Same period Change since

Belmont Hospital: Emergency department (ED) overview

October to December 2017

	last year	one year ago
All presentations: 1 6,300 patients	6,292	0.1%
Emergency presentations: ² 6,274 patients	6,256	0.3%

Belmont Hospital: Time patients waited to start treatment ³

October to December 2017

	Same period last year	NSW (this period)
Triage 2 Emergency (e.g. chest pain, severe burns): 492 patients	509	
Median time to start treatment ⁴ 8 minutes	8 minutes	8 minutes
90th percentile time to start treatment 5 16 minutes	15 minutes	23 minutes
Triage 3 Urgent (e.g. moderate blood loss, dehydration): 1,243 patients	1,334	
Median time to start treatment ⁴ 17 minutes	16 minutes	20 minutes
90th percentile time to start treatment ⁵ 41 minutes	40 minutes	65 minutes
Triage 4 Semi-urgent (e.g. sprained ankle, earache): 3,027 patients	3,326	
Median time to start treatment ⁴ 22 minutes	21 minutes	26 minutes
90th percentile time to start treatment ⁵ 78 minutes	74 minutes	99 minutes
Triage 5 Non-urgent (e.g. small cuts or abrasions): 1,499 patients	1,081	
Median time to start treatment ⁴ 24 minutes	23 minutes	23 minutes
90th percentile time to start treatment ⁵ 99 minutes	103 minutes	103 minutes

Belmont Hospital: Time from presentation until leaving the ED

October to December 2017

Attendances used to calculate time to leaving the ED: 6 6,300 patients

Percentage of patients who spent four hours or less in the ED 73.4%

one year ago	1	
0.1%	6,292	
	82.4%	

- * 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 23 January 2018).

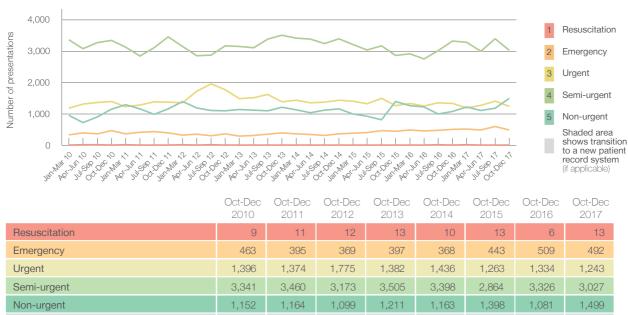
Same period Change since

Belmont Hospital: Patients presenting to the emergency department

October to December 2017

		last year	one year ago
All presentations: 16,300 patier	6,292	0.1%	
Emergency presentations ² by	6,256	0.3%	
1 Resuscitation	13 (0.2%)	6	116.7%
2 Emergency	492 (7.8%)	509	-3.3%
3 Urgent	1,243 (19.8%)	1,334	-6.8%
4 Semi-urgent	3,027 (48.2%)	3,326	-9.0%
5 Non-urgent	1,499 (23.9%)	1,081	38.7%

Emergency presentations² by quarter, January 2010 to December 2017 [‡]



Belmont Hospital: Patients arriving by ambulance

6,361

October to December 2017

All emergency presentations

		last year	one year ago
Arrivals used to calculate trans	1,236		
ED Transfer of care time			
Median time	10 minutes	10 minutes	0 minutes
90th percentile time	19 minutes	19 minutes	0 minutes

6,404

6,428

6,508

6,375

5,981

6,256

Same period Change since

6,274

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

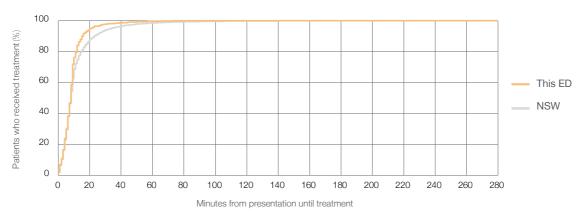
Caution is advised when interpreting abrupt changes over time at the hospital level. For example, performance before and after transition to a new information system is not directly comparable. For more information, see Background Paper: Approaches to reporting time measures of emergency department performance,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

