

Hospital Services Report

December Quarter 2000

Notes

This document contains the most up-to-date information available at the time of preparation.

This *Hospital Services Report* is available on the Department of Human Services Internet site located at:

<http://www.dhs.vic.gov.au/ahs/pub.htm>

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December 2000

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Introduction

Consumers, health care providers and government all need information on the quality of health services. Public access to information assists consumers to understand the health care system, it assists providers of health services in planning and increases the accountability of the Department of Human Services to the people in the state of Victoria, Australia.

The *Hospital Services Report* was introduced in 1995. This edition includes data for the December quarter 2000, which covers the months of October, November and December 2000.

The information included in this report is often requested from the Department. Since technical information of this nature is very difficult to interpret, each graph and table needs to be carefully considered in the context of the complexity of the health care system. Department staff, hospital staff, general practitioners and other health care professionals may be able to assist you to interpret this report.

Effective from this edition of the Hospital Services Report, new information will be published covering the following elements:

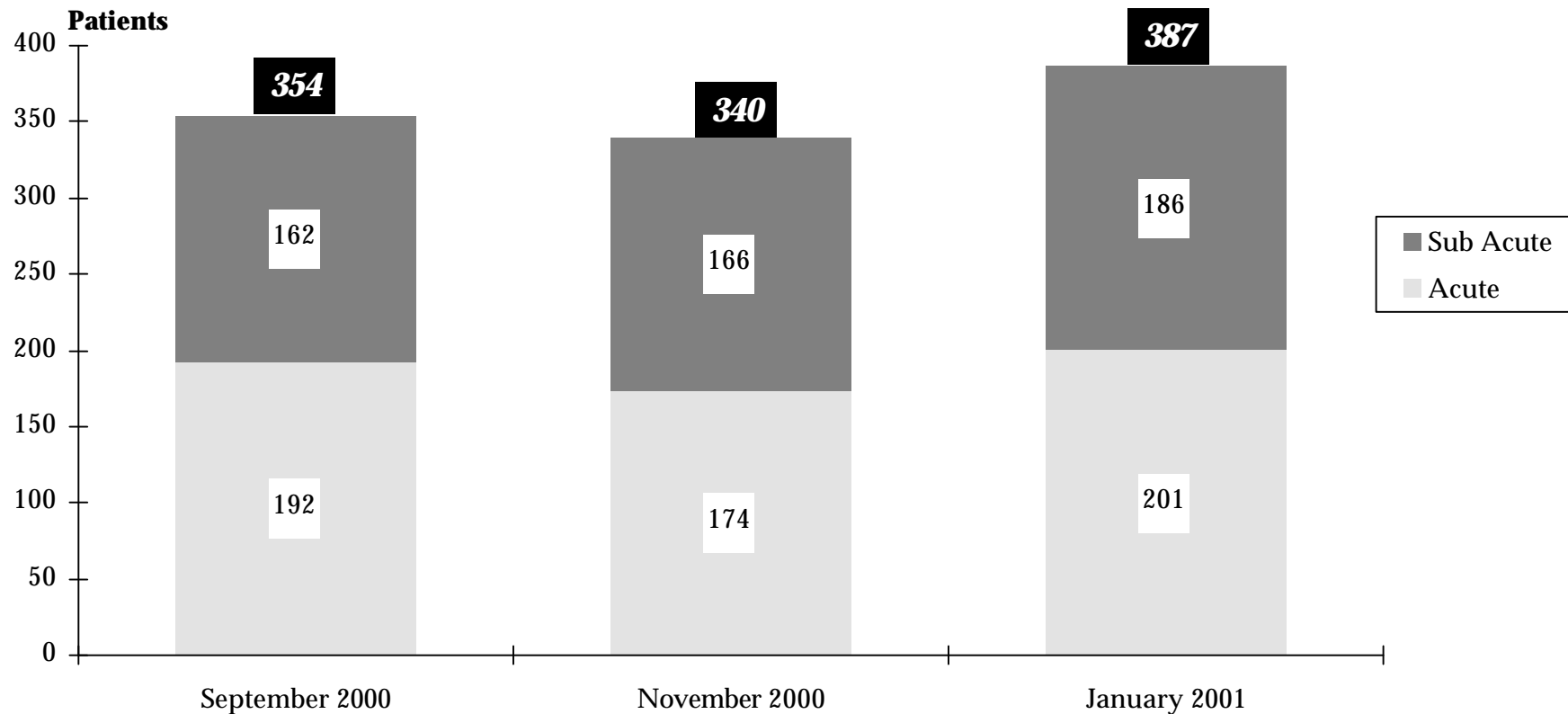
- A bi-monthly bed census of patients waiting in acute and sub-acute settings for residential care placements (Figure 1.1). Information is collected on the number of patients in acute and sub-acute beds waiting placement to residential care (primarily nursing homes) and the number of bed days spent waiting for placement (Figure 1.2). The data shows an increasing number of bed days being consumed by these patients. The number of days spent waiting for residential care placement in acute facilities has increased from 10,787 days in September 2000, to 15,848 days in January 2001.
- Emergency admissions across key metropolitan hospitals (Table 3.1). This data demonstrates that the increase in emergency admissions over time is most pronounced in the 12 metropolitan hospitals with major emergency departments. This increase is a key reason for the reduced capacity to provide elective care in particular hospitals, and contributes to increases in occasions of ambulance bypass, and delays in admission of emergency patients to ward beds.

This report also includes the accreditation status of all Victorian Public Hospitals (Table 7.1).

1. Patients waiting for residential aged care placement

How many patients over 65 are waiting for residential aged care placement?

Figure 1.1 Number acute and sub acute patients aged over 65 waiting for residential aged care placement ^{1 2}



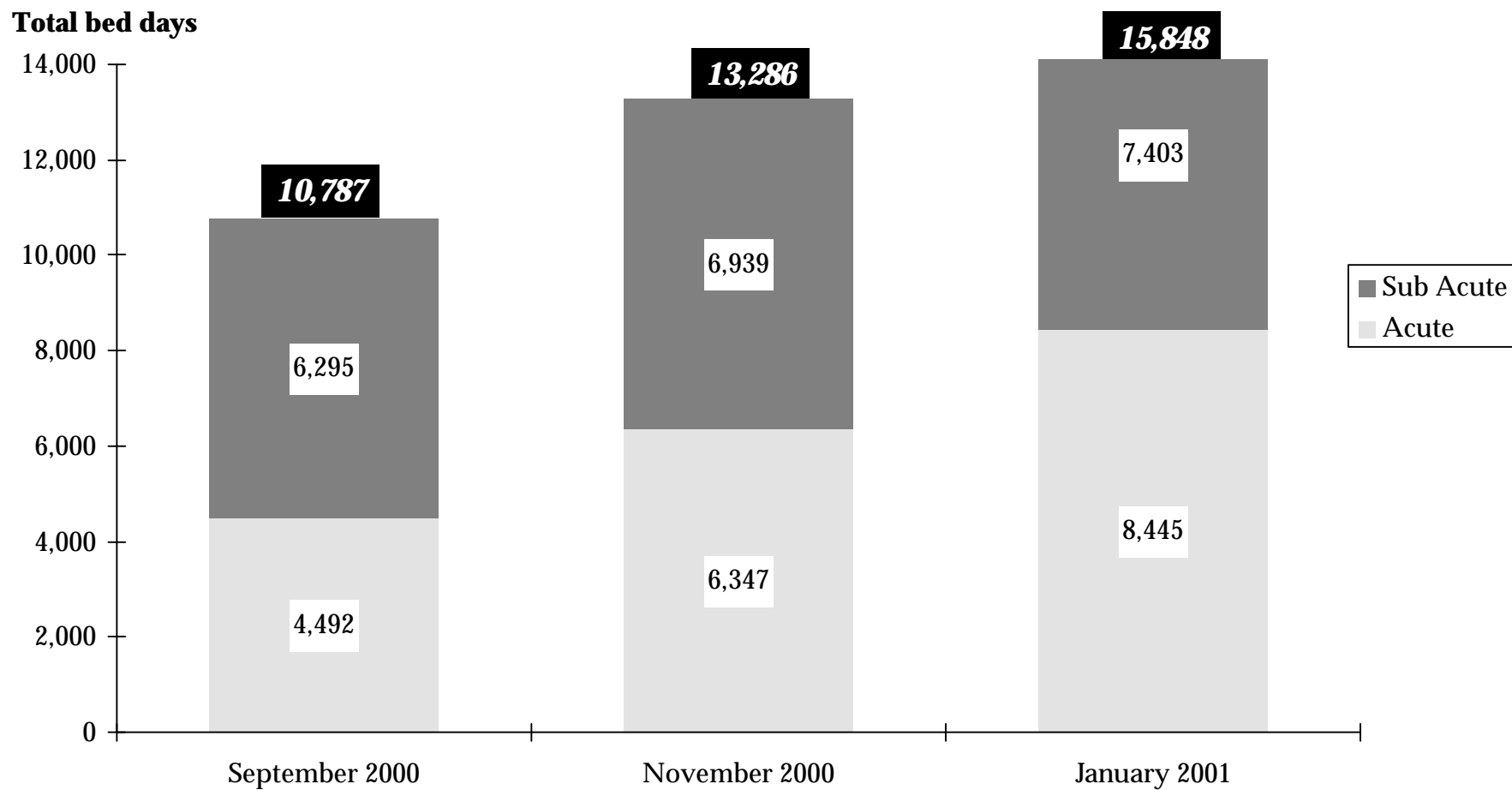
¹ Hospitals reporting as sub acute are Bundoora Extended Care, Bethlehem, Broadmeadows, Caritas Christi, Caulfield General, Dandenong, Hampton, Kingston, Maroondah, Melbourne Extended Care, Melbourne Extended Care Rehabilitation Service, Peter James, Royal Talbot, St George's, Sunshine and Williamstown.

² Hospitals reporting as acute are The Alfred, Austin & Repatriation, Box Hill, Dandenong, Frankston, Maroondah, Monash Medical Centre (Clayton & Moorabbin) , The Northern, Royal Melbourne, Sandringham, St Vincent's and Western.

Source: Bi-monthly Bed Census.

How many bed days are spent waiting for residential aged care placement?

Figure 1.2 Number of bed days patients aged over 65 wait for residential aged care placement ¹



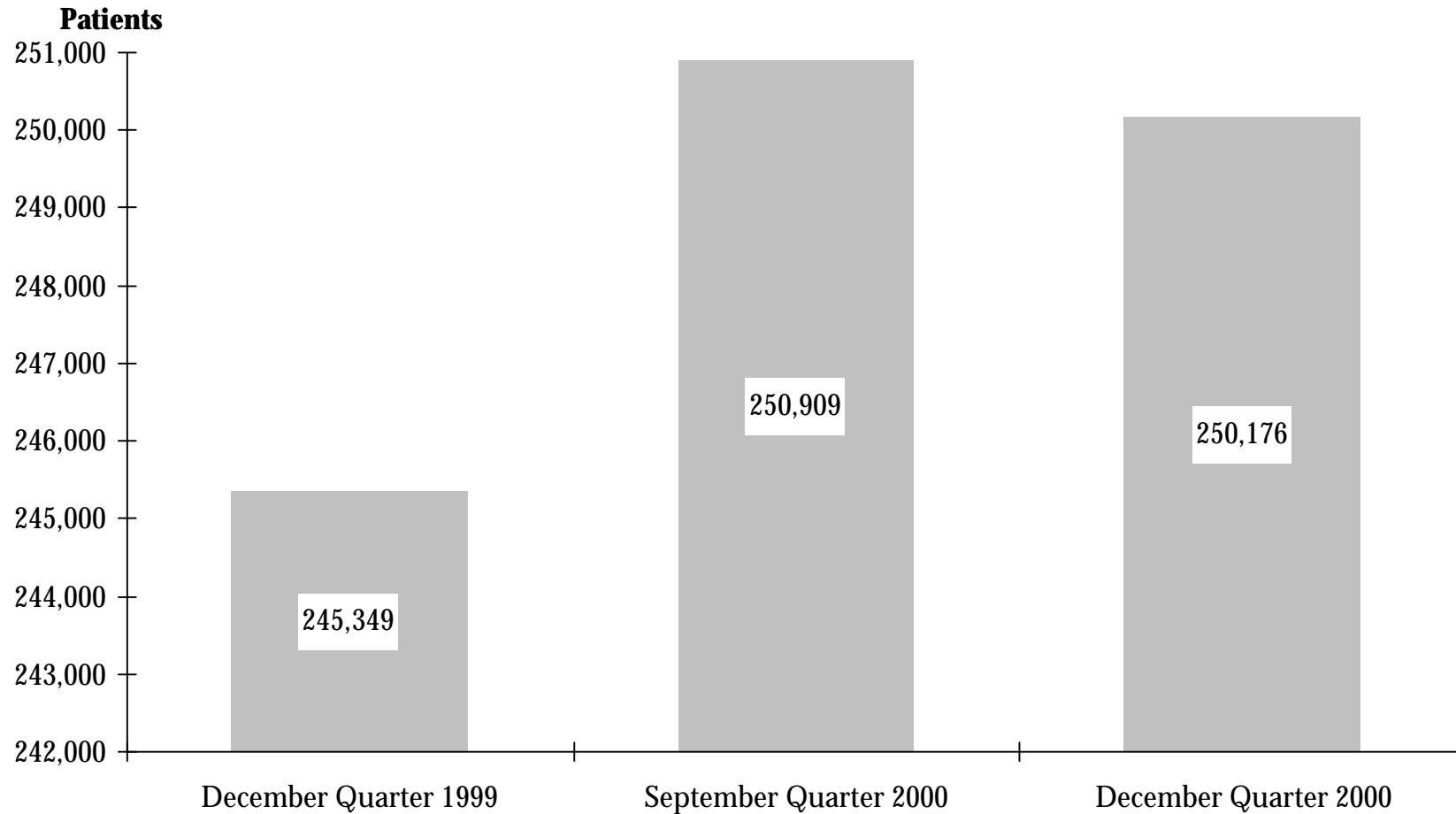
¹ Notes for Table 1.1 apply.

