital: Patients presenting to the emergency department

July to September 2017

July to September 2017			Same period last year	Change since one year ago
All presentations: ¹ 19,682 patie	18,420	6.9%		
Emergency presentations ² by triage category: 19,160 patients				7.1%
1 Resuscitation	149 (0.8%)		127	17.3%
2 Emergency	3,243 (16.9%)		2,744	18.2%
3 Urgent		10,367 (54.1%)	9,524	8.9%
4 Semi-urgent	4,927 (25.7%)		5,009	-1.6%
5 Non-urgent	474 (2.5%)		490	-3.3%

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



17,670

17,894

19,160

All emergency presentations

Royal Prince Alfred Hospital: Patients arriving by ambulance

July to September 2017

		Same period last year	
Arrivals used to calculate transfer of	care time: ⁷ 5,320 patients	5,232	
ED Transfer of care time			
Median time	17 minutes	14 minutes	3 minutes
90th percentile time	35 minutes	27 minutes	8 minutes

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

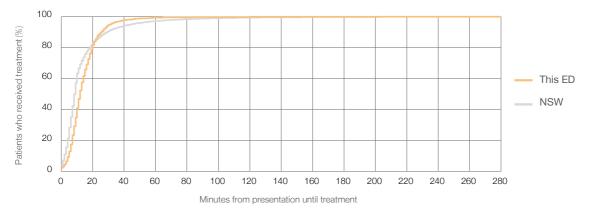
Caution is advised when interpreting abrupt changes over time at the hospital level. For example, performance before and after (\pm) transition to a new information system is not directly comparable. For more information, see Background Paper: Approaches to reporting time measures of emergency department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

Royal Prince Alfred Hospital: Time patients waited to start treatment, triage 2

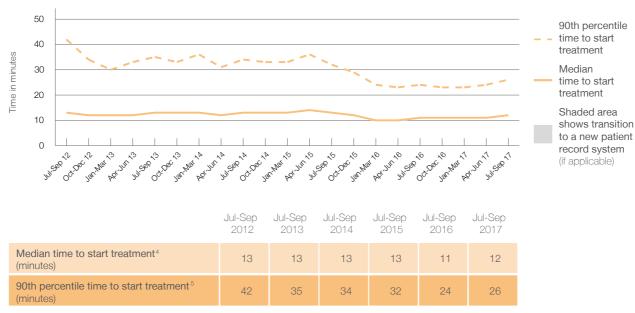
July to September 2017

Triage 2 Emergency (e.g. chest pain, severe burns)	Same period last year	NSW (this period)
Number of triage 2 patients: 3,243		
Number of triage 2 patients used to calculate waiting time: ³ 3,233	2,737	
Median time to start treatment ⁴	11 minutes	9 minutes
90th percentile time to start treatment ⁵ 26 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^{†‡}



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

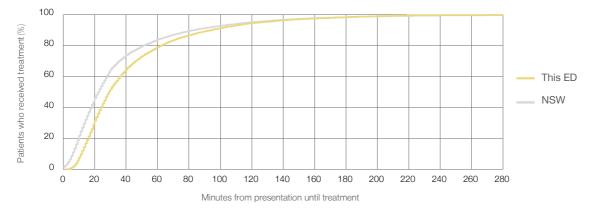
^(‡) Caution is advised when interpreting abrupt changes over time at the hospital level. For example, performance before and after transition to a new information system is not directly comparable. For more information, see Background Paper: Approaches to reporting time measures of emergency department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

Royal Prince Alfred Hospital: Time patients waited to start treatment, triage 3

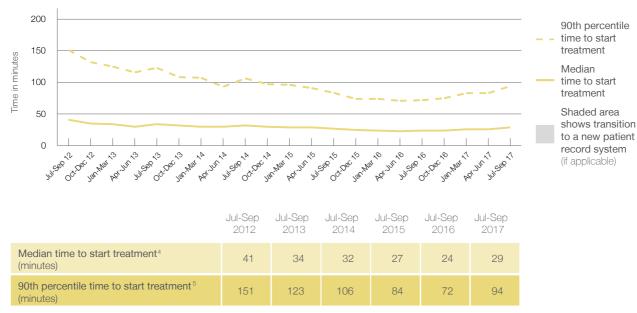
July to September 2017

Triage 3 Urgent (e.g. moderate blood loss, dehydration)	Same period last year	NSW (this period)
Number of triage 3 patients: 10,367	9,524	
Number of triage 3 patients used to calculate waiting time: ³ 10,138	9,365	
Median time to start treatment ⁴ 29 minutes	24 minutes	23 minutes
90th percentile time to start treatment ⁵ 94 minutes	72 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^{†‡}



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

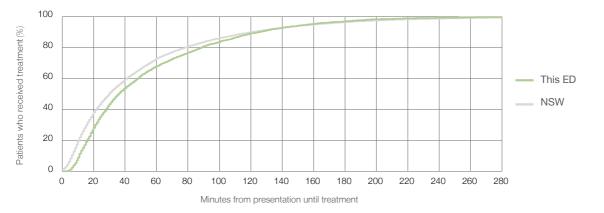
^(‡) Caution is advised when interpreting abrupt changes over time at the hospital level. For example, performance before and after transition to a new information system is not directly comparable. For more information, see Background Paper: Approaches to reporting time measures of emergency department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

Royal Prince Alfred 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: 4,927	5,009	
Number of triage 4 patients used to calculate waiting time: ³ 4,652	4,755	
Median time to start treatment ⁴ 36 minutes	32 minutes	30 minutes
90th percentile time to start treatment ⁵ 125 minutes	109 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.

