

Quality and safety markers update

Quarter 4 (October–December) 2018

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Falls

Process marker 1: Percentage of older people assessed for the risk of falling

Nationally, 91 percent of older patients* were assessed on their falls risk in quarter 4, 2018. The rate has remained around the expected achievement level of 90 percent since quarter 4, 2013, despite some variations in a few quarters. At the district health board (DHB) level, 12 out of 20 DHBs achieved the expected marker level. Auckland, Nelson Marlborough and Waikato DHBs have seen declines, while Hauora Tairāwhiti and Northland DHB have seen improvements.

New Zealand	24,2012-	2013 20	2013	87	90		-89		91	90	93	92	92	86	91	89	91	92	92	_	92	92	91	91	91	2019
West Coast DHB Whanganui DHB		53 79	\leq		00		1	T	_		<u> </u>	I	T	_	I	T	-		_	1			1	91	Τ.	
Naitemata DHB		64	-											Τ.										98 90	Τ.	
Wairarapa DHB		0	-	-	-		T	T	-						_			_	_					99		
Waikato DHB		96													_				_	_		_	-	80	<u> </u>	
Taranaki DHB		91			T			-	1	-			1	e	-	_		_	_	_	_	-	T	75	<u> </u>	
Southern DHB		86	-	-	1	-	-	-	- T.	- T	÷	-	-	U	-	-	-	_	- T-	- T-				92		
South Canterbury DHB		91		96	98	92	-98	98	96	99	97	95	98	98	99	99	•	99	96	99	98	98	98	98	95	
lorthland DHB		73	-	93	-90	92	-87	82	89	14	80	78	86	85	82	90	75	69	75	65	63	0	2	62	80	
Velson Marlborough DHB		80	-	_				91													-	6	69	73	65	
MidCentral DHB		78	-	83	.88	86	-84	85	.91	87	94	92	93	95	97	95	95	96	94	95		98	99	99	95	
akes DHB		77	-	97	91	85	-87	-77	88	88	89	91	92	90	91	89	67	79	87	92	91	96	95	94	99	
Hutt Valley DHB		63	_	80	-73	76	-75	.75	86	-79	83	12	66	2	86	83	81	75	86	-77	-75	76	-77	79	77	
Hawke's Bay DHB		86	-	81	-75	90	-88	94	92	90	90	90	90	97	95	Y	97	93	98	•	98	96	92	90	95	
Hauora Tairāwhiti		65	-	91	91	85	-87	93	88	95	86	94	89	4	96	88	75	80	82	84	.88		76	92	95	
Counties Manukau Health		98		97	100	98	94	90	92	90	93	89	95	93	96	92	94	93	96	99	92	94	97	93	93	
Capital & Coast DHB		53		74	77	.85	-78	.83	83	87	92	94	94	94	94	91	91	99	99	91	93	89	86	86	90	
Canterbury DHB		97	-	-	- T-			-	-			-		-										97	-	
Bay of Plenty DHB		43		67	80	.76	-75	12	64	82	90	12	81	76		62	89	81	84	.88	87	89	87	88	77	

Figure 1: Process marker, percentage of older patients assessed for the risk of falling

- Upper group: ≥ 90 percent
- Middle group: 75–89 percent
- Lower group: < 75 percent
- * Patients aged 75+ (55+ for Māori and Pacific peoples)

Process marker 2: Percentage of older people assessed as at risk of falling who received an individualised care plan that addresses these risks

About 93 percent of patients assessed as being at risk of falling had an individualised care plan completed. This measure has increased 16 percentage points compared with the baseline in quarter 1, 2013. Achievements at DHB level vary but, overall, where patients have been assessed to be at risk of falling, completion of individualised care plans for that population group need to be at a consistently high level. In quarter 4, 2018, there were 12 DHBs in the upper group. Auckland, Nelson Marlborough, South Canterbury and Southern DHBs have seen a decline, while Hauora Tairāwhiti and Northland DHB have seen an improvement.

80 89 91 92 95 99 97 95 93 93 95 98 93 92 97 98 98 94 98 92 Auckland DHB 91 98 99 89 12 89 92 90 94 85 🚓 科 88 88 92 94 97 96 85 89 84 Bay of Plenty DHB 89 92 89 85 89 86 89 91 96 98 100 98 94 89 98 95 97 96 95 97 98 92 Canterbury DHB 87 80 92 92 98 91 95 99 99 99 99 98 93 95 95 92 95 95 95 93 88 Capital & Coast DHB 94 94 91 94 95 98 98 93 91 98 92 92 98 94 94 93 100 90 97 98 Counties Manukau Health 79 80 86 86 75 6 Hauora Tairāwhiti .84 .92 86 85 85 89 76 A 84 78 88 90 99 98 94 89 99 98 91 89 91 93 Hawke's Bay DHB 78 72 75 70 6 73 82 90 98 Hutt Valley DHB 81 81 83 89 90 88 85 85 87 87 85 95 94 95 98 95 99 85 - 80 - 79 - 81 👩 Lakes DHB 95 94 98 97 98 99 99 95 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 MidCentral DHB 80 91 90 79 78 80 82 88 77 78 87 93 96 91 85 86 Nelson Marlborough DHB 71 78 -75 -81 71 81 -83 67 78 61 81 -88 99 100 Northland DHB 93 87 92 89 92 91 94 83 82 77 85 87 91 90 92 88 79 87 79 78 83 81 South Canterbury DHB 83 ---- 88 73 77 63 66 78 82 82 77 68 72 79 73 83 83 82 83 77 69 79 75 82 Southern DHB 100 100 99 97 93 97 93 95 97 94 92 100 99 99 90 99 98 99 89 92 84 88 Taranaki DHB 97 98 98 98 99 99 98 97 98 100 97 98 98 99 99 98 98 98 98 98 98 Waikato DHB 88 90 88 93 93 87 90 94 90 92 93 92 80 90 84 92 80 82 75 85 90 87 Wairarapa DHB 82 89 93 94 87 98 94 97 97 95 98 98 95 98 98 97 100 95 95 98 97 98 Waitemata DHB 83 94 88 94 95 97 93 99 99 99 99 100 99 97 97 99 91 99 95 100 99 West Coast DHB 5 98 98 95 100 99 98 98 100 100 100 98 100 100 100 100 100 99 99 100 100 100 Whanganui DHB 80 85 89 90 88 91 90 90 92 92 92 95 93 94 95 95 95 92 93 93 92 93 New Zealand

Figure 2: Process marker, percentage of older patients assessed as at risk of falling who received an individualised care plan that addresses these risks

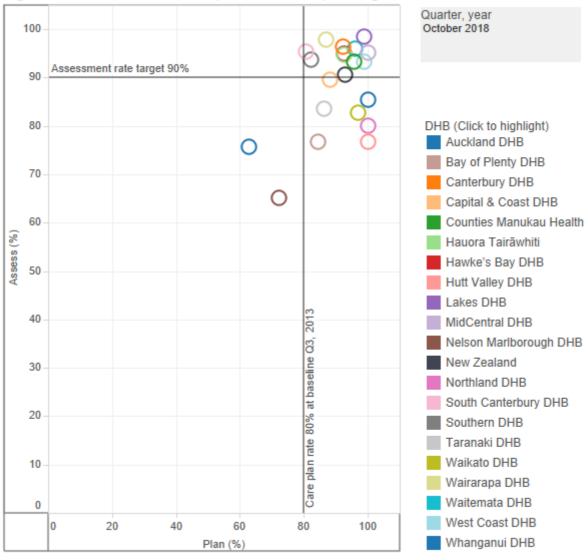
Upper group

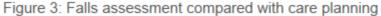
Middle group

Lower group

- Upper group: ≥ 90 percent
- Middle group: 75–89 percent
- Lower group: < 75 percent

When assessments and care plans are plotted against each other, a trend of movement over time is shown from the bottom left corner (low assessment and individualised care plan) to the top right corner (high assessment and individualised care plan). Five DHBs sat at the top right corner in quarter 1, 2013; in quarter 4, 2018, 11 DHBs are in this 'ideal' box (see Figure 3), up from 10 DHBs the last quarter. Auckland DHB and Nelson Marlborough DHB are in the lower left corner, which is under the target for assessment and care plan.





