

ED Throughput Measures for Hospital Compare

Draft

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Draft mockups and narrative for consumer testing of ED Throughput measures

Hospital Compare

Data available

Data not available

General Information			Quality of Care		
HOSPITAL NAME, ADDRESS	Safety Measures	Effectiveness Measures	Patient-Centeredness	Timeliness Measures	Measures of Resource Use
EDGEFIELD HOSPITAL 41 HIGHLAND AVE WINCHESTER, MA 01890 (781) 555-9000					
RIVER VIEW HOSPITAL 150 S. HUNTINGTON AVE JAMAICA PLAIN , MA 02130 (617) 555-9500					
MITCHELL HOSPITAL 800 WASHINGTON ST BOSTON, MA 02111 (617) 555-5000					

Hospital Compare

Safety		Effectiveness	Patient-Centeredness	Timeliness	Measures of Resource Use
Time Spent in the Emergency Department (ED) Long waiting times in hospital emergency departments (EDs) can reduce the quality of care and increase risks for patients who have serious illnesses. Waiting times at different hospitals can vary widely, depending on the number of patients seen, ED staffing, efficiency, admitting procedures, or the availability of inpatient beds. The information below shows how much time patients spent in the ED at the hospitals you selected before they were admitted to the hospital, compared to the average for all hospitals in the U. S. Learn what these measures mean and why they are important.					
Time Spent in the Emergency Department		ALL REPORTING HOSPITALS IN U.S.	EDGEFIELD HOSPITAL 41 HIGHLAND PL WINCHESTER, MA 01890 (781) 555-9000	RIVER VIEW HOSPITAL 150 HUNTINGTON ST JAMAICA PLAIN , MA 02130 (617) 555-9500	MITCHELL HOSPITAL 800 WASHINGTON RD BOSTON, MA 02111 (617) 555-5000
	Average (median) time patients spent in the ED, before they were admitted to the hospital as an inpatient	4 hrs 18 min	3 hrs 18 min	4 hrs 6 min	5 hrs 36 min
	Average (median) time patients spent in the ED, after the doctor decided to admit them	1 hr 47 min	0 hrs 56 min	1 hr 7 min	2 hrs 2 min

Hospital Compare

Time Spent in the Emergency Department (ED)

Name	What This Means and Why It's Important
ED-1 Average (median) time patients spent in the emergency department (ED), before they were admitted to the hospital as an inpatient.	This measure shows the average time patients spent in the ED - from the time they arrived in the ED to the time they left the ED for an inpatient [floor/unit/bed]. Long stays in an ED before a patient is admitted may be a sign that the ED is understaffed or overcrowded. This may result in delays in treatment or lower quality care. In addition, EDs that are overwhelmed may not be able to respond appropriately to disasters or other community emergencies.
ED-2 Average (median) time patients spent in the emergency department (ED) after the doctor decided to admit them.	This measure shows the average (median) time patients spent in the ED - from the time the doctor decided to admit them to the time they left the ED for an inpatient [floor/unit/bed]. Delays in transferring ED patients to an inpatient unit may be a sign that there's not enough staff or there's poor coordination among hospital departments. Long delays can also create more stress for patients and families.