



Feidhmeannacht na Seirbhíse Sláinte
Health Service Executive

What does
This data re
hospital. Th
purposes.
Expected A

Number
980.00
979.00
978.00
977.00
976.00
975.00
974.00
973.00
972.00
971.00

Hospital Patient Safety Indicator Report

Data Cavea
Nil

Portiuncula University Hospital

Reporting Month:

Mar-23

Purpose & Context

The aim of the Hospital Patient Safety Indicator Report (HPSIR) is to assure the public that the indicators selected and published for this report are monitored by senior management of both the hospital and hospital group as a key component of clinical governance.

What does
Delayed Tra
in the health
efficiency, a

Target: The

There are a number of considerations which should be noted for context:

- The HPSIR collates indicators from a range of data repositories
- While all data in the HPSIR is collated and verified in good faith, data from the original source may be updated and not reflected in the HPSIR due to time lags.
- Therefore, the data repositories, and not the HPSIR, should be considered the accurate source of data.
- The HPSIR cannot, and should not, be used to compare performance of hospitals or hospital groups. Different hospitals specialise in treating patients with different and sometimes much more complex care needs, making comparisons between hospitals ineffective.
- Like all indicators, the data should be interpreted with caution as there is natural variation between months which is influenced by case complexity
- While all hospitals collect a large range of data on an ongoing basis, these metrics have been selected on the basis that they are robust, relevant and underpinned by standardised definitions.
- The HPSIR should not be considered, nor is aimed to be, a comprehensive overview of patient safety in a hospital or hospital group

Number
6.20
6.00
5.80
5.60
5.40
5.20
5.00
4.80
4.60
4.40

The completion and publication of the HPSIR is, in itself, a performance indicator for each hospital.

Data Cavea
Nil

1 .Number of inpatient discharges

What does this mean for me?

Refers to the number of in-patients, excluding day cases, who were discharged from a publicly funded acute hospital. This indicator is used to assess quality of care, costs and efficiency, and is also used for health planning purposes.

Activity: National (2018): 633,786

What does this mean for me?

Total number of inpatient discharges for clinical activity. This is a key measure of hospital activity.

Expected Activity:

Portiuncula University Hospital



Notes	Data Caveat
	Nil

2. Number of beds subject to delayed transfers of care

What does this mean for me?

Delayed Transfer of Care: A patient who remains in hospital after a senior doctor (consultant or registrar) has documented in the patient care record that the patient care can be transferred. This indicator is used to assess quality of care, costs and efficiency and is also used for health planning purposes.

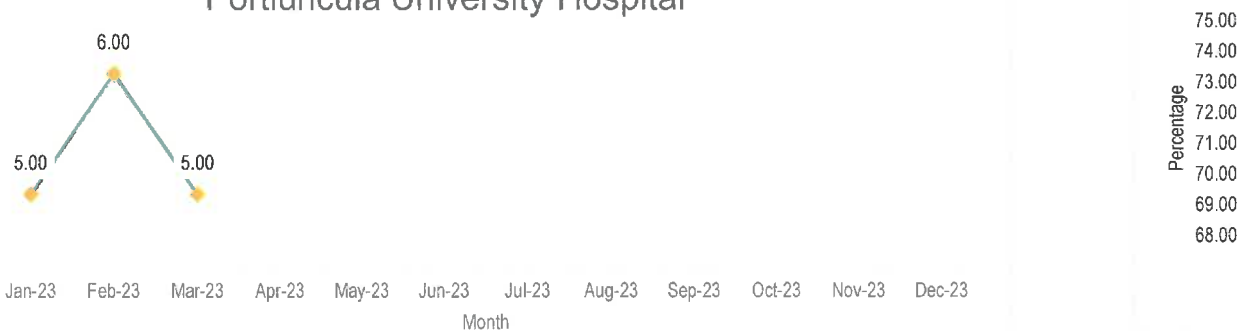
There is no hospital-level target associated with this indicator

What does this mean for me?

Prolonged delays in care can lead to increased costs and inappropriate use of resources.

Target: 85%

Portiuncula University Hospital



Notes	Data Caveat
	Nil

3. Number of new ED attendances

What does this mean for me?