Source: Bi-monthly Bed Census.

2. Hospital Admitted Patient Activity

How many patients are admitted to hospital?

Figure 2.1 Admitted patients in public hospitals ^{1 2 3}



¹ The data refer to the number of “separations” (ie. the number of patients that have been discharged from hospital).

² Data are provisional.

³ Data for September and December 1999 quarters have been amended to include all case-mix funded separations.

Source: Victorian Admitted Episode Dataset (21 February 2001 update).

How many patients are admitted to hospital?

Table 2.1 Admitted patients by individual hospital ^{1 2 3}

Hospital	December quarter 1999	September quarter 2000	December quarter 2000	% Change September 2000 to December 2000
Major metropolitan hospitals				
Angliss Health Service	5,256	5,811	5,964	2.6%
Austin & Repatriation Medical Centre	16,706	15,627	15,397	-1.5%
Box Hill Hospital	8,642	9,174	9,130	-0.5%
Dandenong Hospital	6,936	7,068	7,381	4.4%
Frankston Hospital	9,099	9,184	9,862	7.4%
Maroondah Hospital	3,409	3,893	4,188	7.6%
Royal Melbourne Hospital	14,581	16,789	16,540	-1.5%
St Vincent's Hospital	9,637	10,710	10,648	-0.6%
The Alfred	11,374	11,749	11,512	-2.0%
The Northern Hospital	6,352	6,230	6,425	3.1%
Western Hospital	8,484	8,446	8,538	1.1%
Other metropolitan hospitals				
Caulfield General Medical Centre	507	386	502	30.1%
Mercy Hospital for Women	4,555	5,175	5,116	-1.1%
Monash Medical Centre, Clayton	12,663	12,698	12,731	0.3%
Peter MacCallum Cancer Institute	3,153	3,153	3,167	0.4%
Royal Children's Hospital	7,293	7,817	7,236	-7.4%
Royal Women's Hospital	7,907	7,223	6,811	-5.7%
Sandringham & District Memorial Hospital	3,222	3,213	3,200	-0.4%
The Royal Victorian Eye and Ear Hospital	3,026	3,221	3,052	-5.2%
Other metropolitan hospitals	22,458	21,285	21,528	1.1%

¹ Data refer to the number of 'separations' (ie. the number of patients that have been discharged from hospital).

² 2000/2001 data are provisional.

³ Data for September and December 1999 quarters have been amended to include all case-mix funded separations.

Source: Victorian Admitted Episode Dataset (21 February 2001 update).

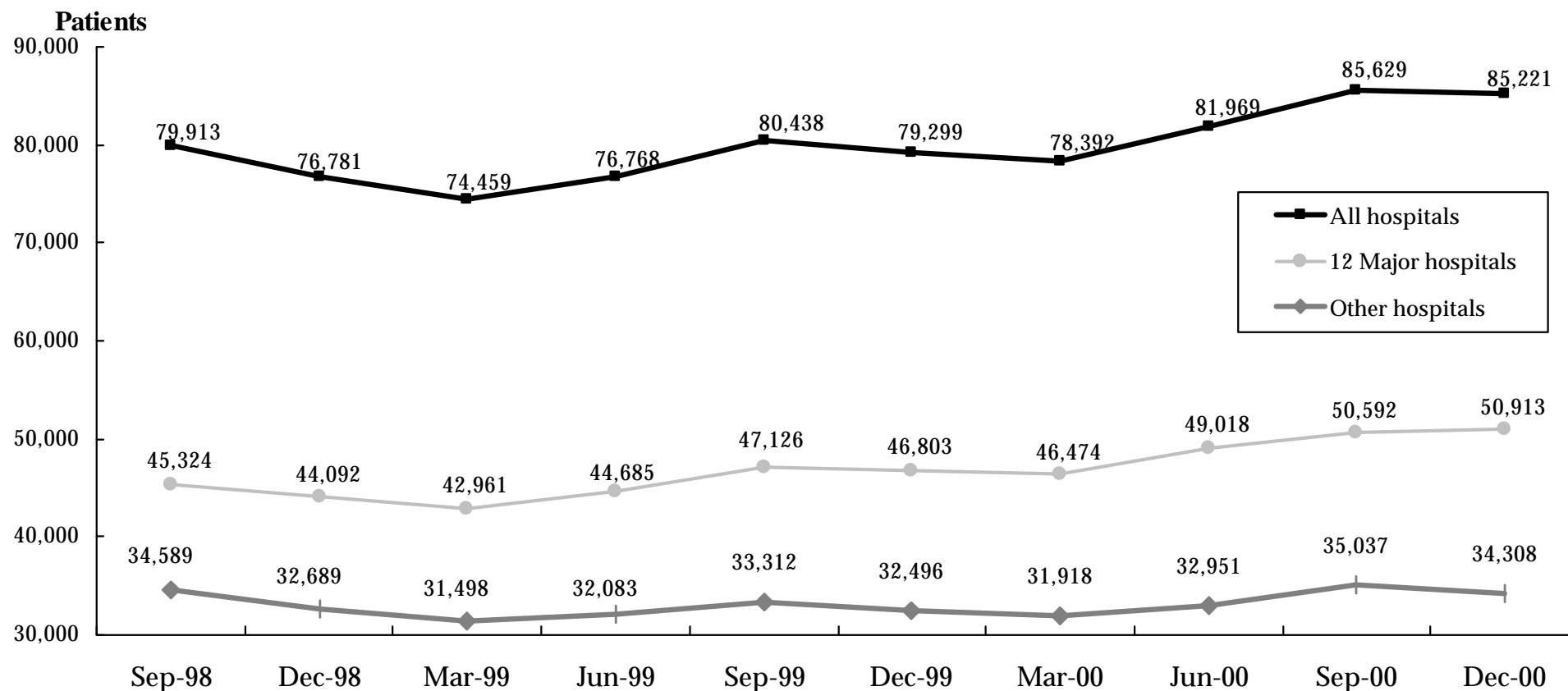
Table 2.1 Admitted patients by individual hospital (continued)

Hospital	December quarter 1999	September quarter 2000	December quarter 2000	% Change September 2000 to December 2000
Major regional hospitals				
Ballarat Health Services	5,793	5,736	5,749	0.2%
Barwon Health	10,798	11,477	11,791	2.7%
Bendigo Health Care Group	5,566	5,274	5,239	-0.7%
Goulburn Valley Health	4,451	4,559	4,428	-2.9%
New Latrobe Regional Hospital	5,115	5,120	5,335	4.2%
Other rural hospitals				
Central Gippsland Health Service	2,252	2,383	2,331	-2.2%
South West Healthcare	3,085	3,075	3,027	-1.6%
Wangaratta District Base Hospital	2,712	2,581	2,663	3.2%
Wimmera Health Care Group	1,901	2,282	2,238	-1.9%
Wodonga Regional Health Service	3,596	3,850	3,744	-2.8%
Other rural hospitals	34,820	35,720	34,703	-2.8%
Total all public hospitals	245,349	250,909	250,176	-0.3%

3. Access to Emergency Services

How many emergency patients are admitted to hospital?

Figure 3.1 Patients admitted to public hospitals requiring emergency care^{1 2}



¹ The 12 major hospitals consist of: Royal Melbourne, St Vincent's, Austin & Repatriation Medical Centre, The Alfred, Monash Medical Centre (Clayton and Moorabbin), Western (Footscray & Sunshine), The Northern, Box Hill, Maroondah, Dandenong, Frankston and Angliss Health Services.

² Data are provisional.

Source: Victorian Admitted Episode Dataset (21 February 2001 update).

How many emergency patients are admitted to hospital?

Table 3.1 Emergency admissions^{1 2}

Hospital	December quarter 1999	September quarter 2000	December quarter 2000	% Change September 2000 to December 2000	% Change December 1999 to December 2000
Major metropolitan hospitals					
Angliss Health Services	1,831	2,156	2,130	-1.2%	16.3%
Austin and Repatriation Medical Centre	4,145	4,049	3,985	-1.6%	-3.9%
Box Hill Hospital	3,582	4,057	4,021	-0.9%	12.3%
Dandenong Hospital	4,163	4,715	4,746	0.7%	14.0%
Frankston Hospital	4,409	4,685	5,217	11.4%	18.3%
Maroondah Hospital	1,709	2,022	2,449	21.1%	43.3%
Monash Medical Centre ³	6,245	6,728	6,415	-4.7%	2.7%
Royal Melbourne Hospital	4,853	5,224	4,879	-6.6%	0.5%
St Vincent's Hospital	2,637	3,535	3,535	-	34.1%
The Alfred	4,405	4,364	4,214	-3.4%	-4.3%
The Northern Hospital	2,899	2,973	3,178	6.9%	9.6%
Western Hospital ⁴	5,925	6,084	6,144	1.0%	3.7%
Major hospitals total	46,803	50,592	50,913	0.6%	8.8%
Other hospitals total	32,496	35,037	34,308	-2.1%	5.6%
Grand total	79,299	85,629	85,221	-0.5%	7.5%

¹ Data exclude elective, maternity, newborn and statistical admissions.

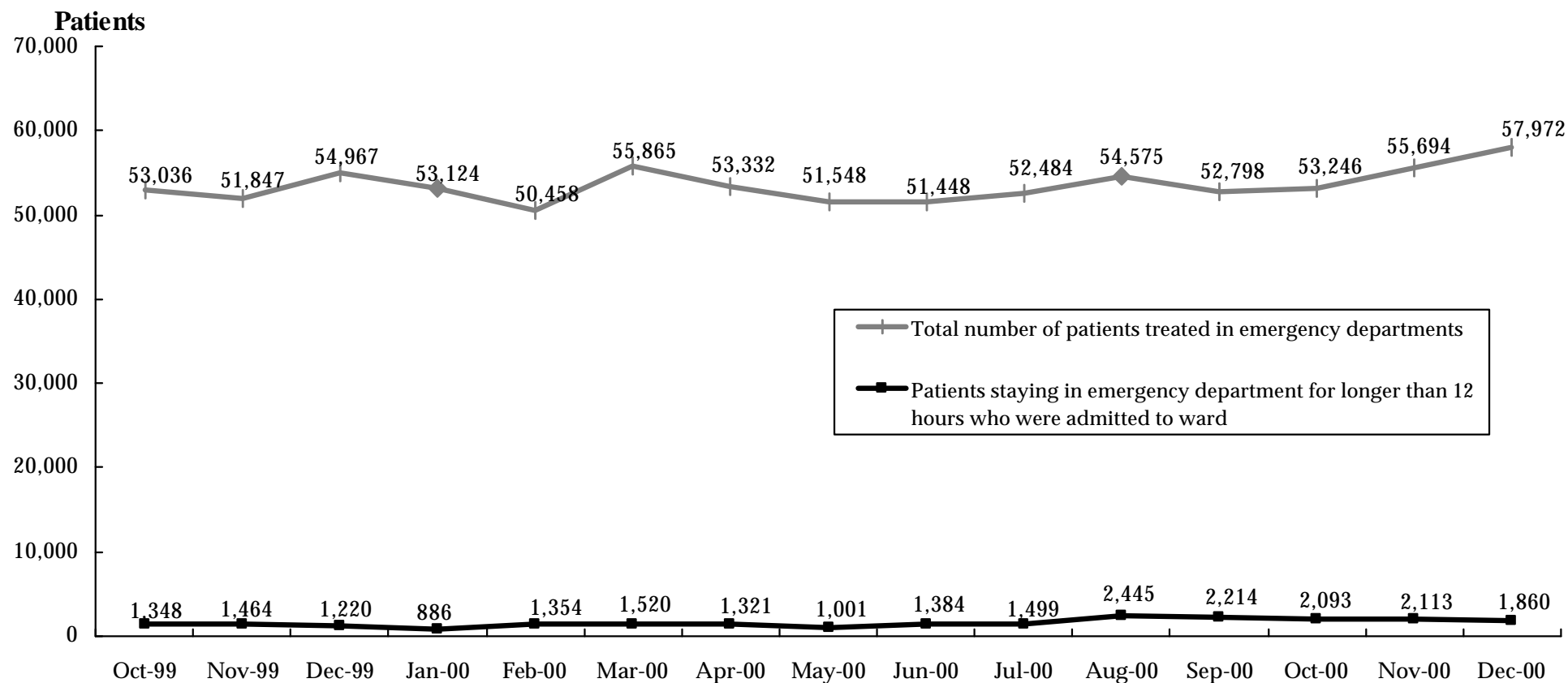
² Data refer to the number of 'separations' (ie. the number of patients that have been discharged from hospital).

