

Indicators

Healthcare Efficiency (acute) Award

The Healthcare Efficiency award recognises organisations that have achieved high standards of operational excellence and outperform their peers on efficiency indicators that support care quality and patient outcomes.

- Day case rate (relative weighted performance across BADS directory)
- Risk adjusted Readmissions Index (RARI)
- Percentage of elective admissions where planned procedure not carried out (not patient decision)
- Risk adjusted length of stay (RALI)
- Reference Cost Index (RCI)
- Percentage of elective inpatients admitted on day of procedure
- Percentage of patients >65 with fractured neck of femur with pre-op LoS<=2
- % Potential reduction in beddays
- A&E % unplanned attendances departed within 4hrs
- Average duration to initial assessment (minutes, unplanned attendances)
- Average Length of Stay (Spell Trimmed 1-49 days)
- Outpatient New to follow-up ratio
- Weekend discharge rate for emergencies as percentage of weekdays
- Delayed discharge (excess days above HRG spell trim points)

Healthcare Efficiency (independent) Award

The Healthcare Efficiency award recognises organisations that have achieved high standards of operational excellence and outperform their peers on efficiency indicators that support care quality and patient outcomes.

- Risk adjusted length of stay (RALI)
- Outpatient New to follow-up ratio
- Delayed discharge (excess days above HRG spell trim points)
- Day case rate (relative weighted performance across BADS directory)
- Day case conversion to inpatient rate (vs national rates, case mix adj per BADS)
- Percentage of outpatient first appointments not attended (TF adjusted)

Patient Safety Award

Based on a range of patient safety indicators including:

- Emergency readmission within 28 days of discharge following hip fracture (65+)
- Readmission rate within seven days of delivery
- Infection rate following caesarean section
- Rates of deaths in hospital within 30 days of emergency admission for hip fractures (FnoF; aged 65+)
- Rate of deaths in hospital within 30 days of emergency admission with a heart attack (MI: aged 35 to 74)

- Rate of deaths in hospital within 30 days of emergency admission for a stroke
- Rate of deaths in low mortality CCS groups
- Rate of decubitus ulcer (for adult patients with length of stay over four days)
- Post-operative wound infection
- Complications of anaesthesia (>18)
- Foreign body left in during procedure (>18)
- Post-operative pulmonary embolism or deep vein thrombosis (>18)
- Post-operative sepsis (>18)
- Rate of accidental puncture or laceration during surgery (>18)
- Birth trauma - injury to neonate
- Risk Adjusted Mortality Index (RAMI)
- Summary Hospital-level Mortality Index (SHMI)
- Potential in hospital falls
- % of patients with no harm (patient safety thermometer)

Data Quality Award

Based on a range of data quality indicators including:

- Data Quality Index
- Percentage of OP attendances with no diagnosis code
- Percentage of OP attendances with no referral date
- Percentage of OP attendances with missing or invalid specialty code
- Percentage of OP attendances with missing consultant/clinical code
- Percentage of OP attendances with missing first attendance code
- Percentage of OP attendances with missing outcome code
- Percentage of AE attendances with invalid diagnosis code
- Percentage of AE attendances with invalid investigation code
- Percentage of AE attendances with invalid treatment code
- Percentage of AE deaths coded with a departure time less than 15 minutes before the 4-hour target

Quality of Care Award

Based on a range of quality of care indicators including:

- Cancer patients seen within 2 weeks - all suspected cancers
- Day case conversion to inpatient rate (vs national rates, case mix adj per BADS)
- Risk Adjusted Readmissions (RARI)
- Percentage of elective admissions where planned procedure not carried out (not patient decision)
- Summary Hospital-level Mortality Index (SHMI)
- Risk adjusted length of stay (RALI)
- Risk adjusted mortality index (RAMI)
- Percentage of incomplete pathways with waiting time within 18 weeks
- Percentage of patients >65 with fractured neck of femur with pre-op LoS<=2

- Friends and family test scores
- PLACE dementia indicator
- Potential in-hospital falls (dementia patients)
- Discharge to usual place of residence within 56 days of emergency admission for patients with stroke
- Discharge to usual place of residence within 28 days of emergency admission for patients with a hip fracture (FnoF; aged 65+)

Patient Experience Award

Based on performance in four areas:

- CQC inpatient survey
- CQC maternity/outpatient/A&E survey
- Friends and family test scores
- PLACE scores

Top 20 Hospitals Award

Revised annually to take into account of newly-available performance information, this year's indicators include:

- Reported C-difficile rate for patients aged 2 and over
- Day case rate (relative weighted performance across BADS directory)
- Day case conversion to inpatient rate (vs national rates, case mix adj per BADS)
- Inpatient survey ('overall view of inpatient services' question)
- Risk adjusted Readmissions Index (RARI)
- Percentage of outpatient first appointments not attended (TF adjusted)
- Emergency readmission within 28 days of discharge following hip fracture (65+)
- Percentage of elective admissions where planned procedure not carried out (not patient decision)
- Risk adjusted length of stay (RALI)
- Risk adjusted mortality index (RAMI)
- Reference Cost Index (RCI)
- Summary Hospital-level Mortality Index (SHMI)
- Staff survey (overall engagement score)
- Rate of emergency readmission to hospital following AMI within 28 days
- Rate of emergency readmission to hospital within 14 days - COPD
- Percentage of elective inpatients admitted on day of procedure
- Patient misadventure rate (ICD-based)
- Percentage of patients >65 with fractured neck of femur with pre-op LoS<=2
- Unnecessary admissions via A&E (zero LoS as % emergency)
- Percentage of uncoded spells
- Depth of coding (not case mix adjusted)
- Percentage of coded episodes with signs and symptoms as a primary diagnosis (episode 2)