

From March 2017, Hospital Quarterly reports the 90th percentile time, rather than the 95th percentile time, for related ED measures.

Cessnock District Hospital: Emergency department (ED) overview

October to December 2016

All presentations:¹ 4,487 patients
Emergency presentations:² 4,443 patients

Same period last year	Change since one year ago
4,421	1.5%
4,366	1.8%

Cessnock District Hospital: Time patients waited to start treatment³

October to December 2016

Triage 2 Emergency (e.g. chest pain, severe burns): 265 patients

Median time to start treatment⁴ 7 minutes
90th percentile time to start treatment⁵ 21 minutes

Triage 3 Urgent (e.g. moderate blood loss, dehydration): 1,166 patients

Median time to start treatment⁴ 20 minutes
90th percentile time to start treatment⁵ 49 minutes

Triage 4 Semi-urgent (e.g. sprained ankle, earache): 2,123 patients

Median time to start treatment⁴ 32 minutes
90th percentile time to start treatment⁵ 89 minutes

Triage 5 Non-urgent (e.g. small cuts or abrasions): 889 patients

Median time to start treatment⁴ 35 minutes
90th percentile time to start treatment⁵ 96 minutes

Same period last year	NSW (this period)
270	
6 minutes	8 minutes
19 minutes	26 minutes
1,033	
21 minutes	20 minutes
50 minutes	67 minutes
2,199	
31 minutes	25 minutes
86 minutes	97 minutes
859	
31 minutes	24 minutes
89 minutes	103 minutes

Cessnock District Hospital: Time from presentation until leaving the ED

October to December 2016

Attendances used to calculate time to leaving the ED:⁶ 4,487 patients

Percentage of patients who spent four hours or less in the ED 90.8%

Same period last year	Change since one year ago
4,421	1.5%
89.7%	

* Suppressed due to small number of patients and to protect privacy. Relevant graphs are also suppressed.

- All emergency and non-emergency attendances at the emergency department (ED).
- All attendances that have a triage category and are coded as emergency presentations or unplanned return visits.
- Some patients are excluded from ED time measures due to calculation requirements. For details, see the *Technical Supplement: Emergency department measures, January to March 2016*.
- 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.
- 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.
- 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.

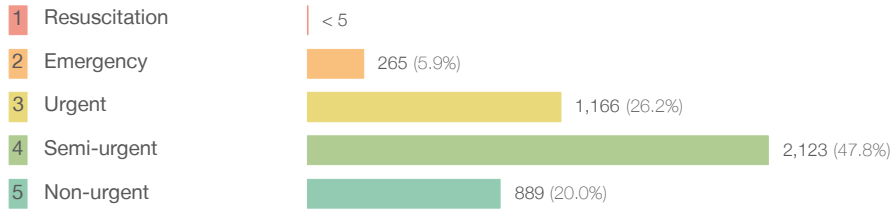
Source: Health Information Exchange, NSW Health (extracted 24 January 2017).

From March 2017, Hospital Quarterly reports the 90th percentile time, rather than the 95th percentile time, for related ED measures.

Cessnock District Hospital: Patients presenting to the emergency department October to December 2016