The number of new patients who present themselves to hospital Emergency Department (ED). It is an important measure for audit/governance and planning of services and to measure the unplanned attendances to each hospital to understand the demand on the entire service.

What does this data indicate?

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Activity: National (2018): 1,178,977

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Notes: Data Caveat: Nil

4. Percentage of all attendees aged 75 years and over at ED who are discharged or admitted within nine hours of registration

What does this mean for me?

Longer durations of stay in EDs are associated with poorer patient outcomes. The risk of patient mortality (death) increases after 9 hours total time spent in the ED. Patients waiting more than 9 hours should be cared for in a more appropriate care setting than an ED.

What does this data indicate?

The % of patients aged 75 years and over at ED who are discharged or admitted within nine hours of registration. The target is 75%.

Target: 75%

Portiuncula University Hospital



Notes: Data Caveat: Nil

5. Number of new and return outpatient attendances

What does this mean for me?

Includes both new and return attendances. New attendance: first new attendance at a consultant led outpatient clinic. Return Attendance: attendance by a patient who has been treated as an outpatient at least once previously, or as an inpatient or day case. This indicator is used to assess quality of care, costs and efficiency, and is also used for health planning purposes.

Activity: National (2018): 3,337,967

What does this mean for me?

Staphylococcus aureus blood culture. This indicator is used to assess quality of care, costs and efficiency, and is also used for health planning purposes.

Target: <0.8

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Notes: Data Caveat: Nil

6. Percentage of people waiting <15 months for first access to OPD services

What does this mean for me?

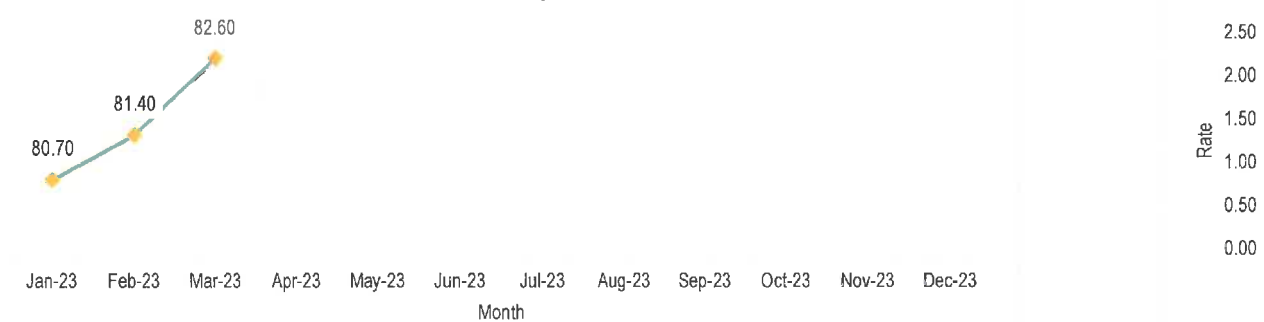
Percentage of people waiting less than 12 months to be seen in outpatient services. This indicator is used to assess quality of care, costs and efficiency, and is also used for health planning purposes.

What does this mean for me?

Clostridium difficile confirmed Clostridium difficile. This indicator is used to assess quality of care, costs and efficiency, and is also used for health planning purposes.

Target: <2/10

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Notes: Data Caveat: Nil

7. Rate of new cases of hospital-acquired Staphylococcus aureus bloodstream infection

What does this mean for me?

Staphylococcus aureus is a common cause of hospital-acquired bloodstream infection. The aim of monitoring this indicator is to ensure that rates are within acceptable levels. It is not always possible to have no hospital-acquired Staphylococcus aureus bloodstream infections.

Number of cases per 10,000 bed days

What does this measure?

CPE (Carriage of Pathogenic Organisms) is a relatively new metric that can cause variation in assessment.

Target: The target is 10.00

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Notes:	Data Caveat
	Nil

8. Rate of new cases of hospital-associated Clostridium difficile

10.1

What does this mean for me?

Clostridium difficile is a common cause of hospital-associated infection. This indicator measures the new cases of laboratory confirmed Clostridium difficile infection per month per 10,000 bed days associated diarrhoea in acute hospitals. The aim of monitoring this indicator is to ensure that rates are within acceptable levels. It is not always possible to have no hospital-associated Clostridium difficile infections.