³ Monash Medical Centre represents the Clayton and Moorabbin campuses.

⁴ Western Hospital represents the Western Hospital, Footscray and the Sunshine Hospital.

How many patients stay for an extended period in the emergency department?

Figure 3.2 Patients staying in emergency departments for over 12 hours while waiting for a hospital bed ^{1 2 3 4}



¹ The period of 'stay' is calculated from the time the patient arrives in the emergency department to the time when the patient leaves the emergency department.

² Data only for hospitals participating in the Emergency Services Enhancement Program / Hospital Access Program.

³ Patients treated in DHS sponsored Chest Pain Evaluation Area Pilots are excluded from these figures.

⁴ Data are provisional.

Source: Victorian Emergency Minimum Dataset.

How many patients are treated in emergency departments?

Table 3.2: Patients treated in selected public hospital emergency departments ^{1 2}

	December quarter 1999	September quarter 2000	December quarter 2000	% Change September 2000 to December 2000
Patients Treated	159,850	159,857	166,912	4.4%

¹ Data only for hospitals participating in the Emergency Services Enhancement Program / Hospital Access Program. A complete list of these hospitals is given in Table 3.2.

² December quarter 2000 data are provisional.

Source: Victorian Emergency Minimum dataset.

How many patients are treated in each hospital emergency department?

Table 3.3 Patients treated in hospital emergency departments, by Individual Hospitals ^{1 2 3}

Hospital	December quarter 1999	September quarter 2000	December quarter 2000	% Change September 2000 to December 2000
Major metropolitan hospitals				
Angliss Health Services	7,376	7,429	8,094	9.0%
Austin and Repatriation Medical Centre	8,851	8,930	9,041	1.2%
Box Hill Hospital	8,447	8,732	8,929	2.3%
Dandenong Hospital	10,024	9,545	9,722	1.9%
Frankston Hospital	8,412	9,030	9,427	4.4%
Maroondah Hospital	7,278	7,018	7,459	6.3%
Monash Medical Centre	12,410	12,351	12,561	1.7%
Northern Hospital	10,447	9,980	11,019	10.4%
Royal Melbourne Hospital	11,072	10,690	11,093	3.8%
St Vincent's Hospital	6,582	7,527	7,826	4.0%
The Alfred	9,243	9,328	9,610	3.0%
Western Hospital	9,487	9,103	10,222	12.3%
Other metropolitan hospitals				
Royal Children's Hospital	12,579	14,717	13,098	-11.0%
Major regional hospitals				
Ballarat Health Services	7,458	7,068	7,886	11.6%
Barwon Health	9,353	9,039	9,396	3.9%
Bendigo Health Care Group	8,227	7,017	8,088	15.3%
Goulburn Valley Health	5,830	5,893	6,478	9.9%
New Latrobe Regional Hospital	6,774	6,460	6,963	7.8%
Total	159,850	159,857	166,912	4.4%

¹ Data only for hospitals participating in the Emergency Services Enhancement Program / Hospital Access Program.

² Data include all emergency department patients, that is, they include patients who are subsequently admitted to hospital and patients who are treated in the emergency department without being admitted to hospital.

³ December quarter 2000 data are provisional.

Source: Victorian Emergency Minimum Dataset.

How many patients stay in each hospital emergency department for longer than 12 hours?

Table 3.4 Patients staying in selected public hospital emergency departments for over 12 hours while waiting for a hospital bed^{1 2 3 4 5}

Hospital	December quarter 1999		September quarter 2000		December quarter 2000	
	Numbers	Percentage	Numbers	Percentage	Numbers	Percentage
Major metropolitan hospitals						
Angliss Health Services	0	-	0	-	0	-
Austin and Repatriation Medical Centre	249	9.2%	523	19.7%	681	27.9%
Box Hill Hospital	200	7.8%	335	14.5%	344	15.4%
Dandenong Hospital	248	11.3%	420	18.7%	563	25.5%
Frankston Hospital	466	20.2%	559	22.4%	572	22.5%
Maroondah Hospital	20	1.7%	305	23.8%	255	19.6%
Monash Medical Centre	653	21.6%	950	32.3%	857	31.1%
Northern Hospital	96	3.6%	591	31.6%	530	26.6%
Royal Melbourne Hospital	754	25.0%	774	28.8%	884	33.9%
St Vincent's Hospital	530	34.2%	567	30.4%	576	32.1%
The Alfred	507	22.6%	662	30.9%	660	32.5%
Western Hospital	304	10.9%	372	12.6%	106	3.6%
Other metropolitan hospitals						
Royal Children's Hospital	0	-	0	-	0	-
Major regional hospitals						
Ballarat Health Services	0	-	0	-	0	-
Barwon Health	4	0.1%	99	3.3%	38	1.1%
Bendigo Health Care Group	0	-	0	-	0	-
Goulburn Valley Health	1	0.1%	0	-	0	-
New Latrobe Regional Hospital	0	-	1	0.1%	0	-
Total	4,032	10.5%	6,158	15.7%	6,066	16.0%

¹ The period of 'stay' is calculated from the time the patient arrives in the emergency department to the time when the patient leaves the emergency department.

² Data only for hospitals participating in the Emergency Services Enhancement Program / Hospital Access Program.

³ Patients treated in DHS sponsored Chest Pain Evaluation Area Pilots are excluded from these figures.

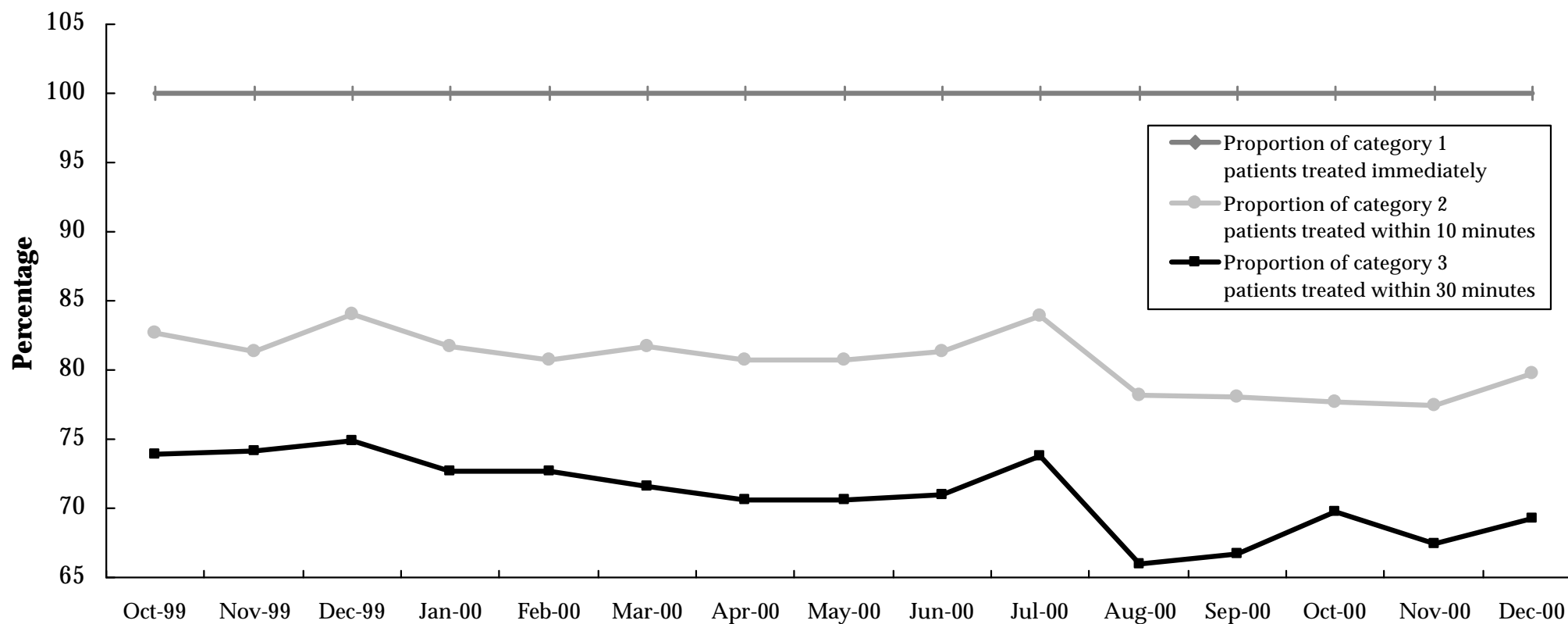
⁴ Percentage data represents the number of emergency department patients admitted to ward who spend more than 12 hours in the emergency department prior to being admitted, as a proportion of all emergency department patients admitted to ward.

⁵ December quarter 2000 data are provisional.

Source: Victorian Emergency Minimum Dataset.

How many emergency department patients are treated within ideal time?

Figure 3.3 Emergency department achievement of ACEM waiting times by triage category^{1 2 3}



¹ Waiting times are calculated as the time between presentation at the emergency department and commencement of treatment. The following Australasian College for Emergency Medicine (ACEM) patient categories and recommended treatment times are used:

Category 1: Resuscitation case requiring immediate treatment, for example, major trauma, cardiac arrest, unconsciousness, shock.

Category 2: Emergency case requiring treatment within 10 minutes, for example, severe trauma, chest pain, severe pain, severe breathing difficulty.

Category 3: Urgent case requiring treatment within 30 minutes, for example, moderate trauma, infection, breathing difficulty.

² Data only for hospitals participating in the Emergency Services Enhancement Program / Hospital Access Program.

³ Data are provisional.

How many emergency department patients are treated within ideal time?

Table 3.5 Patients treated in selected public hospital emergency departments in triage category 1, 2 or 3 within ACEM recommended waiting times: December quarter 2000^{1 2 3}

Hospital	Triage Category 1		Triage Category 2		Triage Category 3	
	Total patients	Treated immediately	Total patients	Treated in 10 minutes	Total patients	Treated in 30 minutes
Major metropolitan hospitals						
Angliss Health Services	38	100%	553	83%	2,164	77%
Austin and Repatriation Medical Centre	95	100%	651	77%	3,022	62%
Box Hill Hospital	89	100%	454	82%	3,456	60%
Dandenong Hospital	111	100%	822	74%	3,024	65%
Frankston Hospital	101	100%	1,534	58%	4,114	52%
Maroondah Hospital	69	100%	702	82%	2,351	59%
Monash Medical Centre	272	100%	1,475	82%	3,976	68%
Royal Children's Hospital	23	100%	274	91%	3,108	75%
St Vincent's Hospital	117	100%	548	79%	3,132	65%
The Alfred	238	100%	968	82%	2,888	75%
The Northern Hospital	118	100%	672	80%	3,349	62%
Western Hospital	149	100%	931	82%	3,069	81%
Other metropolitan hospitals						
Royal Melbourne Hospital	196	100%	1,214	80%	3,334	80%

¹ Data only for hospitals participating in the Hospital Access Program.

² Australasian College for Emergency Medicine (ACEM).

³ December quarter 2000 data are provisional.

