Discharge Situation Report

Discharge Situation Report provides a near real-time summary of Emergency Department discharges compared to what is required to maintain patient flow. Supporting analytics highlight hourly discharge trends, deficits, and upcoming discharge needs.
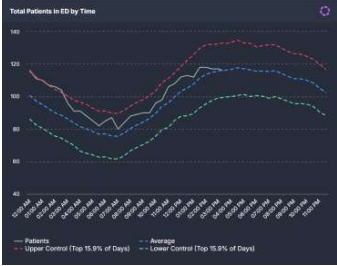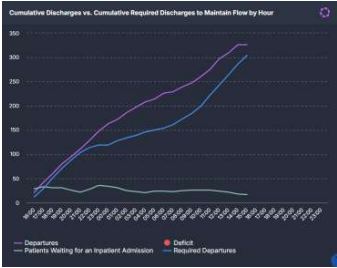

Filtering

The following noteworthy options are available in this component's **Filter Bar**:

Filter	Description	Filter	Description
Area Type	Select between **All**, **Main** or **Other** mapped areas in the ED.	**Area**	Select **Area**(s) within the ED such as Triage, Acute and Minors.

Component Tiles

Tile	Screenshot	Explanation
Department Overview		Summary of today's key metrics for the Emergency Department. Analytics provided include the number of **Current Patients**, **Presentations Today** and **Arrivals by Ambulance Today.** A forecast is also provided for the number of **Presentations Expected Next Hour.** This is produced using 2 years of historical data and is specific to the day of week and current season. Also shown is: **NEAT % Today** The % of patients admitted, discharged or transferred so far today, within 4 hours of presentation.
Presentations by Arrival Hour		Displays the number of actual presentations to the Emergency Department for each hour over the last 24 hours. There are also 3 supporting trendlines derived from analysis of historical data: ■ **Average Arrivals for a Similar Day** The average number of expected hourly presentations, specific to weekday and season. ■ **Upper Control (Top 15.9% of Days)** The number of expected hourly presentations for the top 15.9% busiest days. ■ **Lower Control (Bottom 15.9% of Days)**

Tile	Screenshot	Explanation
		The number of expected hourly presentations for the bottom 15.9% least busiest days.
		Hours with actual arrivals greater than the Upper Control are coloured pink.
Total Patients in ED by Time		Displays the total number of patients in the Emergency Department for each hour of the day. There are also 3 supporting trendlines derives from analysis of historical data:
		▪ Average Total for a Similar Day The average total number of expected patients in ED, specific to weekday and season.
		▪ Upper Control (Top 15.9% of Days) The total number of expected patients in the ED for the top 15.9% busiest days.
		▪ Lower Control (Bottom 15.9% of Days) The total number of expected patients in the ED for the bottom 15.9% least busiest days.
Department Departures Overview		Provides a summary of key discharge metrics from the Emergency Department over the past 24 hours. It displays the actual number of Patient Departures, compares this to the Required Departures needed to maintain Patient Flow, and highlights any variance.
		Also included are the number of Required Base Discharges remaining this hour and the current number of ED patients Awaiting Inpatient Admission, indicating how current performance aligns with flow needs.
Discharge vs. Required by Discharge Hour		Displays the number of Emergency Department discharges for each hour over the past 24 hours. It includes three supporting trendlines based on historical analysis, showing the number of discharges typically required each hour to maintain patient flow:
		▪ Average Discharges for a Similar Day The average number of expected hourly discharges, specific to weekday and season.
		▪ Upper Control (Top 15.9% of Days) The number of expected hourly discharges for the top 15.9% busiest days.
		▪ Lower Control (Bottom 15.9% of Days) The number of expected hourly discharges for the bottom 15.9% least busiest days. Projected discharges required over the next 4 hours are shown in grey. Hours where discharges fall below the lower control threshold (based on the lowest 15.9% of similar days) are flagged as deficit discharges and highlighted in red.

Tile	Screenshot	Explanation
Cumulative Discharges vs. Cumulative Required Discharges to Maintain Flow by Hour		This chart shows how actual Emergency Department discharges, compare cumulatively against the number of discharges required to maintain patient flow over the last 24 hours. It also shows the number of patients currently waiting for an inpatient admission at each hour. Any gap where actual discharges fall below required discharges indicates a deficit and may contribute to rising inpatient demand and ED congestion.