Belmont Hospital: Time patients waited to start treatment, triage 2

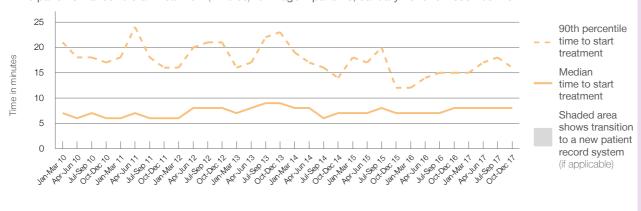
October to December 2017

Triage 2 Emergency (e.g. chest pain, severe burns)	Same period last year	(this period)
Number of triage 2 patients: 492	509	
Number of triage 2 patients used to calculate waiting time: 3 485	506	
Median time to start treatment ⁴ 8 minutes	8 minutes	8 minutes
90th percentile time to start treatment ⁵ 16 minutes	15 minutes	23 minutes

Percentage of triage 2 patients who received treatment by time, October to December 2017



Time patients waited to start treatment (minutes) for triage 2 patients, January 2010 to December 2017 †‡



	Oct-Dec 2010	Oct-Dec 2011	Oct-Dec 2012	Oct-Dec 2013	Oct-Dec 2014	Oct-Dec 2015	Oct-Dec 2016	Oct-Dec 2017
Median time to start treatment ⁴ (minutes)	6	6	8	9	7	7	8	8
90th percentile time to start treatment ⁵ (minutes)	17	16	21	23	14	12	15	16

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

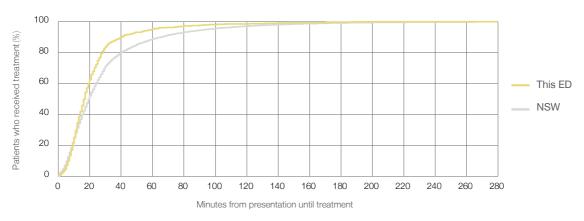
^(‡) Caution is advised when interpreting abrupt changes over time at the hospital level. For example, performance before and after transition to a new information system is not directly comparable. For more information, see Background Paper: Approaches to reporting time measures of emergency department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

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

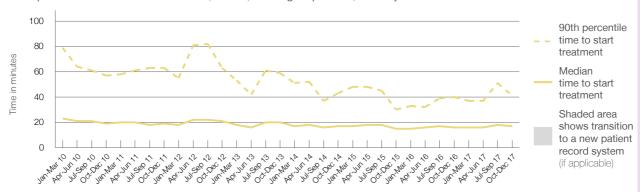
October to December 2017

Triage 3 Urgent (e.g. moderate blood loss, dehydration)	Same period last year	NSW (this period)
Number of triage 3 patients: 1,243	1,334	
Number of triage 3 patients used to calculate waiting time: 3 1,199	1,301	
Median time to start treatment ⁴ 17 minutes	16 minutes	20 minutes
90th percentile time to start treatment ⁵ 41 minutes	40 minutes	65 minutes

Percentage of triage 3 patients who received treatment by time, October to December 2017



Time patients waited to start treatment (minutes) for triage 3 patients, January 2010 to December 2017 †‡



	Oct-Dec 2010	Oct-Dec 2011	Oct-Dec 2012	Oct-Dec 2013	Oct-Dec 2014	Oct-Dec 2015	Oct-Dec 2016	Oct-Dec 2017
Median time to start treatment ⁴ (minutes)	19	19	21	20	17	15	16	17
90th percentile time to start treatment ⁵ (minutes)	57	63	63	59	43	30	40	41

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

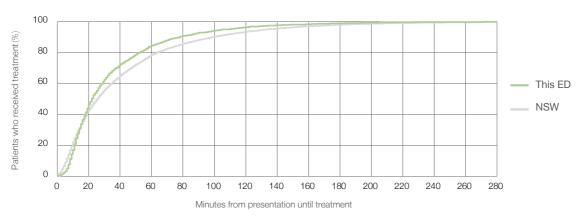
^(‡) Caution is advised when interpreting abrupt changes over time at the hospital level. For example, performance before and after transition to a new information system is not directly comparable. For more information, see Background Paper: Approaches to reporting time measures of emergency department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