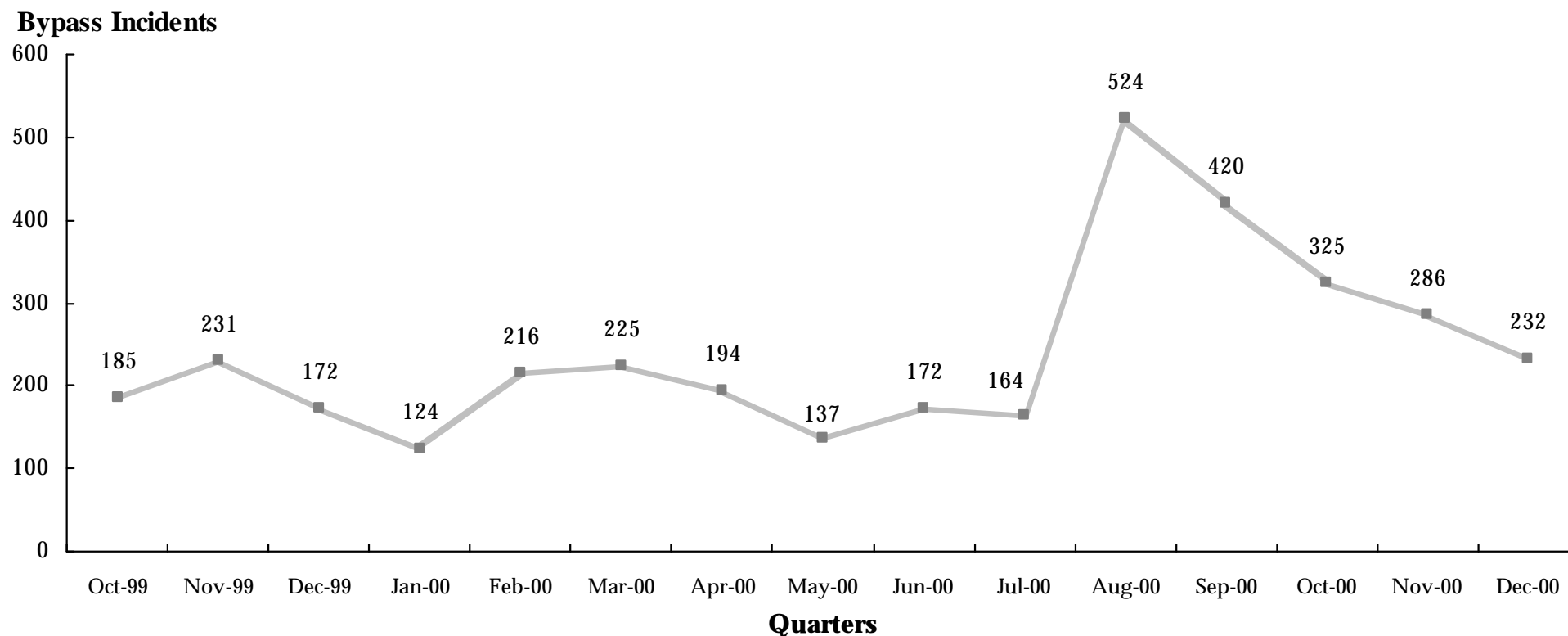
Source: Victorian Emergency Minimum Dataset.

Table 3.5 Patients treated in selected public hospital emergency departments in triage category 1, 2 or 3 within ACEM recommended waiting times: December quarter 2000 (continued)

Hospital	Triage Category 1		Triage Category 2		Triage Category 3	
	Total patients	Treated immediately	Total patients	Treated in 10 minutes	Total patients	Treated in 30 minutes
Major regional hospitals						
Ballarat Health Services	62	100%	230	87%	1,558	92%
Barwon Health	88	100%	752	76%	3,199	60%
Bendigo Health Care Group	33	100%	435	80%	1,919	75%
Goulburn Valley Health	27	100%	412	85%	1,739	82%
New Latrobe Regional Hospital	51	100%	381	93%	1,429	84%
Total	1,877	100%	13,008	78%	50,831	69%

How often are hospital emergency departments too busy, and consequently go on 'bypass'?

Figure 3.4 Periods of ambulance bypass of public hospitals^{1 2 3}



¹ Hospital emergency departments are bypassed by ambulances when the emergency department has reached maximum capacity and the treatment of patients already in the emergency department could be significantly compromised by the ambulance arrival of an additional patient requiring emergency treatment. Each individual period of ambulance bypass is for two hours or less.

² Data only for hospitals participating in the Emergency Services Enhancement Program / Hospital Access Program.

³ Metropolitan Ambulance Service (MAS) response times are now being reported in MAS Response Report: A Quarterly Statistical Review of MAS, Melbourne. Copies of the Response Report can be obtained from MAS, Corporate Planning and Corporate Communications Unit, phone (03) 9840 3648.

How often are hospital emergency departments too busy, and consequently go on 'bypass'?

Table 3.6 Periods of ambulance bypass, by Individual Hospital^{1 2 3}

Hospital	Oct-99	Nov-99	Dec-99	Total Dec-99 Qtr	Jan-00	Feb-00	Mar-00	Total Mar-00 Qtr	May-00	Jun-00	Total Jun-00 Qtr	Jul-00	Aug-00	Sep-00	Total Sep-00 Qtr	Oct-00	Nov-00	Dec-00	Total Dec-00 Qtr	% Change Sep-00 to Dec-00 Qtr
Major metropolitan hospitals																				
Angliss Health Services	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	4	4	6	12	5	23	8	12	1	21	-8.7%
Austin & Repatriation Medical Centre	3	5	5	13	3	3	4	10	6	10	23	4	45	30	79	13	19	12	44	-44.3%
Box Hill Hospital	6	10	5	21	2	4	5	11	17	9	31	2	27	15	44	21	9	17	47	6.8%
Dandenong Hospital	2	19	4	25	6	3	6	15	10	14	39	7	24	50	81	27	14	19	60	-25.9%
Frankston Hospital	71	60	45	176	14	23	19	56	37	51	125	24	77	68	169	50	40	20	110	-34.9%
Maroondah Hospital	8	4	5	17	2	8	15	25	10	7	24	9	40	44	93	13	23	42	78	-16.1%
Monash Medical Centre	36	50	60	146	62	80	85	227	38	46	159	10	42	59	111	53	43	15	111	0.0%
Northern Hospital	3	2	1	6	2	4	-	6	1	1	4	9	75	60	144	24	13	8	45	-68.8%
Royal Melbourne Hospital	5	6	3	14	1	11	4	16	1	11	14	46	94	42	182	69	46	47	162	-11.0%
St Vincent's Hospital	1	9	5	15	1	9	11	21	5	3	22	12	31	21	64	7	15	16	38	-40.6%
The Alfred	29	62	36	127	26	57	58	141	8	9	34	15	39	23	77	38	46	29	113	46.8%
Western Hospital	21	3	3	27	4	14	18	36	4	7	24	20	18	3	41	2	6	6	14	-65.9%
Total ⁴	185	231	172	588	124	216	225	565	137	172	503	164	524	420	1,108	325	286	232	843	-23.9%

¹ Hospital emergency departments are bypassed by ambulances when the emergency department has reached maximum capacity and the treatment of patients already in the emergency department could be significantly compromised by the ambulance arrival of an additional patient requiring emergency treatment. Each individual period of ambulance bypass is for two hours or less.

² Data only for hospitals participating in the Emergency Services Enhancement Program / Hospital Access Program.

³ Metropolitan Ambulance Service (MAS) response times are now being reported in MAS Response Report: A Quarterly Statistical Review of MAS, Melbourne.

Copies of the Response Report can be obtained from MAS, Corporate Planning and Corporate Communications Unit, phone (03) 9840 3648.

⁴ Minor modifications to April and June 2000 figures resulted in an update to the total for June quarter 2000. This was due to a comprehensive review of bypass data.

Source: Metropolitan Ambulance Service

4. Access to Critical Care Services

How many hospital beds are available for patients who need intensive care?

Table 4.1 Average number of public hospital intensive care beds available and open at 9.00a.m., by Month ¹

	Oct-99	Nov-99	Dec-99	Jan-00	Feb-00	Mar-00	Apr-00	May-00	Jun-00	Jul-00	Aug-00	Sep-00	Oct-00	Nov-00	Dec-00
Available ²	5.0	5.0	3.5	5.0	5.9	5.2	3.0	3.0	4.0	3.6	2.2	2.3	3.0	3.5	4.2
Total Open ³	89.0	90.0	89.0	88.0	91.3	93.7	92.0	93.0	94.0	92.0	92.5	97.0	98.9	100.4	98.4

¹ Based upon hospital census taken at 9.00a.m. daily.

² Available beds are unoccupied beds which are staffed, functional and available to receive new patients.

³ Total open beds are all functioning and staffed beds, regardless of whether they are occupied.

Source: Office of the Coordinator of Emergency and Critical Care Services.

How many hospital beds are available for patients who need coronary care?

Table 4.2 Average number of public hospital coronary care beds available and open at 9.00a.m., by Month ¹

	Oct-99	Nov-99	Dec-99	Jan-00	Feb-00	Mar-00	Apr-00	May-00	Jun-00	Jul-00	Aug-00	Sep-00	Oct-00	Nov-00	Dec-00
Available	7.0	6.0	5.0	9.0	5.7	8.0	6.0	5.0	5.0	4.0	3.1	4.5	4.6	3.7	7.1
Total Open	74.0	70.0	70.0	74.0	74.3	73.1	73.0	73.0	72.0	73.0	71.5	69.5	68.3	70.2	71.2

¹ Notes under Table 4.1 apply.

Source: Office of the Coordinator of Emergency and Critical Care Services.

How many hospital beds are available for patients who need intensive care?

Table 4.3 Average number of public hospital intensive care beds available and open at 9.00a.m., by Hospital 1

Hospital	December quarter 2000	
	Available ²	Total Open ³
Major metropolitan hospitals		
Austin and Repatriation Medical Centre	-	11.8
Box Hill Hospital	0.1	5.0
Dandenong Hospital	0.2	6.7
Frankston Hospital	0.3	6.1
Maroondah Hospital	0.2	3.7
Monash Medical Centre	0.4	8.0
Northern Hospital	0.1	5.9
Royal Melbourne Hospital	0.8	13.3
St Vincent's Hospital	0.1	8.8
The Alfred	0.9	22.1
Western Hospital	0.4	8.0
Total	3.5	99.3

¹ Based upon hospital census taken at 9.00a.m. daily.

² Available beds are unoccupied beds which are staffed, functional and available to receive new patients.

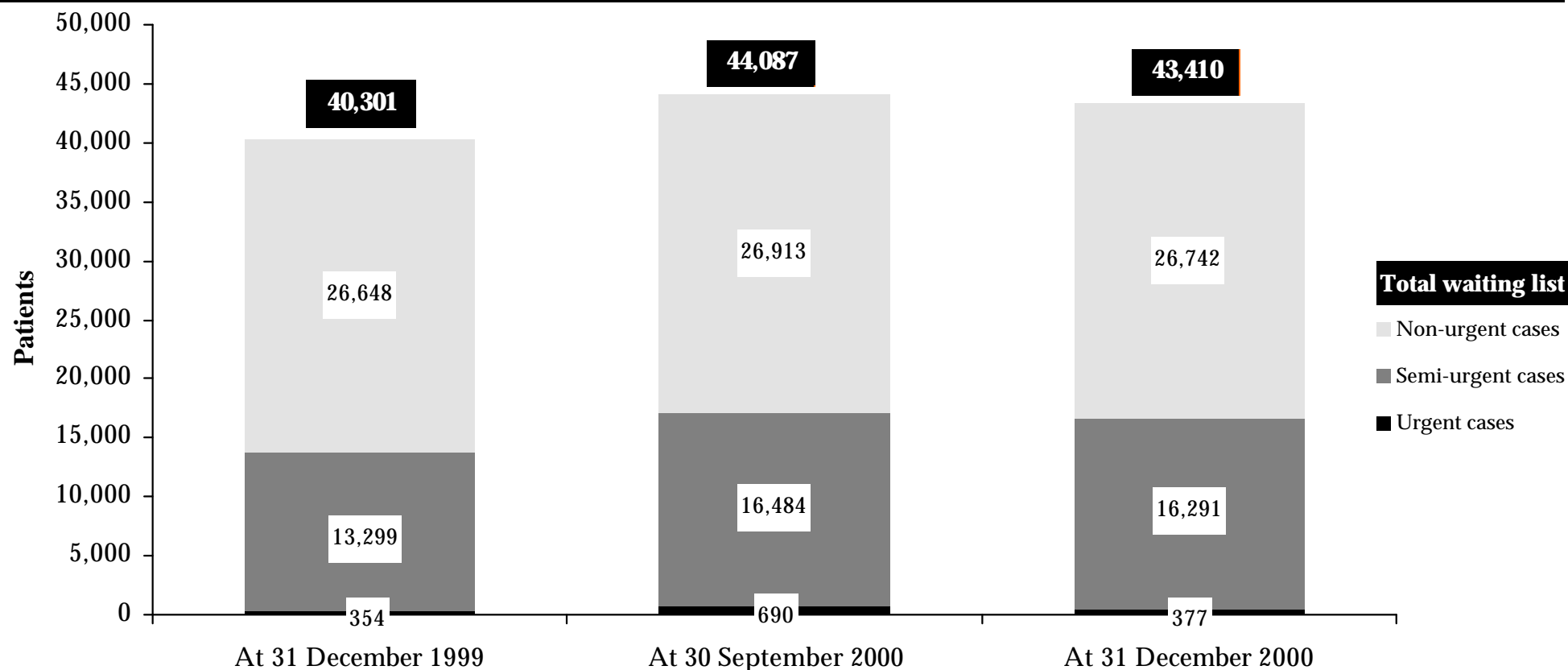
³ Total open beds are all functioning and staffed beds, regardless of whether they are occupied.