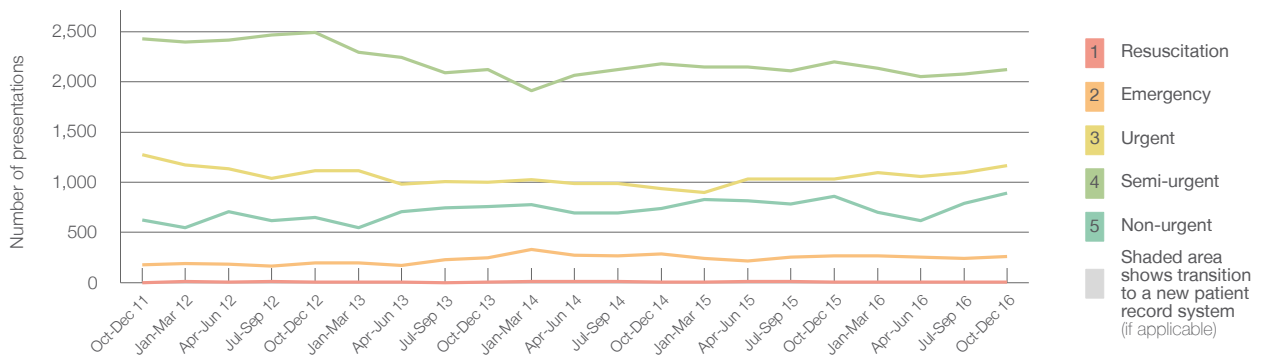
All presentations:¹ 4,487 patients

Emergency presentations² by triage category: 4,443 patients



	Same period last year	Change since one year ago
All presentations	4,421	1.5%
Emergency presentations	4,366	1.8%
Resuscitation	5	*
Emergency	270	-3.3%
Urgent	1,033	12.9%
Semi-urgent	2,199	-3.5%
Non-urgent	859	3.5%

Emergency presentations² by quarter, October 2011 to December 2016 †



	Oct-Dec 2011	Oct-Dec 2012	Oct-Dec 2013	Oct-Dec 2014	Oct-Dec 2015	Oct-Dec 2016
Resuscitation	< 5	< 5	8	8	5	< 5
Emergency	177	203	249	288	270	265
Urgent	1,274	1,115	1,003	939	1,033	1,166
Semi-urgent	2,430	2,491	2,123	2,182	2,199	2,123
Non-urgent	622	650	761	737	859	889
All emergency presentations	4,503	4,459	4,144	4,154	4,366	4,443

Cessnock District Hospital: Patients arriving by ambulance October to December 2016

Arrivals used to calculate transfer of care time:⁷ 365 patients

ED Transfer of care time



	Same period last year	Change since one year ago
Arrivals used to calculate transfer of care time	366	
ED Transfer of care time	10 minutes	-2 minutes
90th percentile time	22 minutes	-4 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 trans For more information, see Background Paper: Approaches to reporting time measures of emergency department performance, December 2011.

From March 2017, Hospital Quarterly reports the 90th percentile time, rather than the 95th percentile time, for related ED measures.

Cessnock District Hospital: Time patients waited to start treatment, triage 2 October to December 2016

Triage 2 Emergency (e.g. chest pain, severe burns)

Number of triage 2 patients: 265

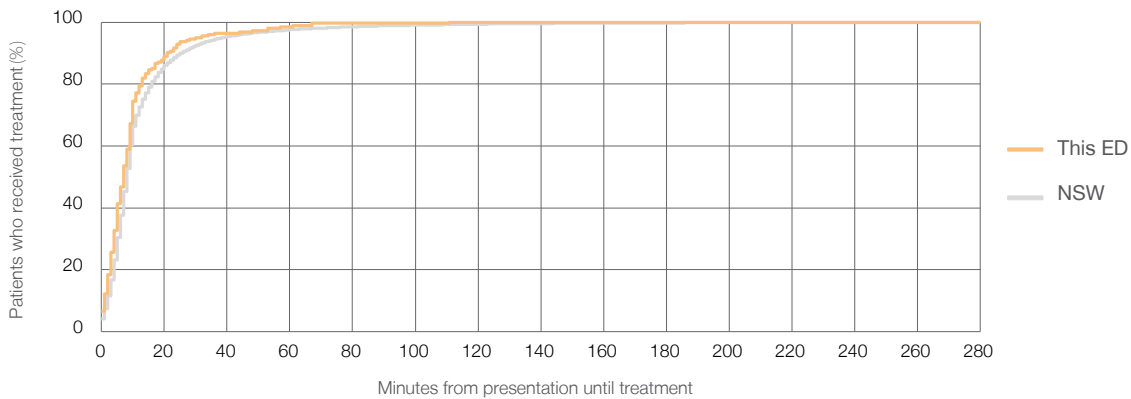
Number of triage 2 patients used to calculate waiting time:³ 254