Outcome marker: In-hospital falls resulting in a fractured neck of femur per 100,000 admissions

There were 97 falls resulting in a fractured neck of femur (broken hip) in the 12 months ending December 2018.

To control the impact of changes in the number of admissions per month, Figure 4 shows inhospital falls causing a fractured neck of femur per 100,000 admissions. The median of this measure was 12.6 in the baseline period of July 2010 to June 2012. It has moved down since September 2014, to 9.7 per 100,000 admissions, and shown a significant improvement. There was a high number of falls in February to October 2018, which may be an indication of a significant increase in the rate. This will be closely monitored over the coming quarters.

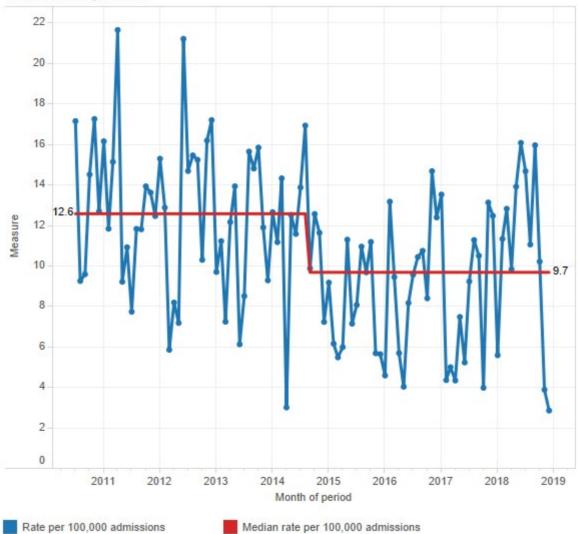


Figure 4: Outcome marker, in-hospital falls with fractured neck of femur per 100,000 admissions by month

The number of 97 in-hospital falls resulting in a fractured neck of femur is significantly lower than the 112 we would have expected this year, given the falls rate observed in the period between July 2010 and June 2012. The reduction is estimated to have saved \$0.7 million in the year ending December 2018, based on an estimate of \$47,000¹ for a fall with a fractured neck of femur.

We know some of these patients are likely to be admitted to aged residential care on discharge from hospital, which is estimated to cost \$135,000 per occurrence.²

If we conservatively estimate that 20 percent of the patients who avoided a fall-related fractured neck of femur would have been admitted to an aged residential care facility, the reduction in falls represents \$0.97 million in total avoidable costs since December 2017.

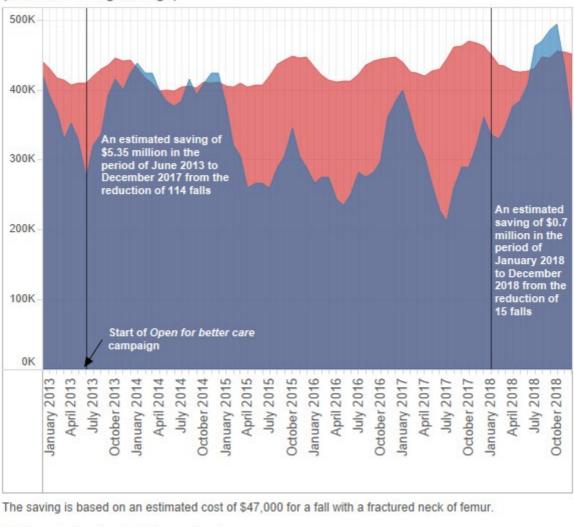


Figure 5: Cost/saving associated with in-hospital falls with fractured neck of femur (6-month moving average)

Expected cost Observed cost

¹ de Raad J–P. 2012. *Towards a value proposition: scoping the cost of falls.* Wellington: NZIER. ² *Ibid.*

Hand hygiene

National compliance with the five moments for hand hygiene remains high.

Process marker 1: Percentage of opportunities for hand hygiene taken

The process marker has not been updated this quarter, as we don't collect process data in quarter 4.

Figure 6: Process mark	er,	per	cer	itag	e o	i ob	ppo	rtur	nue	SIC	п	anu	пу	gie	nei	ake	:11		
Auckland DHB	70	75	75	76	77	76	76	79	78	81	83	84	84	84	85	86	85	85	86
Bay of Plenty DHB	43	59	67	65	75	80	77	77	80	83	83	82	78	81	81	85	83	83	81
Canterbury DHB	60	65	67	68	68	67	62	73	77	78	78	78	79	83	81	80	81	82	81
Capital & Coast DHB	60	62	75	71	75	75	76	72	79	81	80	78	82	79	76	84	82	80	82
Counties Manukau Health	59	70	72	75	72	74	77	81	78	77	81	83	81	84	84	85	87	87	87
Hauora Tairāwhiti	74	73	79	78	81	70	72	69	72	73	73	73	69	72	71	71	64	66	
Hawke's Bay DHB	54	65	73	72	70	72	81	81	85	86	90	87	88	89	87	88	89	85	87
Hutt Valley DHB	47	62	73	82	61	50	60	66	78	78	80	80	80	80	82	80	78	79	81
Lakes DHB	62	64	71	68	74	79	86	80	82	77	73	82	80	82	81	84	82	77	81
MidCentral DHB	65	72	70	72	66	72	72	76	78	75	75	81	81	79	81	79	75	79	78
Nelson Marlborough DHB	50	55	64	67	70	71	75	74	80	81	75	76	81	78	81	79	80	81	85
Northland DHB	77	73	68	76	69	66	76	80	84	83	86	87	88	86	87	84	87	88	88
South Canterbury DHB	60	54	63	72	75	86	78	84	84	80	72	67	80	66	76	79	75	82	83
Southern DHB	63	62	59	69	72	75	76	78	85	86	85	83	86	83	86	82	82	82	81
Taranaki DHB	65	64		83	71	68	60	69	77	77	84	78	78	70	72	73	82	78	66
Waikato DHB	67	60	72	66	71	76	79	77	82	79	83	86	87	84	85	82	84	83	78
Wairarapa DHB	71	68	77	78	82	81	80	79	80	81	79	87	81	81	82	93	90	87	82
Waitemata DHB	62	73	74	71	75	79	80	80	80	85	81	83	85	86	86	88	89	90	89
West Coast DHB	66	66	73	71	72	77	80	81	83	86	78	81	79	80	82	79	78	82	81
Whanganui DHB	70	74	75	77	78	79	83	82	84	85	84	84	84	85	86	87	86	88	84
New Zealand	62	67	71	71	73	73	75	77	80	81	81	82	83	84	84	85	85	85	85
	Jul-Oct 2012	Nov 2012-Mar 2013	Apr-Jun 2013	Jul-Oct 2013	Nov 2013-Mar 2014	Apr-Jun 2014	Jul-Oct 2014	Nov 2014-Mar 2015	Apr-Jun 2015	Jul-Oct 2015	Nov 2015-Mar 2016	Apr-Jun 2016	Jul-Oct 2016	Nov 2016-Mar 2017	Apr-Jun 2017	Jul-Oct 2017	Nov 2017-Mar 2018	Apr-Jun 2018	Jul-Oct 2018
Upper group			Mid	Idle	grou	ıp					Lo	wer	gro	up					

Figure 6: Process marker, percentage of opportunities for hand hygiene taken

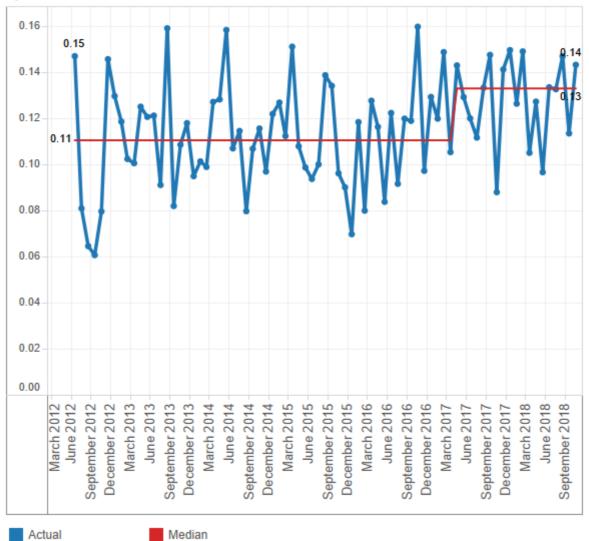
- Upper group: ≥ 70 percent before quarter 3, 2014, 75 percent in quarters 3 and 4, 2014, and 80 percent since quarter 1, 2015.
- Middle group: 60 percent to target.
- Lower group: < 60 percent.
- Hand hygiene national compliance data is reported three times every year, not quarterly.