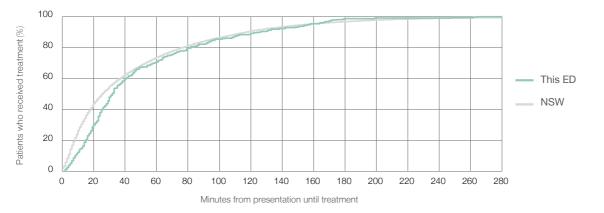
 $^{(\}pm)$ Caution is advised when interpreting abrupt changes over time at the hospital level. For example, performance before and after transition to a new information system is not directly comparable. For more information, see Background Paper: Approaches to reporting time measures of emergency department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

Royal Prince Alfred Hospital: 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: 474	490	
Number of triage 5 patients used to calculate waiting time: ³ 323	341	
Median time to start treatment ⁴ 32 minutes	31 minutes	26 minutes
90th percentile time to start treatment ⁵ 126 minutes	116 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^{†‡}



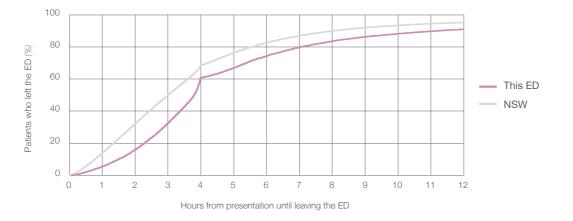
^(†) Data points are not shown in graphs for quarters when patient numbers are too small.

^(‡) 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.

Royal Prince Alfred Hospital: Time patients spent in the ED July to September 2017

NSW Same period (this period) last vear All presentations:1 19,682 patients 18,420 Presentations used to calculate time to leaving the ED:⁶ 19,680 patients 18,420 3 hours and 3 hours and Median time spent in the ED 8 3 hours and 48 minutes 41 minutes 0 minutes 9 hours and 8 hours and 90th percentile time spent in the ED 9 11 hours and 12 minutes 6 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

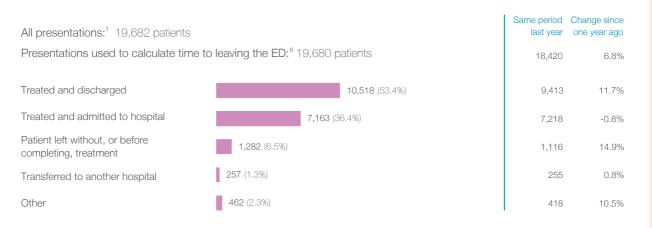


^(†) Data points are not shown in graphs for quarters when patient numbers are too small.

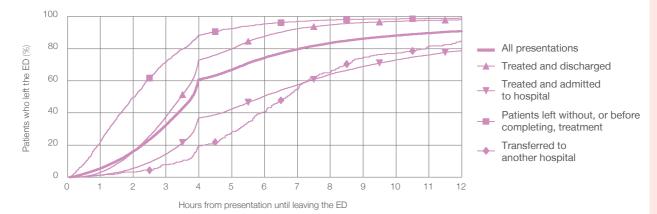
^(‡) Caution is advised when interpreting abrupt changes over time at the hospital level. For example, performance before and after transition to a new information system is not directly comparable. For more information, see Background Paper: Approaches to reporting time measures of emergency department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

Royal Prince Alfred 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^{†‡}



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

Treated and discharged	3.0%	15.9%	37.8%	73.0%	87.7%	94.8%	97.1%	98.0%
Treated and admitted to hospital	1.2%	5.5%	14.4%	36.9%	50.6%	64.1%	73.1%	79.0%
Patient left without, or before completing, treatment	22.2%	49.8%	71.8%	88.4%	95.5%	97.9%	98.6%	99.1%
Transferred to another hospital	1.2%	3.1%	7.8%	19.5%	40.5%	65.0%	77.4%	84.8%
All presentations	5.5%	16.1%	32.6%	60.8%	74.4%	83.6%	88.2%	91.0%

^(†) 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.

Percentage of patients who spen			
July to September 2017		Same period last year	Change since one year ago
All presentations at the emergency depart	tment:119,682 patients	18,420	6.9%
Presentations used to calculate time to le	18,420	6.8%	
Percentage of patients who spent four hours or less in the ED	60.8%	65.2%	

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).

Principal referral hospitals (A1) sydney Local Health District