Source: Victorian Emergency Minimum Dataset.

5. Access To Elective Surgery

How many people are on hospital waiting lists for elective surgery?

Figure 5.1 Waiting list by urgency^{1 2 3 4}



¹ From 1 July 1999, Victoria adopted the national definition for waiting list numbers, which counts all patients on booking or waiting lists.

² The waiting list patient categories are:

- Urgent cases (waiting list category 1): Admission within 30 days desirable for a condition that has the potential to deteriorate quickly to the point that it may become an emergency.
- Semi-urgent cases (waiting list category 2): Admission within 90 days desirable for a condition causing some pain, dysfunction or disability but which is not likely to deteriorate quickly or become an emergency.
- Non-urgent cases (waiting list category 3): Admission at some time in the future acceptable for a condition causing minimal or no pain, dysfunction or disability which is very unlikely to deteriorate quickly and which does not have the potential to become an emergency.

³ September quarter 2000 data are provisional, and have been amended from the previous quarter's report.

⁴ December quarter 2000 data are provisional.

How many people are on hospital waiting lists for elective surgery?

Table 5.1 Waiting lists by Urgency, by Individual Hospital^{1 2 3 4}

Hospital	Urgent cases			Semi-urgent cases				Non-urgent cases			
	31 Dec 1999	30 Sep 2000	31 Dec 2000	31 Dec 1999	30 Sep 2000	31 Dec 2000	Change % Sep 2000 to Dec 2000	31 Dec 1999	30 Sep 2000	31 Dec 2000	Change % Sep 2000 to Dec 2000
Major metropolitan hospitals											
Angliss Health Services	9	27	6	235	207	184	-11.1%	287	287	240	-16.4%
Austin and Repatriation Medical Centre	33	62	16	988	1,027	901	-12.3%	1,333	1,355	1,282	-5.4%
Box Hill Hospital	3	36	29	421	512	430	-16.0%	742	710	622	-12.4%
Dandenong Hospital	14	37	14	262	591	688	16.4%	1,437	1,788	1,878	5.0%
Frankston Hospital	44	43	38	995	1,955	1,952	-0.2%	2,292	1,976	1,992	0.8%
Maroondah Hospital	8	13	11	211	224	261	16.5%	1,400	996	1,027	3.1%
Monash Medical Centre	38	90	27	510	833	870	4.4%	2,659	3,028	3,057	1.0%
Royal Melbourne Hospital	29	71	17	847	867	873	0.7%	2,092	2,073	2,012	-2.9%
St Vincent's Hospital	23	39	25	975	1,058	1,091	3.1%	964	783	823	5.1%
The Alfred	59	93	64	1,556	2,087	2,140	2.5%	1,752	1,932	1,933	0.1%
The Northern Hospital	13	30	24	741	950	949	-0.1%	2,119	2,443	2,356	-3.6%
Western Hospital	12	26	14	600	847	710	-16.2%	1,772	1,520	1,321	-13.1%
Other metropolitan hospitals											
Royal Children's Hospital	6	22	7	110	230	147	-36.1%	992	1,113	1,146	3.0%
Royal Women's Hospital	9	34	23	340	210	251	19.5%	546	566	448	-20.8%
Sandringham & District Memorial Hospital	4	8	6	116	159	156	-1.9%	733	798	733	-8.1%
The Royal Victorian Eye and Ear Hospital	0	0	0	2,656	2,856	2,915	2.1%	41	135	145	7.4%

¹ From 1 July 1999, Victoria has adopted the national definition for waiting list numbers. The new definition counts all patients on booking or waiting lists.

² The data involved may be small. Small absolute change may have a large impact on the percentage change.

³ September quarter 2000 data are provisional, and have been amended from the previous quarter's report.

⁴ December quarter 2000 data are provisional.

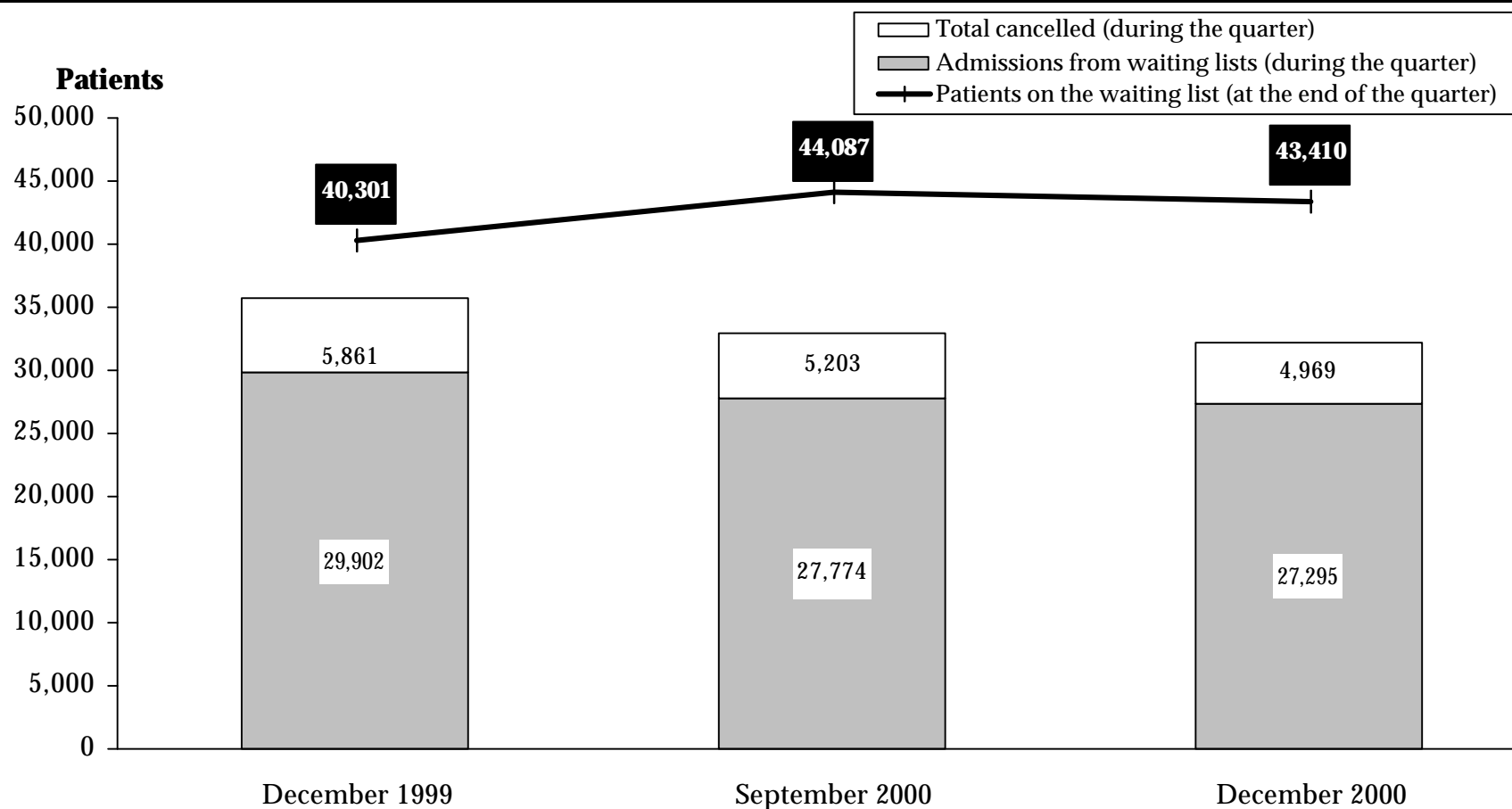
Source: Elective Surgery Information System.

Table 5.1 Waiting lists by Urgency, by Individual Hospital (continued)

Hospital	Urgent cases			Semi-urgent cases				Non-urgent cases			
	31 Dec 1999	30 Sep 2000	31 Dec 2000	31 Dec 1999	30 Sep 2000	31 Dec 2000	Change % Sep 2000 to Dec 2000	31 Dec 1999	30 Sep 2000	31 Dec 2000	Change % Sep 2000 to Dec 2000
Major regional hospitals											
Ballarat Health Services	6	4	2	366	382	341	-10.7%	1,440	1,368	1,264	-7.6%
Barwon Health	7	17	5	409	562	467	-16.9%	1,697	1,774	1,860	4.8%
Bendigo Health Care Group	17	9	19	223	287	328	14.3%	844	759	804	5.9%
Goulburn Valley Health	4	22	18	144	190	174	-8.4%	403	336	335	-0.3%
New Latrobe Regional Hospital	6	1	10	123	65	137	110.8%	695	646	829	28.3%
Other rural hospitals											
Wangaratta District Base Hospital	0	0	0	362	317	284	-10.4%	65	92	103	12.0%
West Gippsland Hospital	10	6	2	109	68	42	-38.2%	343	435	532	22.3%
Total	354	690	377	13,299	16,484	16,291	-1.17%	26,648	26,913	26,742	-0.6%

What is the throughput of people waiting for elective surgery?

Figure 5.2 Admissions and cancellations^{1 2 3 4}



¹ From 1 July 1999, Victoria has adopted the national definition for waiting list numbers. The new definition counts all patients on booking or waiting lists.

² Cancellation refers to the permanent removal of the waiting list episode from the waiting or booking list without the awaited procedure being performed at that hospital. Reason for cancellation includes that the surgery has been performed elsewhere or is no longer required.

³ September quarter 2000 data are provisional, and have been amended from the previous quarter's report.

⁴ December quarter 2000 data are provisional.

What is the throughput of people waiting for elective surgery?

Table 5.2: Admissions and cancellations, by Individual Hospital ^{1 2 3}

Hospital	Patients on Waiting Lists				Admissions from Waiting Lists				Patients Cancelled from Waiting Lists			
	at 31 Dec 1999	at 30 Sep 2000	at 31 Dec 2000	% Change Sep 2000 to Dec 2000	During the Quarter		% Change		During the Quarter		% Change	
					Dec-99	Sep-00	Dec-00	Sep 2000 to Dec 2000	Dec-99	Sep-00	Dec-00	Sep 2000 to Dec 2000
Major metropolitan hospitals												
Angliss Health Services	531	521	430	-17%	812	828	796	-4%	111	72	94	31%
Austin and Repatriation Medical Centre	2,354	2,444	2,199	-10%	2,044	1,870	1,808	-3%	404	323	274	-15%
Box Hill Hospital	1,166	1,258	1,081	-14%	1,313	1,219	1,303	7%	158	192	227	18%
Dandenong Hospital	1,713	2,416	2,580	7%	866	573	738	29%	170	257	108	-58%
Frankston Hospital	3,331	3,974	3,982	0%	1,191	1,076	1,093	2%	314	401	410	2%
Maroondah Hospital	1,619	1,233	1,299	5%	825	848	774	-9%	182	218	116	-47%
Monash Medical Centre	3,207	3,951	3,954	0%	2,308	2,166	1,977	-9%	634	485	405	-16%
Royal Melbourne Hospital	2,968	3,011	2,902	-4%	1,528	1,704	1,852	9%	679	395	374	-5%
St Vincent's Hospital	1,962	1,880	1,939	3%	1,452	1,298	1,159	-11%	202	323	233	-28%
The Alfred	3,367	4,112	4,137	1%	1,363	1,321	1,450	10%	291	224	232	4%
The Northern Hospital	2,873	3,423	3,329	-3%	1,191	1,035	1,088	5%	324	228	222	-3%
Western Hospital	2,384	2,393	2,045	-15%	2,019	1,834	1,929	5%	616	384	544	42%
Other metropolitan hospitals												
Royal Children's Hospital	1,108	1,365	1,300	-5%	2,561	2,705	2,408	-11%	257	309	212	-31%
Royal Women's Hospital	895	810	722	-11%	1,758	965	817	-15%	184	174	145	-17%
Sandringham & District Memorial Hospital	853	965	895	-7%	567	612	511	-17%	158	205	180	-12%
The Royal Victorian Eye and Ear Hospital	2,697	2,991	3,060	2%	2,612	2,804	2,688	-4%	238	265	257	-3%

¹ From 1 July 1999, Victoria has adopted the national definition for waiting list numbers. The new definition counts all patients on either the former booking or waiting lists.