Outcome marker: Healthcare associated *Staphylococcus aureus* bacteraemia (SAB) per 1,000 bed-days

Healthcare associated SAB can be associated with medical devices or surgical procedures which means the onset of symptoms may occur outside of the hospital (community onset).

Figure 7 displays the monthly healthcare associated SAB per 1,000 bed-days. The final month is omitted, due to denominator completeness issues. From May 2017, the median has significantly increased from 0.11 to 0.13 per 1,000 bed-days. This is concerning and will be closely monitored over the next couple of quarters.

Figure 7: Outcome marker, *Staphylococcus aureus* bacteraemia per 1,000 bed-days by month



Surgical site infection improvement (SSII) – orthopaedic surgery

As the Commission uses a 90-day outcome measure for surgical site infection (SSI), the data runs one quarter behind other measures. Information in this section relates to hip and knee arthroplasty procedures from quarter 3, 2013, to quarter 3, 2018.

Process marker 1: Antibiotic administered in the right time

For primary procedures, an antibiotic should be administered in the hour before the first incision ('knife to skin'). As this should happen in all primary cases, the threshold is set at 100 percent. In quarter 3, 2018, 98 percent of hip and knee arthroplasty procedures involved the giving of an antibiotic within 60 minutes before knife to skin. Ten DHBs achieved the national goal. Counties Manukau Health and Northland DHB have been in the lower group consistently over the last year.

Figure 8: Process marker, percentage of hip and knee arthroplasty primary procedures where antibiotic given 0–60 minutes before 'knife to skin'

Auckland DHB	97-	98 -	98	96	-96	-96	96	95	97	-95	94	-97	-96	98	-98	.95	98	-94	100	95	-98
Bay of Plenty DHB	95	92-	95	97	95	97	98	99	99	96	99	-98	99	99	98	98	97	100	98	99	-99
Canterbury DHB	94	96 -	97.	96	94	99	97	100	100	98	99	100	-99	100	99	98	100	100	100	100	-100
Capital & Coast DHB	93-	96 -	93	99	95	98	96	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	99	100	100	99	-100
Counties Manukau Health	62-	0	80	63	94	97	99	97	97	98	94	-99	94	92	95	96	95	93	96	94	-93
Hauora Tairāwhiti	Ő	91-	88	48	68	95	97	95	100	-91	97	-67	94	100	92	100	93	93	90	93	100
Hawke's Bay DHB	93	88-	95.	<u>93</u>	100	98	100	100	100	98	100	100	100	100	97	100	99	100	100	100	-100
Hutt Valley DHB	99_	65	64	91	94	91	95	97	.98	94	96	-98	99	98	100	100	100	100	100	.98	-99
Lakes DHB	100	98 -	99	98	100	99	99	98	97	100	97	-97	100	99	98	100	100	98	100	100	-100
MidCentral DHB	91-	94	96	99	97	96	90	100	99	98	98	-98	99	98	100	98	100	100	97	96	-100
Nelson Marlborough DHB	92	87	97·	99	100	98	97	99	96	99	100	-98	100	99	97	96	97	100	100	100	-100
Northland DHB	98-	89-	98	97	.95	96	93	91	92	98	98	-99	98	99	95	93	90	96	96	90	-90
South Canterbury DHB	93	84	95	100	100	100	100	100	96	100	100	-95	100	100	.95	98	95	100	100	96	-100
Southern DHB	0	66-	88	91	92	93	92	93	92	90	.97	-96	.97	99	.98	96	95	100	100	.98	-99
Taranaki DHB	93	91 4	100	97	98	90	95	78	94	89	100	-100	-99	100	97	100	100	100	100	100	-99
Waikato DHB	65	98 -	90	87	92	81	93	92	94	97	98	-98	99	96	99	97	99	99	98	100	-99
Wairarapa DHB	97-	1001	100	97	100	96	100	100	100	95	100	-100	94	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	-100
Waitemata DHB	92	92-	95	97	98	98	97	94	98	96	92	-92	98	95	94	90	97	96	98	95	-97
West Coast DHB	87	94 1	100	69	100	100	96	100	93	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	.97	-97
Whanganui DHB	90-	<mark>93</mark> 1	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	99	100	100	100	-100
New Zealand	90	90-	93	94	.96	95	96	96	97	97	97	-98	98	98	98	97	98	98	99	97	-98
		Q4, 2013-					Q1, 2015-												Q1, 2018-	-	Q3, 2018-

- Upper group: 100 percent
- Middle group: 95–99 percent
- Lower group: < 95 percent

Process marker 2: Right antibiotic in the right dose – cefazolin 2 g or more or cefuroxime 1.5 g or more

In the current quarter, 98 percent of hip and knee arthroplasty procedures received the recommended antibiotic and dose. Eighteen DHBs reached the threshold level of 95 percent compared with only three in the baseline quarter.³

Figure 9: Process marker, percentage of hip and knee arthroplasty procedures where 2 g or more cefazolin or 1.5 g or more cefuroxime given

Auckland DHB																				93	
Bay of Plenty DHB	-																			-99	
Canterbury DHB	46	54	65	86	95	97	97	97	97	98	96	98	97	98	98	98	99	99	99	-99	99
Capital & Coast DHB	100	98	97	96	99	98	98	98	100	99	99	99	98	98	99	98	99	99	100	100	100
Counties Manukau Health	68	78	82	90	98	98	100	98	99	100	97	99	95	99	99	97	100	99	96	98	96
Hauora Tairāwhiti	96	92	87	96	92	98	97	98	100	97	97	94	100	100	100	92	91	90	100	97	100
Hawke's Bay DHB	11	36	6	0	85	89	93	97	99	94	97	99	97	98	98	98	98	99	99	99	97
Hutt Valley DHB		89	96	97	94	100	100	100	99	97	97	96	99	98	98	100	95	99	100	0100	99
Lakes DHB	96	94																		0100	
MidCentral DHB	2		3	4	8	10	95	98	98	96	96	98	97	99	99	97	98	99	96	96	94
Nelson Marlborough DHB			93	99	99	97	100	99	99	100	97	98	98	99	94	99	100	97	95	100	97
Northland DHB	56	90	95	98	94	93	96	95	93	98	100	98	96	96	96	98	93	96	99	97	95
South Canterbury DHB	_																			-94	
Southern DHB	22,	45	65	81	0	81	90	93	96	94	96	95	94	97	97	95	94	97	96	96	97
Taranaki DHB	15	24	15	29	85	4	30	66	1	-51	57	67	83	94	90	97	96	98	92	-92	-99
Waikato DHB	76	ō	87	93	94	95	90	93	94	94	95	97	95	94	97	96	94	94	95	97	97
Wairarapa DHB	90	88	81	94	100	94	100	100	100	95	100	97	100	100	100	97	100	100	100	0100	97
Waitemata DHB	-	-	- T																	97	
West Coast DHB	13	61	30	95	100	100	96	100	96	95	100	95	95	96	100	95	93	100	100	97	100
Whanganui DHB																				0100	
New Zealand	55	68	78	85	88	90	95	95	96	96	96	96	96	97	97	97	97	97	97	98	98
	2013-	2013-	2014-	2014-	2014-	2014-	2015-	2015-	2015-	2015-	2016-	2016-	2016-	2016-	2017-	2017-	2017-	2017-	2018	2018	2018-
					ŝ																

- Upper group: ≥ 95 percent
- Middle group: 90–94 percent
- Lower group: < 90 percent

³ In quarter 1, 2015, 1.5 g or more of cefuroxime was accepted as an alternative agent to 2 g or more of cefazolin for routine antibiotic prophylaxis for hip and knee replacements. This improved the results of this process measure for MidCentral DHB significantly, from 10 percent before the change to 96 percent immediately after the change. It also increased the national result from 90 percent to 95 percent in quarter 1, 2015.

