

# Occupied bed days for patients 75 years and over who had two or more emergency admissions within a calendar year

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**HQMNZ ID:** HQM16.6.29.958

## Outcome

Improved management of demand for acute care.

## Measure

Occupied bed days for patients 75 years and over who had two or more emergency admissions within a calendar year

## Type

Contributory measure

## Relationship(s) to other frameworks

Health Quality and Safety Commission (HQSC). Measurement definition available at: <http://www.hqmnz.org.nz>

## Rationale

Occupied bed days for people aged 75+ is a process and outcome measure of the effectiveness of health services in providing alternative care at home where possible and appropriate.

The intent of this measure is to measure the length of stay for patients who have had two or more emergency admissions to identify opportunities for reductions through effective alternative care at home, in a cost-effective system-wide care of older people that will raise the quality and lower the cost of late-life care, maximising opportunities for even the frailest older people to remain at home for as long as possible.

## Eligible population

District Health Board (DHB) population aged 75 years and over (excluding mental health admissions)

## Measure status

Active

## Numerator

Occupied bed days (discharge date - admission date) for all patients aged 75 years and over who had two or more emergency admissions within a calendar year, by DHB of residence.

**Numerator exclusions:** Elective admissions and Mental health admissions

## Denominator

DHB population aged 75 years and over

**Denominator exclusions:** Mental health admissions within a calendar year.

## National target

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## Local target

Milestones to be decided by Alliance

## Data Sources

- National Minimum Dataset, Ministry of Health

## Data extracted from data sources

- Financial years 2012/13 to 2015/16 data from the NMDS

## Data availability

Data will be released by the HQSC on an annual basis as part of the quality safety indicator dataset.

## Measure calculation process

### **Numerator:**

- StatsNZ/MoH Method of extraction

### **Denominator:**

1. Use the patient National Health Index (NHI) number to identify people with more than two emergency admissions to hospital.
2. Count the bed days for the relevant patients. Divide by the total DHB population aged 75+ years

## Relationship(s) to other measures

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## Measure development notes

### **Caveats/considerations**

Some variation seen in the results of this measure will be related to demographic factors. The numerator definition represents a slight understatement of the actual position as patients who admit more than twice within a rolling year, but where those admissions are either side of the

calendar year end, will not be included. It is important to note that this measure is affected by organisation of all aspects of health and aged care; a high number of occupied bed days cannot be attributed to the actions of the hospitals alone but also of access to and quality of primary, in-home and residential care, and the degree of successful integration between all four. Level of health care delivery/setting This measure reflects the effectiveness of the health system to shift the balance of care away from the hospital and care home towards the home for as long as possible. It covers the interface between community and hospital care.

This approach requires a unique identifier in order to establish the population to whom the occupied bed days applies.