Cessnock District Hospital: Activity profiles, potentially avoidable admissions for COPD and CHF

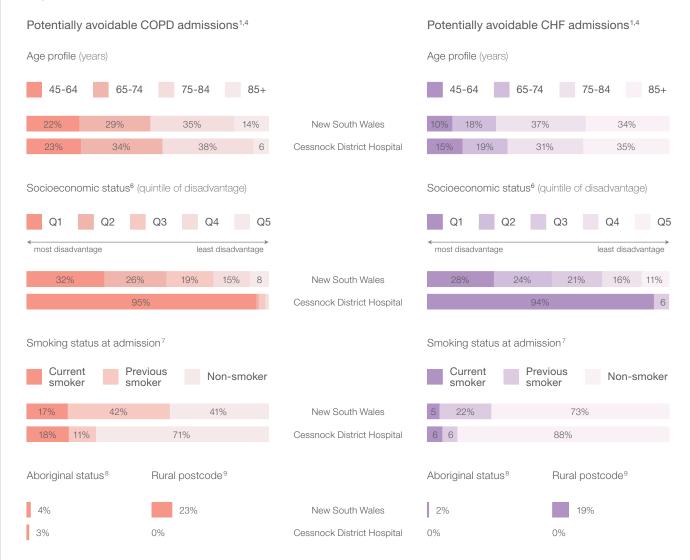
July 2009 to June 2010

		last year	one year ago
Total hospitalisations ¹	3,787	3,927	-4%
Select medical hospitalisations ²	2,089	2,174	-4%
Total potentially preventable hospitalisations ³	467	463	1%
Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD) admissions ⁴	80	72	11%
Congestive Heart Failure (CHF) admissions ⁴	48	51	-6%

Rates per 1,000 select medical hospitalisations⁵

COPD ⁴	This period (2009-10)	Last period (2008-09)	Peer group (2009-10)	CHF ⁴	This period (2009-10)	Last period (2008-09)	Peer group (2009-10)
Actual	38.3	33.2	41.4	Actual	23.0	23.5	22.5
Standardised	28.6†	34.9†	38.8	Standardised	10.8	13.5†	24.1
95% CI	(10.5 - 50.0)	(15.0 - 58.7) (3	36.4 - 41.3)	95% CI	(5.3 - 17.7)	(5.8 - 23.1)	(21.8 - 26.4)

Cessnock District Hospital: Patient profiles, potentially avoidable admissions for COPD and CHF July 2009 to June 2010

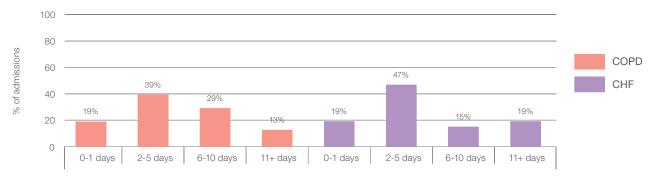


Same period Change since

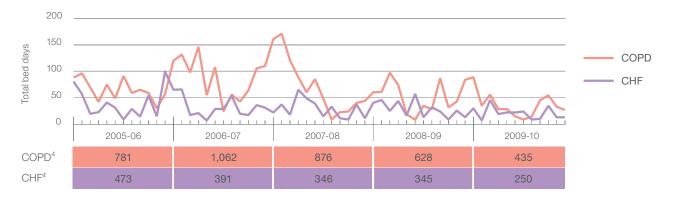
Cessnock District Hospital: Hospital stay profiles, potentially avoidable admissions for COPD and CHF July 2009 to June 2010

COPD admissions ⁴	This period (2009-10)	Last period (2008-09)	Peer group (2009-10)	CHF admissions ⁴	This period (2009-10)	Last period (2008-09)	Peer group (2009-10)
% Unplanned ¹⁰	99%	96%	97%	% Unplanned ¹⁰	96%	100%	97%
% from ED [‡]	84%	81%	77%	% from ED [‡]	81%	69%	70%
COPD average length of stay in days ⁴			CHF average length of stay in days ⁴				
Actual	5.7	8.5	5.8	Actual	5.3	6.8	6.7

Length of stay profiles



Cessnock District Hospital: Total bed days, potentially avoidable admissions for COPD and CHF July 2005 to June 2010 (monthly)



- Suppressed: relative standard error ≥ 40%.
- (†) Interpret with caution: 30% ≤ relative standard error < 40%.
- A hospitalisation corresponds to one 'episode of care'. A single patient can have multiple hospitalisations in the time period.
- 2. Excludes hospitalisations for renal dialysis, obstetrics, psychiatry, and all surgery.
- 3. Potentially preventable hospitalisations as defined in: The health of the people of NSW Report of the Chief Health Officer 2010.
- 4. For criteria used for COPD / CHF admissions, see Technical Supplement at www.bhi.nsw.gov.au
- 5. Rates are directly standardised to the NSW admitted patient population 2009-10 on the basis of age, sex, and socioeconomic status.
- 6. Index of Relative Social Disadvantage (IRSD), as defined by the Australian Bureau of Statistics.
- Smoking status as recorded on admission: termed current if patient smoked tobacco within last month; previous if patient smoked tobacco in the past but excluding last month.
- We use the term Aboriginal, rather than Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander in line with NSW Health usage, which recognises that Aboriginal people are the original inhabitants of NSW.
- 9. Postcode of usual residence at time of admission classified as outer regional or remote.
- 10. Admissions with emergency status of 'non-emergency / planned'.

(*) Emergency Department

Note: Only records with valid and non-missing data are included in each analysis.

Note: Length of stay and total bed days calculated on 'acute' episodes only (comprising 98.7% COPD and 97.4% CHF PAAs).

Note: Additional detail and definitions can be found in the Bureau's Technical Supplement at www.bhi.nsw.gov.au

Source: Admitted Patient Data Collection. Health Information Exchange, NSW Health. Data extracted on 28 February 2011.