Number of cases per 10,000 bed days

What does this measure?

If you are a patient in hospital, you may be offered support to prevent infection.

Target: 90%

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Notes:	Data Caveat

9. Number of new cases of CPE

11. If a patient

What does this mean for me?

penemase Producing Enterobacterales) reported in swabs/faeces or other samples by acute hospitals, is a new bacteria that is mainly spread through acute hospitals. For most people, CPE live harmlessly in the bowel but can cause a very serious infection in some patients. Tracking of the number of new cases of CPE is key to accurate monitoring of the situation in Ireland. There is no target associated with this indicator

What does this mean for me?

If you are admitted to hospital, if present, the target is 90%

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Notes: [Data Caveat](#)

11. If a patient is identified as at risk of falling, nursing interventions are in place to minimise the risk of falling

What does this mean for me?

When admitted to hospital a nurse will check if you are at risk of a fall. In order to reduce an identified risk, the nurse will put in place interventions in a way that suits you. This will be documented in your nursing plan of care.

What does this mean for me?

Hospital associated falls will be prevented in their hospital. Target: The

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Notes: [Data Caveat](#)
[Data report](#)

nt is identified as at risk (of pressure ulcer), daily skin inspections have been recorded, as per the National Wound Management Guidelines?

What does this mean for me?

When admitted to hospital a nurse will check if you are at risk of developing a pressure ulcer. In order to reduce the risk, the nurse will assess your skin at least once daily and document, date/time and sign in your nursing records.

What does this mean for the hospital?

It is recognised that pressure ulcers are a common complication of fracture repair. Immediate skin assessment is required.

Target: 85%

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Notes: Data Caveat: Nil

12. Rate of venous thromboembolism (VTE, blood clots) associated with hospitalisation **14. Number of patients with VTE**

What does this mean for me?

Associated venous thromboembolism (VTE, blood clots) is a common cause of harm to patients, and up to 70% may be preventable. Assessing patients' risk of VTE and bleeding and choosing the appropriate VTE prevention for them early on hospital admission reduces their risk of developing a blood clot. There is no target associated with this indicator.

What does this mean for the hospital?

Intubation of the colon (or intubation of the colon) is a common cause of harm to patients, and up to 70% may be preventable.

Target: 90%

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Notes: Data Caveat: Caecal intubation, sedation, d

Reporting period changed from quarterly to monthly at year end

13. Percentage of hip fracture surgery carried out within 48 hours of initial assessment

What does this mean for me?

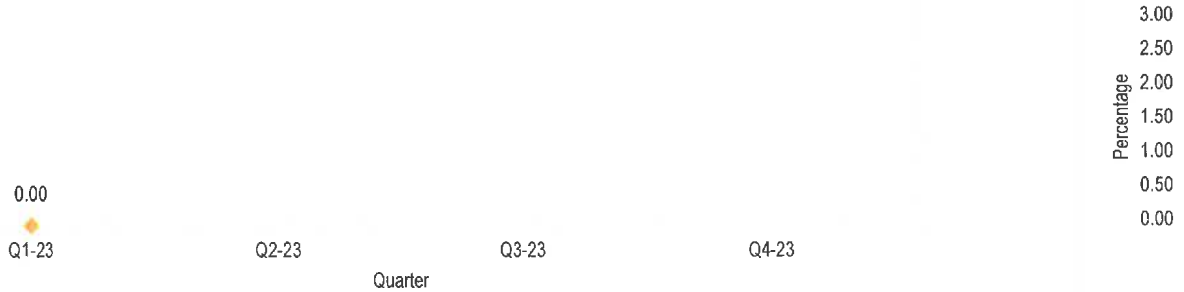
It is expected that minimising the time between admission to hospital and performance of surgery for patients with a hip fracture will result in better outcomes for patients. Though not all patients who experience a hip fracture will be suitable for surgery (for example, because of other medical conditions which may need to be stabilised prior to surgery).

What does this mean for my patient?

Intradepartmental consultant pathologist will provide a final report.