Outcome marker: SSIs per 100 hip and knee operations

In quarter 3, 2018, there were 24 SSIs out of 2,572 hip and knee arthroplasty procedures, an SSI rate of 0.93 percent. A shift in the median is detected from August 2015, with the reduction being from 1.18 percent SSIs during the baseline period to 0.85 percent after it.

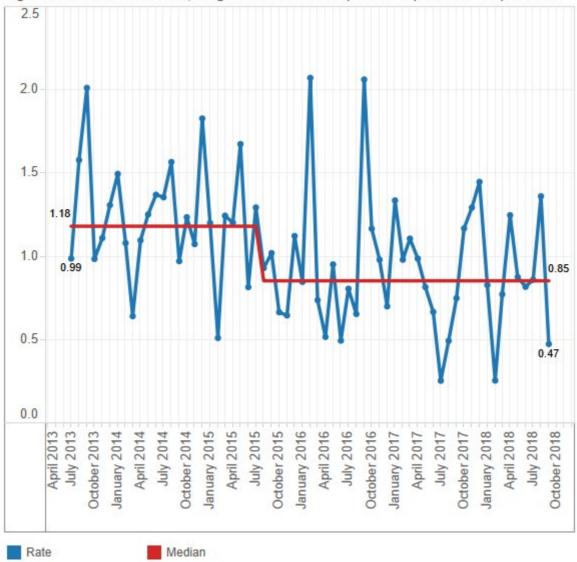


Figure 10: Outcome marker, surgical site infections per 100 hip and knee operations

SSI improvement – cardiac surgery

This is the eighth quality and safety marker (QSM) report for cardiac surgery. Since quarter 3, 2016, all five DHBs performing cardiac surgery have submitted process and outcome marker data from all cardiac surgery procedures, including coronary artery bypass graft with both chest and donor site, and with chest site only. There are three process markers and one outcome marker, which are similar to the markers for orthopaedic surgery.

Process marker 1: Timing – an antibiotic to be given 0–60 minutes before knife to skin

The target is 100 percent of procedures achieving this marker. Capital & Coast and Southern DHBs achieved the target this quarter.

Figure 11: Process marker, percentage of cardiac procedures where antimicrobial prophylaxis is administered as a single dose 0–60 minutes before knife to skin

96	97	96	96	97	96	95	95	95
96	91	99	96	99	99	98	96	99
98	100	100	98	100	100	87	96	90
100	100	100	99	100	100	100	100	100
100	98	100	100	100	100	98	98	100
94	95	95	95	95	96	95	98	95
97	97	98	97	98	98	96	97	96
a3, 2016	Q4, 2016	a1, 2017	a2, 2017	a3, 2017	4, 2017	11, 2018	2, 2018	Q3, 2018
	96 98 98 100 100 94 97 97	96 91 98 100 98 100 100 100 100 98 91 98 90 97 97 97 97 97 97	96 91 99 98 100 100 100 100 100 100 98 100 100 98 100 94 95 95 97 97 98 97 97 98	96 91 99 96 98 100 100 98 98 100 100 98 100 100 99 100 98 100 100 99 99 100 98 100 100 99 99 100 98 100 100 99 99 100 100 99	96 91 99 96 99 98 100 100 98 100 100 100 100 99 100 100 100 100 99 100 100 100 100 100 99 100 100 98 100 100 99 100 100 98 100 100 99 100 100 98 100 100 100 99 94 95 95 95 95 97 97 98 97 98 901 501 501 501 501 501 501 501 501 501	96 91 99 96 99 99 98 100 100 98 100 100 100 100 100 99 100 100 100 100 100 100 99 100 100 100 100 100 99 100 100 98 100 100 100 100 98 100 100 100 100 98 100 100 100 94 95 95 95 96 97 97 98 98 101 101 100 100 100 100 901 97 98 97 98 98 101 100 100 100 100 100 100 101 90 97 98 98 101 100 100 101 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100	96 91 99 96 99 99 98 98 100 100 98 100 100 37 100 100 100 98 100 100 37 100 100 100 98 100 100 37 100 98 100 100 98 100 100 100 98 100 100 98 100 98 98 98 100 100 98 96 99 98 98 100 100 98 96 95 910 97 98 97 98 96 91 9103 100 100 100 100 96 96 96 9103 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 9104 95 97 98 96 100 100 100 9105 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 9	96 91 99 96 99 99 98 96 98 100 100 98 100 100 98 96 100 100 98 100 100 98 96 97 98 100 100 98 100 100 98 96 100 98 100 100 98 96 97 98 100 98 100 100 100 98 98 98 100 98 96 97 98 98 96 97 9102 9102 98 97 98 98 96 97 9102 101 100 100 100 90 97 98 97 9102 102 102 103 103 104 104 105 107 9103 9103 9103 9103 9103 105 105 105 9103 9103 9103 9103 9103 9103 1010

- Upper group: 100 percent
- Middle group: 95–99 percent
- Lower group: < 95 percent

Process marker 2: Dosing – correct antimicrobial prophylaxis used in at least 95 percent of procedures

The antibiotic prophylaxis of choice is to be ≥ 2 g or more of cefazolin for adults and ≥ 30 mg/kg of cefazolin for paediatric patients, not to exceed the adult dose. The target is that either dose is used in at least 95 percent of procedures. All DHBs, except Canterbury and Southern achieved the target this quarter.

Figure 12: Process marker, percentage of cardiac procedures where the first choice for antimicrobial prophylaxis is 2 g or more of cefazolin

Auckland adult	98	96	97	96	96	95	98	96	98
Auckland paediatric	98	98	97	92	99	94	95	95	97
Canterbury DHB	97	96	100	94	100	100	90	95	94
Capital & Coast DHB	100	98	99	100	99	100	100	100	100
Southern DHB	100	98	96	100	98	98	96	96	91
Waikato DHB	97	98	97	99	97	100	98	98	97
New Zealand	98	97	98	97	98	98	97	97	97
	Q3, 2016	Q4, 2016	Q1, 2017	02, 2017	Q3, 2017	Q4, 2017	Q1, 2018	Q2, 2018	Q3, 2018

Upper group

Middle group

- Upper group: > 95 percent
- Middle group: 90-95 percent
- Lower group: < 90 percent

Process marker 3: Skin preparation – appropriate skin antisepsis is always used

Appropriate skin antisepsis in surgery involves alcohol/chlorhexidine or alcohol/povidone iodine. The target is 100 percent of procedures achieving this marker. All DHBs, except Auckland adult, achieved the target this quarter.

