# ED Throughput Measures for Hospital Compare

Draft

David Miranda 1/27/2011

Draft mockups and narrative for consumer testing of ED Throughput measures

# Hospital Compare



General Information			Quality of Care				
HOSPITAL NAME, ADDRESS	Safety Measures	Effectiveness Measures	Patient- Timeliness Centeredness Measures		Measures of Resource Use		
EDGEFIELD HOSPITAL							
41 HIGHLAND AVE WINCHESTER, MA 01890 (781) 555-9000	×	×	$\otimes$	~	~		
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	5	Patient- Centerednes	s	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 an increase risks for patients who have serious illnesses. Waiting times at different hospitals can var widely, depending on the number of patients seen, ED staffing, efficiency, admitting procedures, of 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.	41 HIGHLA	ER, MA 01890	150 HUN	<b>/IEW HOSPITAL</b> ITINGTON ST PLAIN , MA 02130 5-9500	800 N BOST	CHELL HOSPITAL WASHINGTON RD ON, MA 02111 9 555-5000	
	Average (median) time patients spent in the ED, before they were admitted to the hospital as an inpatient	ients spent D, before re admitted ospital as an		s 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 hr	s 56 min		1 hr 7 min		2 hrs 2 min	

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#### 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.				
	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.			