NSW

Same period Change since

Same period

Calvary Mater Newcastle: Emergency department (ED) overview

July to September 2016

All presentations: 1 9,068 patients 8,620 5.2% Emergency presentations: 2 9,027 patients 8,520 6.0%

Calvary Mater Newcastle: Time patients waited to start treatment 3

July to September 2016

Triage 2 Emergency (e.g. chest pain, severe burns): 1,221 patients 1,223 Median time to start treatment 4 8 minutes 95th percentile time to start treatment 5 38 minutes Triage 3 Urgent (e.g. moderate blood loss, dehydration): 2,474 patients 2,245 Median time to start treatment 4 19 minutes 22 minutes 21 minutes
95th percentile time to start treatment ⁵ 38 minutes 50 minutes 41 minutes Triage 3 Urgent (e.g. moderate blood loss, dehydration): 2,474 patients 2,245
Triage 3 Urgent (e.g. moderate blood loss, dehydration): 2,474 patients 2,245
40 minutes
40 minutes
Median time to start treatment ⁴ 19 minutes 22 minutes 21 minutes
95th percentile time to start treatment ⁵ 71 minutes 87 minutes 103 minutes
Triage 4 Semi-urgent (e.g. sprained ankle, earache): 4,267 patients 4,093
Median time to start treatment ⁴ 26 minutes 27 minutes 27 minutes
95th percentile time to start treatment ⁵ 118 minutes 139 minutes 139 minutes
Triage 5 Non-urgent (e.g. small cuts or abrasions): 1,007 patients 906
Median time to start treatment ⁴ 24 minutes 29 minutes 24 minutes
95th percentile time to start treatment ⁵ 128 minutes 153 minutes 138 minutes

Calvary Mater Newcastle: Time from presentation until leaving the ED

July to September 2016

Attendances used to calculate time to leaving the ED: 6 9,068 patients

Percentage of patients who spent four hours or less in the ED 72.8%

	Change since one year ago
8,620	5.2%
70.3%	

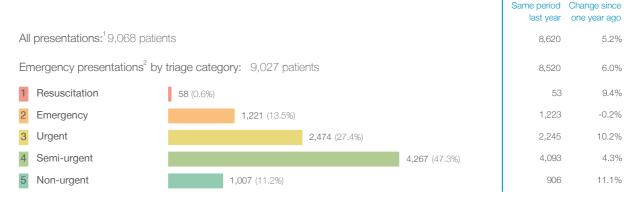
- * Suppressed due to small number of patients and to protect privacy. Relevant graphs are also suppressed.
- 1. All emergency and non-emergency attendances at the emergency department (ED).
- 2. All attendances that have a triage category and are coded as emergency presentations or unplanned return 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 95th percentile is the time by which 95% of patients started treatment. The final 5% 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.

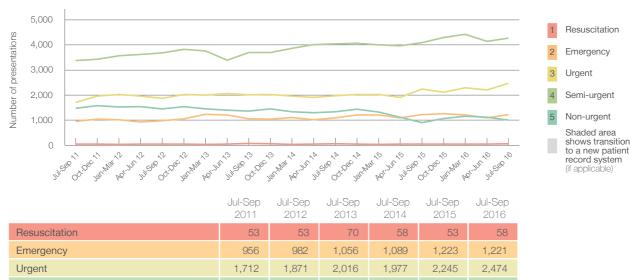
Source: Health Information Exchange, NSW Health (extracted 20 October 2016).

Calvary Mater Newcastle: Patients presenting to the emergency department

July to September 2016



Emergency presentations² by quarter, July 2011 to September 2016 [‡]



3,683

8,039

3,701

1.366

8,209

4,045

1 341

8,510

4,267

1,007

9,027

Same period Change since

4,093

8,520

906

Calvary Mater Newcastle: Patients arriving by ambulance

3,377

1 482

7.580

July to September 2016

All emergency presentations

Semi-urgent

Non-urgent

		last year	one year ago
Arrivals used to calculate	transfer of care time: 7 2,811 patients	2,352	
ED Transfer of care time			
Median time	4 minutes	7 minutes	-3 minutes
95th percentile time	39 minutes	62 minutes	-23 minutes

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

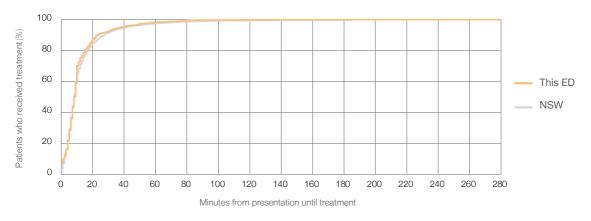
^(‡) Caution is advised when interpreting abrupt changes over time at the hospital level. For example, performance before and after transition to a new information system is not directly comparable. For more information, see Background Paper:

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 2016

Triage 2 Emergency (e.g. chest pain, severe burns)	Same period last year	NSW (this period)
Number of triage 2 patients: 1,221	1,223	
Number of triage 2 patients used to calculate waiting time: 3 951	970	
Median time to start treatment ⁴ 8 minutes	10 minutes	8 minutes
95th percentile time to start treatment ⁵ 38 minutes	50 minutes	41 minutes

Percentage of triage 2 patients who received treatment by time, July to September 2016



Time patients waited to start treatment (minutes) for triage 2 patients, July 2011 to September 2016 †‡



	2011	2012	2010	2014	2010	2010
Median time to start treatment ⁴ (minutes)	7	7	7	9	10	8
95th percentile time to start treatment ⁵ (minutes)	32	32	28	41	50	38

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

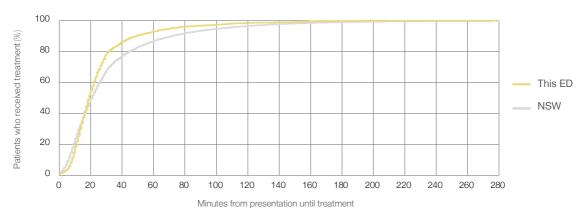
^(±) Caution is advised when interpreting abrupt changes over time at the hospital level. For example, performance before and after transition to a new information system is not directly comparable. For more information, see Background Paper:

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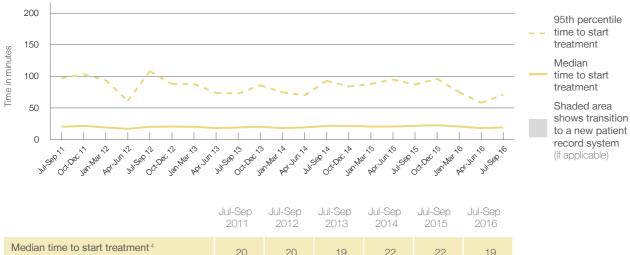
Calvary Mater Newcastle: Time patients waited to start treatment, triage 3 July to September 2016

Triage 3 Urgent (e.g. moderate blood	oss, dehydration)	Same period last year	NSW (this period)
Number of triage 3 patients: 2,474		2,245	
Number of triage 3 patients used to calcu	ulate waiting time: 3 2,143	1,996	
Median time to start treatment ⁴	19 minutes	22 minutes	21 minutes
95th percentile time to start treatment ⁵	71 minutes	87 minutes	103 minutes

Percentage of triage 3 patients who received treatment by time, July to September 2016



Time patients waited to start treatment (minutes) for triage 3 patients, July 2011 to September 2016 †‡



Median time to start treatment ⁴ (minutes)	20	20	19	22	22	19
95th percentile time to start treatment ⁵ (minutes)	97	108	73	93	87	71

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

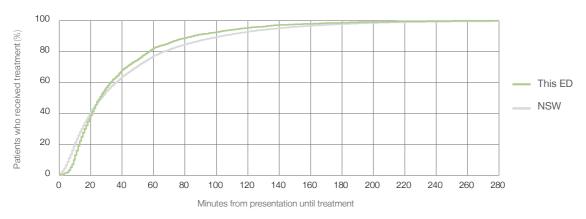
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Calvary Mater Newcastle: Time patients waited to start treatment, triage 4 July to September 2016

Triage 4 Semi-urgent (e.g. sprained ankle, earache)	Same period last year	NSW (this period)
Number of triage 4 patients: 4,267	4,093	
Number of triage 4 patients used to calculate waiting time: 3 3,846	3,720	
Median time to start treatment ⁴ 26 minutes	28 minutes	27 minutes
95th percentile time to start treatment ⁵	es 130 minutes	139 minutes

Percentage of triage 4 patients who received treatment by time, July to September 2016



Time patients waited to start treatment (minutes) for triage 4 patients, July 2011 to September 2016 †‡



		2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Mediar (minute	n time to start treatment ⁴ s)	30	29	27	28	28	26
95th po	ercentile time to start treatment ⁵	174	155	139	119	130	118

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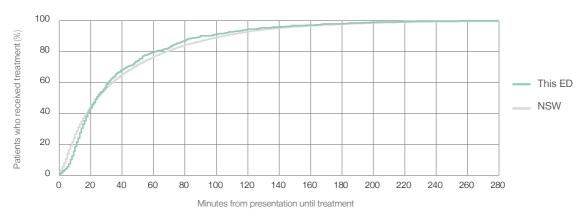
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Calvary Mater Newcastle: Time patients waited to start treatment, triage 5 July to September 2016