Figure 13: Process marker, percentage of cardiac procedures where alcohol-based skin antisepsis is always used

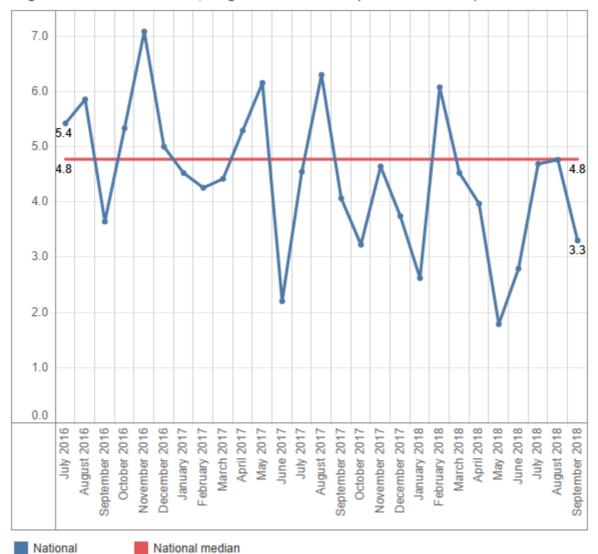
99	100	100	99	99	99	99	97	99
(100)	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	-	-	-	-	-		-	
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	99	100
100	100	100	100	99	100	100	100	100
98	100	100	97	98	100	93	100	100
100	99	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
100	100	100	100	99	100	99	99	100
Q3, 2016	Q4, 2016	Q1, 2017	02, 2017	Q3, 2017	Q4, 2017	Q1, 2018	02, 2018	Q3, 2018
	100 100 100 98 98 100 100	100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 98 100 98 100 98 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100	100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100	3016 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 97 101 001 001 001 97 100 100 100 100 100 101 001 001 100 100 101 100 100 100 100 101 100 100 100 100 101 100 100 100 100	3016 010 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 98 001 001 001 98 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 98 001 001 001 98 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100<	3016 001	3016 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 001 001 001 001 001 001 98 100 100 001 001 001 93 100 001 001 001 001 93 100 100 100 100 100 93 101 001 001 001 100 93 101 100 100 100 100 93 101 100 100 100 100 93 101 100 100 100 100 100 101 100 100 100 100 100 100 101 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 101 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 <td>3016 010 000</td>	3016 010 000

Note: New Zealand is 100 percent, but not green as colouring is applied to raw data, but displayed data is rounded up.

- Upper group: 100 percent
- Middle group: 95–99 percent
- Lower group: < 95 percent

Outcome marker: SSIs per 100 procedures rate

In quarter 3, 2018, there were 28 SSI cases in 656 procedures, an infection rate of 4.3 percent. The latest 7 points are on or below the median. The median will not be adjusted until 12 months after the initial rate drop because of data completeness.





Safe surgery

This is the 10th report for the safe surgery QSM, which measures levels of teamwork and communication around the paperless surgical safety checklist.

Direct observational audit was used to assess the use of the three surgical checklist parts: sign in, time out and sign out. A minimum of 50 observational audits per quarter per part is required before the observation is included in uptake and engagement assessments. Rates are greyed out in the tables below where there were fewer than 50 audits.

Figure 15 shows, for each part of the checklist, how many audits were undertaken. Thirteen out of the 20 DHBs achieved 50 audits for all three parts in quarter 4, 2018. Counties Manukau Health has a large auditor cohort, which explains its high numbers.

	Sign in	Time out	Sign out
Auckland DHB	89	98	84
Bay of Plenty DHB	83	90	76
Canterbury DHB	54	55	56
Capital & Coast DHB	52	52	50
Counties Manukau Health	859	861	824
Hauora Tairāwhiti	51	55	51
Hawke's Bay DHB	56	114	64
Hutt Valley DHB	2	5	4
Lakes DHB	10	10	7
MidCentral DHB	51	64	50
Nelson Marlborough DHB	16	28	11
Northland DHB	53	57	52
South Canterbury DHB	0	80	80
Southern DHB	44	58	21
Taranaki DHB	52	64	50
Waikato DHB	0	0	0
Wairarapa DHB	35	54	42
Waitemata DHB	51	53	50
West Coast DHB	57	63	54
Whanganui DHB	61	65	55

Figure 15: Observations – number of observational audits carried out (minimum of 50 per three months per checklist part)

Fewer than 50 observations

Target achieved

Rates for uptake (all components of the checklist were reviewed by the surgical team) are only presented where at least 50 audits were undertaken for a checklist part. Uptake rates were calculated by measuring the number of audits of a part where all components of the checklist were reviewed against the total number of audits undertaken.

The components for each part of the checklist are shown in the poster on the right. Of the 13 DHBs that achieved 50 audits in each checklist, nine achieved the 100 percent uptake target in at least one part of the checklist, during the current quarter (see Figure 16). Data is not presented where there were fewer than 50 audits.



Figure 16: Percentage of audits where all components of the checklist were reviewed (target 100 percent)

			Sig	n in					Time	e out	t				Sign	out		
	Baseline	Rolling	Q1, 2018	02, 2018	Q3, 2018	Q4, 2018	Baseline	Rolling	Q1, 2018	Q2, 2018	Q3, 2018	Q4, 2018	Baseline	Rolling	Q1, 2018	02, 2018	Q3, 2018	Q4, 2018
Auckland DHB	98	99		98		98	93	98		98		98	98	96		94		98
Bay of Plenty DHB	97	99	99	99	100	100	96	100	100	100	100	99		99	99	97	100	100
Canterbury DHB	91	99	99	100	100	98	92	98	95	99	100	98	96	99	97	100	100	98
Capital & Coast DHB	96	99	98	98	100	100	97	100	99	100	100	100	97	100	100	100	98	100
Counties Manukau Health	99	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	99	99	95	100	100	100
Hauora Tairāwhiti	100	100	100	100	98	100	99	98	97	98	96	100		99	98	100	98	100
Hawke's Bay DHB		95			95	95	78	79	87	82	75	76		86			84	84
Hutt Valley DHB			100						100	98					88			
Lakes DHB			82						98									
MidCentral DHB	96	97	100	94	96	98	92	91	100	93	94	80	97	99	100	95	100	1 0 0
Nelson Marlborough DHB	88						93		100				91		75			
Northland DHB				100	100	96	91	93		95	97	96					98	100
South Canterbury DHB								79	83	76	75	83		76	78	70	78	80
Southern DHB					96		98				100	98					98	
Taranaki DHB						79						58						96
Waikato DHB	81		59				67		40									
Wairarapa DHB	97				89		98				95	100					94	
Waitemata DHB	96	99	98	98	100	1 0 0	96	98	97	100	98	98	94	99	100	98	98	100
West Coast DHB		100	100	100	100	100		100	100	100	100	100		100	100	100	100	100
Whanganui DHB		89	92	95	85	85		98	100	100	96	94		98	97	100	98	96
New Zealand	93	97	95	97	96	98	93	94	94	95	94	95	94	95	93	95	96	98

For more information about rounding and colouring, see the note. Baseline = the average of the first 4 quarters of the programme from Q3, 2016 to Q2, 2017. Rolling = the average of the latest 4 quarters: Q1, 2018 to Q4, 2018.

Target achieved

Between 75% and the target

Less than 75%

Fewer than 50 observations

The levels of team engagement with each part of the checklist were scored using a sevenpoint Likert scale developed by the World Health Organization. A score of 1 represents poor engagement from the team and 7 means team engagement was excellent. The target is that 95 percent of surgical procedures score engagement levels of 5 or above. As Figure 17 shows, for the latest quarter, Bay of Plenty, MidCentral and West Coast DHBs achieved the target in all three parts. Nine other DHBs achieved the target in one or two parts – an increase from five DHBs last quarter. Data are not presented where there were fewer than 50 audits.

Note: the numbers in Figures 16 and 17 have been rounded but the colours are assigned based on whether the target was achieved.