Median time to start treatment⁴ 7 minutes

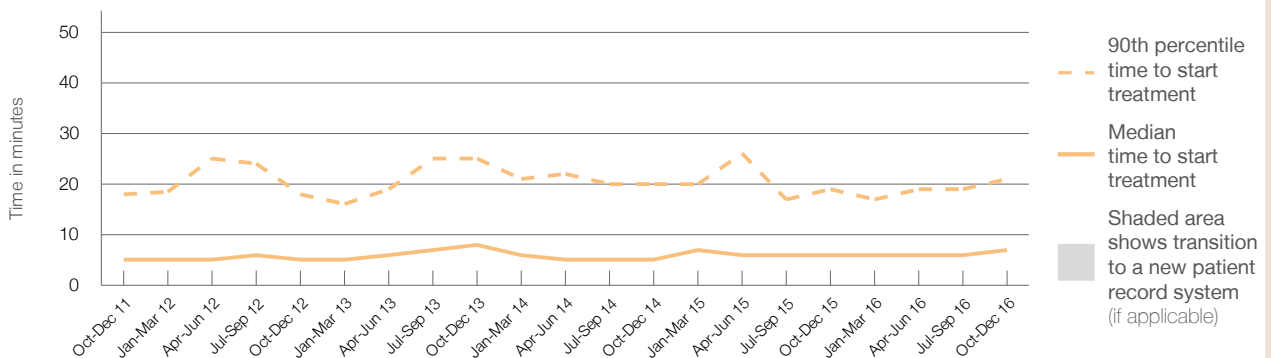
90th percentile time to start treatment⁵ 21 minutes

Same period last year	NSW (this period)
270	
261	
6 minutes	8 minutes
19 minutes	26 minutes

Percentage of triage 2 patients who received treatment by time, October to December 2016



Time patients waited to start treatment (minutes) for triage 2 patients, October 2011 to December 2016^{†‡}



	Oct-Dec 2011	Oct-Dec 2012	Oct-Dec 2013	Oct-Dec 2014	Oct-Dec 2015	Oct-Dec 2016
Median time to start treatment ⁴ (minutes)	5	5	8	5	6	7
90th percentile time to start treatment ⁵ (minutes)	18	18	25	20	19	21

(†) 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 trans For more information, see Background Paper: Approaches to reporting time measures of emergency department performance, December 2011.

From March 2017, Hospital Quarterly reports the 90th percentile time, rather than the 95th percentile time, for related ED measures.

Cessnock District Hospital: Time patients waited to start treatment, triage 3 October to December 2016

Triage 3 Urgent (e.g. moderate blood loss, dehydration)

Number of triage 3 patients: 1,166

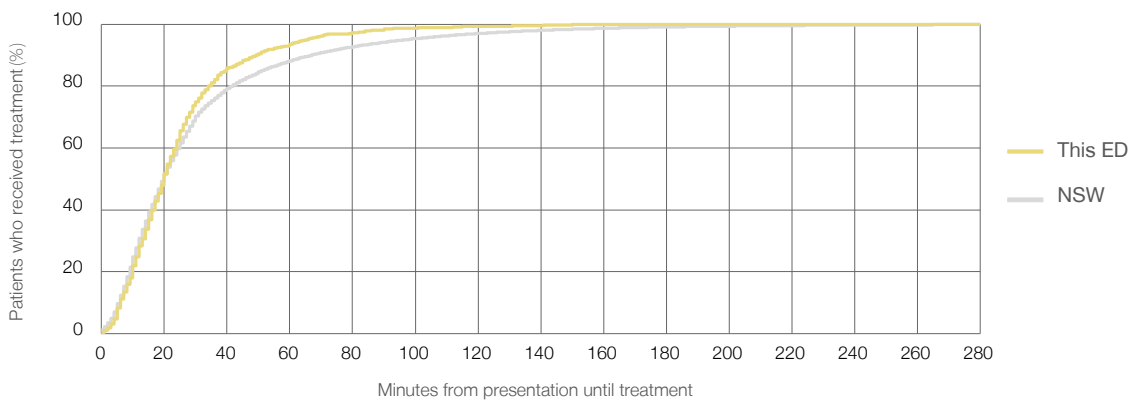
Number of triage 3 patients used to calculate waiting time:³ 1,123