Belmont Hospital: Time patients waited to start treatment, triage 4

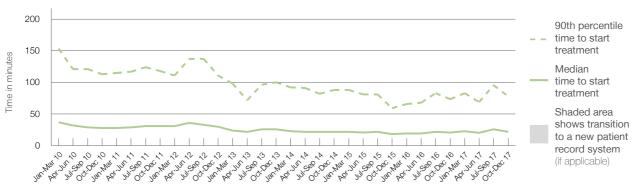
October to December 2017

Triage 4 Semi-urgent (e.g. sprained ankle, earache)	Same period last year	NSW (this period)
Number of triage 4 patients: 3,027	3,326	
Number of triage 4 patients used to calculate waiting time: 3 2,629	2,800	
Median time to start treatment ⁴ 22 minutes	21 minutes	26 minutes
90th percentile time to start treatment ⁵ 78 minutes	74 minutes	99 minutes

Percentage of triage 4 patients who received treatment by time, October to December 2017



Time patients waited to start treatment (minutes) for triage 4 patients, January 2010 to December 2017 †‡



	Oct-Dec 2010	Oct-Dec 2011	Oct-Dec 2012	Oct-Dec 2013	Oct-Dec 2014	Oct-Dec 2015	Oct-Dec 2016	Oct-Dec 2017
Median time to start treatment ⁴ (minutes)	28	31	30	26	22	18	21	22
90th percentile time to start treatment ⁵ (minutes)	113	118	111	100	88	59	74	78

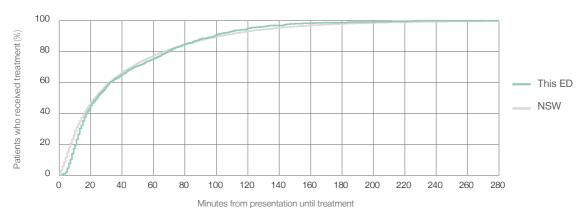
^(†) Data points are not shown in graphs for quarters when patient numbers are too small.

^(‡) 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.

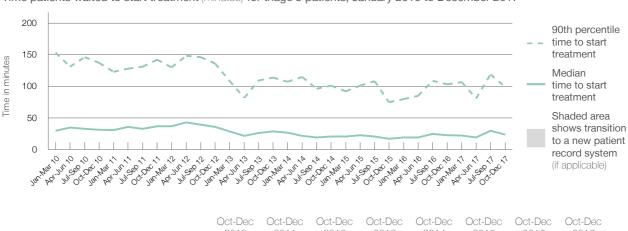
Belmont Hospital: Time patients waited to start treatment, triage 5 October to December 2017

Triage 5 Non-urgent (e.g. small cuts or abrasions)	Same period last year	NSW (this period)
Number of triage 5 patients: 1,499	1,081	
Number of triage 5 patients used to calculate waiting time: 3 1,134	816	
Median time to start treatment ⁴ 24 minutes	23 minutes	23 minutes
90th percentile time to start treatment ⁵ 99 minutes	103 minutes	103 minutes

Percentage of triage 5 patients who received treatment by time, October to December 2017



Time patients waited to start treatment (minutes) for triage 5 patients, January 2010 to December 2017 † ‡



		2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
	Median time to start treatment ⁴ (minutes)	32	37	36	29	21	17	23	24
	90th percentile time to start treatment ⁵ (minutes)	137	142	136	114	101	75	103	99

^(†) 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.

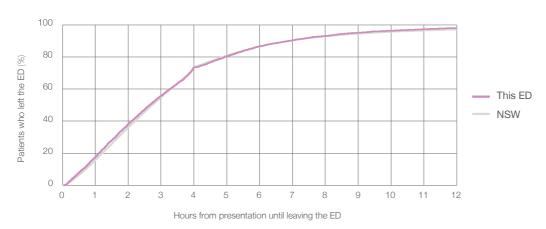
Belmont Hospital: Time patients spent in the ED

