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## MEDIA RELEASE

### Australasian Clinical Indicator Report for 2008 – 2015 released

Australia's most statistically-detailed, national report on the performance of 825 healthcare organisations (HCOs) over an eight year period has been launched in Brisbane today.

The ***Australasian Clinical Indicator Report 2008 – 2015 (17<sup>th</sup> edition)***, published by the Australian Council on Healthcare Standards (ACHS), presents a rich analysis of data on current healthcare trends in Australia.

ACHS President, Mr John Smith PSM said this report presents an illuminating picture of the ongoing changes in levels of performance in 2015 for the 825 public and private HCOs who voluntarily contributed 31,123 data submissions to understand where their overall performance rates in a national sense.

“As Australia's leading healthcare accreditation agency, ACHS is proud of the ongoing commitment from more than 40 medical colleges, specialist societies and associations to contribute to the Clinical Indicator Program,” he said. “With their data input, the program gives a clear understanding of where improvements in patient care have occurred, and most importantly, where the potential for future improvement lies.”

“The 21 sets contain 314 individual CIs that constitute a broad range of clinical specialty areas. These CIs are related to inpatient, outpatient and community facilities, and were developed by specialist clinicians,” said Mr Smith.

“Following a 20% increase in the number of contributing HCOs from 689 in 2008 to 825 in 2015, the statistical integrity of the data has also improved over time.”

Improvements include:

- In 2015 there were 94 CIs which showed statistically significant positive trends. Of these, 71 CIs remained significant after allowing for changes in the number of healthcare organisations (HCOs) contributing over the period. There were six CI sets that had an improvement of at least two-thirds of all trended CIs. They were: Day Patient, Emergency Medicine, Intensive Care, Mental Health Inpatient, Radiation Oncology and Rehabilitation.

Deterioration:

- In 2015, there were 44 CIs which showed statistically significant trends in the undesirable direction. Of these, 26 remained significant after allowing for changes in the number of HCOs contributing over the period. The three noteworthy deteriorations were in:
  - o Maternity – the aggregate rate of induction of labour of selected primipara (women who have given birth once) deteriorated from 27.4 to 35.0 per 100 from 2008 - 2015.
  - o Anaesthesia and Perioperative Care - the rate of patients with a temperature less than 36°C in the recovery period deteriorated from 1.2 to 2.1 per 100 patients.
  - o Intensive Care - the rate of rapid response calls to adult ICU patients within 72 hours of ICU discharge has steadily deteriorated from 2.5 to 5.1 per patients.

“The results of the indicators allow clinicians to understand where their organisation is performing, or not, and to plan their resources accordingly,” concluded Mr Smith.

**For more information, or for a copy of the report, contact Ian McManus, Communications Manager on 02 8218 2743, or 04111 59941**

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