Median time to start treatment⁴ 20 minutes

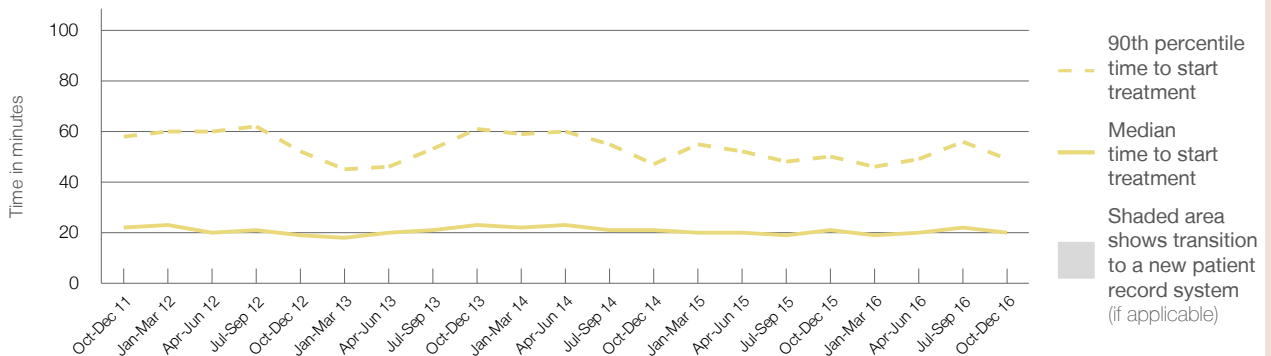
90th percentile time to start treatment⁵ 49 minutes

Same period last year	NSW (this period)
1,033	
999	
21 minutes	20 minutes
50 minutes	67 minutes

Percentage of triage 3 patients who received treatment by time, October to December 2016



Time patients waited to start treatment (minutes) for triage 3 patients, October 2011 to December 2016^{†‡}



	Oct-Dec 2011	Oct-Dec 2012	Oct-Dec 2013	Oct-Dec 2014	Oct-Dec 2015	Oct-Dec 2016
Median time to start treatment ⁴ (minutes)	22	19	23	21	21	20
90th percentile time to start treatment ⁵ (minutes)	58	52	61	47	50	49

(†) 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 trans For more information, see Background Paper: Approaches to reporting time measures of emergency department performance, December 2011.

From March 2017, Hospital Quarterly reports the 90th percentile time, rather than the 95th percentile time, for related ED measures.

Cessnock District Hospital: Time patients waited to start treatment, triage 4 October to December 2016

Triage 4 Semi-urgent (e.g. sprained ankle, earache)

Number of triage 4 patients: 2,123

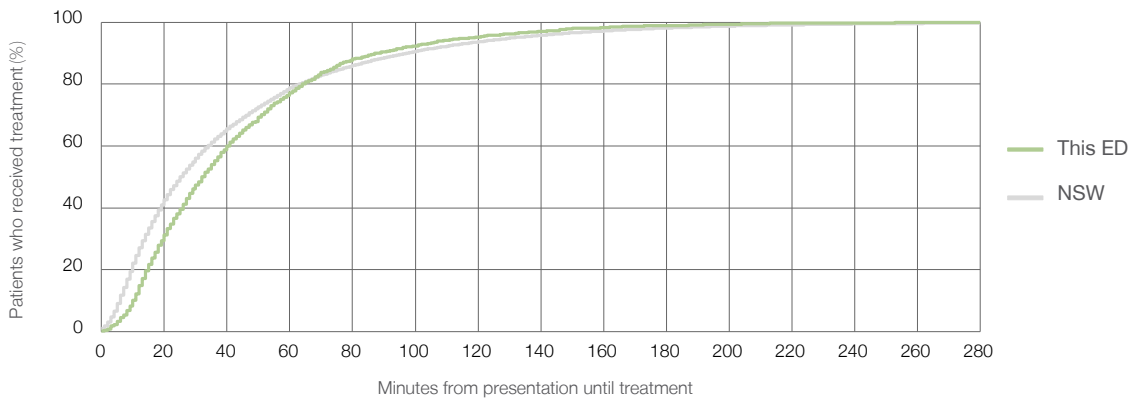
Number of triage 4 patients used to calculate waiting time:³ 1,964