		Sig	n in	enga	age			Time	e ou	t eng	jage			Sigr	n out	eng	jage	
	Baseline	Rolling	Q1, 2018	Q2, 2018	Q3, 2018	Q4, 2018	Baseline	Rolling	Q1, 2018	Q2, 2018	Q3, 2018	Q4, 2018	Baseline	Rolling	Q1, 2018	Q2, 2018	Q3, 2018	Q4, 2018
Auckland DHB	97	93		95		92	94	92		95		89	93	91		89		91
Bay of Plenty DHB	88	97	92	95	100	100	87	96	92	96	98	99		92	81	91	100	99
Canterbury DHB	88	97	93	98	100	100	76	95	88	94	99	98	65	93	90	93	96	93
Capital & Coast DHB	86	83	80	80	87	87	91	88	90	89	76	96	94	88	85	88	88	90
Counties Manukau Health	99	98	98	100	97	96	99	100	100	100	100	99	94	95	98	99	94	93
Hauora Tairāwhiti	85	82	82	74	81	90	89	82	84	82	76	87		89	94	85	82	94
Hawke's Bay DHB		97			97	96	81	87	90	85	79	94		93			93	94
Hutt Valley DHB			100						100	98					91			
Lakes DHB			82						66									
MidCentral DHB	95	98	98	94	100	98	87	99	100	100	100	96	85	97	96	93	100	100
Nelson Marlborough DHB	57						87		56				66		8			
Northland DHB				100	100	98	79	95		94	93	98					88	94
South Canterbury DHB								67	77	59	70	55		56	71	46	58	41
Southern DHB					98		93				100	100					100	
Taranaki DHB						93						84						92
Waikato DHB	97		100				92		96									
Wairarapa DHB	96				92		99				98	100					98	
Waitemata DHB	83	91	93	85	96	88	86	92	90	92	94	94	91	95	95	95	100	92
West Coast DHB		99	96	100	98	100		100	100	100	100	100		98	98	96	100	96
Whanganui DHB		92	88	91	93	96		89	93	92	87	84		89	86	96	84	89
New Zealand	90	95	94	95	96	96	89	93	91	93	93	95	84	90	88	90	91	91

Figure 17: Percentage of audits with engagement scores of 5 or higher (target 95 percent)

For more information about rounding and colouring, see the note. **Baseline** = the average of the first 4 quarters of the programme from Q3, 2016 to Q2, 2017. **Rolling** = the average of the latest 4 quarters: Q1, 2018 to Q4, 2018.

Target achieved

Between 75% and the target

Less than 75%

Fewer than 50 observations

The safe surgery quality and safety domain now includes a start-of-list briefing measure, to reinforce the importance of the briefing as a safe surgery intervention. The measure is described as 'Was a briefing including all three clinical teams done at the start of the list?'

Figure 18 shows, in quarter 4, 2018, 11 DHBs reported a start-of-list briefing was happening. There is no specific target for this part of the measure; the aim is to have all 20 DHBs increasingly undertaking and reporting briefings over time. The programme team continues to work with the auditing teams to increase data submission rates so the report better matches practice in DHBs.

	2	017		20	18	
	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Auckland DHB			4	1	3	8
Bay of Plenty DHB	20	11	15	11	16	17
Canterbury DHB	1					
Capital & Coast DHB		6	3			
Counties Manukau Health	311	462	496	531	761	875
Haoura Tairāwhiti						
Hawke's Bay DHB	7					
Hutt Valley DHB	14					
Lakes DHB	12	11	22	15	8	5
MidCentral DHB	2	2			2	2
Nelson Marlborough DHB			6			
Northland DHB	18	6	5	7	12	26
South Canterbury DHB			2			
Southern DHB	13	5			11	5
Taranaki DHB	3					
Waikato DHB	1		7	2		
Wairarapa DHB		3		2	9	6
Waitemata DHB		10	36	23	13	13
West Coast DHB	12	9	12	14	9	13
Whanganui DHB					5	5

Figure 18: Briefings – the number of times a briefing, including all three clinical teams, was done at the start of the list

The rates for postoperative sepsis and deep vein thrombosis/pulmonary embolism (DVT/PE) are the two outcome markers for safe surgery. The rates have fluctuated over time. To understand the factors driving the changes and to provide risk-adjusted outcomes in the monitoring and improvement of surgical QSMs, we have developed a risk-adjustment model for these two outcome markers.

The model is used to identify how likely patients being operated on were to develop sepsis or DVT/PE based on factors such as their condition, health history and the operation being undertaken. From this, we can calculate how many patients we would have predicted to develop sepsis or DVT/PE based on historic trends. We can then compare how many patients actually did develop sepsis or DVT/PE, to create an observed/expected (O/E) ratio. If the O/E ratio is more than 1 then there are more sepsis or DVT/PE cases than expected, even when patient risk is taken into account. A ratio of less than 1 indicates fewer sepsis or DVT/PE cases than expected.

Figure 19 shows the DVT/PE risk-adjustment model results in two charts. Using the same methodology as above, the O/E ratio control chart shows there were 11 consecutive quarters in which the observed numbers were below the expected numbers since quarter 2, 2013. This indicates a statistically significant downwards shift, taking into account the increasing number of high-risk patients treated by hospitals and more complex procedures undertaken by hospitals. Over the past three years, a higher number of cases of DVT/PE have been observed in the second quarter.

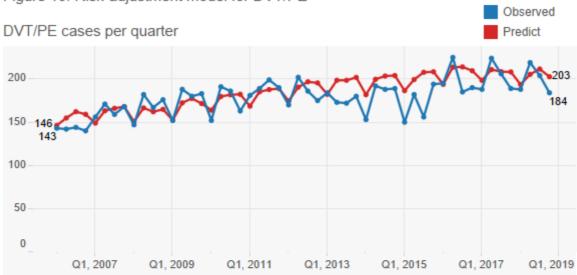
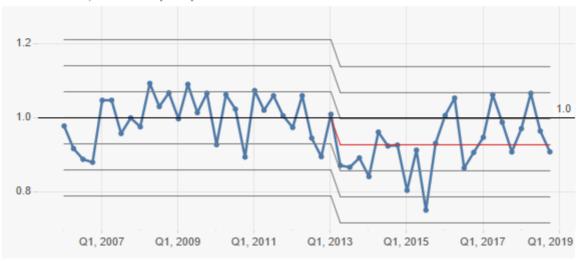


Figure 19: Risk-adjustment model for DVT/PE





Medication safety

The quality and safety domain for medication safety focuses on medicine reconciliation. This is a process by which health professionals accurately document all medicines a patient is taking and their adverse reactions history (including allergy). The information is then used during the patient's transitions in care. An accurate medicines list can be reviewed to check the medicines are appropriate and safe. Medicines that should be continued, stopped or temporarily stopped can be documented on the list. Reconciliation reduces the risk of medicines being:

- omitted
- prescribed at the wrong dose
- prescribed to a patient who is allergic
- prescribed when they have the potential to interact with other prescribed medicines.

The introduction of electronic medicine reconciliation (eMedRec) allows reconciliation to be done more routinely, including at discharge. There is a national programme to roll out eMedRec throughout the country; Figure 20 shows there are six DHBs that have implemented the system to date. Further uptake of eMedRec is limited until the IT infrastructure is improved in each DHB hospital.

DHB	Status
Auckland	Implemented
Canterbury	Implemented
Counties Manukau Health	Implemented
Northland	Implemented
Taranaki	Implemented
Waitemata	Implemented
Bay of Plenty	Not implemented
Capital & Coast	Not implemented
Hauora Tairāwhiti	Not implemented
Hawke's Bay	Not implemented
Hutt Valley	Not implemented
Lakes	Not implemented
MidCentral	Not implemented
Nelson Marlborough	Not implemented
South Canterbury	Not implemented
Southern	Not implemented
Waikato	Not implemented
Wairarapa	Not implemented
West Coast	Not implemented
Whanganui	Not implemented

Figure 20: Structure marker, implementation of eMedRec

Figure 21: Structure markers, eMedRec implementation

Structure marker	Auckland DHB	Canterbury DHB	Counties Manukau Health	Northland DHB	Taranaki DHB	Waitemata DHB
Structure 1: eMedRec implemented anywhere in the DHB (yes/no)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Structure 2: Number and percentage of	32	60	29	6	7	33
relevant wards with eMedRec implemented	100%	100%	97%	61%	58%	87%

Within the six DHBs that have implemented eMedRec, only Northland and Taranaki DHB hospitals are reporting their process markers. Figure 22 shows the process marker change over time for these two DHBs. Further work is being undertaken on refining and agreeing the eMedRec marker definitions. Once this has been achieved the other DHB hospitals using eMedRec will report their process markers.