² September quarter 2000 data are provisional, and have been amended from the previous quarter's report.

³ December quarter 2000 data are provisional.

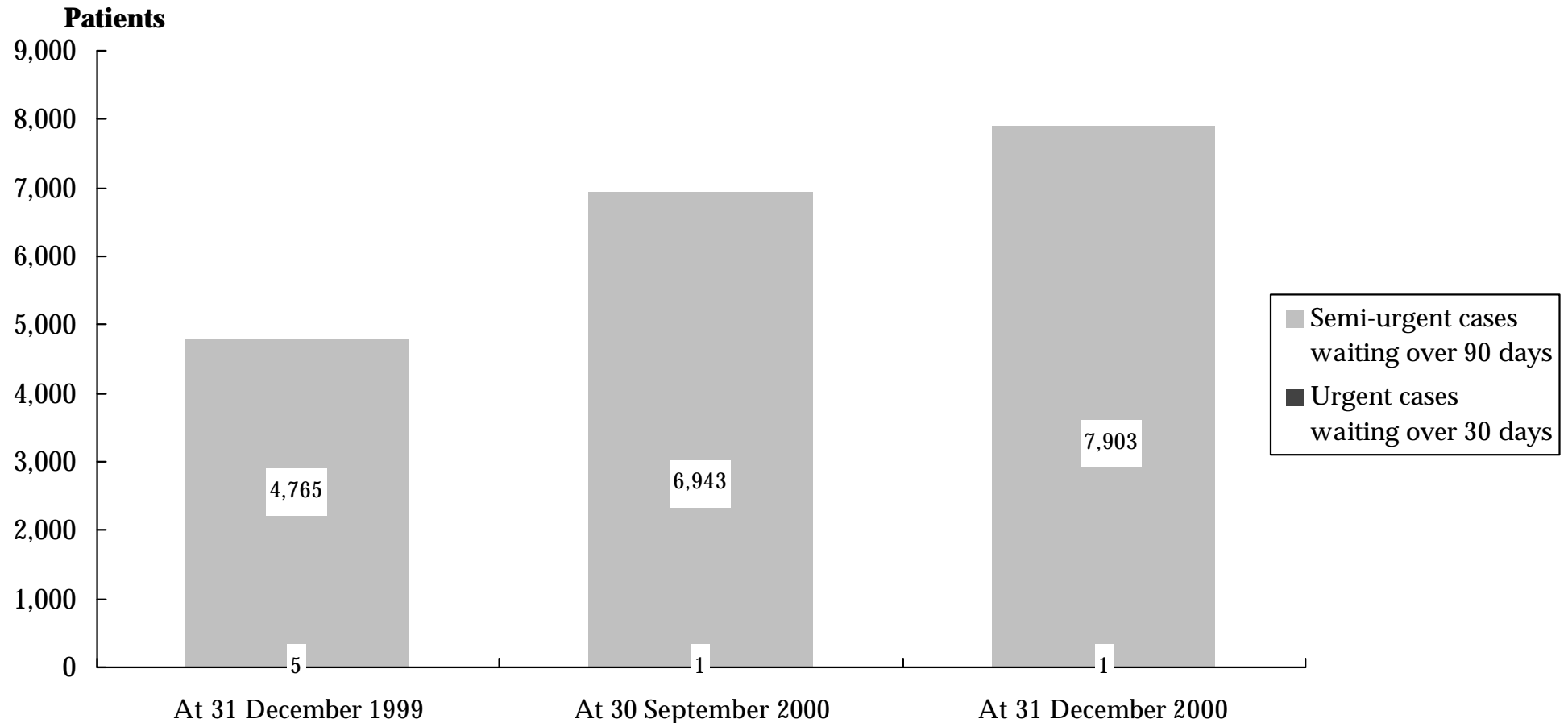
Source: Elective Surgery Information System.

Table 5.2: Admissions and cancellations, by Individual Hospital (continued)

Hospital	Patients on Waiting Lists				Admissions from Waiting Lists				Patients Cancelled from Waiting Lists			
	at 31 Dec 1999	at 30 Sep 2000	at 31 Dec 2000	% Change	During the Quarter			% Change	During the Quarter			% Change
				Sep 2000 to Dec 2000	Dec-99	Sep-00	Dec-00	Sep 2000 to Dec 2000	Dec-99	Sep-00	Dec-00	Sep 2000 to Dec 2000
Major regional hospitals												
Ballarat Health Services	1,812	1,754	1,607	-8%	727	633	602	-5%	158	149	270	81%
Barwon Health	2,113	2,353	2,332	-1%	1,080	945	1,002	6%	320	198	235	19%
Bendigo Health Care Group	1,084	1,055	1,151	9%	822	672	681	1%	161	129	82	-36%
Goulburn Valley Health	551	548	527	-4%	720	610	643	5%	116	87	100	15%
New Latrobe Regional Hospital	824	712	976	37%	976	1,031	1,027	-0%	104	47	50	6%
Other rural hospitals												
Wangaratta District Base Hospital	427	409	387	-5%	566	510	549	8%	51	46	93	102%
West Gippsland Hospital	462	509	576	13%	601	515	400	-22%	29	92	106	15%
Total	40,301	44,087	43,410	-2%	29,902	27,774	27,295	-2%	5,861	5,203	4,969	-4%

How many people are on hospital waiting list for longer than the ideal time?

Figure 5.3 People on elective surgery waiting lists for longer than ideal time by Urgency^{1 2 3 4}



¹ Waiting longer than ideal includes semi-urgent patients waiting over 90 days and urgent patients waiting over 30 days.

² The data involved may be small. Small absolute change may have a large impact on the percentage change.

³ September quarter 2000 data are provisional, and have been amended from the previous quarter's report.

⁴ December quarter 2000 data are provisional.

Source: Elective Surgery Information System.

How many people are on hospital waiting lists for longer than the ideal time?

Table 5.3 People on elective surgery waiting lists for longer than ideal time, by Individual Hospital ^{1 2 3 4}

Hospital	Urgent cases waiting over 30 days				Semi-urgent cases waiting over 90 days			
	31 Dec 1999	30 Sep 2000	31 Dec 2000	% Change Sep 2000 to Dec 2000	31 Dec 1999	30 Sep 2000	31 Dec 2000	% Change Sep 2000 to Dec 2000
Major metropolitan hospitals								
Angliss Health Services	0	0	0	-	2	2	-	-100.0%
Austin & Repatriation Medical Centre	0	0	0	-	397	408	414	1.5%
Box Hill Hospital	0	0	1	n.a.	64	53	66	24.5%
Dandenong Hospital	2	0	0	-	90	285	389	36.5%
Frankston Hospital	0	0	0	-	360	1,137	1,301	14.4%
Maroondah Hospital	0	0	0	-	29	33	64	93.9%
Monash Medical Centre	0	1	0	-100.0%	94	276	337	22.1%
Royal Melbourne Hospital	0	0	0	-	349	345	330	-4.3%
St Vincent's Hospital	0	0	0	-	420	497	620	24.7%
The Alfred	0	0	0	-	832	1,352	1,480	9.5%
The Northern Hospital	0	0	0	-	298	425	466	9.6%
Western Hospital	0	0	0	-	158	327	288	-11.9%
Other metropolitan hospitals								
Royal Children's Hospital	0	0	0	-	8	3	6	100.0%
Royal Women's Hospital	0	0	0	-	2	-	-	-
Sandringham & District Memorial Hospital	0	0	0	-	25	45	43	-4.4%
The Royal Victorian Eye and Ear Hospital	0	0	0	-	1,182	1,280	1,506	17.7%

¹ From 1 July 1999, Victoria has adopted the national definition for waiting list numbers. The new definition counts all patients on either the former booking or waiting lists.

² The data involved may be small. Small absolute change may have a large impact on the percentage change.

³ September quarter 2000 data are provisional, and have been amended from the previous quarter's report.

⁴ December quarter 2000 data are provisional.

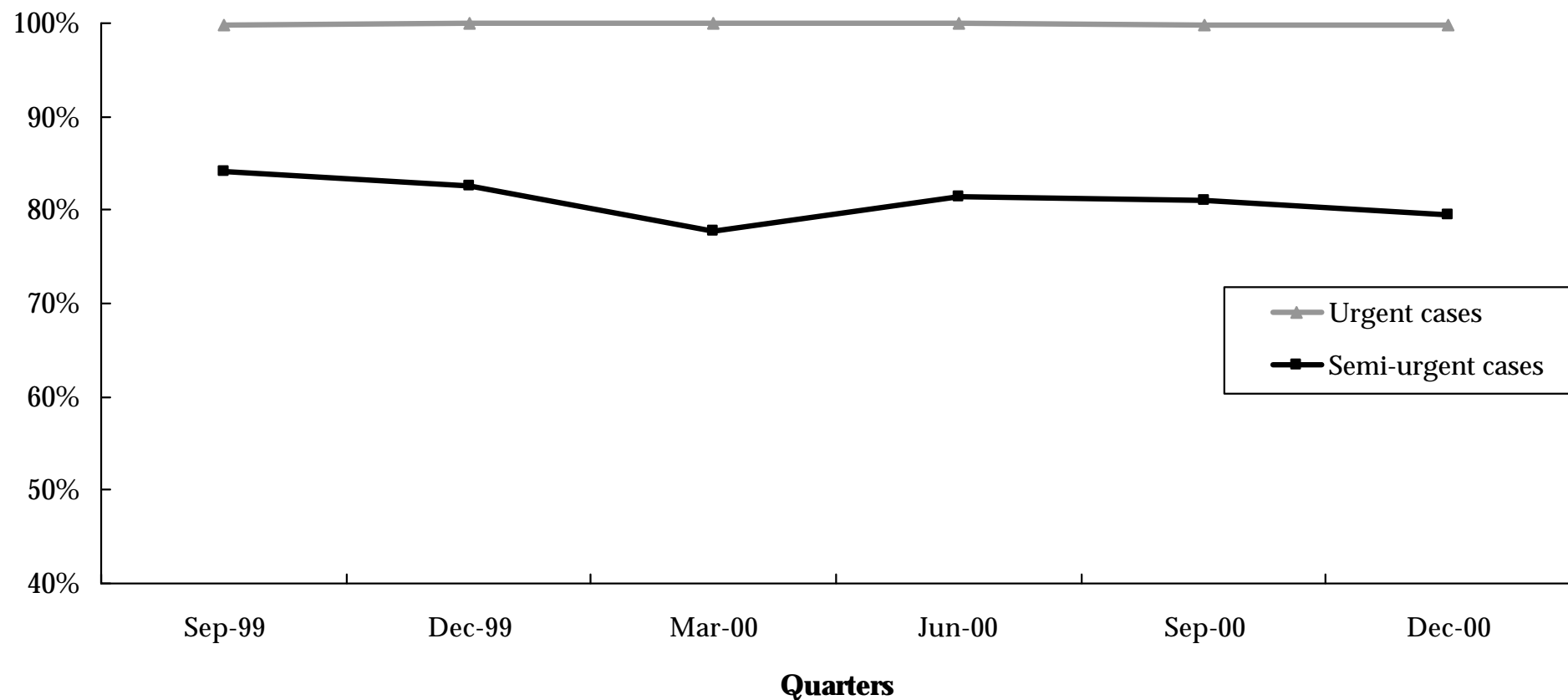
Source: Elective Surgery Information System.

Table 5.3 People on elective surgery waiting lists for longer than ideal time, by Individual Hospital (continued)

Hospital	Urgent cases waiting over 30 days				Semi-urgent cases waiting over 90 days			
	31 Dec 1999	30 Sep 2000	31 Dec 2000	% Change Sep 2000 to Dec 2000	31 Dec 1999	30 Sep 2000	31 Dec 2000	% Change Sep 2000 to Dec 2000
Major regional hospitals								
Ballarat Health Services	0	0	0	-	173	147	135	-8.2%
Barwon Health	0	0	0	-	122	92	151	64.1%
Bendigo Health Care Group	0	0	0	-	35	113	173	53.1%
Goulburn Valley Health	0	0	0	-	-	19	2	-89.5%
New Latrobe Regional Hospital	0	0	0	-	-	1	23	2200.0%
Other rural hospitals								
Wangaratta District Base Hospital	0	0	0	-	125	98	108	10.2%
West Gippsland Hospital	3	0	0	-	-	5	1	-80.0%
Total	5	1	1	-	4,765	6,943	7,903	13.8%

What percentage of patients are admitted within clinically ideal times?

Figure 5.4 Percentage of patients from elective surgery waiting lists who were admitted within the ideal time, by Urgency^{1 2}



¹ September quarter 2000 data are provisional, and have been amended from the previous quarter's report.

² December quarter 2000 data are provisional.