Median time to start treatment⁴ 32 minutes

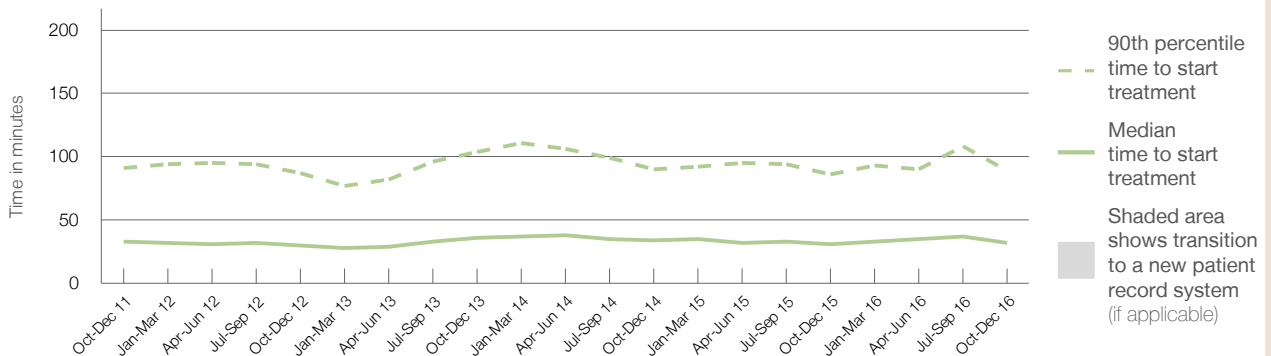
90th percentile time to start treatment⁵ 89 minutes

Same period last year	NSW (this period)
2,199	
2,022	
31 minutes	25 minutes
86 minutes	97 minutes

Percentage of triage 4 patients who received treatment by time, October to December 2016



Time patients waited to start treatment (minutes) for triage 4 patients, October 2011 to December 2016^{†‡}



	Oct-Dec 2011	Oct-Dec 2012	Oct-Dec 2013	Oct-Dec 2014	Oct-Dec 2015	Oct-Dec 2016
Median time to start treatment ⁴ (minutes)	33	30	36	34	31	32
90th percentile time to start treatment ⁵ (minutes)	91	87	104	90	86	89

(†) 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 trans For more information, see Background Paper: Approaches to reporting time measures of emergency department performance, December 2011.

From March 2017, Hospital Quarterly reports the 90th percentile time, rather than the 95th percentile time, for related ED measures.

Cessnock District Hospital: Time patients waited to start treatment, triage 5 October to December 2016

Triage 5 Non-urgent (e.g. small cuts or abrasions)

Number of triage 5 patients: 889

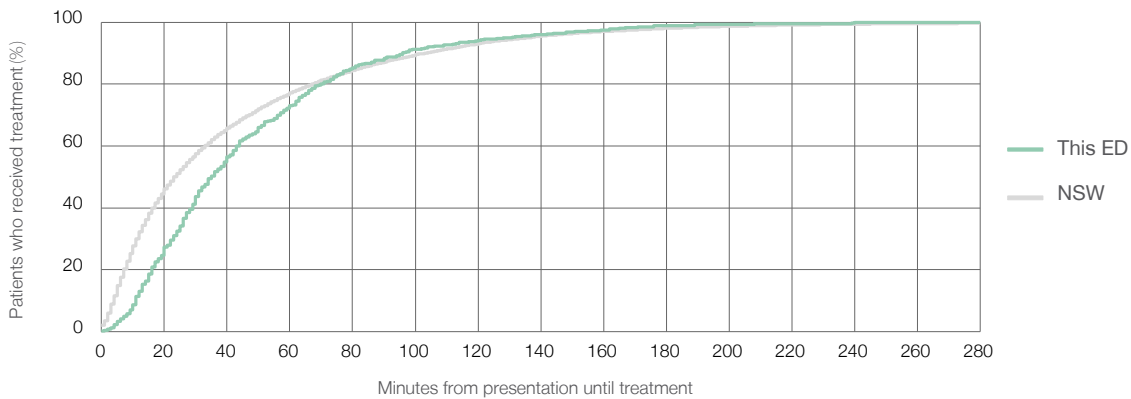
Number of triage 5 patients used to calculate waiting time:³ 761

Median time to start treatment⁴ 35 minutes

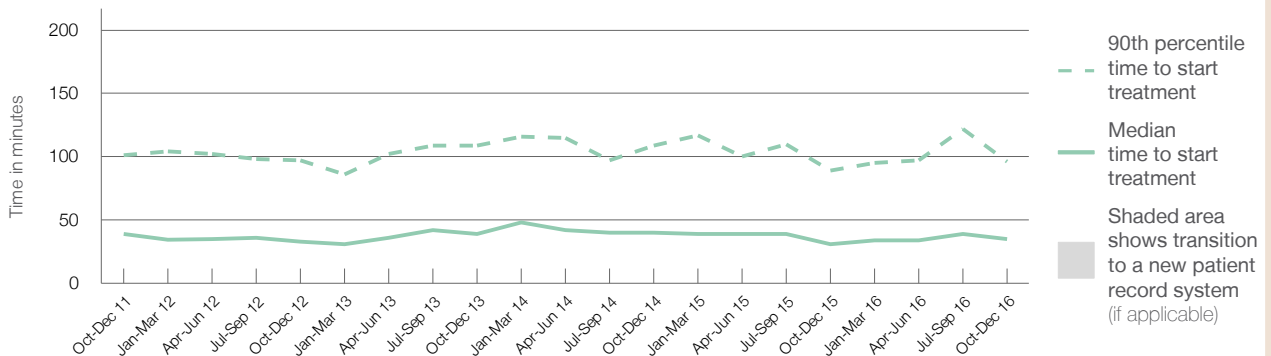
90th percentile time to start treatment⁵ 96 minutes