Target: 3%

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S:

Data Caveat

The frequency and predominance of this condition is a matter of local clinical practice and is not a matter of national clinical practice. This is a matter for discussion with your local colleague.

Percentage of colonoscopies where the terminal ileum / caecum / anastomosis has been reached expressed as a % of total colonoscopies

What does this mean for me?

Reaching the caecum indicates the completeness of a colonoscopy. As the caecum is the final part of the colon, reaching the caecum (reaching the end of the colon) shows that the scope has passed through the entire colon and got to the end.

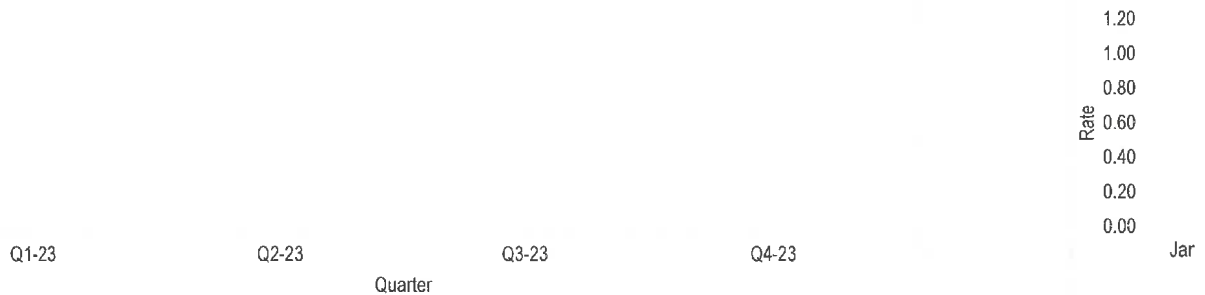
What does this mean for my patient?

An incident where the caecum is not reached indicates that the scope has not reached the end of the colon. Higher reporting rates indicate better patient outcomes.

Expected A

14.80 per 100

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S:

Data Caveat

Nil

Completion rates are affected by a number of factors including age, sex, low BMI, bowel cleansing, inflammatory bowel disease and general health status.

15. Percentage of intradepartmental consultations completed (Histology P01-P04)

What does this mean for me?

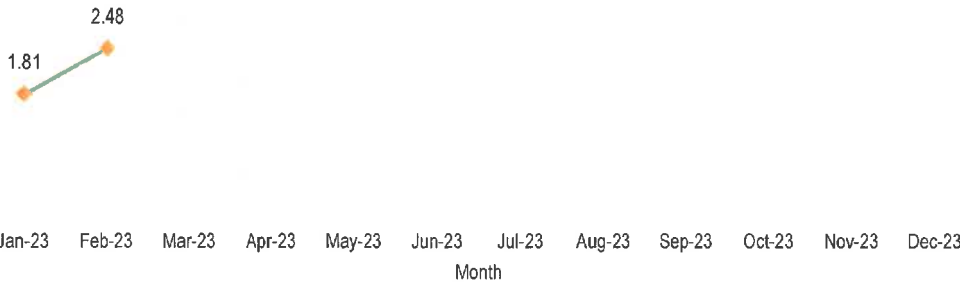
An Intradepartmental Consultation (IDC) occurs when a consultant pathologist seeks a second opinion from another consultant pathologist within their department or within their regional hospital network on a particular case prior to authorisation of the case.

What does this indicator measure?

This indicator measures the percentage of intradepartmental consultations completed. A high standard for this indicator indicates that a high percentage of actual numbers of intradepartmental consultations are completed. The target for this indicator should be 100%.

Expected Actual

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Oct 2020 to
Jan 2021 to
Apr 2021 to
Jul 2021 to

Notes: The percentage of intradepartmental consultations may be affected by subspecialisation. A pathologist who is sub-specialised in a particular area and primarily reports cases within their particular specialist area may be less likely to require consultation with a pathologist in another area.

If there is both a high and low percentage of intradepartmental consultations completed, this may indicate that there is a high level of subspecialisation within the department.

16. Rate of clinical incidents as reported to NIMS per 1000 Bed Days

What does this mean for me?