Figure 22: eMedRec process markers

Process marker 1: Percentage of relevant patients aged 65 and over (55 and over for Māori and Pacific peoples)	Northland DHB	58 ⁶⁷ 59 54 49 ⁶² ⁷¹ 64 61 60 ⁶⁴ 58 58 60 61 62
where electronic medicine reconciliation was undertaken within 72 hours of admission	Taranaki DHB	49 40 42 39 43 37 39 49 43 43 58 54 45
Process marker 2: Percentage of relevant patients aged 65 and over (55 and over for Māori and Pacific peoples)	Northland DHB	51 ⁵⁹ 52 47 42 ^{56 55 55 53 54 54 ⁶¹ 50 52 50 ⁵⁴}
where electronic medicine reconciliation was undertaken within 24 hours of admission	Taranaki DHB	19 10 9 16 14 11 16 21 22 19 21 26
Process marker 3: Percentage of patients aged 65 and over (55 and over for Māori and Pacific peoples) discharged	Northland DHB	66 ^{73 72} 67 67 ^{74 68} 57 60 ⁶⁶ 62 64 66 65 59 56
where electronic medicine reconciliation was included as part of the discharge summary	Taranaki DHB	55 49 50 49 47 ⁵⁴ 50 49 50 51 54 39 35
Northland DHB Taranaki DHB		Q1, 2015 Q2, 2015 Q3, 2015 Q4, 2016 Q1, 2016 Q1, 2016 Q1, 2016 Q1, 2017 Q2, 2017 Q1, 2017 Q1, 2018 Q2, 2017 Q2, 2016 Q2, 2017 Q2,

Patient deterioration

This is the third quarter that structural, process and outcome measures for the patient deterioration QSMs have been reported.

DHBs were asked to provide both process and outcome measure data by ethnicity where possible. Despite an increase in ethnicity data submitted from the previous quarter, we have not included this in the national report because the majority of DHBs were still unable to submit. We acknowledge that, for some DHBs, it will take more time to start collecting and submitting ethnicity-level data.

Structural measure: Eligible wards using the New Zealand early warning score

The structural measure demonstrates the progress DHBs have made towards implementing improvements to their recognition and response systems and aligning with the New Zealand early warning score (NZEWS).

The majority of DHBs (90 percent, n=18) have now implemented (or are in the process of implementing) the NZEWS in their hospitals. We have also seen an decrease in the use of the tool across all eligible wards from the last quarter (now at 96 percent). Note: the New Zealand percentage is calculated based on only those DHBs that have implemented the NZEWS.

	2018						
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4			
Auckland DHB		100	100	100			
Bay of Plenty DHB	100	100	100	100			
Canterbury DHB	100	100	100	100			
Capital & Coast DHB	100		100	88			
Counties Manukau Health	100	100	100	100			
Hauora Tairāwhiti	100	100	100				
Hawke's Bay DHB	0	83	83	83			
Hutt Valley DHB	100	100	100				
Lakes DHB	83	83	100	100			
MidCentral DHB	100	100	100				
Nelson Marlborough DHB	90	90	89				
Northland DHB	45	80	70	70			
South Canterbury DHB	0	0	0	50			
Southern DHB*		0	0	0			
Taranaki DHB	100	100	100	100			
Waikato DHB	100		100	100			
Wairarapa DHB	100	100	100	100			
Waitemata DHB*	0	0	0	0			
West Coast DHB	0	100	100	100			
Whanganui DHB	100	100	100	100			
New Zealand	96	97	98	96			

Figure 23: Percentage of eligible wards using the New Zealand early warning score

*Yet to implement the New Zealand early warning score.

Process measure 1: Correct calculation of early warning score

The first process measure shows the percentage of audited patients with an early warning score calculated correctly for the most recent set of vital signs. This measure demonstrates how the recognition part of the system is working through the correct use of the NZEWS. Results for this measure revealed a national figure of 91 percent.

A total of 16 DHBs (80 percent) submitted data for this measure. Those using an electronic vital signs system will be able to achieve 100 percent consistently for this measure. Southern DHB is yet to implement the NZEWS, but is using its existing EWS.

				2018				
91	97	95	89	95	90	88	89	94
82	85	87	85	90	83	85	84	- 86
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
					94			84
93	96	95	100	99	96	98	97	- 98
93	87	83	-74	83				
85	85	87	80	84	84	85	83	-81
88	88	88	89	89	82			
81	82	89	-78	78	81	89	83	- 86
94	98	100	97	86	90			
91	96	94	85	91	-91			
88	87	88	84	90	94	85	99	- 98
						87—	88	
88	93	94	96	95	87	95	95	-97
91	89	93	96	90	95	96	98	-94
			79	91		68	80	66
84	92	- 89	84	89	93	94	92	- 98
76	63	86	100	100	100	100	100	100
67	- 75	81	82	-77	-71	92	94	93
87	90	92	89	91	89	90	91	-92
April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
	82 100 93 93 85 88 81 94 91 88 91 88 91 88 91 88 91 88 91 88 91 88 91 84 91 84 91 84 91 84 91	82 85 100 100 93 96 93 87 85 85 88 81 94 98 91 96 93 87 88 81 94 98 91 96 88 93 91 96 88 93 91 89 76 63 67 75 87 90	82 85 87 100 100 100 93 96 95 93 87 83 85 85 87 85 85 87 88 88 88 81 82 89 94 98 100 91 96 94 88 87 88 88 93 94 91 96 94 88 87 88 81 82 89 94 98 100 91 96 94 88 87 88 76 63 86 67 75 81 87 90 92	82 85 87 85 100 100 100 100 93 96 95 100 93 87 83 74 85 85 87 80 85 85 87 80 88 88 89 81 81 82 89 78 94 98 100 97 91 96 94 85 88 87 88 84 93 93 96 97 91 96 94 85 88 87 88 84 91 96 94 96 91 89 93 96 91 89 93 96 91 89 93 96 91 89 93 96 91 89 93 96 91 89 89 84 92 89 84 93 86	91 97 95 89 95 82 85 87 85 90 100 100 100 100 100 93 96 95 100 99 93 87 83 74 83 85 85 87 80 84 88 88 88 89 89 81 82 89 78 78 94 98 100 97 86 91 96 94 85 91 88 87 88 84 90 88 93 94 96 95 91 96 94 85 91 88 87 88 84 90 91 89 93 96 90 79 91 89 93 96 90 79 91 84 92 89 84 89 76 63 86 100 100 67	91 97 95 89 95 90 82 85 87 85 90 83 100 100 100 100 100 100 93 96 95 100 99 96 93 87 83 74 83 85 85 87 80 84 84 88 88 88 89 89 82 81 82 89 78 78 81 94 98 100 97 86 90 91 96 94 85 91 91 88 87 88 84 90 94 91 96 94 85 91 91 88 87 88 84 90 94 91 96 94 85 91 91 88 93 94 96 95 87 91 89 93 96 90 95	91 97 95 89 95 90 88 82 85 87 85 90 83 85 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 93 96 95 100 99 96 98 93 96 95 100 99 96 98 93 87 83 74 83	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$

Figure 24: Percentage of early warning score calculated correctly

*Yet to implement the New Zealand early warning score.

Process measure 2: Appropriate response to escalations

The second process measure shows the percentage of audited patients that triggered an escalation of care and received the appropriate response to that escalation as per the DHB's agreed escalation pathway. This measure demonstrates how the response part of the system is working through the appropriate response to care that has been escalated.