Same period last year	NSW (this period)
859	751
31 minutes	24 minutes
89 minutes	103 minutes

Percentage of triage 5 patients who received treatment by time, October to December 2016



Time patients waited to start treatment (minutes) for triage 5 patients, October 2011 to December 2016^{†‡}



	Oct-Dec 2011	Oct-Dec 2012	Oct-Dec 2013	Oct-Dec 2014	Oct-Dec 2015	Oct-Dec 2016
Median time to start treatment ⁴ (minutes)	39	33	39	40	31	35
90th percentile time to start treatment ⁵ (minutes)	101	97	109	109	89	96

(†) 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 trans For more information, see Background Paper: Approaches to reporting time measures of emergency department performance, December 2011.

From March 2017, Hospital Quarterly reports the 90th percentile time, rather than the 95th percentile time, for related ED measures.

Cessnock District Hospital: Time patients spent in the ED

October to December 2016

All presentations:¹ 4,487 patients

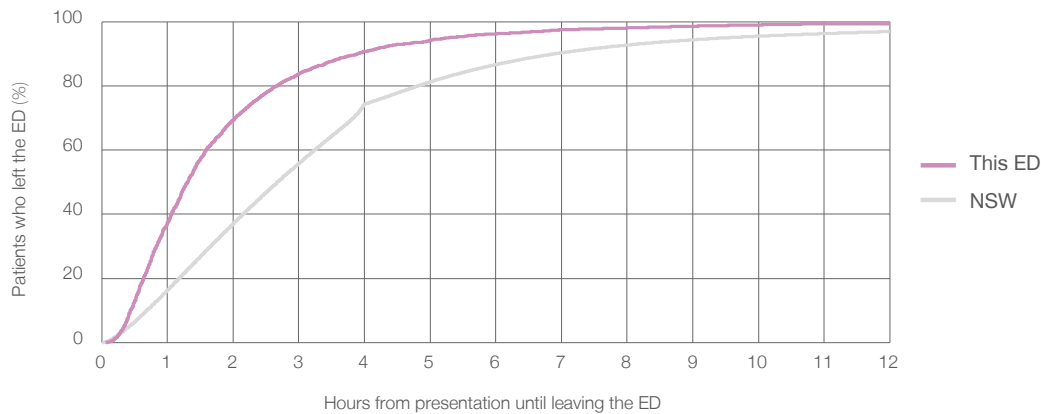
Presentations used to calculate time to leaving the ED:⁶ 4,487 patients

Median time spent in the ED⁸ 1 hours and 18 minutes

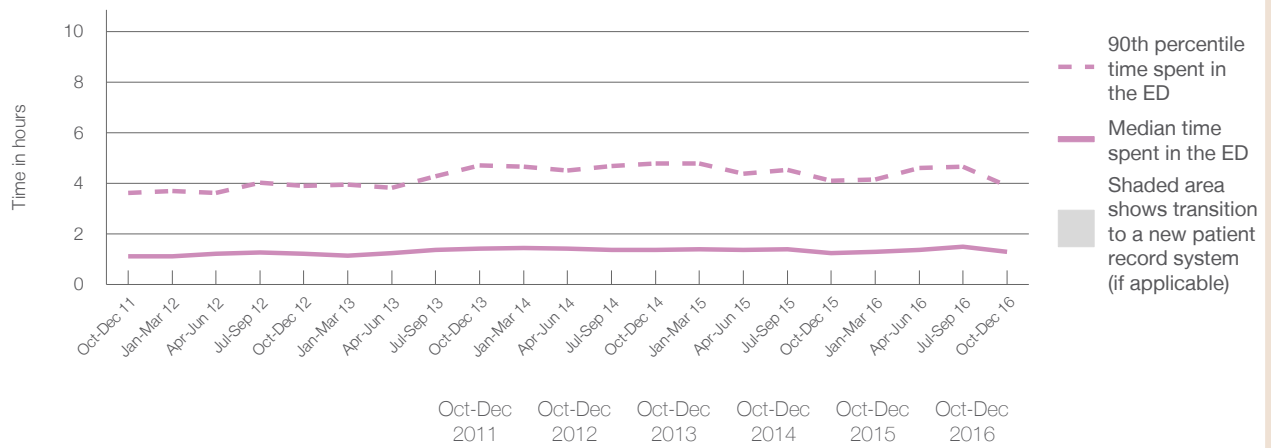
90th percentile time spent in the ED⁹ 3 hours and 54 minutes