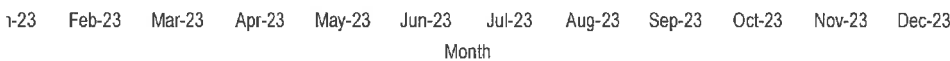
A clinical incident is an event or circumstance which could have, or did lead to unintended and/or unnecessary harm (IMF 2018). Reporting rates reflect a positive safety culture.

Activity: The rate of clinical incidents reported to NIMS per 1000 bed days from July 2016 to June 2018 was 5.80 per 1000 bed days (Range: 5.80 to 48.0 per 1000 bed days)

Data Caveats

- Interpreting data from a single point in time may not assure patient safety.
- A statistical significance test may indicate that a difference in limits are beyond what would be expected by chance.
- Continued monitoring and learning from incidents is essential.
- An unexpected increase in incidents may indicate a need for further investigation.

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Notes: The rate of clinical incidents reported to NIMS per 1000 bed days from July 2016 to June 2018 was 5.80 per 1000 bed days (Range: 5.80 to 48.0 per 1000 bed days)

17. Has there been a mortality statistical outlier?

What does this mean for me?

This indicator assures patients that mortality data is being monitored in hospitals. A mortality statistical outlier (SMO) is defined where a combination of the standardised mortality ratio (SMR) and breached CuSum control limit alerts the hospital to review its data. An SMR is a ratio of the number of patients who die in hospital versus the number expected to die, when factors known to impact mortality are taken into account. A CuSum is a control chart which is a statistical tool for detecting small sequential changes in the difference between the actual and the expected deaths in hospital over time. It does not necessarily mean that there are more patients dying than there are expected.

Activity: Continual monitoring of mortality by hospitals.

The objective of this indicator is to ensure its patients safety and that HPSIR is in line with its profile and

Date Periods			Has there been a mortality statistical outlier?
10 Sep 2021	AND	Jan 2021 to Dec 2021	0
10 Dec 2021	AND	Apr 2020 to Mar 2021	0
10 Mar 2022	AND	Jul 2021 to Jun 2022	0
10 Jun 2022	AND	Oct 2021 to Sep 2022	0

The Hospital is in line with its profile and its management governance

If a hospital has a high SMR (red) and breached CuSUM limit (red) in two consecutive data periods, for the same diagnosis, this is a mortality statistical outlier and thus 'Yes' is recorded for this indicator.

Hospital

Hospital G

Hospital
Chief Clinician

Hospital G
Director of



Background: Mortality data is very complex. This indicator does not aim to inform viewers of mortality figures. It aims to inform patients and members of the public that hospitals are monitoring and responding to usual and unusual signals which are outside of the national expected range of mortality for a particular condition. A mortality statistical outlier in NAHM is defined where a combination of the standardised mortality ratio (SMR) is high and control limit breached (CuSum) for the same condition in two consecutive reporting periods. NOCA engages with hospitals that have mortality statistical outliers in line with its monitoring and escalation policy http://s3-eu-west-1.amazonaws.com/noca-general/NOCA-GEN-POL014_-_NOCA_-_Monitoring_Escalation_Policy_v2.1.pdf. The continual monitoring of NAHM mortality data is necessary to ensure that high or above average signals are acted upon promptly. A statistically high or low SMR or CuSum signal may not always be related to the quality of care in a hospital, but may indicate a hospital that there is a need to review their data quality or the processing of the data.

Clinical Governance



tive in publishing the HPSIR is to provide public assurance, by communicating with
 s, staff and wider public in an open and transparent manner, that important patient
 cators are being monitored by hospital management on a continual basis. The
 not intended to be used for comparative purposes as the clinical activity, patient
 l complexity of each hospital can differ significantly

ital Patient Safety Indicator Report for Portiuncula University Hospital for the
 March 2023 has been discussed at a hospital management meeting by senior
 ent of the hospital and the hospital group, as a core element of clinical
 ce between the hospital and the hospital group

	Name	Date	Signature
CEO/GM	James Keane	10/05/2023	
Group CEO	Tony Canavan	13/7/2023	
Group Clinical Director	Pat Nash	12.07.2023	Deleted signature required
Group Chief of Nursing			