What percentage of patients are admitted within clinically ideal times?

Table 5.4 Percentage of people from elective surgery waiting lists who were admitted within the ideal time, by Urgency, by Individual Hospital ^{1 2 3}

Hospital	Urgent cases admitted within 30 days during the quarter				Semi-urgent cases admitted within 90 days during the quarter			
	September 2000		December 2000		September 2000		December 2000	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Major metropolitan hospitals								
Angliss Health Services	111	100.0%	97	100.0%	406	99.5%	398	99.5%
Austin & Repatriation Medical Centre	479	100.0%	526	100.0%	813	86.9%	788	85.1%
Box Hill Hospital	291	100.0%	289	98.3%	631	92.7%	635	85.0%
Dandenong Hospital	271	100.0%	322	99.7%	130	65.3%	140	53.4%
Frankston Hospital	316	100.0%	303	100.0%	293	53.5%	285	54.5%
Maroondah Hospital	156	100.0%	164	100.0%	244	84.1%	223	80.8%
Monash Medical Centre	586	99.7%	522	98.5%	569	85.6%	562	86.9%
Royal Melbourne Hospital	533	100.0%	568	100.0%	595	81.0%	604	75.7%
St Vincent's Hospital	343	100.0%	334	100.0%	569	74.4%	571	79.0%
The Alfred	580	100.0%	578	100.0%	464	73.8%	451	63.7%
The Northern Hospital	293	100.0%	217	100.0%	427	82.6%	409	69.1%
Western Hospital	323	100.0%	275	100.0%	556	80.3%	603	71.5%
Other metropolitan hospitals								
Royal Children's Hospital	368	100.0%	392	100.0%	472	98.5%	435	99.5%
Royal Women's Hospital	187	100.0%	203	100.0%	457	100.0%	352	100.0%
Sandringham & District Memorial Hospital	83	100.0%	49	100.0%	186	76.9%	222	91.7%
The Royal Victorian Eye and Ear Hospital	1	100.0%	0	0.0%	1,899	69.5%	1,974	75.5%

¹ The data involved may be small. Small absolute change may have a large impact on the percentage change.

² September quarter 2000 data are provisional, and have been amended from the previous quarter's report.

³ December quarter 2000 data are provisional.

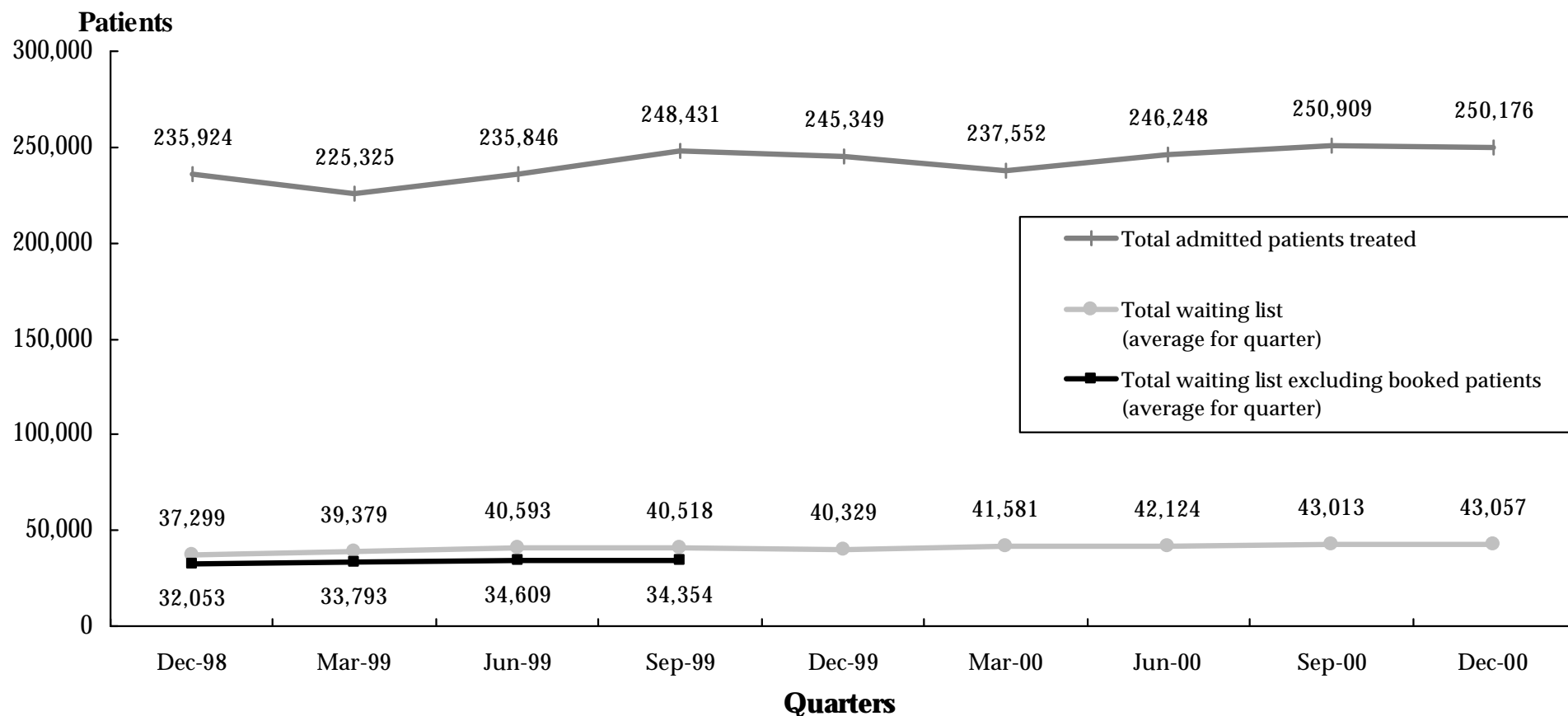
Source: Elective Surgery Information System.

Table 5.4 Percentage of people from elective surgery waiting lists who were admitted within the ideal time, by Urgency, by Individual Hospital (continued)

Hospital	Urgent cases admitted within 30 days during the quarter				Semi-urgent cases admitted within 90 days during the quarter			
	September 2000		December 2000		September 2000		December 2000	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Major regional hospitals								
Ballarat Health Services	34	100.0%	34	100.0%	303	79.3%	301	83.6%
Barwon Health	77	100.0%	87	100.0%	492	87.7%	537	81.5%
Bendigo Health Care Group	114	100.0%	144	100.0%	183	72.0%	162	76.1%
Goulburn Valley Health	238	96.7%	186	99.5%	259	98.1%	285	88.2%
New Latrobe Regional Hospital	100	100.0%	120	100.0%	422	100.0%	389	98.7%
Other rural hospitals								
Wangaratta District Base Hospital	10	100.0%	6	100.0%	323	83.0%	318	80.3%
West Gippsland Hospital	127	100.0%	64	100.0%	214	96.8%	186	97.9%
Total	5,621	99.82%	5,480	99.73%	10,907	81.0%	10,830	79.5%

How does the waiting list compare to the total number of patients treated?

Figure 5.5 Waiting list compared with overall admitted patient activity^{1 2 3}



¹ From 1 July 1999, Victoria has adopted the national definition for waiting list numbers. The new definition counts all patients on either the former booking or waiting lists. For an interim period the numbers of patients according to the current (Total waiting list) and the former (Total waiting list excluding booked patients) definitions will be displayed.

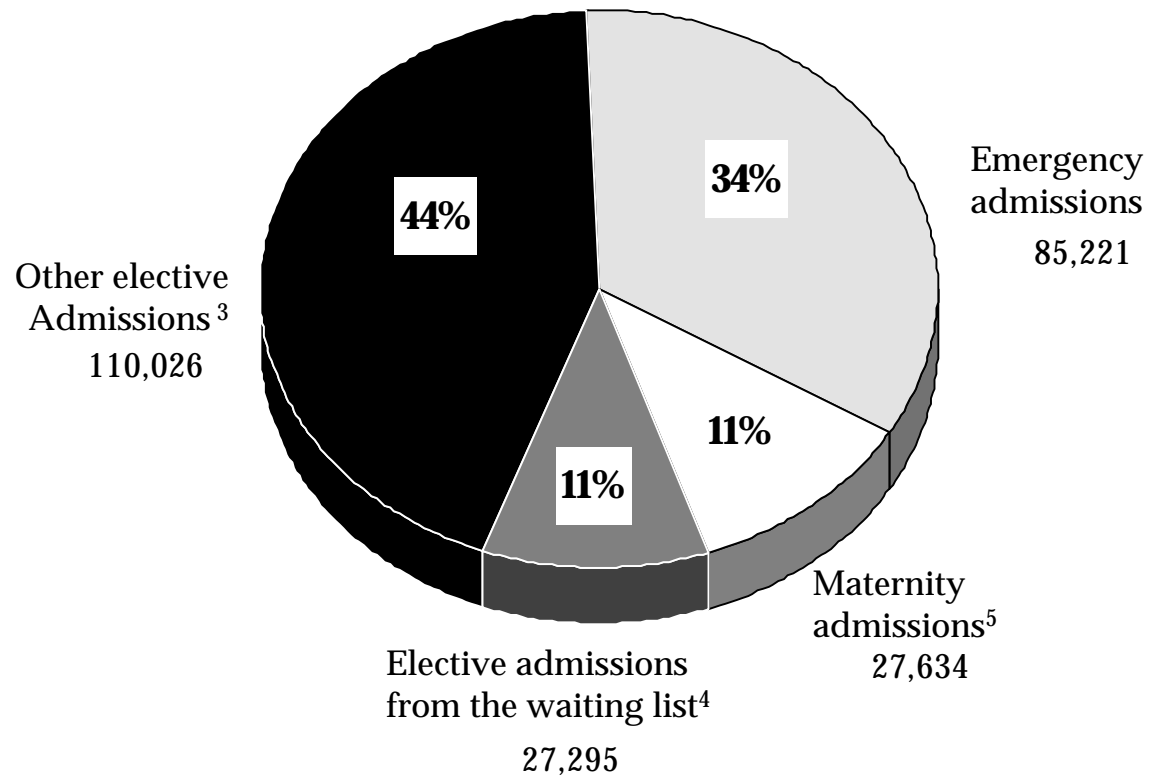
² September quarter 2000 data for total waiting list are provisional, and have been amended from the previous quarter's report.

³ December quarter 2000 data are provisional.

Source: Victorian Admitted Episode Dataset (21 February 2001 update).
Elective Surgery Information System.

How much of total hospital activity comes from the waiting list?

Figure 5.6 Separations by admission type: December quarter 2000 ^{1 2}



¹ Percentages may not add due to rounding.

² Data are provisional.

³ Includes statistical admissions, which refer to a change in patient care type.

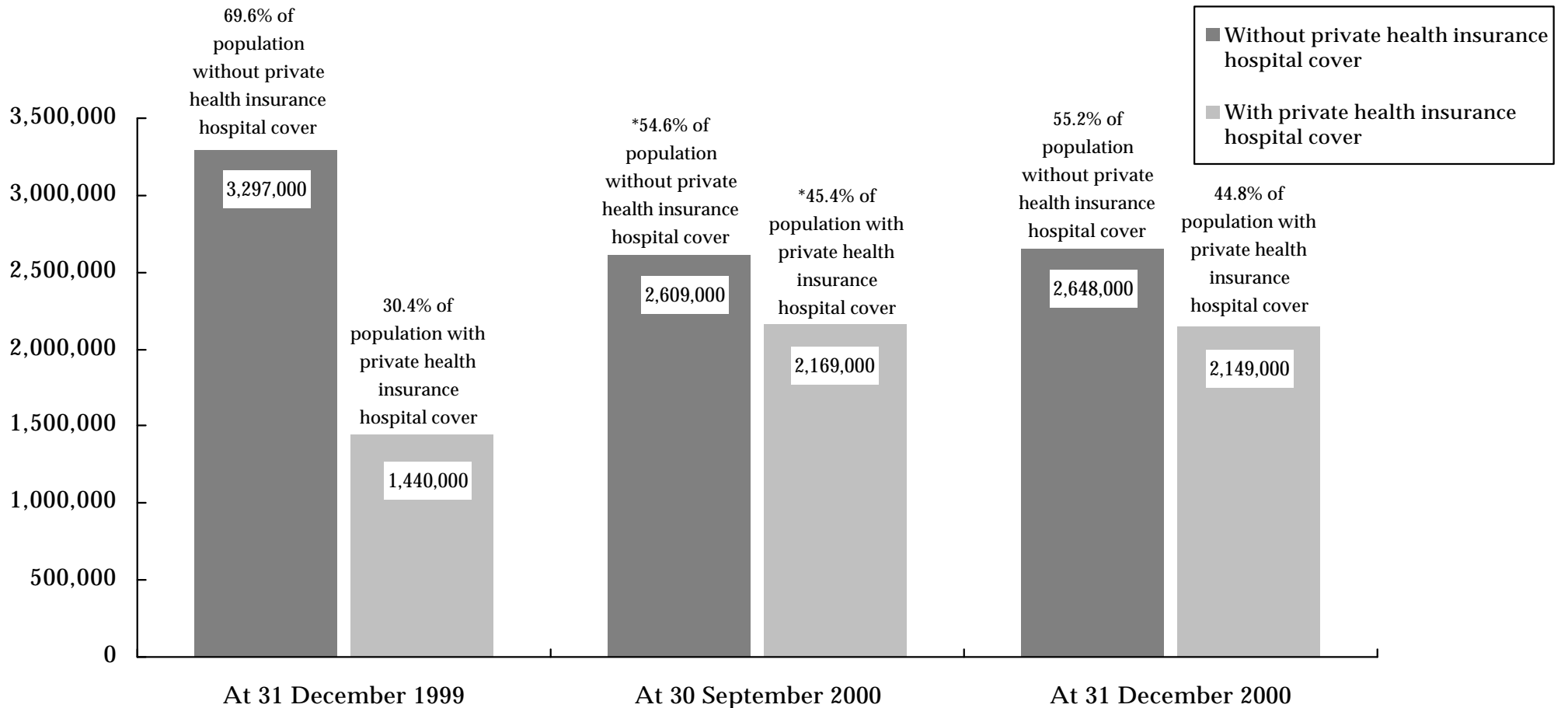
⁴ Patients admitted from the Elective Surgery Information System waiting list during the quarter.