Same period last year	NSW (this period)
4,421	4,421
1 hours and 15 minutes	2 hours and 41 minutes
4 hours and 6 minutes	6 hours and 54 minutes

Percentage of patients who left the ED by time, October to December 2016



Time patients spent in the ED, by quarter, October 2011 to December 2016^{†‡}



	Oct-Dec 2011	Oct-Dec 2012	Oct-Dec 2013	Oct-Dec 2014	Oct-Dec 2015	Oct-Dec 2016
Median time to leaving the ED ⁸ (hours, minutes)	1h 7m	1h 13m	1h 25m	1h 22m	1h 15m	1h 18m
90th percentile time to leaving the ED ⁹ (hours, minutes)	3h 38m	3h 54m	4h 43m	4h 48m	4h 6m	3h 54m

(†) 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 trans For more information, see Background Paper: Approaches to reporting time measures of emergency department performance, December 2011.

From March 2017, Hospital Quarterly reports the 90th percentile time, rather than the 95th percentile time, for related ED measures.

Cessnock District Hospital: Time patients spent in the ED

By mode of separation

October to December 2016

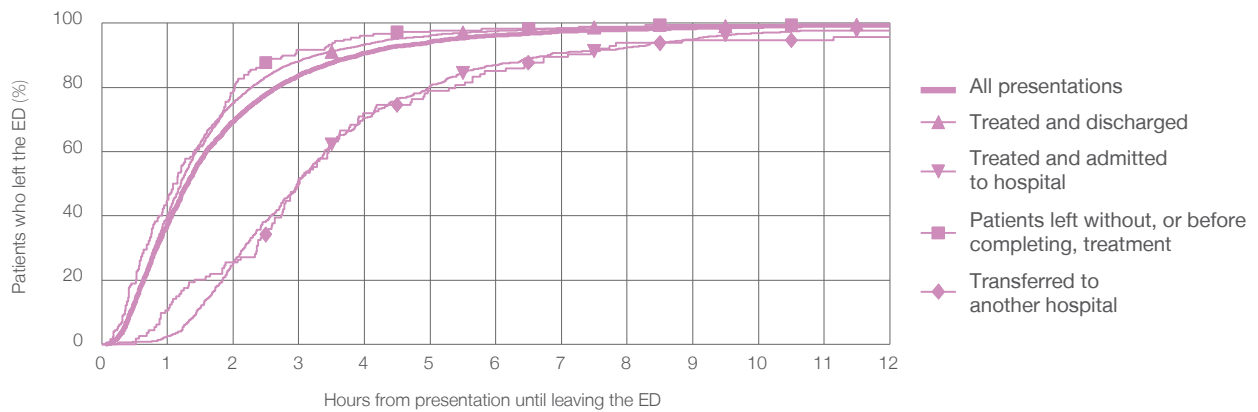
All presentations:¹ 4,487 patients

Presentations used to calculate time to leaving the ED:⁶ 4,487 patients

Treated and discharged	3,474 (77.4%)
Treated and admitted to hospital	499 (11.1%)
Patient left without, or before completing, treatment	180 (4.0%)
Transferred to another hospital	114 (2.5%)
Other	220 (4.9%)

Same period last year	Change since one year ago
4,421	1.5%
3,408	1.9%
447	11.6%
165	9.1%
152	-25.0%
249	-11.6%

Percentage of patients who left the ED by time and mode of separation, October to December 2016^{†‡}



