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## MEDIA RELEASE



Safety Quality Performance

### Australia's most authoritative healthcare data report published

#### Australasian Clinical Indicator Report for 2010 – 2017

Continual improvements in healthcare trends across 20 sets of key clinical indicators have been reported in the new *Australasian Clinical Indicator Report 2010 – 2017 (19<sup>th</sup> edition)*, or 'the ACIR'.

Australia's most statistically-detailed, national report on the performance of 825 healthcare organisations (HCOs) over an eight-year period will be launched in Sydney today. The ACIR provides an excellent overview of the results for each clinical indicator (CI) set to assist HCOs determine their own level of performance against a national context.

Published by the Australian Council on Healthcare Standards (ACHS), the ACIR remains the oldest indicator set in the world which has consistently captured data and measured trends over a 25 year period.

ACHS President, Professor Len Notaras AM said that as the premier Australasian health data collection, it has set an international benchmark to assist clinicians understand the effectiveness of their performance.

"The value of this dataset for clinicians increases year-on-year and provides an invaluable opportunity for HCOs to assess their own performance and how they are performing at a national level with their peers," he said.

"There is no other comparable dataset in the world which has the statistical depth over a quarter of a century to make it *the* go-to reference point for clinicians. ACHS continues to invest in the most authoritative report on performance achieved up to 2017 for the HCOs with nearly 30,000 data submissions.

"The national input from HCOs provides strong clarity to the improvements being made and understanding where deteriorations are occurring. Knowledge from these data sets is a powerful tool by which to implement change." Professor Notaras said.

Key improvements include:

- In 2017, there were 81 CIs which showed statistically significant positive trends. Of these, 47 remained significant after allowing for changes in the composition of HCOs contributing. There were seven CI sets that had an improvement in at least two-thirds of all trended CIs. They were; Day Patient, Emergency Medicine, Gynaecology, Infection Control, Intensive Care, Radiation Oncology and Rehabilitation Medicine.

Notable deteriorations where the potential to make improvements exist include:

- In 2017, there were 41 CIs which showed statistically significant trends in a negative direction. Of these, 27 remained significant after allowing for changes in the composition of HCOs contributing over the period.
  - Gastrointestinal Endoscopy – the rate of patients transferred or admitted for an overnight stay due to aspiration has deteriorated from 0.017 to 0.041 per 100 patients in the last eight years.
  - Maternity - the rate of selected primipara (women who give birth once) who undergo induction of labour continues to deteriorate from 28.1 in 2010 to 40.1 per 100 in 2017.
  - Mental Health – the rate of physical restraint has increased by 3.5 times in the last eight years, from 1.1 to 5.0 per 100 completed.

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