Triage 5 Non-urgent (e.g. small cuts or abrasions)	Same period last year	NSW (this period)	
Number of triage 5 patients: 1,007	906		
Number of triage 5 patients used to calculate waiting time: 3 809	762		
Median time to start treatment ⁴ 24 minutes	29 minutes	24 minutes	
95th percentile time to start treatment ⁵	153 minutes	138 minutes	

Percentage of triage 5 patients who received treatment by time, July to September 2016



Time patients waited to start treatment (minutes) for triage 5 patients, July 2011 to September 2016 †‡



95th percentile time to start treatment

(minutes)

142

119

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

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NSW

(this period)

50 minutes

43 minutes

Same period

last vear

8,620

8.620

Calvary Mater Newcastle: Time patients spent in the ED

July to September 2016

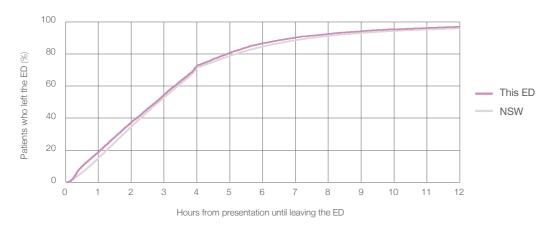
All presentations: 9,068 patients

Presentations used to calculate time to leaving the ED: 6 9,068 patients

Median time spent in the ED 8 2 hours and 46 minutes 95th percentile time spent in the ED 9

2 hours and 2 hours and 11 hours and 10 hours and 9 hours and 39 minutes 6 minutes

Percentage of patients who left the ED by time, July to September 2016



Time patients spent in the ED, by quarter, July 2011 to September 2016

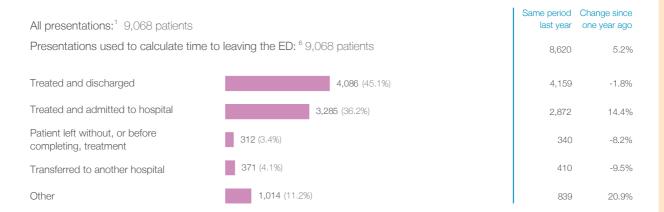


^(†) Data points are not shown in graphs for quarters when patient numbers are too small.

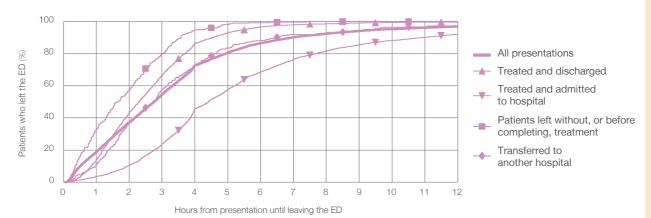
Caution is advised when interpreting abrupt changes over time at the hospital level. For example, performance before and after transition to a new information system is not directly comparable. For more information, see Background Paper: Approaches to reporting time measures of emergency department performance,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

Calvary Mater Newcastle: Time patients spent in the ED

By mode of separation
July to September 2016



Percentage of patients who left the ED by time and mode of separation, July to September 2016 †‡



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

Treated and discharged	13.8%	43.0%	66.6%	86.4%	96.7%	98.6%	99.5%	99.8%
Treated and admitted to hospital	3.5%	10.4%	23.7%	45.7%	68.5%	81.6%	88.2%	92.0%
Patient left without, or before completing, treatment	32.7%	57.1%	80.1%	94.9%	99.4%	100%	100%	100%
Transferred to another hospital	11.1%	36.9%	57.4%	72.8%	88.1%	93.3%	96.5%	97.6%
All presentations	18.8%	37.4%	54.6%	72.8%	86.6%	92.4%	95.3%	96.9%

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

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Calvary Mater Newcastle: Time spent in the ED

Percentage of patients who spent four hours or less in the ED July to September 2016

All presentations at the emergency department: 19,068 patients

Presentations used to calculate time to leaving the ED: 6 9,068 patients

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

72.8%

Change since one year ago	
5.2%	8,620
5.2%	8,620
	70.3%

Percentage of patients who spent four hours or less in the ED, by quarter, July 2011 to September 2016 14



- * Suppressed due to small numbers and to protect privacy. Relevant graphs are also suppressed.
- $_{\mbox{\scriptsize †}}$ 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.
- ${\bf 1.} \quad {\bf All \ emergency \ and \ non-emergency \ presentations \ at \ the \ emergency \ department \ (ED).}$
- 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 95th percentile is the time by which 95% of patients started treatment. The final 5% 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 95th percentile is the time by which 95% of patients left the ED. The final 5% 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 20 October 2016).

Transfer of care data from Transfer of Care Reporting System (extracted 20 October 2016).