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

	1 hour	2 hours	3 hours	4 hours	6 hours	8 hours	10 hours	12 hours
Treated and discharged	40.3%	75.2%	88.2%	93.4%	97.6%	98.8%	99.3%	99.7%
Treated and admitted to hospital	2.6%	25.5%	51.5%	70.5%	87.0%	92.6%	97.0%	97.8%
Patient left without, or before completing, treatment	45.0%	78.9%	91.7%	96.1%	98.3%	98.9%	99.4%	99.4%
Transferred to another hospital	10.5%	25.4%	50.0%	71.9%	85.1%	93.9%	94.7%	95.6%
All presentations	37.5%	69.5%	83.8%	90.8%	96.2%	98.1%	99.0%	99.4%

(†) 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 trans For more information, see Background Paper: Approaches to reporting time measures of emergency department performance, December 2011.

From March 2017, Hospital Quarterly reports the 90th percentile time, rather than the 95th percentile time, for related ED measures.

Cessnock District Hospital: Time spent in the ED

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

October to December 2016

All presentations at the emergency department:¹ 4,487 patients

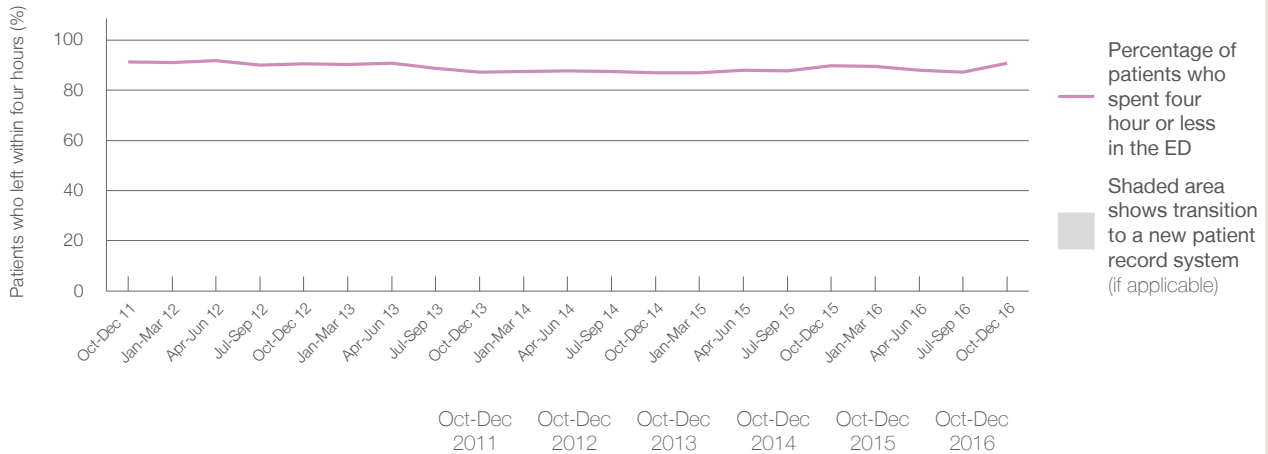
Presentations used to calculate time to leaving the ED:⁶ 4,487 patients

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



	Same period last year	Change since one year ago
All presentations at the emergency department: ¹	4,421	1.5%
Presentations used to calculate time to leaving the ED: ⁶	4,421	1.5%
Percentage of patients who spent four hours or less in the ED	89.7%	

Percentage of patients who spent four hours or less in the ED, by quarter, October 2011 to December 2016^{†‡}



Patients who left within four hours (%)	Oct-Dec 2011	Oct-Dec 2012	Oct-Dec 2013	Oct-Dec 2014	Oct-Dec 2015	Oct-Dec 2016
	91.2%	90.4%	87.2%	87.0%	89.7%	90.8%

* 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*.

- All emergency and non-emergency presentations at the emergency department (ED).
- All presentations that have a triage category and are coded as emergency presentations or unplanned return visits.
- Some patients are excluded from ED time measures due to calculation requirements. For details, see the *Technical Supplement: Emergency department measures, January to March 2016*.
- 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.
- The 90th percentile is the time by which 90% of patients started treatment. The final 10% of patients took equal to or longer than this time.
- All presentations that have a departure time.
- 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*.
- 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.
- 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 24 January 2017). Transfer of care data from Transfer of Care Reporting System (extracted 24 January 2017).