The national figure for this measure was 75 percent, an increase from the previous quarter. There was also considerably more variance between DHBs than for the first process measure, highlighting an opportunity for improvement. A total of 14 DHBs (70 percent) submitted data for this measure.

Figure 25: Percentage of patients that triggered an escalation of care and received the appropriate response

					2018				
Auckland DHB	87	83	83	93	86	79	91	94	80
Bay of Plenty DHB	31	22	50	40	50	62	63	68	100
Canterbury DHB	67	54	53	- 52	51	52	56	45	- 71
Capital & Coast DHB						97			99
Counties Manukau Health	75	27	53	-56	100	67	69	78	100
Hauora Tairāwhiti	100								
Hawke's Bay DHB	73	40	33	69	50	- 58	85	75	90
Hutt Valley DHB	14	25	40	33	20	17			
Lakes DHB		0	100	0	20	50	50	100	0
MidCentral DHB	75	100	93	75	78	86			
Nelson Marlborough DHB	66	- 75	67	- 44	50	-50			
Northland DHB	28	42	37	15	14	57	- 75	20	67
South Canterbury DHB							100	100	
Southern DHB*	23	30	15	44	28	- 38	- 30	36	- 49
Taranaki DHB	88	100	100	100	60	83	60	100	60
Waikato DHB				100	100				
Wairarapa DHB	75	100		100	67	100	67		100
Waitemata DHB*									
West Coast DHB									
Whanganui DHB		60	80	100	100	50		100	- 33
New Zealand	58	55	- 59	62	56	68	60	63	80
	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
Yet to implement the New Zea	aland ear	rly warnir	ng score.						
lumerator size									

Large	Medium	Small

Outcome measure 1: Rate of in-hospital cardiopulmonary arrests (preliminary results)

The following outcome measures will be used over time to determine whether the improvements to hospitals' recognition and response systems have improved patient outcomes. Both measures are shown in a rate per 1,000 admissions. It is important to note that the preliminary admissions data used to calculate the rate is taken from the National Minimum Dataset (NMDS) at a DHB level and may differ from rates generated from administrative systems locally.

The results show a national rate of 1.4 cardiopulmonary arrests per 1,000 admissions for this quarter. A total of 14 DHBs provided data for this measure. Canterbury DHB is not displayed this quarter because it is currently developing systems to capture cardiac arrest data.

					2018				
Auckland DHB	1.3	2.6	1.0	1.4	1.4	2.1	1.9	2.5	0.7
Bay of Plenty DHB	1.2	2.7	1.1	1.7	1.0	2.7	2.0	2.7	1.1
Canterbury DHB	1.6	1.2	2.6						
Capital & Coast DHB				0.5	1.6	1.7	0.0	2.6	3.9
Counties Manukau Health	0.5	0.9	0.2	0.2	0.7	1.2	1.0	0.8	0.8
Hauora Tairāwhiti	6.2	2.7	0.0	5.5	0.0	2.8			
Hawke's Bay DHB	3.2	0.7	2.2	0.7	1.3	0.7	0.0	1.4	0.0
Hutt Valley DHB	0.0	1.0	4.1	3.8	3.7	4.2			
Lakes DHB	1.3	0.0	1.3	2.5	0.0	2.2	0.0	0.0	2.3
MidCentral DHB	2.6	0.8	1.6	1.6	2.2	3.0			
Nelson Marlborough DHB	2.6	3.4	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0			
Northland DHB	5.8	3.3	0.7	2.9	2.1	1.3	3.9	2.8	2.8
South Canterbury DHB	2.8	0.0	0.0	2.4	0.0	0.0			
Southern DHB*									
Taranaki DHB	0.0	3.0	1.0	3.0	5.5	1.9	3.9	0.0	4.0
Waikato DHB									
Wairarapa DHB	0.0	2.8	0.0	8.8	2.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Waitemata DHB*	1.9	0.2	0.7	2.2	1.1	0.7	0.5	1.7	0.7
West Coast DHB	4.5	4.1	4.2	20.6	3.9	4.3	0.0	4.2	0.0
Whanganui DHB	0.0	3.4	1.7	3.6	6.4	3.4	3.5	0.0	0.0
New Zealand	1.7	1.6	1.3	1.9	1.5	1.7	1.3	1.7	1.4
	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December

Figure 26: Rate of in-hospital cardiopulmonary arrests in adult inpatient wards, units or departments per 1,000 admissions

*Yet to implement the New Zealand early warning score.

Outcome measure 2: Rate of rapid response escalations (preliminary results)

The second outcome measure shows the rate of rapid response escalations per 1,000 admissions (excluding those mentioned previously). Consistent with the previous quarter, the results showed a national rate of 25 events per 1,000 admissions. A total of 14 DHBs (70 percent) provided data for this measure.

International research has shown that an effective recognition and response system will result in an inverse relationship between outcome measures 1 and 2 (ie, a higher rate of rapid response escalations with a lower rate of in-hospital cardiopulmonary arrests). Another outcome measure used internationally is unplanned admissions to intensive care units. See the patient deterioration domain of the Atlas of Healthcare Variation for this data.

					2018				
Auckland DHB	41	43	40	37	42	- 39	35	37	- 39
Bay of Plenty DHB	6	4	5	10	6	9	5	_7_	10
Canterbury DHB	11	14	14	13	12	19	8	11	23
Capital & Coast DHB				66	55	53	37	43	43
Counties Manukau Health	29	28	26	39	34	35	45	27	- 38
Hauora Tairāwhiti	0	14	6	8	0	6			
Hawke's Bay DHB	43	52	42	52	51	56	32	41	-27
Hutt Valley DHB	43	52	- 56	50	- 44	53			
Lakes DHB	13	6	11	6	7	7	4	9	10
MidCentral DHB	31	23	31	27	27	27			
Nelson Marlborough DHB	9	13	18	4	5	6			
Northland DHB	15	17	16	24	16	9	26	-17	12
South Canterbury DHB	3	8	0	2	7	0			
Southern DHB*									
Taranaki DHB	10	9	14	15	17	8	5	_7	11
Waikato DHB									
Wairarapa DHB	27	63	38	56	32	35	70	45	-18
Waitemata DHB*									
West Coast DHB	5	0	0	21	4	4	0	8	12
Whanganui DHB	14	7	9	9	10	10	2	0	48
New Zealand	23	25	24	30	27	29	26	24	-29
	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December

Figure 27: Rate of rapid response escalations per 1,000 admissions

*Yet to implement the New Zealand early warning score.

To further investigate the relationship between process measures 1 and 2, we have developed a scatterplot. The aim over time, is to have all DHBs locate in the top right corner which reveals a high rate of NZEWS scoring accuracy and appropriate response. It shows all DHBs that supplied data had a high rate of early warning score calculated correctly. There is more spread for the second process marker, which shows two distinct groups: those that achieve higher than 70 percent and those that do not. This will be investigated in the next QSM report.

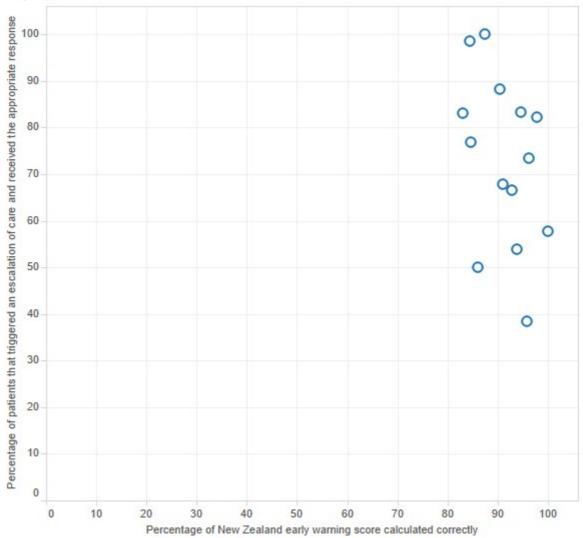


Figure 28: Scatter plot of NZEWS calculated correctly vs escalation of care appropriate response