⁵ Includes maternity and newborn admissions.

6. Private Health Insurance

How many Victorians have private health insurance hospital cover?

Figure 6.1 Health insurance status of Victorians^{1 2 3}



¹ Data are for all people covered by insurance, that is, contributors, partners and dependants.

² Data for current and previous quarters are provisional.

³ Statistics reflect total persons covered by any level of hospital private health insurance.

* Data at 30 June 2000 have been amended from the previous quarter by Private Health Insurance Administration Council.

Source: Private Health Insurance Administration Council (8 March 2001).

7. Accredited Victorian Acute Public Hospitals

Which public hospitals are accredited?

Table 7.1 Accredited hospitals that are funded through the Acute Health Division, Department of Human Services as at 31 December 2000

Hospital	Accreditation expiry date	Accrediting organisation
Northern Health		
The Northern Hospital	19 January 2003	ACHS EQuIP
Eastern Health		
Angliss Health Services	7 August 2003	ACHS EQuIP
Box Hill Hospital	16 January 2001	ACHS EQuIP
Maroondah Hospital	5 August 2001	ACHS EQuIP
Yarra Ranges Health Service	3 August 2004	ACHS EQuIP
Melbourne Health		
Royal Melbourne Hospital	14 July 2001	ACHS EQuIP
Bayside Health		
Caulfield General Medical Centre	4 June 2002	ACHS EQuIP
The Alfred	20 February 2001	ACHS EQuIP
Sandringham & District Memorial Hospital	28 January 2002	ACHS EQuIP
Austin & Repatriation Medical Centre *		
Austin & Repatriation Medical Centre	Awaiting results of most recent accreditation survey of October 2000	ACHS EQuIP
Royal Talbot Rehabilitation Centre	Awaiting results of most recent accreditation survey of October 2000	ACHS EQuIP
Western Health		
Sunshine Hospital	1 May 2003	ACHS EQuIP
Western Hospital	25 January 2003	ACHS EQuIP
Williamstown Hospital	1 October 2002	ACHS EQuIP
Southern Health *		
Dandenong Hospital	25 January 2002	ACHS EQuIP
Hampton Rehabilitation Hospital	25 January 2002	ACHS EQuIP
Monash Medical Centre	25 January 2002	ACHS EQuIP
Women's and Children's Health *		
Royal Children's Hospital	29 May 2001	ACHS EQuIP
Royal Women's Hospital	29 May 2001	ACHS EQuIP

* Health Service Accreditation

Table 7.1 Accredited hospitals that are funded through the Acute Health Division, Department of Human Services as at 31 December 2000 (continued)

Hospital	Accreditation expiry date	Accrediting organisation
Peninsula Health *		
Frankston Hospital	11 February 2003	ACHS EQuIP
Rosebud Hospital	11 February 2003	ACHS EQuIP
Individual and Denominational Health		
Peter MacCallum Cancer Institute	7 September 2001	ACHS EQuIP
The Royal Victorian Eye & Ear Hospital	26 February 2003	ACHS EQuIP
Mercy Public Hospital, East Melbourne Campus	5 February 2001	ACHS EQuIP
Mercy Public Hospitals Inc. Werribee Campus	19 April 2002	ACHS EQuIP
St Vincent's Hospital (Melbourne) Ltd	Awaiting results of most recent accreditation survey of October 2000	ACHS EQuIP
Barwon South Western Region		
Barwon Health - The Geelong Hospital	1 March 2002	ACHS EQuIP
Casterton Memorial Hospital	April 2004	ACHS EQuIP
Colac Community Health Services	15 November 2002	ACHS EQuIP
Coleraine & District Hospital	25 October 2002	ACHS EQuIP
Hesse Rural Health Service	To undergo accreditation in May 2001	ACHS EQuIP
Heywood & District Memorial Hospital	10 July 1998 - To undergo survey in June 2001	ACHS EQuIP
Lorne Community Hospital	19 Feb 2000 - To undergo survey in May 2001	ACHS EQuIP
Moyne Health Services	6 April 2003	ACHS EQuIP
Otway Health & Community Services	April 2003	QICSA
Portland & District Hospital	19 July 2004	ACHS EQuIP
South West Healthcare - Corangamite Campus ¹	19 February 2002	ACHS EQuIP
South West Healthcare - Warrnambool Campus ¹	23 September 2002	ACHS EQuIP
Terang & Mortlake Health Service	7 December 2002	ACHS EQuIP
Timboon & District Health Care Service	17 November 2004	ACHS EQuIP
Western District Health Service	23 June 2001	ACHS EQuIP

¹ South West Healthcare will be surveyed for accreditation as a single entity in May 2002.

Table 7.1 Accredited hospitals that are funded through the Acute Health Division, Department of Human Services as at 31 December 2000 (continued)

Hospital	Accreditation expiry date	Accrediting organisation
Grampians Region		
Ballarat Health Services	22 March 2003	ACHS EQuIP
Beaufort & Skipton Health Service	27 September 2001	ACHS EQuIP
Djerriwarrh Health Services	24 July 2003	ACHS EQuIP
Dunmunkle Health Services	1 March 2003	ACHS EQuIP
East Grampians Health Service	Awaiting results of most recent accreditation survey as of Nov 2000	ACHS EQuIP
East Wimmera Health Service - Charlton Campus ²	28 August 2001	ACHS EQuIP
East Wimmera Health Service - St Arnaud Campus ²	28 April 2002	ACHS EQuIP
Edenhope & District Hospital	October 2002	ACHS EQuIP
Hepburn Health Service	5 January 2001	ACHS EQuIP
Stawell District Hospital	24 May 2002	ACHS EQuIP
Rural North West Health	To undergo survey in June 2001	ACHS EQuIP
Wimmera Health Care Group	8 October 2001	ACHS EQuIP
West Wimmera Health Service	Awaiting results of most recent accreditation survey as of Nov 2000	ACHS EQuIP
Gippsland Region		
Bairnsdale Regional Health Service	12 August 2002	ACHS EQuIP
Central Gippsland Health Service	1 January 2002	ACHS EQuIP
Far East Gippsland Health & Support Service	13 July 2002	ACHS EQuIP
Gippsland Southern Health Service	1 September 2001	ACHS EQuIP
LaTrobe Regional Hospital	6 April 2003	ACHS EQuIP
Kooweerup Regional Health Service	6 April 2002	ACHS EQuIP
Omeo District Hospital	December 2003	ACHS EQuIP
South Gippsland Hospital	31 March 2003	ISO 9002
West Gippsland Healthcare Group	18 December 2003	ACHS EQuIP
Yarram & District Health Service	29 July 2002	ACHS EQuIP

² East Wimmera Health Service will be surveyed for accreditation as a single entity in November 2001.

Table 7.1 Accredited hospitals that are funded through the Acute Health Division, Department of Human Services as at 31 December 2000 (continued)

Hospital	Accreditation expiry date	Accrediting organisation
Hume Region		
Alexandra District Hospital	3 December 2004	ACHS EQuIP
Alpine Health	23 August 2003	ACHS EQuIP
Beechworth Hospital, The	20 February 2001	ACHS EQuIP
Benalla & District Memorial Hospital	18 August 2002	ACHS EQuIP
Cobram District Hospital	18 August 2001	ACHS EQuIP
Goulburn Valley Health	9 December 2001	ACHS EQuIP
Kilmore & District Hospital, The	19 June 2003	ACHS EQuIP
Mansfield District Hospital	1 September 2002	ISO 9002
Numurkah & District Health Service	5 January 2001	ACHS EQuIP
Nathalia District Hospital	6 November 2003	ACHS EQuIP
Seymour District Memorial Hospital	June 2003	ACHS EQuIP
Tallangatta Health Service	25 August 2002	ACHS EQuIP
Upper Murray Health & Community Services	1 December 2002	QICSA
Wangaratta District Base Hospital	18 November 2001	ACHS EQuIP
Wodonga Regional Health Service	20 December 2002	ACHS EQuIP
Yarrawonga District Health Service	15 January 2002	ACHS EQuIP
Yea & District Memorial Hospital	9 November 2002	ACHS EQuIP
Loddon Mallee Region		
Bendigo Health Care Group	14 May 2002	ACHS EQuIP
Boort District Hospital	19 January 2001	ACHS EQuIP
Cohuna District Hospital	June 2004	ACHS EQuIP
Echuca Regional Health	31 May 2002	ACHS EQuIP
Inglewood & District Health Service	28 April 2002	ACHS EQuIP
Kerang & District Hospital	3 September 2002	ACHS EQuIP
Kyabram & District Memorial Community Hospital	15 December 2002	ACHS EQuIP
Kyneton District Health Service	19 May 2002	ACHS EQuIP
Maldon Hospital	17 July 2002	ACHS EQuIP
Maryborough District Health Service	7 June 2002	ACHS EQuIP
Manangatang & District Hospital	To undergo survey in April 2001	ACHS EQuIP
Mildura Base Hospital	To undergo survey in Feb 2002	ACHS EQuIP
McIvor Health & Community Services	28 October 2001	ACHS EQuIP
Mt Alexander Hospital	13 September 2004	ACHS EQuIP
Rochester & Elmore District Health Service	November 2002	ISO 9002
Swan Hill District Hospital	24 February 2002	ACHS EQuIP

8. Glossary

What Do the Terms Used in this Report Mean?

Admitted Patient

Someone who is an inpatient in a hospital. Sameday patients who are admitted for less than 24 hours are also counted as inpatients but people who attend hospital for outpatient clinics are not.

Cancellation

The request for elective surgery has been withdrawn and the patient is removed from this hospital's Waiting List without admission for the awaited procedure. This can occur for clinical reasons, transfer of the patient to another hospital, or at the request of the patient.

Casemix Funded

A system of funding hospitals according to the actual number and type of services that they provide. Casemix funding was introduced for most Victorian public hospitals in July 1993.

Coronary Care

A hospital unit with specialised staff and equipment to care for patients with heart disease.

Elective Admission

A planned admission to hospital. Emergency admissions and transfers from other hospitals are not counted as elective admissions.

Elective Surgery

Planned surgery that is not an emergency requiring hospital admission within 24 hours.

Emergency Admission

An unplanned admission to hospital due to unexpected illness or injury that requires urgent care.

Emergency Department

A hospital department that specialises in providing emergency care for people who are in need of urgent care (ambulance cases for example) and people who choose to seek treatment in an emergency department.

Intensive Care

A hospital unit with specialised staff and equipment to provide continuous care for critically ill, injured or post-operative patients.

Non Sameday Patient

In the context of this report, a non sameday patient is an inpatient who leaves hospital on a later date than when they were admitted.

Separation

When an inpatient leaves a hospital. This is the technical way of counting the number of inpatients treated by a hospital.

Step Down Bed

Hospital beds with specialised staff and equipment to care for patients who no longer need coronary or intensive care but are not yet ready to move to a general hospital ward.

Transfer

When an inpatient is moved from one hospital to another. This might be in order to obtain a specialised treatment not available at the first hospital or because of the patient's preferences.

Waiting List Hospital

A major public hospital that performs elective surgery for public patients and uses a waiting list to properly keep track of people who require elective surgery.