October to December 2017

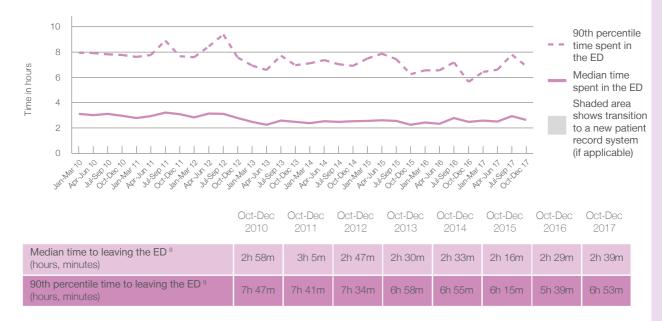
All presentations: 1 6,300 patients Presentations used to calculate time to leaving the ED: 6,300 patients Median time spent in the ED 8 2 hours and 39 minutes 90th percentile time spent in the ED 9 6 hours and 53 minutes

NSW Same period (this period) last vear 6,292 6.292 2 hours and 2 hours and 44 minutes 5 hours and 6 hours and 39 minutes 55 minutes

Percentage of patients who left the ED by time, October to December 2017



Time patients spent in the ED, by quarter, January 2010 to December 2017

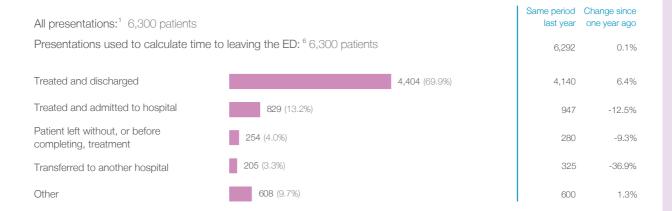


^(†) Data points are not shown in graphs for quarters when patient numbers are too small.

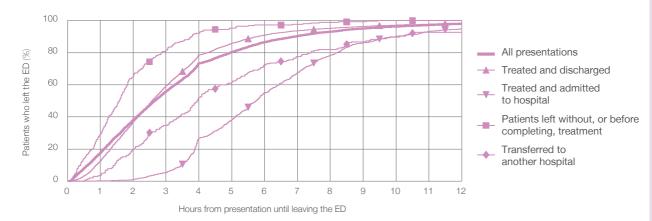
Caution is advised when interpreting abrupt changes over time at the hospital level. For example, performance before and after transition to a new information system is not directly comparable. For more information, see Background Paper: Approaches to reporting time measures of emergency department performance,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

Belmont Hospital: Time patients spent in the ED

By mode of separation October to December 2017



Percentage of patients who left the ED by time and mode of separation, October to December 2017



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

Treated and discharged	12.6%	36.9%	59.4%	78.7%	91.0%	95.2%	97.2%	98.5%
Treated and admitted to hospital	0.2%	1.1%	5.2%	26.8%	54.9%	78.4%	90.2%	94.9%
Patient left without, or before completing, treatment	29.1%	65.4%	81.5%	92.1%	97.2%	98.8%	100%	100%
Transferred to another hospital	3.4%	20.0%	34.6%	52.2%	72.2%	82.0%	89.8%	92.7%
All presentations	17.7%	38.2%	55.9%	73.4%	86.6%	93.1%	96.3%	98.0%

^(†) 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.

Belmont Hospital: Time spent in the ED

Percentage of patients who spent four hours or less in the ED October to December 2017

All presentations at the emergency department: 16,300 patients

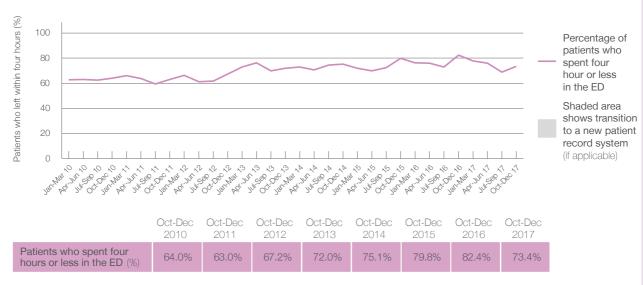
Presentations used to calculate time to leaving the ED: 6 6,300 patients

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

73.4%

	Change since one year ago
6,292	0.1%
6,292	0.1%
82.4%	

Percentage of patients who spent four hours or less in the ED, by quarter, January 2010 to December 2017 †*



- * 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.
- 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.
- 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 23 January 2018).

Transfer of care data from Transfer of Care Reporting System (extracted 23 January 2018).